

UNITED NATIONS
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

FATİH VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW REPORT

2023





MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR



The history of civilization is itself an adventure of development and progress. However, it is not possible to say that progress leads to positive results under all circumstances. Since the industrial revolution, humanity has made technical advances at a dizzying pace, but all the while, the richness of nature and the colors of life have faded away in the brackets of macro data and economic indicators. The last century has shown with painful balance sheets how easily an uncontrolled ambition for development can consume human labor, society, nature and the future. Although the opportunities available to us seem to have raised living standards, structural problems such as poverty, inequality and injustice remain unresolved. Wars and conflicts could not be prevented. Epidemics can turn into a global disaster. All this, the wasteful consumption of natural resources and catastrophic scenarios that threaten life, settlements and the future, have led humanity to search for sustainable solutions. Today, we have clearly realized that needs are unlimited and resources are limited. Sustainability, one of the most important concepts of our time, is the principle of using natural resources and the environment to meet current needs while taking into account the needs of future generations. Sustainable development, on the other hand, is an approach based on this principle and aims to establish a balance between economic growth, social welfare and environmental protection. We can say that the principles of sustainable development, which aim to transform the dream of a common future into social consciousness and to make this consciousness dominant in all processes of life, have been on the rise in our country since the 2000s. In 2016, when the Sustainable Development Goals entered into force, Türkiye once again emphasized its readiness to contribute to a sustainable world by preparing its first Voluntary National Review Report and was among the 22 countries that presented the VNR Report at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF). After the first national report, awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals was raised in local governments

across the country and activities around sustainable development increased. Measuring sustainable development helps organizations to see their proximity and distance to their goals. For local governments that provide public services, sustainable development goals are measured to monitor the performance of cities, to determine urban policies, to reveal how cities are managed and organized, in other words, to evaluate cities in a holistic sense. Although the Global Goals are prepared from a global perspective, they overlap with the goals of local governments in terms of the solutions they articulate, and are therefore of direct interest to municipalities. The indices developed within the scope of the Fatih VLR Report, which was prepared in a period of about 2 years, show how far Fatih District has progressed in terms of Sustainable Development Goals and the distribution of this progress among Fatih neighborhoods as a local scale. Measuring sustainable development helps us to understand how close we are to our goals, where we need to go and in what ways. In Fatih VLR, 9 strategic objectives have been adopted: "Localization, Voluntary Participation, Multi-Stakeholderism, Prioritization, Vertical and Horizontal Interaction, Awareness, Target Setting, Digitalization, Assessment of Different Dimensions". 239 data sets were created in order to create our indices related to 17 development goals; 85 local targets serving 17+1 Sustainable Development Goals in environmental, social, economic and cultural dimensions were determined; and a total of 283 local indicators were measured under the targets. Fatih Voluntary Local Review Report provides an assessment of the progress made towards the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda and sustainable development goals from a local perspective. At the same time, this study will serve as a basis for creating new strategic visions and a benchmark for aligning current policies with the 2030 Agenda. I believe that we have taken an important step towards realizing the principles of sustainable development in Fatih with this report, and I would like to thank my colleagues who contributed to this study.

M. ERGÜN TURAN
MAYOR OF FATIH MUNICIPALITY

**United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
Fatih Voluntary Local Review Report,2023**

Published

On behalf of Fatih Municipality
M. Ergün Turan

Editor

Çise Kan (Advisor to the President)

Authors

Meryem Çağış (Urban Planner)
Kübra Kaygısız (Urban Planner)

Contributors

Doç. Dr. Ömer Bilen (Statistics Advisor)
Fatma Ateş Güngör (International Relations Specialist)
Didem Çakır Aktaş (Sociologist)

Contact

Akşemsettin Neighborhood Adnan Menderes Vatan Boulevard No: 54

Fatih/ Istanbul

Phone : 0(212) 453 1453

www.fatih.bel.tr



1.Printing: October,2023

ISBN: 978-605-73379-6-2

The report has been prepared in Turkish, English and Arabic. The original language of the report is Turkish.
No commercial use of the report or possible derivative works is permitted. All rights reserved.



içindekiler

Message From the Mayor	4
01 Journey to the Global Goals: Overview of Sustainability and Development Concepts	19
02 Fatih District and Sustainability »Fair, Equal and Accessible Services for All »General Information on Fatih District	29
03 The Importance of Sustainable Development Goals for Fatih »Fatih and Agenda 2030 »Fatih VLR Approach	43
04 Fatih District Voluntary Local Review Report Preparation Process	53
05 Institutional Structure and Sustainable Development Goals	69
06 Awareness and Visibility in the City	81
07 Need for Goal 18 to Ensure Sustainability of Cultural Heritage	95
08 Fatih Municipality and Sustainable Development »Scope »Specificity and Limitations	107
09 Fatih Sustainable Development Goals Index SDG 1: No Poverty SDG 2: Zero Hunger SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 4: Quality Education SDG 5: Gender Equality SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 14: Life Below Water SDG 15: Life on Land SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals Goal 18: Culture and Heritage	123
Conclusion and Assessment	435
Appendix »Indicator Data Set Table »UN Localization of Goals Table »List of Sustainability Volunteers	445
References	468



ABBREVIATIONS

EU	After Christ	KADEM	Foundation for Women and Democracy (Kadın ve Demokrasi Vakfı)
AFAD	Disaster and Emergency Management Directorate	MBB	Union of Marmara Municipalities (Marmara Belediyeler Birliği)
AHP	Analytic Hierarchy Process	MDG	Millennium Development Goals
R&D	Research and Development	MIT	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
ATM	Automatic Teller Machine	NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
B.C.	Before Christ	RESLOG	Resilience in Local Governance Project
CPI	City Prosperity Index	ROT	Republic of Türkiye
EPI	Environmental Performance Index	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
ESI	Environmental Sustainability Index	SDNS	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
EU	European Union	TBB	Union of Municipalities of Türkiye (Türkiye Belediyeler Birliği)
FABİM	Fatih Municipality Communication Center (Fatih Belediyesi İletişim Merkezi)	TDK	Turkish Language Association (Türk Dil Kurumu)
FARK	Fatih Search and Rescue Team (Fatih Arama ve Kurtarma Ekibi)	TURKSTAT	Turkish Statistics Institute
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments Organization
GIS	Geographic Information System	UCLG-MEWA	United Cities and Local Governments Regional Organization for the Middle East and West Asia
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum	UN	United Nations
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites	UNDP	United Nations Development Program
IICPSD	Istanbul International Center for Private Sector in Development	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Nature Resources	VLR	Voluntary Local Review
IMM	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality (İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi)	VNR	Voluntary National Review
İGDAŞ	İstanbul Gas and Natural Gas Distribution Co. (İstanbul Gaz ve Doğalgaz Dağıtım A.Ş)	YEDAM	Green Crescent Counseling Center (Yeşilay Danışmanlık Merkezi)
İSKI	İstanbul Water and Sewage Administration (İstanbul Su ve Kanalizasyon İdaresi)		



The Hagia Sophia Mosque



JOURNEY TO GLOBAL GOALS: AN OVERVIEW OF SUSTAINABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS



JOURNEY TO GLOBAL GOALS: AN OVERVIEW OF SUSTAINABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS

The Concept and Evolution of Sustainability

Sustainability involves acting in a way that utilizes natural resources and the environment to meet current needs while also considering the needs of future generations. Sustainable development, on the other hand, is an approach based on this principle, aiming to strike a balance between economic growth, social well-being, and environmental protection.

These concepts are typically addressed through three fundamental dimensions: economic, social, and environmental.

Economic Dimension

Within sustainable development, the economic dimension goals to promote economic growth while efficiently utilizing resources and reducing income inequalities. The goal is to enhance economic indicators such as income, employment, and quality of life.

Social Dimension

The goal is to enhance overall societal well-being and elevate the quality of life, striving to maintain a standard of living where everyone can fulfill their basic needs.

Environmental Aspect

Prioritizing the sustainable use of natural resources and the preservation of the environment is paramount. Attention is given to environmental factors such as biodiversity conservation, water and energy efficiency, waste management. Efforts are made to minimize the adverse impacts of human activities on the environment.

The concept of sustainable development is an evolved approach, particularly in the 20th century, driven by growing environmental concerns and the realization of the finite nature of natural resources. Economists of the 18th and 19th centuries such as Thomas Malthus and William

Stanley Jevons foresaw certain apprehensions related to sustainability. Malthus argued that the human population would increase more rapidly than limited resources could sustain, potentially leading to resource scarcity (Yedievi, 2021).

The existential threats faced by humanity have spurred new quests for solutions in the realm of sustainability. As environmental issues began to capture the attention of a broader public, the concept of sustainability gained even greater significance. Challenges like climate change, air and water pollution, and the destruction of natural habitats have provided the foundation for the evolution of sustainable development thinking (Yeni, 2014).

In light of this reality, significant strides have been taken for sustainable development on international platforms. The report titled "The Limits to Growth," prepared by a group of scientists from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and published in 1972, asserted that natural resources worldwide are limited and that unlimited economic growth is unsustainable. This work laid the foundation for the concept of sustainable development. Influenced by the impact of "The Limits to Growth" report, governments began to take measures addressing local environmental issues (Yeni, 2014).

The UN Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm in 1972, marked a significant



turning point on a global scale and in terms of scope. This conference has gone down in history as the most comprehensive platform that brought together people from around the world with diverse backgrounds to share a common purpose for the first time.

The foundations of the concept of "Sustainable Development" were laid in 1980. The report titled "World Conservation Strategy," prepared by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), presents the earliest examples of this concept. These efforts formed the basis for the principles of sustainable development and contributed to discussions on sustainability until the publication of the Brundtland Report (Yedievli, 2021).

The Brundtland Report, titled "Our Common Future," carried this concept to a broader platform and had a significant international impact. The concept of sustainable development was first defined in the Brundtland Report prepared by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987 as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (Yedievli, 2021).

While the Brundtland Report laid the groundwork for the global institutionalization of sustainable development, the concept gained significant momentum through the Earth Summit held in 1992 in Rio. During this summit, the sustainable development action plan titled "Agenda 21" and the "Rio Declaration" were signed by participating United Nations member countries (Yeni, 2014).

In this context, the global developments initiated with the "Limits to Growth" report and the Stockholm Environmental Conference continued with milestones such as the Mediterranean Action Plan, Brundtland Report, Rio Conference, Kyoto Protocol, UN Millennium Development Summit, and Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development. The Sustainable Development Goals developed under the United Nations' "2030 Agenda" maintain the understanding put forth by the Brundtland Report (Yeni, 2014).

Millennium Development Goals

One of the significant steps on the path towards the Sustainable Development Goals is the "Millennium Development Goals." Eight goals, pledged to be achieved by 2015, were accepted through the signatures of 192 country leaders. Addressing the

most urgent issues of sustainability, the "United Nations Millennium Declaration" was signed in September 2000 during the United Nations Millennium Summit in the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), primarily relying on government contributions, encompassed eight main themes:

- Goal 1:** To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Goal 2:** To achieve universal primary education
- Goal 3:** To promote gender equality and empower women
- Goal 4:** To reduce child mortality
- Goal 5:** To improve maternal health
- Goal 6:** To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
- Goal 7:** To ensure environmental sustainability
- Goal 8:** To develop a global partnership for development

The global outcomes that emerged in 2015 have demonstrated the success of the Millennium Development Goals. However, the results vary by countries and regions, falling short in reducing inequalities for vulnerable groups. Ongoing social conflicts, issues like hunger and poverty, necessitate a new global collaboration to address them effectively.

Sustainable Development Goals

Built upon the accumulated experience and knowledge derived from the Millennium Development Goals, the Sustainable Development Goals were put into action in 2016 with the collective signature of 193 United Nations member countries. This evolutionary transition, based on the lessons learned from previous goals, reflects a broader and stronger global development vision.

The 17 goals set as part of the Sustainable Development Agenda hold special significance for encompassing the unachieved social dimensions of the Millennium Development Goals. Simultaneously, they also encompass new and comprehensive areas, including economic and social inequality, innovation, climate change, sustainable consumption, peace, and justice. These goals provide a roadmap not only for a specific country or region but also for the sustainable future of all humanity and the planet.

The Sustainable Development Goals represent a vision where societal well-being, environmental sustainability, and economic development are addressed holistically. These goals not only promote global cooperation but also provide a critical

framework guiding feasible actions at local and national levels. As such, the Sustainable Development Goals are a significant step toward uniting efforts of all stakeholders worldwide to construct a fairer, safer, and more sustainable world.



High-Level Political Forum

The High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) constitutes one of the United Nations' most influential and leading policy platforms in the field of sustainable development. It was established in 2013 following the UN Sustainable Development Conference (Rio+20) in 2012. Its main purpose is to assess the progress of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the topics guiding sustainable development, as well as to provide policy guidance.

The HLPF closely monitors the progress of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly. Each year, a few specific development goals are thoroughly examined, and the global-level progress towards achieving these goals is assessed. Alongside these assessments, member countries and relevant stakeholders are encouraged to formulate policies on sustainable development, thereby providing the necessary policy guidance for the success of the SDGs.

Similarly, countries participate in the HLPF to share their experiences, best practices, and

lessons learned in sustainable development. This facilitates the transfer of experiences and lessons among countries, enabling the creation of more effective development strategies. Communication and collaboration on sustainable development themes are encouraged among member countries, civil society, and other stakeholders such as the private sector. Additionally, capacity-building opportunities are provided within the framework of the HLPF, aiming to strengthen knowledge and skills in the field of sustainable development.

These elements demonstrate that the HLPF provides a multifaceted and rich foundation for the implementation of sustainable development goals. The forum is held annually at the United Nations Headquarters and brings together high-level representatives of member countries, civil society, private sector representatives, and other stakeholders. The HLPF supports lively discussions on sustainable development issues, aiding policymakers and leaders in taking action. As a result, it contributes to global development efforts and serves the purpose of promoting international cooperation.



Voluntary National Review (VNR)

Voluntary National Review (VNR), as an integral part of monitoring and reviewing the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, invites United Nations member states to voluntarily engage in “country-led and country-driven approaches, examining regular and inclusive progress at national and sub-national levels.” VNRs goal to accelerate the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda by sharing countries’ experiences, including their successes, challenges, and lessons learned, thereby fostering a deeper understanding of the Agenda’s application.

This process encourages member states to comprehensively assess their sustainable development efforts and progress. Through Voluntary National Review (VNR) reports, countries detail the steps taken, outcomes achieved, and obstacles encountered in their journey towards fulfilling the Sustainable Development Goals. This enables countries to share their experiences with others, facilitating the ability to make more effective policy decisions and learn from best practices.

Voluntary National Review reports not only address progress at the national level but also encompass the situation at the sub-national level. This approach provides a comprehensive and inclusive assessment, considering contributions from various sectors and segments of society, including local governments, civil society, and the private sector, alongside central governments. This ensures a thorough evaluation, taking into account the involvement of different sectors and segments of society.

With this perspective, Voluntary National Review reports encourage the successful implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, while also enabling each country to share its unique experiences and solutions. This process contributes to the global community coming together to achieve a common vision in the journey towards attaining the Sustainable Development Goals.

Voluntary Local Review (VLR)

Voluntary Local Review (VLR) reports, developed as a tool for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals at the local level, make significant contributions to the efforts towards achieving the global targets set for 2030.



Unkapı/Galata Bridge

The process of localizing the Sustainable Development Goals, initiated by Voluntary Local Review reports, allows local actors to prepare sustainable development plans tailored to their dynamics and priorities. To realize the 2030 Agenda, it's essential for all processes, ranging from defining strategies and implementation tools based on goals and sub-targets, measuring and monitoring progress, to be driven by local initiatives. Therefore, the key aspect in achieving the goals by 2030 is the full integration and localization of the Sustainable Development Goals within local governance.

Voluntary Local Reviews, by fostering dialogue with other local and regional dynamics on an international level, encourage being a part of the global movement for localizing the Sustainable Development Goals. They also enable local governments to identify their most demanding areas and allocate their budgets accordingly. Moreover, they hold a critically significant role as a starting point for monitoring and tracking local actions.

The VLR process can assist in identifying areas requiring action, thus creating clear priorities that can guide strategic planning and budget choices towards the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals. In this context, the VLR can be seen not only as a monitoring and reporting tool but also as a process that steers local governance towards sustainable development.

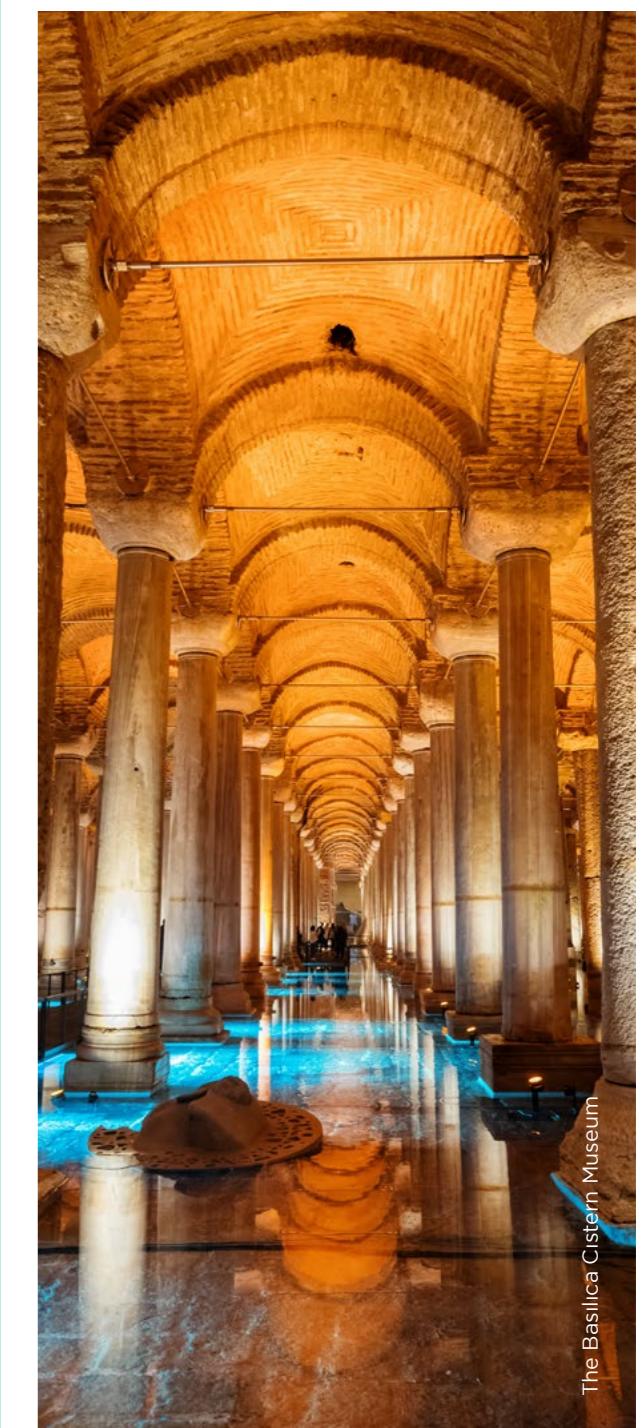
Voluntary National and Local Reviews by Turkiye

In the year 2016, when the Sustainable Development Goals came into effect, Turkiye underscored its readiness to contribute to a sustainable world by preparing its first Voluntary National Review. Turkiye's commitment was once again highlighted as it took its place among the 22 countries presenting VNR Reports at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF). Furthermore, in the year 2019, Turkiye presented its second Voluntary National Review at the HLPF.

In Turkiye's inaugural Voluntary National Review prepared in 2016, a roadmap was presented outlining the steps planned for the 2030 Global Agenda. The focus of the 2nd Review presented in 2019 shifted towards assessing the progress made in the Sustainable Development Goals compared to 2016.

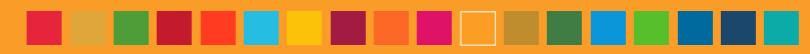
Following the initial national review, awareness about the Sustainable Development Goals has grown among local administrations across the country, leading to increased activities aligned with sustainable development. After the 2019 national review, awareness about localizing the Sustainable Development Goals was initiated within local administrations; however, no Voluntary Local Review was produced. Starting from 2021, after Sultanbeyli Municipality and Izmir Metropolitan Municipality, Karatay and Avcılar Municipalities have made progress in this area by preparing Voluntary Local Reviews.

Fatih Municipality, on the other hand, completed its Voluntary Local Review (VLR) preparation process in 2023, which it began in 2021, thereby contributing to the global agenda at the “local level.” This effort reflects not only the municipality's commitment and responsibility towards its own community but also its obligations on a national and international scale for the year 2030.



The Basilica Cistern Museum





**FATİH DISTRICT AND
SUSTAINABILITY**



FATİH DISTRICT AND SUSTAINABILITY

Population and Demographics



Total Population
368,227



Female Population
184,907



Male Population
183,320



Child Population
61,071



Area
15 km²



Population Density
24,548 People/km²



Youth Population
56,424



Elderly Population
43,774



Equitable, Equal, and Accessible Services for Everyone



1.235.550 m²

Green Space

General Information about Fatih District

History

Istanbul, which has served as a capital to various civilizations, is geographically encompassed by the present-day Fatih district. The district of Fatih, commonly referred to as "Suriçi," boasts its natural beauty, strategic geographical location, historical significance, ancient civilizations that once thrived there, historical past, military importance, commercial function, religious center, political role, societal structure, demographic diversity, cultural variety, scientific, cultural, and legal heritage, intellectual environment, architectural monuments, being the imperial capital, and its embrace of the Bosphorus, Golden Horn, and the Sea of Marmara. It is known as the "City of Emperors and Sultans." (Yilmaz, 2015).

"Suriçi" in Istanbul is directly defined as Istanbul itself. In the Ottoman organization, "Nefs-i İstanbul" refers to the present-day Fatih district (Emecen, 2017).

Istanbul served as the capital for great empires that shaped world history such as the Roman Empire, Byzantine Empire, and Ottoman Empire for 1600 years (330-1923), earning it the title of the world's longest-lasting capital. No other city has hosted as extensive a list of emperors/sultans as Istanbul. A total of 95 Roman/Byzantine emperors and 30 Ottoman sultans have ruled this city (Yilmaz, 2015).

According to historical sources, the peninsula that was founded as a Megara Colony in the 7th century BC was initially named Byzantium in reference to its commander at the time, Byzas. During this early period, the city experienced cultural and commercial growth, becoming an important center due to its strategic location.

The first settlements in the city were originally developed on the elevation where the Topkapı Palace stands today. Similar to typical Greek cities, the city was surrounded by walls, and it expanded within these walls. The initial walls were located slightly behind the walls built by the Byzantine Emperor Constantine, who is considered the founder of the Eastern Roman Empire (Doğan, 2007).

In the 4th century AD, the Roman Empire had expanded significantly, and due to its strategic location, Istanbul was chosen as the new capital by Emperor Constantine, replacing Rome. In the year 330, through grand ceremonies, Istanbul was officially declared as the capital of the Roman Empire. During the beginning of the Modern Age, the city was referred to as the Second Rome and New Rome, later being named "Byzantium,"

and in the later periods, as Constantinople. Over a period of more than six years, the city was reorganized, walls were expanded, temples, official buildings, palaces, baths, and a hippodrome were constructed.



After its conquest by Fatih Sultan Mehmet in 1453, Istanbul became the capital of the Ottoman Empire for 470 years. Following its conquest by Fatih Sultan Mehmet and the relocation of the Ottoman capital from Edirne to Istanbul, the construction of the Fatih Complex began. In accordance with the needs arising from the increase in Muslim Turks, Byzantine structures were renovated, and the construction of the complex's mosque, buildings, caravanserais, and bazaars commenced. This rapid development led to the formation of neighborhoods and a revitalization of trade, contributing to the city's growth. In the light of these developments, shortly after the conquest, Istanbul became the administrative center and also emerged as the most significant commercial hub of the Ottoman Empire. (Istanbul Historical Peninsula Management Plan, 2011: 28)

Throughout its history, the city's role as an administrative center under the influence of



various cultures has contributed to the enrichment of its cultural heritage. The significant role this geography has played as a “ruling city” throughout history has added to the multi-layered nature of its history, with numerous important structures being built, destroyed, and rebuilt over time, leaving traces of the past. With these characteristics, Fatih not only represents the center of Istanbul but also one of the important metropolises in world history.

Starting from the Roman period with its seven hills, walls, and harbors, the city's topography evolved according to its historical periods, reflecting architectural features that changed in accordance with socio-economic and cultural elements unique to each era, while maintaining symbolic meanings over time. This multi-layered city, carrying the traces of history within its unique geography, was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List from 1978 onwards, with four regions designated as “Historic Areas of Istanbul” in 1985. These regions are Sultanahmet Urban and Archaeological Conservation Area, Süleymaniye Mosque and Surroundings Conservation Area, Zeyrek Mosque and Surroundings Conservation Area, and Istanbul Land Walls Conservation Area. These four regions



Until the year 2009, the present-day Fatih was administered as two separate districts: Fatih and Eminönü. However, with Law No. 5757, these two districts were merged into a single district named “Fatih.” The 24 neighborhoods of Fatih district and the 33 neighborhoods of Eminönü district were combined, resulting in a total of 57 neighborhoods now governed under a single administration. Within

were included in the World Heritage List due to their alignment with the “cultural criteria” among the ten criteria used in the process of inscribing outstanding properties of universal value onto the list.

Geography

The Fatih district is located in the Marmara Region, which is one of the seven geographical regions of Turkiye, and it is situated in the center of Istanbul province, connecting the Balkan Peninsula and Anatolia. Forming a unique geography that shapes the entrances of the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn to the Sea of Marmara, Fatih is a historic peninsula surrounded by water on three sides.

The Fatih district is bordered by both natural and artificial thresholds: the Golden Horn to the north, the Sea of Marmara to the south, and the historic city walls to the west. Along the neighboring shores facing the Golden Horn and the Sea of Marmara, you'll find the districts of Beyoğlu, Üsküdar, and Kadıköy. To the northwest are Eyüp Sultan and Bayrampaşa, and to the west is Zeytinburnu district.



Population and Demographic Structure

Fatih district is one of the prominent districts of Istanbul known for its cosmopolitan population structure. The district is home to people of various ethnic backgrounds, cultural diversity, and socio-economic differences. With its historical texture, cultural richness, and central location within Istanbul, Fatih attracts people from different countries, cities, and cultures who choose to live there. Therefore, the district offers a multicultural environment where different languages, religions, and traditions coexist, making it a urban space that stands out.

According to the 2022 data from the Turkish Statistical Institute, Fatih has a population of 368,227 people. This constitutes 2.31% of Istanbul's total population, making it the 21st most populous district out of the 39 districts within Istanbul. In terms of population density, while Istanbul's

overall population density is 2,913 people per square kilometer, Fatih's population density is significantly higher at 24,548 people per square kilometer. Among the districts, Fatih ranks 9th in terms of population density.

The population of the district is distributed across 57 neighborhoods with varying densities. The district's population is divided between the Fatih and Eminönü regions in terms of socio-economic characteristics. The Fatih region constitutes 93.53% of the district's population (344,407 people), while the Eminönü region makes up 6.47% of the district's population (23,820 people). Eminönü is an area where trade and tourism are prominent, and there is a difference in the population between day and night. The total population of the neighborhoods² in this region is below 24,000 people.

¹ The methodology for including the data of the neighborhoods located in the Eminönü region in the scope of the report is detailed in the “Methodology” section.

² Neighborhoods of Nişanca, Şehsuvarbey, Kalenderhane, Küçük Ayasofya, Muhsine Hatun, Katip Kasım, Binbirdirek, Molla Hüseyn, Cankurtaran, Saraç İshak, Emin Sinan, Süleymaniye, Mimar Hayrettin, Sultan Ahmet, Alemdar, Balabanağa, Beyazıt, Demirtaş, Hacı Kadın, Hobyar, Hoca Giyasettin, Hocapaşa, Kemalpaşa, Mercan, Mesihpaşa, Mimar Kemalettin, Molla Fenari, Rüstempaşa, Saridemir, Sururi, Tahtakale, Taya Hatun, Yavuz Sinan



Table: Population Sizes of Fatih and Eminönü Regions by Neighborhoods (TURKSTAT, 2022)

Neighborhoods	Population	Percentage of District Population (%)	Neighborhoods	Population	Percentage of District Population (%)
SEYYİD ÖMER	24445	6,64%	NİŞANCA	4590	1,25%
HIRKA-İ ŞERİF	21190	5,75%	ŞEHSUVAR BEY	1942	0,53%
ŞEHREMİNİ	19749	5,36%	KALENDERHANE	1935	0,53%
AKŞEMSETTİN	19315	5,25%	KÜÇÜK AYASOFYA	1775	0,48%
KOCA MUSTAFAPASA	19091	5,18%	MUHSİNE HATUN	1588	0,43%
MEVLANAKAPI	18207	4,94%	KATİP KASIM	1469	0,40%
DERVİŞ ALİ	17187	4,67%	BİNBJİRDİREK	1359	0,37%
YAVUZ SULTAN SELİM	16635	4,52%	MOLLA HÜSREV	1349	0,37%
SÜMBÜL EFENDİ	15846	4,30%	CANKURTARAN	1070	0,29%
YEDİKULE	15789	4,29%	SARAÇ İSHAK	940	0,26%
AYVANSARAY	15747	4,28%	EMİN SINAN	869	0,24%
SİLİVRİKAPI	15540	4,22%	SÜLEYMANİYE	702	0,19%
ATİKALİ	13632	3,70%	MİMAR HAYRETTİN	550	0,15%
ZEYREK	12863	3,49%	SULTAN AHMET	550	0,15%
MOLLA GÜRANI	12211	3,32%	HOCA GIYASETTİN	495	0,13%
İSKENDERPAŞA	12024	3,27%	ALEMDAR	481	0,13%
BALAT	11656	3,17%	KEMALPAŞA	402	0,11%
KARAGÜMRÜK	10649	2,89%	YAVUZ SINAN	250	0,07%
TOPKAPI	10218	2,77%	HOCAPAŞA	248	0,07%
ALİ KUŞCU	9842	2,67%	HACI KADIN	227	0,06%
HASEKİ SULTAN	8937	2,43%	MİMAR KEMALETİN	191	0,05%
AKSARAY	8541	2,32%	DEMİRTAŞ	188	0,05%
CERRAHPASA	7710	2,09%	BALABANAĞA	111	0,03%
CİBALİ	7383	2,01%	MESİHPAŞA	103	0,03%
FATİH REGION	344407	93,53%	MOLLA FENARI	99	0,03%
			TAYA HATUN	85	0,02%
			HOBYAR	73	0,02%
			BEYAZIT	70	0,02%
			MERCAN	40	0,01%
			RÜSTEMPAŞA	22	0,01%
			SURURİ	21	0,01%
			TAHTAKALE	15	0,00%
			SARIDEMİR	11	0,00%
			EMİNÖNÜ REGION	23820	6,47%

Socioeconomic Structure

Fatih, the heart of Istanbul as a center of administration, commerce and media, is an important trade and service district on both urban and regional scales. With its geopolitical position and the memory it carries from the past, the roles it has assumed throughout the historical process have not changed, on the contrary, it has maintained and continuously increased its effectiveness in the fields of culture, art and economy. Along with these advantages, it has also incorporated many functions on a regional and national basis. The functions in the Eminönü District, which is the center of traditional trade and service, have created secondary trade centers by adding important axes in the Fatih District to its hinterland over time.

When evaluating the distribution of economic functions by sectors, the economic structure in the district is shaped by wholesale and retail trade (55 %), manufacturing (11%), and accommodation (7%) services (Istanbul Historical Peninsula Management Plan, 2018). The trade sector includes both wholesale and retail trade, accommodation, and food services. The manufacturing sector, which has developed alongside the trade and service sectors, is characterized by small-scale businesses in the district. Especially in the Eminönü region, small manufacturing units and storage areas dominate in jewelry, furniture, footwear, bags, and leather products, contributing to the diversification of this sector.

In Fatih, which is nourished by its importance in the historical process and different cultural heritages from every civilization, tourism wealth is developing and its brand value is gradually increasing with the service sector. The share of the accommodation sector in Fatih, where tourism is so important, is extremely large. Throughout Istanbul, Fatih district has the highest statistics in terms of the number of arrivals and overnight stays in both tourism business certified and municipality certified facilities (Istanbul Tourism Statistics

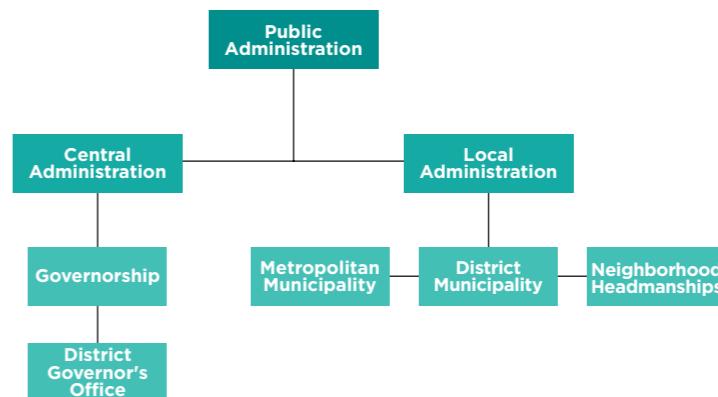
Report, 2022). This underlines that Fatih district has a very important place in the tourism sector in the Istanbul metropolitan area.

District Governance, Areas of Authority, and Responsibilities

The 123rd Article of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkiye establishes the fundamental principles regarding the administrative structure and legal personality of public entities. The article falls under the title of "Central Administration and Local Administration." According to this article, the administration of the Republic of Turkiye possesses integrity and legal personality. This expression highlights that Turkiye is governed as a single state and that the administration functions as a unified whole. The legal personality of public entities indicates the recognition of the independent existence of the state and other public institutions.

Additionally, this article regulates the relationship between central administration and local administration. With this article, the governance of Turkiye is structured at both the central and local levels. The central administration is located in the capital city of the Republic of Turkiye, Ankara, while local administrations are structured at the levels of provinces, districts, villages, and Neighborhoods. The article emphasizes the importance of collaboration and coordination between these two levels of administration.

In the Fatih district, the representatives and implementers of the central government's administrative organs at the district level are the governorship (valilik) and the district governor's office (kaymakamlık). The governorship is the highest administrative authority in the district and is represented by the governor. It acts as the representative of the central government at the district level and is responsible for implementing the central government's policies. The district governor's office (kaymakamlık) is appointed





by the governorship and is responsible for the administrative affairs of the district. It coordinates with local government units and public institutions in the district and is responsible for implementing the central government's policies at the district level.

The Fatih district also has local government bodies. Local governance involves implementing the policies set by the central government at the district level according to local needs and facilitating public participation. In the Fatih district, the primary local government bodies are the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality and the Fatih Municipality. Additionally, neighborhood headmanships (muhtarlıklar) are responsible for the administration and service delivery at the neighborhood level.

The Fatih district operates in coordination with both central and local government bodies to provide services to the residents in accordance with the administrative structure of the Republic of Turkey. All central and local government entities operating in the district serve the Sustainable Development Goals. Additionally, collaboration and coordination between central and local governments play a crucial role in achieving sustainable development.

Fatih Municipality plays an important role with its 26 directorates to enhance the quality of life for the residents in the district and promote sustainable development by demonstrating environmental consciousness. In order to comprehend the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that the directorates serve, a matching has been established based on their activities.

Established in the year 2020, the Directorate of Cultural Heritage Preservation and the Directorate of Youth and Sports represent some of the most significant strides taken towards achieving sustainable development throughout the district. The Cultural Heritage Preservation Directorate, a first of its kind in a district municipality in

Turkiye, established by the Fatih Municipality, plays a pivotal role in establishing a balance between preservation and sustainability in a unique geographical area like Fatih, where both historical and cultural values need protection and nurturing. The presence of this directorate in the district is anticipated to have a strong impact on achieving Goals 11 and 18. On the other hand, the establishment of the Youth and Sports Directorate greatly contributes to the district's sustainable development by addressing key issues such as Reduced Inequalities, inequalities, creating equitable and accessible learning environments for everyone, and promoting entrepreneurship.

Non-Governmental Organizations

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are organizations that work in cooperation with central government and local government bodies, are independent from the state and are formed with voluntary participation. NGOs serve the SDGs for various purposes such as meeting various needs of the society, increasing social welfare, protecting human rights and the environment. NGOs in Fatih district are active in various areas of social life and contribute to the social, cultural and economic development of the district. They are seen as an important tool to increase the welfare of the people, solve problems and help the district prepare for a better future.

According to data from the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Turkey (2023), in Fatih There are 1,435 Non-Governmental Organizations . When NGOs are grouped according to the Sustainable Development Goals they serve, 35% serve SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being, 17% serve SDG 4: Quality Education and 14% serve SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities.

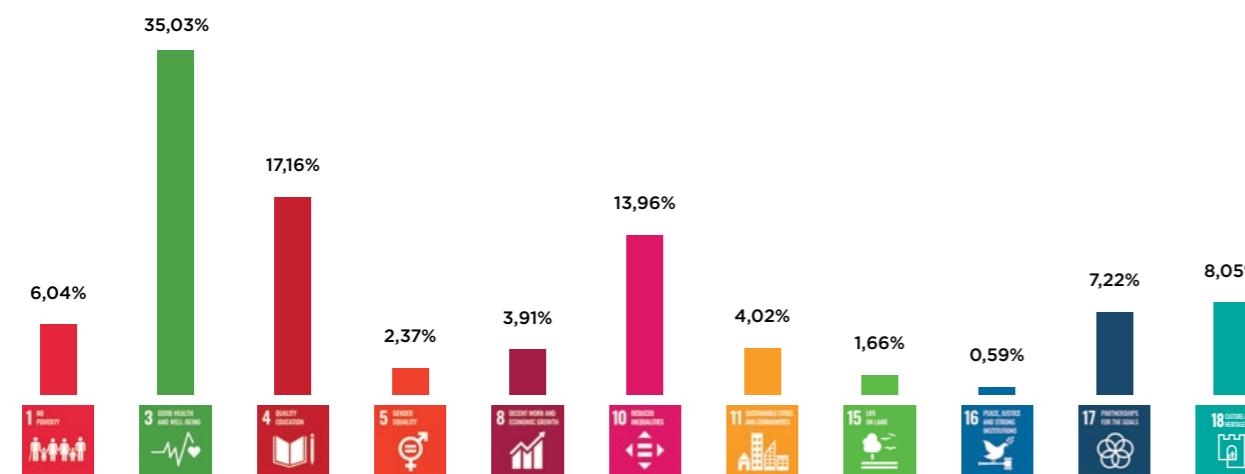


Table: Fatih Municipality Directorates and Associated Sustainable Development Goals

Directorates	Served Sustainable Development Goal
Public Relations and Media Affairs Directorate	SDG 16
Information Technology Directorate	SDG 9, SDG 16
Environmental Protection and Control Directorate	SDG 12, SDG 15
Support Services Directorate	SDG 16
Real Estate and Expropriation Directorate	SDG 11
Technical Services Directorate	SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 11
Youth and Sports Directorate	SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 8, SDG 10
Legal Affairs Directorate	SDG 16
Urban Planning and Development Directorate	SDG 11
Human Resources and Training Directorate	SDG 16, SDG 4
Directorate of Operations	SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 15
Directorate of Cultural Affairs	SDG 16, SDG 18
The Cultural Heritage Preservation Directorate	SDG 11, SDG 18
Directorate of Financial Services	SDG 17
Mukhtar Offices Directorates	SDG 16, SDG 17
Private Office Directorate	SDG 16, SDG 17
Parks And Recreation Directorate	SDG 11, SDG 13, SDG 15
Planning and Project Directorate	SDG 7, SDG 11, SDG 13, SDG 15, SDG 18
Licensing and Inspection Directorate	SDG 8
Health Services Directorate	SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 15
Social Assistance Affairs Directorate	SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 8, SDG 10
Inspection Board Directorate	SDG 16
Transportation Services Directorate	SDG 7
Building Control Directorate	SDG 11
General Affairs Directorate	SDG 16
Municipal Police Directorate	SDG 2, SDG 16



Yeni Mosque/ Eminönü



THE IMPORTANCE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS FOR FATİH



Grand Bazaar

THE IMPORTANCE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS FOR FATİH

Fatih And Agenda 2030

The UN 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals aim to end poverty, combat inequality and injustice, address climate change, promote prosperity, foster peace, and revitalize global partnership by the year 2030.

The achievement of national sustainable development is possible through the achievement of sustainable development at the local level. Hence, the importance of local governments in relation to the SDGs has been recognized on the international agenda. The direct relevance of SDG 11, “Sustainable Cities and Communities,” to local governments serves as a global testament to the significance of the local level. While the SDGs encompass a global agenda, it's evident that 65% of the SDG targets cannot be achieved without the contribution of local governments. This underscores the importance of local governments and localization in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In national monitoring processes (Voluntary National Reviews or VNRs), the concepts of “local governments” and “localization” are emphasized, with many VNRs dedicating specific sections to these topics. Given that many of the sub-targets specified within the SDGs fall under the authority and responsibility of local governments, the voluntary local review (VLR) plays a crucial role, particularly in raising awareness and mobilizing communities. The VLR, a product of the local struggle for sustainable development, communicates with the local level and determines its own local agenda and strategies. In this context, voluntary local assessment reports significantly impact the reach and acceleration of SDGs. Achieving the goals set forth in international treaties will only be possible through decisions made at the local government level and effective

policies implemented locally.

To achieve the 2030 Agenda, national processes must progress from the bottom up. The successful implementation of Sustainable Development Goals and reaching the 2030 agenda requires the integration of local governments and localization. National administrations, in order to reach the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, need to develop local policies and strategies geared towards local sustainable, resilient, safe, socially developed, economically independent, and urban welfare-oriented outcomes. Supporting local governments is crucial. Furthermore, local governments should promote open dialogue horizontally, establish partnerships with local stakeholders, and actively participate in the evaluation and problem-solving process. They should be an integral part of the sustainable development process. In summary, reaching the 2030 Agenda demands a bottom-up approach through integrated efforts at the local level. Both national and local governments play vital roles in the successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Fatih Voluntary Local Review Approach

The “Fatih Voluntary Local Review” provides a localized evaluation of progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda and sustainable development goals. The Fatih VLR goes beyond being just an assessment report; it serves as a foundation for creating new strategic visions, aligning existing policies with the 2030 Agenda, and defining benchmarks for the district’s advancement.

The primary motivation behind the preparation of the Fatih VLR report is to demonstrate Fatih’s response to the global call for achieving sustainable development and to provide a tool



for local governments willing to produce VLRs. Furthermore, it aims to increase stakeholders' engagement by showcasing voluntarism, willingness, and collaborative efforts. The report also seeks to assess the current state of progress towards SDG targets, identify lagging objectives, and ensure their monitoring and tracking, while enhancing visibility of collaborative work and partnerships.

The indicator system illustrates the extent to which the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 sub-targets, as established by the United Nations for Sustainable Development by 2030, are being achieved in various areas. Indicator measurement helps identify areas where policy changes, new action plans, or strategies are needed based on the degree of progress towards these goals.

Within the scope of the Fatih VLR, developed indices aim to showcase how far the Fatih District has progressed in terms of the Sustainable

Development Goals, along with the distribution of this progress among different neighborhoods within Fatih. The localization of SDGs involves the most challenging steps for local governments, including the identification and measurement of indicators. Due to limited data at the local level, a reliable method of generating data has been adopted through surveys conducted with the target audience and subject matter. The survey results have been incorporated into the indicator system.

The Voluntary Local Review does not have a standardized format or content. Each VLR is prepared based on the context and diversity of the locality. The Fatih VLR offers a local perspective and evaluation through a locally developed process. In this context, the Fatih VLR has adopted six strategic objectives. The Fatih VLR process outlines both common and unique aspects under these strategic objectives, providing detailed information.



Localization

The localization of SDGs increases awareness and participation. Generating local targets and indicators is also crucial for transparency and accountability. To monitor the level of access to the objectives and targets that make up the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, global indicators and index determination efforts have been examined. Local objectives have been set for the Fatih district, and a set of indicators and indices has been created. Local indicators have been determined according to the needs and priorities of Fatih. An exemplary localized indicator in the Fatih VLR indicator set involves survey studies that measure citizens' satisfaction with reaching SDG targets. Developed in response to local data limitations, this method fosters participation and creates awareness.

During localization, different neighborhoods and regions of the district are addressed according to their unique components, and then a holistic perspective is applied to arrive at the final result.

The methodology section of the report includes details on how indicators of various types were localized.

With the Fatih VLR, an inclusive approach in the review and monitoring of the local area has been taken with a voluntary participation-based and multi-stakeholder process "To Leave No One Behind". In this context, Fatih VLR has been prepared at the neighborhood scale, which is the smallest local unit with the motto "Leave No One Behind". It is aimed to encourage neighborhoods to achieve sustainable development goals, to measure the extent to which the goals have been achieved in which areas and to monitor progress. Fatih Municipality was one of the first local governments to prepare VLR at the neighborhood scale with a localization approach.



Voluntary Participation

Voluntary Local Reviews express the efforts, willingness, and voluntarism of local governments to achieve a global goal. In the preparation process of the Fatih VLR, this effort and voluntarism have grown alongside stakeholders. The participation of the most crucial stakeholder at the local

level, the citizens, has been ensured in the VLR process. The "Sustainability Volunteers" project was implemented for the localization and prioritization of indicators. In the process of SDG localization, this step has not only increased visibility and awareness in the city but has also contributed to generating innovative perspectives. All the details and outputs of this process, based on expanded voluntary participation, are explained in the "2030 Agenda Awareness and City Visibility" section.



Multi-Stakeholder Engagement

In the Fatih VLR, local stakeholders, relevant institutions, academia, and consultants have provided support. Within this framework, the Fatih 2030 Agenda and SDG objectives were communicated, and feedback was obtained. Through the leadership and encouragement of the municipality, a methodological approach concept was developed for the Fatih VLR. This process, involving all local actors, is a significant element of the multi-stakeholder nature of the Fatih VLR.



Prioritization

Another unique aspect of the report is the prioritization of SDG objectives. Sustainable development goals have been "prioritized" to guide ranking, planning, and budgeting processes. The alignment of the district's priorities with SDGs is explicitly highlighted, aligning the municipality's strategic plans and activities with the SDGs. Strategic alignment of SDGs with localization and monitoring processes is anticipated to strengthen and make local governments more inclusive as long as the alignment of SDGs and sub-targets is feasible. The alignment process introduced an inclusive approach by matching target audiences with SDG counterparts, leaving no one behind. By identifying gaps in achieving SDG objectives, the focus has been directed towards the most distant and expectedly high-progress goals, as well as underserved populations. This method eliminates complexity around SDGs and simplifies the process of creating strategies.



Vertical and Horizontal Interaction

During the preparation of the Fatih VLR, establishing vertical and horizontal dialogues at the international and national levels has been crucial. In this context, the significance of the Turkiye VNR Report presented at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) at the international level, as well as the position and relationship of Fatih within Turkiye's VNR, has been evaluated at the national level. Additionally, the Fatih VLR, prepared by local governments, fills gaps in national-level reporting and serves as a binding tool both nationally and locally. It emphasizes the need for coordination and collaboration at the national and municipal levels to achieve sustainable development.



Digitalization

In order to track data regularly, reliably, and according to international standards, the "Fatih Decision Support System" has been established as a digital infrastructure. This system aims to provide a clearer picture of the current situation and create measurable, reportable, and testable goals related to sustainable development. Customized "Monitoring and Progress" screens have been designed using maps, graphs, and charts on dashboard screens to collect and visualize data on key issues related to societal well-being. This will facilitate the creation of goals tailored to the situation in Fatih.



Awareness

To ensure the local acceptance of the 2030 Agenda and to create awareness for achieving SDG objectives, a series of activities have been conducted. These efforts aimed to reach different groups, including children, youth, students, and local government personnel. Through these activities involving voluntary participants, not only has awareness been increased, but also innovative perspectives on achieving SDGs have been gained.



Cultural Dimension

The 2030 Agenda encompasses 17 goals and 169 targets to address economic, social, and environmental issues. In the process of localizing the 2030 Agenda for Fatih District, which has hosted great civilizations and possesses numerous historical and cultural riches, ensuring the sustainability of all cultural components within a balance of preservation and utilization is of paramount importance. In this context, considering the locality's components and priorities, the 18th Goal has been deemed necessary. With Fatih VLR, the Cultural Components: Abstract and Tangible Heritage, the aim is to ensure the transmission of both tangible and intangible heritage to future generations and foster a sense of belonging to cultural heritage.



Goal Setting

To track progress in SDG objectives more rationally, target values have been determined. Target values are crucial for monitoring progress. By identifying areas where achieving sustainability is farthest and where progress is increasing the most, solutions or policies can

be developed based on the distances to the goals.

General Overview Of The Goals

In Fatih VLR, SDGs have been comprehensively evaluated. In sustainable development goals, the relationship of each goal with others has been taken into consideration.





Grand Bazaar



**FATİH DISTRICT
F VOLUNTARY LOCAL
REVIEW REPORT
PREPARATION
PROCESS**



Photograph: Ekrem Kalkan

FATİH DISTRICT VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW REPORT PREPARATION PROCESS

In this section of the report, the process and experiences followed during the preparation of the Fatih Voluntary Local Review (VLR) are outlined. The preparation process of the report is examined under 5 main headings and detailed under these headings.

The Process And Stages Of The Voluntary Local Review (VLR)

- 1. Planning and Preparation:**
- 2. Defining Methodological Approach Concept and Principles of Fatih VLR**
- 3. Localization**
- 4. Sustainability Volunteers' Participation and Collaboration**
- 5. Preparation of Datasets, Data Collection, and Data Analysis**

Planning and Preparation

The preparation process of the Fatih Volunteer Local Review Report involves comprehensive planning and preparation stages, including setting objectives, planning data collection methods, and communicating with collaborating stakeholders.

Consultations with UCLG-MEWA

As the first step of the planning and preparation phase, consultations were held with UCLG-MEWA regarding the preparation process of the VLR. Discussions were held on how the VLR process would be conducted and collaborations were established to outline the roadmaps for the report's planning process. During these consultations, experiences related to the preparation processes of reports written in the MEWA region were also shared, and assessments were made regarding potential challenges that may arise during the report process.





Training on Monitoring Sustainable Development Goals

In collaboration with UCLG-MEWA, a Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring Training was conducted with municipal departments to create institutional awareness about the Sustainable Development Goals.



The training program held on December 28-29, 2021 was attended by representatives from Fatih Municipality, UCLG-MEWA, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye, Marmara Municipalities Union, and academics from different universities. During the first day of the 2-day training, there was a general introduction to the concept of sustainable development, Millennium Development Goals, and Sustainable Development Goals. On the second day of the program, the alignment of Fatih Municipality's activities and projects with the SDGs continued. Department heads provided information about the content and details of their activities and projects, while also assessing which Sustainable Development Goal each activity or project served. This effort led to an awareness that each task carried out by the departments contributes to sustainability and the importance of measuring and monitoring this through Voluntary Local Review Reports.

The Establishment of the Advisory Board and Consultation Meetings

During the preparation phase of the process, in order to enhance the quality and scope of the report, an Advisory Board consisting of representatives from different institutions, academics, and experts was formed. This board played a significant role in approaching the report from diverse perspectives and enriching its content.



In the meeting held on February 1, 2022, the characteristics and local dynamics of the Fatih district, as well as the activities and projects contributing to sustainability, were shared with the board. Furthermore, information about the methodological approach to be applied in the reporting process was provided, and opinions and suggestions were gathered from the experts.



Table: Consultant Board List

Advisor	Institution	Task
Aslıhan ALBOSTAN	UNDP-IICPSD	Analyst
Dr. Ayşe KAŞIKIRIK	Global Equality and Inclusion Network	Chairperson
Assoc. Prof.Dr. Ayşegül KAYAOĞLU	Istanbul Technical University	Lecturer
Azime Dilara KOYUNCU	Union of Municipalities of Türkiye	Expert
Bahar ÖZAY	UN SDSN	Coordinator
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cem BEYGO	Istanbul University	Lecturer
Dr. Erkin ERİMİZ	Argüden Governance Academy	Member of the Academic Board
Ervin SEZGIN	RESLOG Türkiye	Marmara Region Expert at RESLOG Türkiye
Hakan YAZİCİOĞLU	Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜRKSTAT)	Sustainable Development Indicators Group Leader
Dr. inan İZCI	Argüden Governance Academy	Advisor
Mahmut EKİŞİ	Fatih Municipality	Executive Assistant
Mehmet AKTAŞ	Sultanbeyli Municipality	Director of Strategy Development
Prof. Dr. Mete Başar BAYPINAR	Istanbul University	Lecturer
Neslihan CANKARA	UNDP	Project Manager
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer BİLEN	Bursa Technical University	Lecturer
Özge SİVRİKAYA	Marmara Municipalities Union	International Cooperation Specialist
Selin DİLEKLİ	The Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye, Strategy and Budget Directorate	Expert

* List of Advisory Board Members, Alphabetically Sorted by Names

Examination of Voluntary Local Reviews

During the preparation phase of the Voluntary Local Review (VLR), reports from local administrations within the country and abroad that have prepared VLRs were examined. This comprehensive review has greatly contributed to determining the direction and charting the roadmap of the report. Both the reports of Sultanbeyli Municipality and Izmir Metropolitan Municipality, which are Türkiye's first VLR initiatives, as well as reports prepared by local administrations abroad, were evaluated. The examination of the reports and the analysis of methodological approaches have enabled gaining a national and global perspective in the VLR process of Fatih Municipality.

Not only the Voluntary Local Review Reports but also the National Review Reports were examined to evaluate different perspectives. In this regard, India's report stood out from the other reports due to its quantitative data measurement approach and was taken as an example for Fatih's VLR process due to its proximity to the established methodological approach concept.

The examination of reports prepared by local administrations has contributed to gaining insights into the design and implementation of the process. It has guided the formulation of strategies concerning the effectiveness of data collection methods, the methodology of the analysis process employed, and the presentation of results, while drawing lessons from successful implementations. Furthermore, it has been beneficial in evaluating decisions made to address challenges encountered and overcome. More importantly, the review of reports from other institutions has also enabled the discovery of innovative approaches that local administrations can adopt to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Experience Sharing Meetings

In order to comprehensively and effectively evaluate the reviewed reports, 'Experience Sharing Meetings' were conducted with local administrations that have gone through the VLR process. Online meetings were organized with representatives of both domestic and international local administrations, allowing for the direct sharing of experiences from those who have successfully carried out the VLR process. These experience sharing sessions have provided significant guidance on how the reporting process can be designed more effectively, and which steps can yield more successful outcomes.



The experience sharing meetings with representatives from Sultanbeyli, Barcelona, and Espoo have provided an opportunity to establish close collaboration with stakeholders of the process and gain a broader perspective. The experiences of local administrations have enabled the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) report of Fatih Municipality to be approached from various angles and built on a stronger foundation. Additionally, these meetings have facilitated the creation of a knowledge-sharing network among stakeholders coming from different geographical locations.



Determination of Methodological Approach Concept and Fatih VLR Principles

The methodological approach concept defined for the Fatih Voluntary Local Review (VLR) Report encompasses the fundamental strategy and principles that guide the preparation and implementation process of the report. Following the planning and preparation stages, the most crucial step taken is to define the details and boundaries of how the report process will be conducted. This approach determines how the report will progress in line with its purpose, how data will be collected, analyzed, and presented.¹

Below are the fundamental components of this approach.

- **Comprehensive Monitoring:** Sustainable Development Goals will be monitored in a measurable and comparable manner throughout the district and in all neighborhoods.
- **Participatory Approach and Expert Opinions:** During the preparation stage of the report, the opinions of the public, stakeholders, and experts will be taken into consideration.
- **Quantitative Data and Standard Criteria:** The report will be prepared based on quantitative data to ensure comparability and impartiality. Standard criteria will be used in data collection.
- **Data Reliability and Collaboration:** The data will be sourced from reliable and verifiable sources and will be supported through stakeholder collaboration.
- **Use of Technology and Digital Tools:** Data collection and analysis will be expedited through the use of technological tools and digital platforms, streamlining data processing procedures.
- **Data Updating and Sustainability:** The data will be continuously updated to ensure the sustainability and relevance of the report.
- **Time-Based Monitoring and Trend Analysis:** Periodic evaluations will be conducted to monitor how the data changes over time, and trend analyses will be performed.

¹ Technical information regarding the methodology is provided in the 'Methodology' section, along with its detailed explanation.

• **Spatial Analysis and Assessment:** Spatial analyses will be conducted using Geographic Information Systems to examine inequalities across different neighborhoods within the district.

• **Prioritized Evaluation:** The importance levels of the data will be determined and weighted, allowing for the prioritization of indicators based on their contributions to sustainability.

• **Local Community Opinions and Satisfaction Measurements:** Surveys reflecting the opinions of the local community and satisfaction measurements will include quantitative data, and priority will be given to them when calculating indexes.

• **Goal Setting:** By setting target values for each indicator according to the data period, an assessment will be conducted to determine the district's and neighborhoods' proximity to the set goals.

• **Index Creation:** Using the data and target values under each indicator for districts and neighborhoods, an index value will be calculated for each Sustainable Development Goal.

• **Clear Presentation and Communication:** The index results will be presented in a clear manner through maps, graphs, tables, and narratives, ensuring understanding among broader audiences.

• **Use and Monitoring of Results:** The results of the report will be utilized to monitor and evaluate the district's progress towards achieving sustainable development goals.

• **Education and Awareness Building:** At each stage of the report's preparation, activities will be organized to enhance the awareness of the local community and stakeholders about the Sustainable Development Goals.



Based on the identified components of the methodological approach, the fundamental principles of the Fatih Voluntary Local Review are divided into four categories.

1. Inclusivity Principle: The report aims to ensure that no target audience is left behind. Every sector, group, and neighborhood should be considered in the assessment, thereby involving them in the sustainable development process.

2. Neighborhood-Centric Approach Principle: The assessment should be conducted at the neighborhood level. This approach will lead to a better understanding of neighborhoods' specific needs, dynamics, and contributions to sustainability.

3. Prioritization Principle: The weighting of indicators should reflect the priorities of different goals within the district.

4. Indexing Principle: The results should consist of measurable and comparable quantitative indexes, thus clearly illustrating how close the district is to achieving its sustainable development goals.

The 'Neighborhood-Centric Approach Principle' has not been previously used in national or international reports and is being implemented for the first time in the Fatih Voluntary Local Review. Measuring the local assessment at the smallest neighborhood unit, which is the 'mahalle' (neighborhood), sets apart Fatih's Voluntary Local Review from others.

The 'Prioritization Principle' is another principle that distinguishes the Fatih VLR process from other reports. In contrast to the methodology of the India report used as a reference during the creation of the report's methodology, the Fatih Voluntary Local Review has weighted and prioritized indicators based on their contributions to sustainability.

Localization

In the preparation process of the Fatih Voluntary Local Review, the goal was set to implement the Sustainable Development Goals at the local level, and a comprehensive methodology was adopted to

achieve this goal. The primary aim of this approach is to tailor the 17 Sustainable Development Goals established at the international level to the unique needs, dynamics, and conditions of the Fatih district.

In a study conducted by UCLG, the relevance of the Sustainable Development Goals at the urban level was assessed, emphasizing that out of the 169 targets, 92 are directly related to local governments. Similarly, a study by UN Habitat stated that only 23% of the indicators are relevant at the urban level. Therefore, especially in reports prepared at the district level, there is a need to reassess and localize the targets and indicators.

Building on these assessments, the 169 targets under the 17 goals set by the United Nations have been reevaluated and localized for the Fatih Voluntary Local Review Report.

In this context, out of the 169 targets set by the United Nations, 74 have been localized for the Fatih Voluntary Local Review. Additionally, apart from the 17 goals, a local target has been established for the 18th Goal specifically identified for Fatih within the scope of the report.



Within the scope of the report, the indicators set by the United Nations have been assessed in a manner aligned with the local targets set for Fatih. Local indicators have been developed in consideration of the criteria to be measured. During the determination of these indicators, the relevant departments of the municipality, under the guidance of the Fatih Municipality Statistics Committee experts, have collectively evaluated the criteria in question.

Table: Fatih Volunteer Local Review Report: Localization Rate of Objectives

Sustainable Development Goals	Number of UN Goals	Number of Local Goals in Fatih VLR	Localization Rate
SDG 1: No Poverty	7	6	86%
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	8	7	88%
SDG 3: Health and Quality of Life	13	5	38%
SDG 4: Quality Education	10	8	80%
SDG 5: Gender Equality	9	4	44%
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	8	6	75%
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	5	4	80%
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	12	8	67%
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	8	4	50%
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	10	3	30%
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	10	8	80%
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	11	5	45%
SDG 13: Climate Action	5	2	40%
SDG 14: Life Below Water	10	1	10%
SDG 15: Life on Land	12	4	33%
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	12	3	25%
SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	19	2	11%
TOTAL	169	80	47%



Participation and Collaboration of Sustainability Volunteers

For the realization of sustainable development at the local level, creating awareness holds significant importance. In this context, a series of activities carried out with the district's youth volunteers, comprising children and youngsters, have contributed to the dissemination of the concept of sustainability throughout the reporting process.



These activities have provided opportunities for young individuals to learn about the concept of sustainability, thereby supporting the conscious upbringing of future generations in this field. Simultaneously, they have enabled a closer understanding of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their targets, encouraging these young individuals to undertake an ambassadorial role in implementing these goals within the district. Throughout the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) process and beyond, “Sustainability Volunteers” who have received training actively contribute to the implementation of the SDGs within the district.

Particularly, the active participation of young individuals bears significant importance in reflecting and involving the perspective of the generation that will shape the future of sustainable development. The opinions and contributions of young Sustainability Volunteers have facilitated a more comprehensive, effective, and sustainable progression of the VLR process.

Regarding the activities involving young participants, a participatory model has been adopted to maximize their involvement in the VLR process. This model has provided a crucial opportunity to assess the views, suggestions, and perspectives of young individuals. The thoughts and priorities of these young individuals have played a pivotal role in shaping Fatih's VLR process.

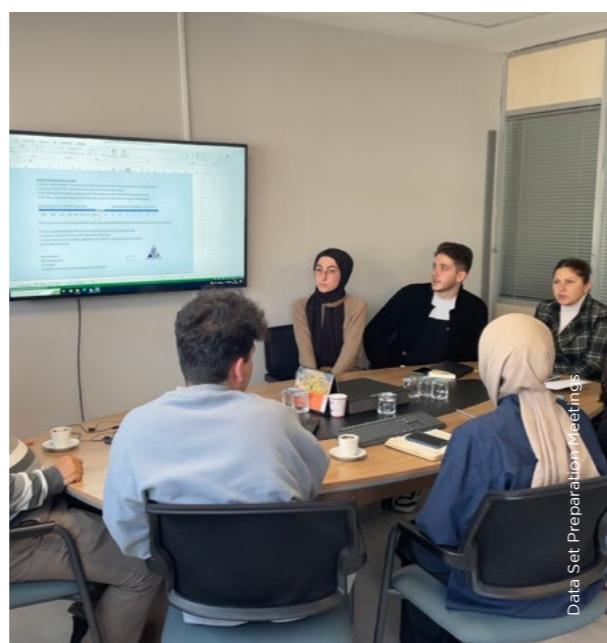
The Sustainability Volunteers shaped by the active participation of youth and children embody the fundamental principles of sustainable development as the leaders of the future. They hold promise for the sustainable future of the district by embracing these principles and embodying hope.

Further details about the activities carried out as part of awareness initiatives are provided in the “Awareness and Visibility in the Urban Context of the 2030 Agenda” section.

Data Preparation, Data Collection, and Data Analysis

With the transformation of Sustainable Development Goals into localized targets, there emerged a need for reliable data to effectively monitor these targets' progress and evaluate the district's advancements. The phase of "Data Preparation, Data Collection, and Data Analysis" has been rigorously conducted to meet these requirements.

The technical details of the activities undertaken in this process are outlined in the “Methodology” section.



Preparation of Data Sets

The step of preparing the dataset is extremely significant in order to meticulously identify measurable, attainable, and dependable data sources, and to ensure the absence of hitches like data gaps or inconsistencies in the subsequent stages. In the localization phase, the necessary datasets were scrutinized based on the localized targets and indicators set. The nature and measurement requirements of the objectives and indicators have been guiding in the determination of datasets. Besides the measurability and obtainability of the identified datasets, their confirmability from reliable sources holds great importance. During this phase, an intensive effort has been undertaken to ascertain the datasets are founded on solid grounds.

Data Collection

During the data collection phase, a comprehensive approach was adopted towards the generated data sets, and data collection strategies were determined with the input of experts. In order to ensure the accuracy and obtainability of the generated data sets, meetings were organized with both internal and external experts. Discussions revolved around data requirements and sources that align with objectives and indicators. The insights and recommendations of experts facilitated a more effective and realistic data collection process. As a result of the consultations, the most suitable data types for local targets and indicators were identified, and data was requested from relevant units both within and outside the organization. Close collaboration was established with various departments of Fatih Municipality, other public institutions, non-governmental organizations, and other pertinent stakeholders for data sharing purposes.

The success of the data collection process is closely tied to collaboration and stakeholder engagement. The insights of data providers and experts have played a crucial role in forming complete and trustworthy data sets. Throughout this process, the contribution of various stakeholders at the district level has enabled the comprehensive and unbiased execution of data collection.

Satisfaction Measurements

To assess the success of sustainable development, relying solely on quantitative data obtained from institutions or open sources is not sufficient.

Therefore, measuring the satisfaction level of district residents stands out as an important assessment tool. Satisfaction is a determining factor in terms of public perception and accessibility to services. Thus, within the Fatih VLR process, a survey method has been employed to gauge citizens' satisfaction regarding the fulfillment of each objective.



Satisfaction measurements aim to reflect how citizens perceive services in the district and to capture public opinions regarding the relevant objectives. These measurements intend to go beyond mere quantitative data and also encompass residents' emotional and social experiences.



In pursuit of this objective, surveys were conducted through face-to-face interviews. The expertise of the Fatih Municipality Social Research



Team, composed of sociologists, psychologists, and social service specialists, was utilized in the implementation of the surveys. Tablets used during the interviews were integrated with a system that instantly transfers collected data to administrative screens in a digital environment. This data collection platform, specially designed by the Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit, is referred to as the Strategic Decision Systems. This innovative approach facilitated a swift flow in the data collection process, enabling the rapid analysis and evaluation of obtained results. As a result, the acquired outcomes were utilized more effectively, providing a comprehensive perspective on the Sustainable Development Goals.

Geospatial Mapping

During the data analysis phase, the data obtained from both internal and external sources, along with satisfaction measurement data gathered through face-to-face interviews, were spatially analyzed at the neighborhood level using Strategic Decision Systems. This step aims to fully implement the "Neighborhood-Centric Approach Principle," which was established at the beginning of the reporting process to address Fatih's sustainable development success at the neighborhood level. This approach enables a more detailed and holistic analysis of the differences and priorities among different areas within the district.

Neighborhood-level data analysis has provided the opportunity to better understand the unique characteristics and needs of each neighborhood within the district. The spatial organization of data allows the district administration to identify strengths and areas for improvement in each neighborhood more clearly and to plan accordingly. Additionally, these detailed analyses conducted at the neighborhood level have facilitated a better understanding of local needs and variations within the community.

This approach holds significant importance in guiding the alignment of Sustainable Development Goals with local context. Analyzing data at the neighborhood level enables the district to utilize resources more effectively and generate tailored solutions for the unique needs of each neighborhood. This way, the district can better address specific challenges and opportunities, contributing to a more targeted and impactful sustainable development strategy.

Data Standardization

The utilization of data obtained from various sources during the data collection process has made data standardization imperative. The heterogeneity and diversity of the data have highlighted the necessity of establishing a common language and structure during the analysis phase. Furthermore, the consistency of data from different sources in a harmonized structure will enhance the reliability of analyses. Therefore, during the data standardization process, data were organized and structured according to the established standards and guidelines. This approach minimizes inconsistencies between datasets and reduces potential errors during analyses.

Prioritization

Taking into consideration the prioritization rankings of the Sustainability Volunteers, the Statistics Committee of Fatih Municipality applied a prioritization method to local indicators. This comprehensive step aimed to assess the impacts of local goals and indicators more sensitively. The prioritization process has assisted in determining in a more meaningful way what efforts to focus on in achieving the district's Sustainable Development Goals.

The Statistics Committee of Fatih Municipality considered the priorities of the Sustainable Development Goals and the needs of the district while evaluating indicators. Through the prioritization process, indicators that would contribute the most to achieving the goals were given more weight. This approach aids in identifying the priorities that should be focused on in the district's sustainability journey and ensures more effective utilization of resources.

Determination of Target Values

For each local indicator, detailed consultations were conducted in close collaboration with the relevant departments. These consultations encompassed a comprehensive analysis of both neighborhood-level and district-wide current status data. In this context, the target values required for the district's Sustainable Development Goals were meticulously determined.

The consultations conducted with relevant departments aim to fully understand the district's needs and potential. Within this scope, the target value for each local indicator was determined



by considering the district's priorities, available resources, and attainable data. In the process of determining target values, in addition to scientific data, the opinions and perspectives of local stakeholders were also taken into account.

The determined target values play a significant role in defining the roadmap towards the district's Sustainable Development Goals. These target values reflect the effort required to realize the district's sustainability vision. They also aim to leverage the district's potential to achieve realistic and measurable goals.

Preparation of District and Neighborhood Indexes

Guided by the determined target values and prioritizations, separate indexes have been created at both district and neighborhood levels. These unique indexes have been utilized to assess in

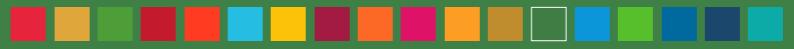
more detailed and precise terms to what extent the district has achieved its Sustainable Development Goals.

Each neighborhood and district index has been designed as a measure representing the performance towards achieving local goals. These indexes are obtained by summing the weighted scores of relevant indicators. This approach has made the performance of each neighborhood and district towards sustainability goals more comprehensible.

The district and neighborhood-based indexes have facilitated a better understanding of diverse needs and priorities at the local level. This detailed assessment has proven to be a significant tool for guiding and enhancing the district's sustainable development efforts more effectively. Moreover, it has provided a valuable reference for comparing the performance of neighborhoods and districts and for better resource allocation.



Sirkeci Station



INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

This section assesses the organizational structure of Fatih Municipality and its overarching plans and reports concerning the Sustainable Development Goals as a local government. In this context, Fatih Municipality's 2020-2024 Strategic Plan, 2022 Performance Program, and 2022 Activity Reports have been incorporated into the evaluation.

These overarching plans and reports demonstrate how Fatih Municipality has formulated a strategy to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and how it has shaped its organizational structure in alignment with these objectives. This way, it becomes clearer how well the municipality aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals.

2020-2024 Strategic Plan

The 2020-2024 Strategic Plan of Fatih Municipality is structured around three significant themes that reflect the fundamental principles of sustainable development:

- *Urban Appearance, Sustainable Environment, and Order*
- *Enhanced Social Life*
- *Effective Governance and Governance*

Each of these themes serves the Sustainable Development Goals through the objectives and targets contained within them.

The primary goal of the strategic plan encompasses supporting urban structure and environmental arrangements, enhancing social life, and promoting effective governance and governance. The objectives and targets set under these themes

serve various Sustainable Development Goals, aiming to enhance the overall quality of life and sustainability of the district.

The alignment exercise conducted to better understand the contribution of themes and objectives to the Sustainable Development Goals highlights that the strategic plan is both compatible and integrated with the SDGs. Each theme of the plan, along with its designated objectives and targets, exhibits parallelism with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. This alignment more clearly showcases the municipality's sustainable development vision and commitments.

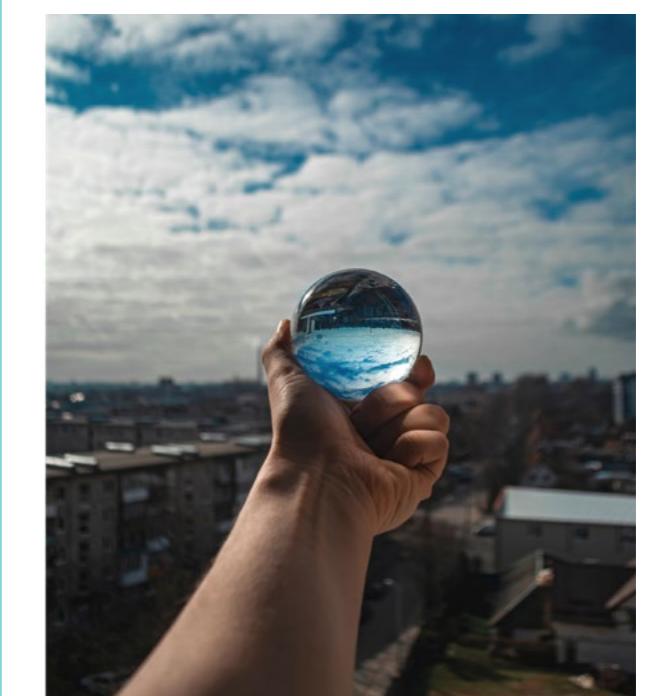




Table: 2020-2024 Strategic Plan Objectives and SDG Alignment Study



2022 Performance Program

Shaped by the guidance of the Strategic Plan, the Fatih Municipality's 2022 Performance Program includes annual budgets allocated for the realization of each theme, goal, and target. In this context, the contribution of each objective to the Sustainable Development Goals plays a crucial guiding role in determining which development goal receives greater investment on a yearly basis at the institutional level.

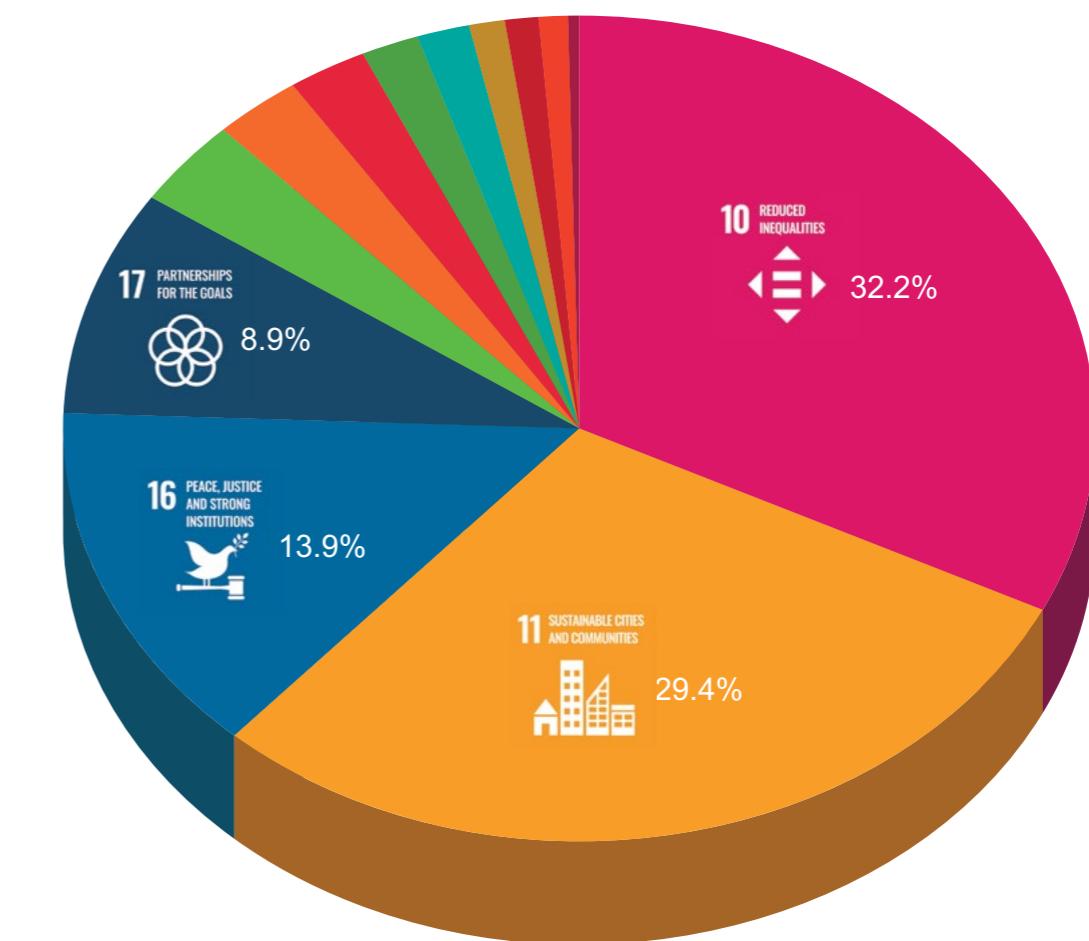
Within the scope of the Volunteer Local Review Report, budgets allocated for the activities of 2022 have been linked to the relevant Sustainable Development Goals. As a result, the distribution of resources has been calculated to determine the progress made for each sustainable development

goal, aiming to assess how much advancement has been achieved for each goal.

According to this analysis, 32% of the budget is allocated to SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities, while 29% is allocated to SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, and a 14% portion is allocated for SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions.

This budget distribution provides a window that highlights the municipality's investment priorities and commitment to the objectives. In this way, the contribution of Fatih Municipality to the Sustainable Development Goals and the significance it places on these goals become more detailed and comprehensible.

Table: 2022 Performance Program - SDG and Budget Alignment Study



2022 Activity Report

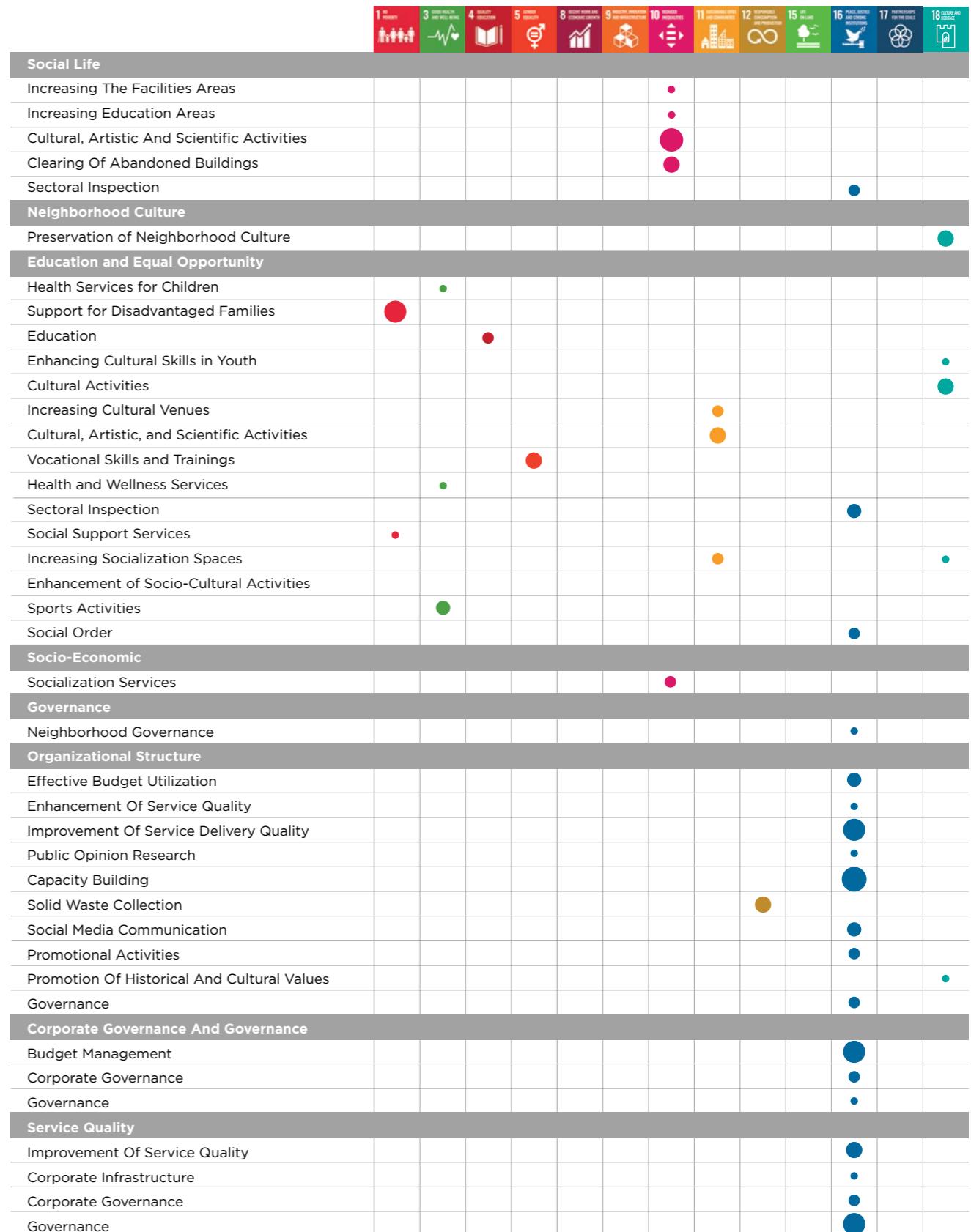
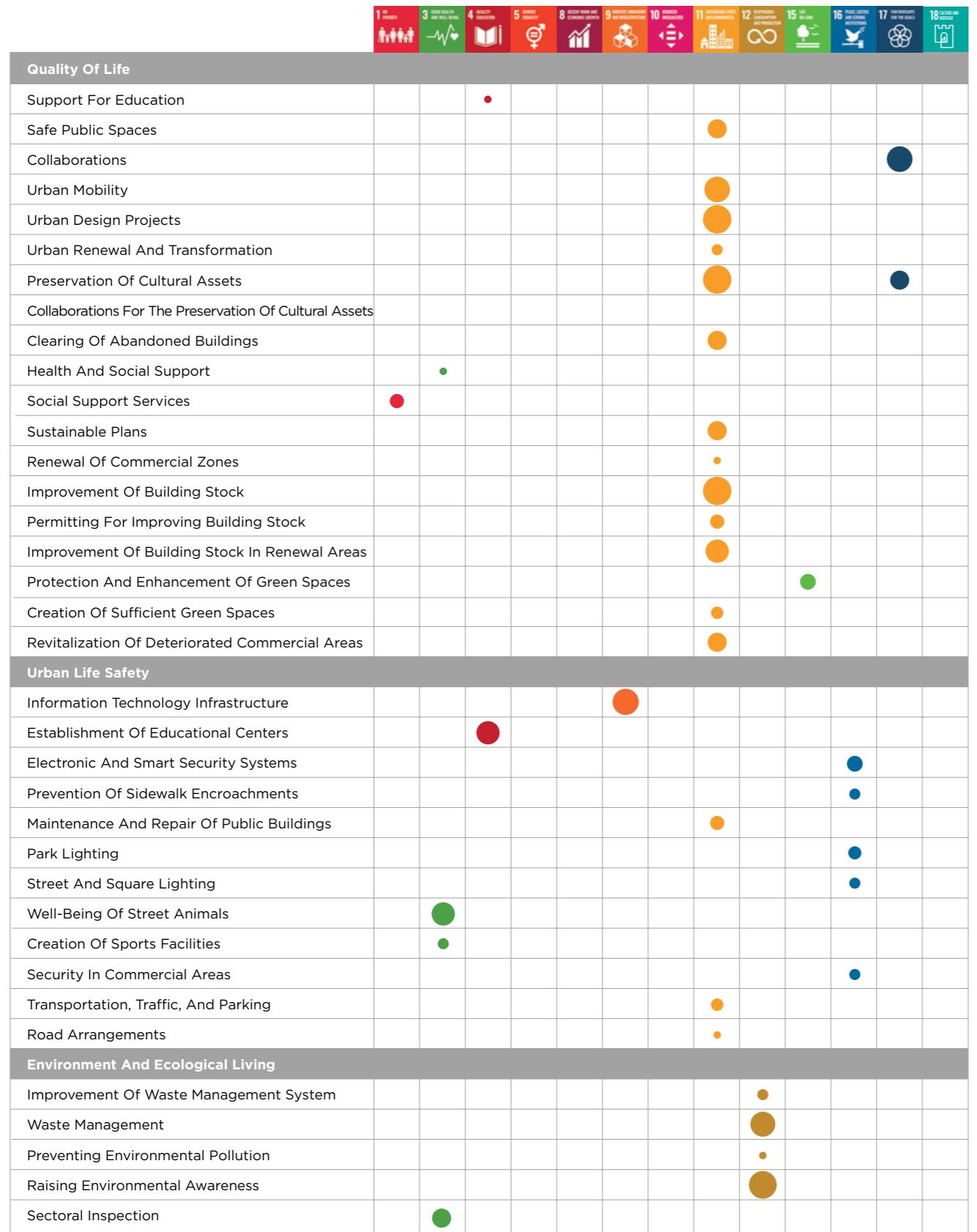
The Fatih Municipality Activity Report, encompassing the activities, projects, services, and financial status of the year 2022, is of paramount importance for the municipality's annual performance assessment and evaluating its endeavors towards achieving objectives. It's a comprehensive document detailing the services and projects conducted both in line with the themes, objectives, and targets set by the 2020-2024 Strategic Plan and in alignment with budgets allocated in the 2022 Performance Program.

Within the context of the Volunteer Local Review Report, a comprehensive evaluation has been conducted on how the objectives set in the strategic plan contribute to which Sustainable Development Goal, and an alignment study (Table 1) has been carried out to facilitate a better understanding of these objectives. Additionally, the targets beneath these objectives and the unique

activities undertaken to achieve these targets have been subject to detailed analysis through activity reports. These analyses provide a clearer insight into how the strategic plan is manifested in municipal activities.

The alignment study conducted based on activities delineates and explains the concrete activities underpinning the objectives and targets in the strategic plan by enumerating their numbers. Details such as the number of activities carried out under each Sustainable Development Goal are presented through the infographic provided below (Table 3). This table succinctly conveys the progress of Fatih Municipality in line with its objectives.

When evaluating the distribution of activities, it is observed that there is a focus on SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, as well as SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities.





Target Group and Sustainable Development Goals Matrix

In order to assess Fatih Municipality's sustainable development efforts more effectively, a "matrix model" has been designed by the Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit. This model is developed in parallel with the strategic plan, performance program, and activity reports, aiming to provide a guidance that aligns with the municipality's overarching goals. Particularly, the prominent motto of the Sustainable Development Goals, "Leave No One Behind," has been taken as a foundational principle for the matrix model's design, aligning with this motto appropriately.

The matrix adopts an approach that considers each target audience and theme. Within this framework, one of the fundamental components of the matrix consists of groups representing the target audiences of the Fatih district. These groups include women, children, disabled individuals, youth, and the elderly. Additionally, themes that enhance quality of life and promote sustainable development constitute another significant component of the matrix. The content of these themes encompasses headings such as education, health, sports, security, social life, culture, and art. Furthermore, economic domains like employment, income, and entrepreneurship are encompassed within these themes. Moreover,

topics such as environmental protection, sustainability, preservation of history and cultural heritage, effective governance, and governance also fall under these themes. This broad spectrum highlights the richness and inclusivity of the matrix, reflecting Fatih Municipality's commitment to sustainable development goals. The objectives and projects underlying these themes shape the detailed structure of the matrix, ensuring the most effective addressing of critical matters related to the municipality's target audience.

Target audiences and themes interact with each other within a matrix formed by the intersections. This matrix ensures a detailed examination of the themes identified by the municipality concerning its target audiences, thus transparently revealing how each target audience and theme are affected and associated with which objectives.

The Target Audience and Sustainable Development Goals Matrix reflects that Fatih Municipality approaches the Sustainable Development Goals with a more comprehensive perspective and concretely expresses its commitment to not only the

"Leave No One Behind"
principle but also the principle of

"Leave No Issue Behind"

Mass Theme	Women	Kids	Disabled	Old	Youth
Education					
Health					
Sport					
Security					
Social Life Art And Culture					
Employment, Income, Entrepreneurship					
Environment					
History Cultural Heritage					
Effective Management Governance					



The matrix model prepared within the scope of the Volunteer Local Review Report has played an exceedingly important role in the localization process of the Sustainable Development Goals. A detailed examination of how the intersection points of the matrix components are related to the Sustainable Development Goals has been conducted, highlighting the theme of "History and Cultural Heritage," which holds great significance for Fatih.

Despite numerous projects and activities implemented by Fatih Municipality under the theme of "History and Cultural Heritage," encompassing each target audience and leaving no one behind, some uncertainties have arisen regarding how compatible these projects are with the Sustainable Development Goals and which objectives they serve. It has been noted that the objective of "Preserving natural and cultural heritage" under the goal of "Sustainable Cities and Communities" solely covers physical spaces, leaving the human-centered approach unaddressed.

In the objective of "Preserving natural and cultural heritage," it has been observed that specific target audiences such as women, children, disabled individuals, youth, and the elderly are not

adequately considered or included. This situation underscores the necessity for a more inclusive perspective on development goals. The vital experiences, needs, and contributions of these target audiences have highlighted the need for their greater involvement in efforts to preserve historical and cultural heritage.

All these explorations and growing awareness indicate a noticeable gap in the existing development goals. Sustainability should not be limited to the preservation of physical spaces and historical artifacts alone; it should also consider how women, children, disabled individuals, youth, and the elderly experience, are impacted by, and contribute to this heritage.

In conclusion, the findings derived from the Target Audience and Sustainable Development Goals Matrix have prompted a new quest to further solidify the alignment of Fatih Municipality's projects under the "History and Cultural Heritage" theme with the Sustainable Development Goals, and to better comprehend how these projects bring value to diverse target audiences. Further details and information about this quest are extensively addressed under the "Goal 18" section of the report.





AWARENESS AND VISIBILITY IN THE CITY



AWARENESS AND VISIBILITY IN THE CITY

2030 Agenda Awareness and Urban Visibility

Sustainability is defined as the careful utilization of social, economic, cultural, and environmental resources, ensuring their transmission to future generations. It is necessary to instill this perspective in people to enable the transfer of limited resources to succeeding generations. In line with this goal, the preparation process of Voluntary Local Reviews (VLR), which serve as the local-level monitoring mechanism for UN Sustainable Development Goals, involves collaboration among local governments, civil society organizations, various institutions, the private sector, and stakeholders representing different segments of society. Among these stakeholders, one of the most crucial is the “Local Community - Citizens,” whose involvement sets it apart as a citizen-participation-based reporting process, distinguishing it from other VLR initiatives. This process, driven by citizen participation, aims to enhance awareness regarding the visibility of SDGs in the urban context and sustainability. The entire process is carried out on a voluntary basis and aligns with SDG 17, which strives for “partnerships for sustainable development.” Furthermore, by establishing collaboration with voluntary local participants, the project promotes collective action towards achieving goals, empowering each participant to take initiative, assume responsibility, and raise awareness. The project intends to expand the localization efforts of the SDGs.

In the Localization of Sustainable Development Goals and the Voluntary Local Review Process, progress has been based on participation and voluntary efforts. In the process of Promoting SDGs and creating awareness through dialogue and collaboration with different segments of society:

- The localization of SDGs involves determining the level of significance within the local context through participatory “citizen” involvement.

- Involving the local community in the process of implementing and monitoring SDGs.
- Establishing an inclusive participation network for the “Leave No One Behind!” goal.
- Enhancing local capacity and quality through sustainability education.
- Engaging citizens in setting SDG targets and generating indicators has provided an opportunity for innovative ideas to emerge.

Fatih Localization of Sustainable Development Goals Program

Through the “Fatih Localization of Sustainable Development Goals Program,” a series of activities have been carried out to achieve the acceptance of the 2030 agenda at the local level, the localization of global objectives, and the creation of awareness for achieving SDG targets. This effort aimed to reach diverse audiences, engaging children, youth, and students to foster broader local participation and dialogue in the processes of reaching, monitoring, and evaluating SDG targets. These events involving volunteer participants not only enhanced awareness but also brought about an innovative perspective in approaching SDG attainment.



Within the scope of the “Fatih Localization of Sustainable Development Goals Program,” the “Sustainability Youth Volunteers” event was organized, with 357 young participants taking part. Over the course of 3 days, numerous educational sessions and workshops were conducted. This event aimed to raise awareness among youth about SDGs and also evaluated the roles of young individuals in this process, along with their perspectives on achieving the goals.

As part of Sustainable Development Education, the aim has been to equip young individuals with a visionary perspective for achieving societal sustainability. Through the presentation of a UNDP representative, the education provided insights into Sustainability, the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals for 2030, and Global Principles, enabling participants to gain knowledge about conventions and agreements.



Another initiative aimed at youth is the “Sustainability Talks.” With the participation of 300 young individuals, volunteers, representatives, and experts from sectors, academia, and NGOs striving to reach SDGs, discussions on sustainability were held. The event facilitated sharing experiences and expertise. Speakers addressed current developments in sustainability, successful practical examples, sustainable technological advancements, and the role of innovation in the process. A panel involving local government representatives and stakeholders discussed the significance of localizing SDGs, challenges in the

VLR process, lessons learned, and the roadmap. During the panel, youth were informed and their awareness was heightened, creating a platform for dialogue to gather their views and suggestions on localizing SDGs.



Within the scope of the Fatih Sustainable Development Goals Localization Program, awareness-raising trainings and workshops were conducted with sustainability experts, social entrepreneurs, relevant academics, and representatives. Following the awareness-building sessions and talks, workshops were organized to promote participation and governance. Through workshops such as “Agenda 2030: Fatih Workshop,” “Solutions Workshop,” and “SDG Prioritization,” interaction was fostered by leveraging the innovative ideas of young individuals.

The “Solutions Workshop” aimed to have young individuals identify and address the issues of Fatih related to sustainability. Young people from various disciplines were encouraged to pinpoint problems based on their interests and awareness and then devise solutions and project them. They linked their projects, which included problem identification and proposed solutions, to the Sustainable Development Goals to showcase the alignment with sustainable development objectives.

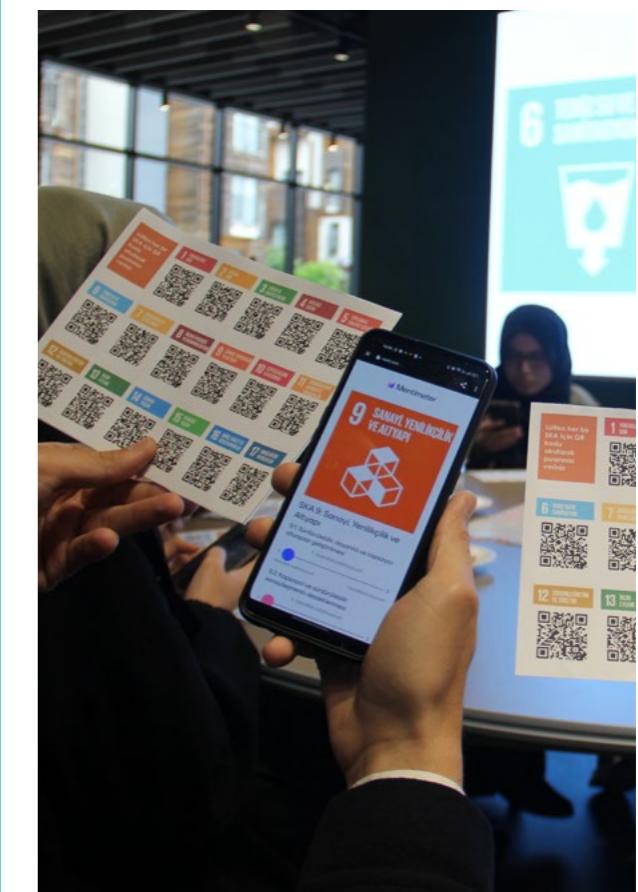


Young people have the right to have a greater say in their own lives and the environment they live in, and to participate in decision-making. The “Agenda 2030: Fatih Workshop” enabled young people to participate in the decision-making process. They were asked, “How would you like to live in Fatih in the year 2030?” It was evaluated what can be done together to achieve the Fatih of their dreams.



Localization of global goals and prioritization efforts have been conducted for Fatih. In order to achieve global goals, “Priority Sustainable Development Goals for Fatih Municipality” were determined in collaboration with young individuals. According to the youth, not all 17 Sustainable Development

Goals hold the same level of importance for Fatih. They prioritize achieving targets under SDG 11 “Sustainable Cities and Communities”, SDG 4 “Quality Education”, and SDG 7 “Affordable and Clean Energy” within the 2030 agenda for Fatih.





During the workshop sessions, an interactive learning environment was created to raise awareness about global and local issues related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), while also strengthening collaborative work and presentation skills. Through these activities, young

participants gained awareness about spreading sustainable development goals in their own lives and surroundings, evaluating and monitoring objectives. As a representation of these duties and responsibilities, participants were awarded the "Sustainability Volunteer Certificate."



Sustainable Development Goals Prioritization Wheel





To contemplate sustainability together with children and to construct the future collectively, a Game-Based Sustainability Workshop has been organized. As part of the workshop designed for participants aged 4-8, a sustainable world has been narrated in collaboration with children, encouraging them to brainstorm about the global

world and global issues. At the end of the workshop, children were asked to depict their envisioned world through the activity "Drawing Our Dream World," and the drawings were exhibited at the Neslişah Sultan Culture and Sports Center of Fatih Municipality's Workshop to foster awareness and encouragement among children.



Workshop with Children

Another initiative under the scope of the Fatih Localized Sustainable Development Goals Program is the "Fatih Municipality Social Innovation Ecosystem Program." The program was conducted in partnership with Istanbul University, involving students from the Department of Social Services at Cerrahpaşa. This program focused on the social development dimension of sustainability and centered discussions around the concepts of "social impact, social benefit, and social entrepreneurship." Within the program, the "Fatih

5.0 Workshop" was held to identify local goals for achieving social development and creating sustainable communities. Initially, an assessment was made to determine which local goals were achieved and which goals or target groups were lagging behind. Setting local objectives based on target groups was used in the alignment process for the Fatih VLR report. The alignment process helped determine which social issues and target groups should be prioritized.



Social Innovation Program



As part of the Localization of Sustainable Development Goals in Fatih, the "Fatih Ideathon" idea marathon was organized with the aim of generating innovative ideas for sustainable environment, economy, society, and culture. The

Fatih Ideathon Idea Marathon aimed to address the current issues of Fatih in collaboration with young individuals and provide project management training to the youth of Fatih.



The Fatih Ideathon - Idea Marathon took place with the participation of a total of 145 young people who passed the preliminary round. In the 36-hour marathon, a total of 50 teams competed. In this marathon where various projects were developed, young people focused on a wide range of different topics such as Environment, Waste and Climate, Innovation & Science, Social Innovation, Street Animals, Cultural Heritage, Employment &

Entrepreneurship, Tourism, and Social Harmony. They engaged in in-depth thinking and problem-solving processes tailored to their professional and personal interests. Teams with innovative ideas related to sustainability or proposing solutions to global or local issues utilized their business development, design, and project management skills to compete with their ideas, and the best projects were awarded.



Various interviews have been conducted with media outlets as part of the overall introduction of the Fatih Sustainable Development Goals Localization Program and to increase the dissemination of SDGs and enhance visibility within the city.¹

¹ <https://surici.fatih.bel.tr/etkinlik/fatih-surdurulebilirlik-gonulluleri/basvuru>
<https://www.fatih.bel.tr/tr/main/news/fatih-surdurulebilir-kalkinma-amaclarinin-yer/3878>

https://twitter.com/mergun_turan/status/1671083843279806467?s=46&t=IdElasnPfr7OBaTRvIIRiQ
https://twitter.com/mergun_turan/status/1668598443571331073?s=46&t=IdElasnPfr7OBaTRvIIRiQ



Zeyrek Mosque (Pantocrator Monastery Church)



**NEED FOR GOAL 18
TO ENSURE
SUSTAINABILITY OF
CULTURAL HERITAGE**

REQUIREMENT FOR GOAL 18



Zeyrek Mosque (Pantocrator Monastery Church)

NEED FOR GOAL 18 TO ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

REQUIREMENT FOR GOAL 18

Culture And Heritage As Conceptual And Historical Processes

Culture is the entirety of elements encompassing a wide range of both tangible and intangible aspects, shared collectively by a society or community. These elements include values, beliefs, norms, traditions, behavior patterns, language, art, music, cuisine, clothing styles, and other material and spiritual components. Even within the same society, diversity can exist among different individuals or subgroups. This diversity may stem from geographical, historical, religious, ethnic, and other factors. Culture assists individuals in shaping their identities, molding their social relationships, and making sense of the world. Additionally, culture supports the continuity of societies by facilitating the transfer of knowledge and experiences across generations.

In the Turkish Language Association (Türk Dil Kurumu) dictionary, culture, when used in conjunction with the concepts of "ekin" (crop) and "hars" (agriculture), is defined as "the totality of all material and spiritual values created within the historical and social development process, along with the tools used in their creation and transmission to subsequent generations, indicating the extent of human domination over the natural and social environment."¹ Additionally, different societies have interpreted and given meaning to the concept of culture in various ways. Therefore, finding a definition of culture that satisfies everyone is quite challenging.

UNESCO's 1982 World Conference on Cultural Policies Declaration defines culture in its broadest sense as "a whole which includes not only the

arts and letters, but also modes of life, the fundamental rights of the human being, value systems, traditions, and beliefs that people pass on from generation to generation and that constitute the distinct identity of groups and societies."² This definition emphasizes that culture encompasses a wide range of material, spiritual, intellectual, and emotional characteristics that define a society or group. It goes beyond the realms of science and literature to encompass lifestyles, basic human rights, values, traditions, and beliefs.²

Culture is the shared product of space and humans. This partnership, which begins with human nature, continues today and will persist in the future. All social and economic structures, lifestyles, and spaces are shaped through these structures and styles. The material and spiritual products that emerge as a result of this interaction are a consequence of this relationship. Material culture elements include physical objects and materials. For example, tangible objects like clothing styles, architectural designs, food, and artworks constitute the tangible aspect of culture. Spiritual culture, on the other hand, encompasses non-material elements such as beliefs, values, norms, language, and traditions. These abstract elements are the fundamental components that guide the behavior of community members and form cultural identity.

Culture:

- Comprises elements shared collectively among members of a society.
- Is acquired through learning, enabling it to be passed down from generation to generation.

¹ www.sozluk.gov.tr (www.tdk.gov.tr)

² Murat Tanrikulu, Geography and Culture, Space-Culture-History-Geographical-Sign, Edge Academy Publishing, Istanbul, 2014, p.50.



- Is variable. It can change and evolve over time. Factors like technological advancements, migration, and communication can lead to cultural changes.
- Is symbolic. Symbols such as language, symbols, and rituals are used in cultural communication and carry meanings.
- Is societal. Culture develops and takes shape as a result of people's social interactions.

Culture is significant as it serves as a means for people to interpret the world, strengthen social bonds, and express community identity. It emerges through societal evolution, communication, interaction, and experiences. Each community or society possesses its unique cultural characteristics. While shaping people's worldviews, culture also influences interactions among diverse groups. Beyond assisting individuals in defining their identities, it also functions as a fundamental way of coexistence and communication.

Elements such as language, religion, traditions, and customs are like the cement that holds a nation together. Concepts like respect for ancestors, traditional marriage customs, love for one's homeland and nation are all part of culture. Traditions like hospitality, weddings, circumcision ceremonies, folk dances, literary works, and handicrafts enrich the cultural spectrum. In this way, culture represents the mosaic created by the values that constitute the essence of a nation, with national identity within it, building strong connections and a solid structure among individuals. These elements form the fundamental values of a nation.

One of the most notable characteristics of culture is that it consists of unwritten rules that transform emotions into tangible behaviors. Additionally, material cultural elements nourish the spiritual aspects and, over centuries, acquire meaning through shared emotions, thoughts, and lifestyles. Culture, which undergoes constant change as it is passed down from generation to generation, carries an evolving and sometimes transforming structure over time. This evolution is a slow and long-term process that takes place over hundreds or even thousands of years.

As Peter Phillips highlights in the preface of "Heritage and Sustainable Development Goals: A Policy Guide for Heritage and Development

Actors," "every person feels a special attachment to a place, an object, a memory, or a tradition.³ It is entirely natural for us to desire to preserve this attachment and pass it on to future generations. The conservation of heritage offers a broad spectrum of actions that not only involve safeguarding and transmitting the things we value but also supports the goal of ensuring sustainability in the world.⁴

Cultural heritage, encompasses all the elements that come from a community's or society's past, including its cultural identity, language, history, values, traditions, arts, architecture, and other material and spiritual components. This heritage comprises the spiritual and material values created in communities where people live together and are passed down through generations. Cultural heritage assists a society in understanding its history, preserving its identity, and transmitting it to future generations.

Cultural heritage is divided into two main categories: tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Tangible Cultural Heritage refers to physical entities, including historical buildings, monuments, museums, archaeological sites, handicrafts, and artworks, among others. The preservation of tangible cultural heritage involves physical restoration, exhibition, and conservation efforts. Intangible Cultural Heritage, on the other hand, encompasses non-material cultural elements such as beliefs, rituals, religious ceremonies, traditional dance and music, local stories, folkloric narratives, language, and traditional forms of knowledge. The preservation of intangible cultural heritage often involves the transmission of oral traditions and cultural practices.

Preserving and sustaining cultural heritage not only strengthens societies' connections to their past but also allows them to pass on this rich legacy to future generations. Protecting this heritage can help communities maintain their identity and values while also serving as a source of inspiration for innovation and creativity.

The Historical Dimension of Studies on the Sustainability of Culture and Heritage

Cultural values arising from human interaction with the environment have assumed new roles in our ever-changing, evolving, and increasingly globalized world, gaining both material and

spiritual dimensions. All these dynamics underscore the need to pass on cultural values to future generations, ensuring their preservation at national and international levels without compromise. In this context, many countries and international organizations have taken various steps to safeguard and sustain cultural heritage.

Efforts in various fields such as the preservation of cultural heritage, sustainable development, social integration, and education have mostly been carried out by international organizations, governments, local communities, and civil society organizations, resulting in a series of international documents and agreements. These include the 1945 Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which aims to preserve cultural diversity and promote cooperation in the fields of science and education; the 1965 ICOMOS Ethical Principles prepared by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS); the 1992 European Council Convention on the Protection of Cultural Heritage, known as the La Valletta Convention, which establishes common standards for the preservation of Europe's cultural heritage; the 1994 Nara Document that highlights the relationship between cultural heritage and sustainable development, elucidating the links between the preservation of cultural heritage and social, economic, and environmental sustainability; and the 2005 UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, which outlines measures to preserve and promote cultural diversity. The overarching goal of all these efforts can be summarized as passing on cultural heritage to future generations, preserving the identities of societies, and utilizing and managing heritage for a sustainable future.

The inclusion of culturally and environmentally significant areas on the UNESCO World Heritage List, providing protection, is among the most significant sustainability efforts in this regard. UNESCO, through the 1954 "Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict" and the 1970 "Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property," established international regulations to address the endangerment of cultural objects due to historical artifact smuggling or armed conflicts. However, to adopt a more comprehensive approach to safeguarding

a wide range of other cultural heritage beyond the scope of these two conventions, the "Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage" was adopted on November 16, 1972. This significant step is referred to as the Bolivia Declaration in UNESCO's history. Prior to this convention, UNESCO primarily focused on tangible cultural elements (historical documents, artifacts, architecture, etc.), but the Bolivia Declaration aimed to protect intangible cultural heritage for the first time. Following this convention, in 1989, the "Recommendation on the Safeguarding of Traditional Culture and Folklore" was adopted, and on October 17, 2003, at the 32nd UNESCO General Conference held in Paris, the "Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage" was signed.

Also known as 'Living Heritage,' Intangible Cultural Heritage encompasses practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, and skills transmitted from one generation to another by communities.⁵ UNESCO defines intangible cultural heritage as "the legacy comprising traditional knowledge and practices passed down from generation to generation within human communities, which individuals and communities use to express their identities, preserve diversity, and share. These elements of living heritage encompass verbal expressions, visual arts, rituals, games, music, dance, stories, handicrafts, and other forms that are intangible, yet serve as vehicles for communities and individuals to articulate their cultural identities, traditions, and values".

In 2006, Türkiye became a party to the UNESCO "Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage through Law No. 5448", and on March 27, 2006, it officially became a state party. Türkiye is among the top three countries that have registered the highest number of cultural elements on UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage Lists, with 25 elements recorded.⁶

Why Should 'Culture And Heritage' Be The 18th Goal?

In January 2016, the United Nations launched the "Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)," consisting of 17 goals and 169 sub-goals aimed at achieving global well-being by 2030, as adopted by member countries. These goals create an interconnected and supportive sustainability ecosystem, addressing issues such as zero hunger

³ Chair of ICOMOS Sustainable Development Goals Working Group

⁴ Sophia Labadi, Francesca Giliberto, Ilaria Rosetti, Linda Shetabi, Ege Yıldırım; Heritage and Sustainable Development Goals: A Policy Guide for Heritage and Development Actors, (International Council on Monuments and Sites-ICOMOS, 2021), p.10.

⁵ [https://www.unesco.org.tr/Pages/52/19/Somut-Olmayan-Kültürel-Miras-İhtisas-Komitesi \(08/15/2023\)](https://www.unesco.org.tr/Pages/52/19/Somut-Olmayan-Kültürel-Miras-İhtisas-Komitesi (08/15/2023))

⁶ For detailed information see. www.arem.kulturturizm.gov.tr



and no poverty, combating climate change, promoting gender equality, advancing quality education, and fostering responsible consumption and production. However, components related to culture and heritage have been limited to specific SDGs that support or include them. These include SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), which emphasizes the relationship between cultural heritage preservation and sustainable urbanization; SDG 4 (Quality Education), which aims to transmit cultural heritage to future generations through education; SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), which seeks to contribute to local economies through crafts, traditional products, and cultural activities; SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), which supports the integration of cultural heritage with sustainable tourism and local products; and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), which aims to increase international cooperation and partnerships for the preservation of cultural heritage.

The insufficient presence of culture and heritage in sustainable development discussions has also been documented by the “Culture 2030 Goal,” a campaign in which the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) is a member, titled “Culture Includes the Future We Want.” Through the Culture 2030 Goal campaign, efforts have been made to create accessible resources and documents to develop an integrated understanding of cultural sustainable development. ICOMOS recognizes and underscores the significance of cultural heritage as a fundamental driver and enabler of sustainable development within the framework of the UN 2030 Agenda, expressing dissatisfaction with the lack of acknowledgment. To address this gap, the first step taken by the ICOMOS Sustainable Development Goals and Cultural Heritage Working Group, in collaboration with ICOMOS members, is the preparation of the “Heritage and Sustainable Development Goals: Policy Guidance for Heritage and Development Actors.”

The sustainability of cultural heritage is a complex issue. It exhibits significant diversity across different communities, geographies, and time periods, making it challenging to standardize entirely. Nevertheless, some general approaches and principles can be developed. Within the current framework of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, which consist of 17 goals, there is no dedicated main goal for “Culture and Heritage.” However, international efforts also indicate that an 18th Goal for “Culture and Heritage” is an essential requirement.

If you are working on sustainability in a place like Fatih, which is at the heart of Istanbul and has a rich historical heritage, hosting three universal empires and civilizations - the Roman, Byzantine, and Ottoman Empires, you can never leave culture and heritage behind. Fatih represents the historical memory of Istanbul. Places where historical events and figures passed through keep a society's historical memory alive. This historical memory is passed on as a legacy to future generations. For these reasons, the Fatih district represents an important part of Istanbul and, therefore, world culture. The cultural heritage of the district holds significance in many areas, such as history, art, religion, architecture, and social lifestyle, as well as tourism. Preserving and sustaining this heritage is of great importance to both the local population and broader audiences. Our VLR (Voluntary Local Review) work has revealed the gap in this area, thanks to our efforts in both tangible and intangible cultural heritage and sustainability programs. While the existing goals and sub-goals fail to adequately address local activities in the cultural heritage domain, they particularly highlight the inadequacy in the sustainability of intangible cultural heritage. These findings, along with our international literature reviews, have shown us the need for a new heading and international standards in the “Culture and Heritage” field within the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

While preparing the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) report for the Fatih Municipality, an approach that does not leave cultural heritage behind was adopted, and it was observed that the goals and sub-goals within the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) did not fully encompass local initiatives. Therefore, a new section has been added to the VLR study through an index study focused on the main goal “Goal 18: Culture and Heritage.”

If we are to address the ‘Culture and Heritage’ theme as Goal 18 and target to achieve an international consensus, it is inevitable to establish universally applicable targets at its core.

Fatih Municipality’s Sustainable Development Goals Program: “Goal 18 Workshop”

During the preparation process of the Fatih Voluntary Review Report, it was revealed that the local dynamics of Fatih, a district with numerous historical and cultural riches, do not align perfectly with the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets, and there are issues that are not addressed

within the scope of sustainable development. Particularly, efforts to preserve and enhance culture and cultural heritage were noticed to not be adequately covered by the 17 development goals or their associated targets and indicators. Hence, there is a need for Goal 18 in this context.

As part of the Fatih Sustainable Development Goals Localization Program, the “Goal 18 Workshop” was held. With the participation of 50 young individuals, the scope, necessity, and proposed objectives of Goal 18, which is needed for Fatih, were determined. During the workshop, the scope of sustainable development goals and their relationship with intangible cultural heritage were evaluated with young participants.

Utilizing the innovative ideas of young people, mutual interaction was facilitated. During the workshop, young participants were encouraged to propose ideas on how to address local-level issues related to cultural heritage preservation and development, as well as to explore sustainable solutions for local cultural production. Such activities ensure that sustainable development goals are understood at the local level and adapted to local needs.



On June 20, 2023, a meeting was held with expert academics to discuss topics such as the necessity and sufficiency of Goal 18 for the Fatih Municipality Voluntary Local Review Report, which is “Preserving and Sustaining Culture and Cultural Heritage to Support Sustainable Development.” The meeting focused on how Goal 18 of Sustainable Development can contribute to the preservation of culture and cultural heritage, as well as sustainable development.



Goal 18 Workshop with youths

The expert consultation meeting on Goal 18 aimed to consider cultural diversity, traditions, language, and the preservation, promotion, and sustainable development of cultural heritage as integral components. Among the objectives that could fall under this goal are the transmission of traditional knowledge and information, the evaluation of local cultural activities, and the preservation of cultural assets and sustainable tourism. These objectives serve as guiding principles on how to integrate culture and cultural heritage into local efforts for sustainable development.



Goal 18 Workshop with NGOs

As a result of the workshops and meetings with experts, it was concluded that Goal 18 should be formulated to encompass culture, tangible and intangible cultural heritage topics, and that the sub-goals should be defined in a way that allows for the measurement of local dynamics that nourish the goal. The importance of adopting a more comprehensive and holistic approach in sustainable development efforts, considering the cultural dimension, and emphasizing the preservation of cultural diversity and its integration into sustainable development, has been highlighted.



Determination of Goals and Indicators

As the Fatih Municipality, based on expert opinions, workshops with students, and literature research, the title “**Culture and Heritage**” has been proposed as Goal 18 for Sustainable Development. Under the SDG 18 proposal, the following target proposals have been identified under the goal of “Preserving and Sustaining Culture and Cultural Heritage to Support Sustainable Development”

18.1. To ensure the documentation of cultural heritage and its dissemination to the wider audience, increasing all forms of print and digital publications is aimed at promoting significant cultural elements both nationally and internationally.

18.2. To support communities in owning and managing cultural heritage, fostering early-age interest and awareness of cultural heritage among future generations to enhance familiarity with cultural heritage.

18.3. To ensure that a wide range of society experiences local cultural heritage, the support for cultural activities to be accessible to everyone is aimed at.

18.4. To preserve the local cultural memory and pass it on to future generations, oral history research is recorded and documented.

18.5. To create a culture of preservation through supporting the accessibility of cultural heritage sites for everyone, their on-site experience, and enhancing the sense of belonging in the space.

18.6. To promote and support academic research in the field of cultural heritage.

18.a To promote understanding and cooperate among different cultures through cultural diplomacy and enhance international collaboration.

These proposed goals provide a general framework for sustainable development efforts to adopt a more inclusive and holistic approach, and for the sustainable conservation, valorization and enhancement of culture and heritage and their integration with sustainable development goals. By addressing “Culture and Heritage” and SDG targets in the Fatih VLR process, it is aimed to raise awareness on this issue at both local and national level.

Messages from Workshop Participants

“Culture and cultural heritage is a living and evolving phenomenon. Therefore, sustainable development goals and sub-goals should be shaped in accordance with the real value and possibilities of this dynamic force”

Ayşe Ege YILDIRIM

ICOMOS International Representative for Sustainable Development Goals

“Public Participation and Civil Society...Local public participation can support efforts to protect cultural heritage. Such projects can be more effective through cooperation between municipalities and civil society organizations, such as assigning responsibilities to local people in the protection of cultural heritage”

Elif Merve GÜRER / Architect

“Our efforts to pass on to future generations seem to be interrupted by the unconsciousness of humanity. However, with the Heritage Fatih project, we are taking important steps in creating public awareness and belonging. I believe that everything can change as long as we touch people.”

Elif UZUN / Architect

“Including culture and cultural heritage in sustainable development may be a step in the right direction. The concept of sustainable cultural heritage may be more accurate. Fatih has its own values, we need to look at these first, so we need to look at the issue on a local scale”

Prof. Dr. Lecturer. Prof. Dr. İlknur TÜRKÖĞLU

Istanbul Gelisim University, Department of Restoration and Conservation

“The conservation and sustainability of cultural heritage involves not only historical or architectural dimensions, but also social, economic and cultural dimensions. Therefore, bringing different disciplines together can help to create more comprehensive and effective solutions”

Kadir EKİCİ / Directorate of Monuments

“I think young people will be more effective in this regard, especially in terms of belonging to cultural heritage. Children and young people will have a great impact on the process of protecting cultural heritage and transferring it to future generations”

Kübra Nur ÖZTÜRK

“The purpose of Goal 18 should draw inspiration from Fatih and become broader and more universal”

Dr.Sinan GENİM / Architec

“Learning from the Past and Sustainability... Incomplete information regarding cultural heritage artifacts should be completed, archives should be digitized, and this information should be made more easily accessible.”

Sümeyye Meryem ARSLAN

Cultural Heritage and Conservation Director of Fatih Municipality

“Cultural heritage education can enhance future generations' respect and interest in this heritage while also contributing to conservation and sustainability efforts”

Seçil ŞAHİN / Senior Urban Planner





FATİH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

REVIEW METHODOLOGY



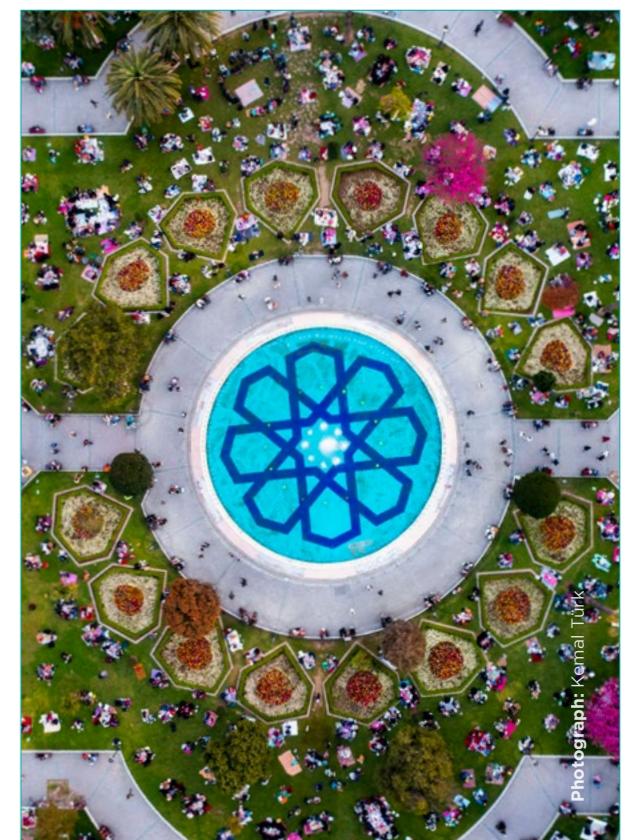
Grand Bazaar

FATİH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REVIEW METHODOLOGY

Measuring sustainable development helps us determine how close we are to our goals, where we need to go, and the ways in which we should achieve them. Assessing the goals of sustainable development involves monitoring the performance of cities for local governments providing public services, shaping urban policies, revealing how cities are managed and organized – in essence, comprehensively evaluating cities. To evaluate and measure environmental and sustainable development, there are numerous methods and indices such as the Environmental Performance Index (EPI), Human Development Index (HDI), Environmental Sustainability Index (ESI), Quality of Life Index, and the City Prosperity Index (CPI). Among these, the most prominent is the assessment of 17 goals and 169 targets accepted by 193 United Nations member countries in 2016 and implemented globally. The indicator system aims to measure the extent to which the goals planned for Sustainable Development by the United Nations by 2030 have been achieved in various areas. The indicator measurements help identify areas where policy changes, new action plans, or strategies are needed. In this context, the evaluation and measurement of sustainable development are conducted at the national level through the Voluntary National Review (VNR), and at the local level through the Voluntary Local Review (VLR). This section outlines the methodology for measuring sustainable development goals and monitoring progress in local development goals in a global context, as presented in the Fatih VLR.

In the Voluntary Local Review of Sustainable Development Goals report for the Fatih District, a comprehensive perspective has been adopted while

considering societal, economic, environmental, and cultural matters, maintaining a delicate balance. The report ensures the localization of established sustainable development goals (SDGs) and indicators. Within the Fatih VLR, 85 local targets have been identified across environmental, social, economic, and cultural dimensions that contribute to the 17+1 Sustainable Development Goals. Under these targets, a total of 283 local indicators¹ have been measured.



Photograph: Kenan Türk

¹ In accordance with the United Nations goals, localized targets and indicators are included in the attachment as the "Local Indicator Set."



Goals have been measured at both district and neighborhood levels using both quantitative and qualitative data. The data covers a one-year period between January 2022 and December 2022. For statistical comparability, the data corresponds to the same reference period. Through the database established in conjunction with this report, a sustainable system has been designed. In the coming years, this system, which constitutes the foundation for the Sustainable Development Goals Review Report, enables the monitoring and assessment of the impact of sustainable development goals by tracking the implementation of these goals, identifying areas of focus and gaps in SDG efforts.

Within the scope of Fatih VLR, the methodology for creating the index has been explained in six sections. In the following segments, the report's scope, the collection and normalization of indicator data, their weighting, the determination of target values, and the methodology used for categorizing index scores have been summarized.

The titles of these sections are as follows:

- 1. Scope**
- 2. Localizing Objectives**
- 3. Data Collection**
- 4. Digitization of Qualitative Data and Data Standardization**
- 5. Determination of Target Values**
- 6. Prioritization of SDG Objectives**
- 7. Index Scores and Categorization**

Scope

Within the scope of the Fatih Localized Sustainable Development Goals report, all 17 development goals have been comprehensively addressed. Embracing the motto of "Leave No One Behind," sustainability has been assessed at the smallest local unit of Fatih, the neighborhood level. The performance in achieving both local goals at the neighborhood and district levels has been measured through local indicators, forming an "index score" as an evaluation score. Encouraging Fatih and its neighborhoods to reach sustainable development goals, measuring the extent of achievement in various areas, and tracking progress have been carried out through this assessment score. With this localized approach, Fatih has become one of the first local administrations to prepare a VLR at the neighborhood level.

Within the context of the Localized Sustainable Development Goals report, data has been taken into consideration at both the district level and as a whole for 24 neighborhoods plus the Eminönü District in the creation of a comparable index. When examining the population distribution among the 25 neighborhoods in the Eminönü District, an uneven distribution has been observed.² The reason for including person-based indicators in Sustainable Development Goals (such as per capita green area) has led to an anticipated deviation in index results in neighborhoods with lower populations. Thus, these neighborhoods have been merged and included as a single region within the scope of the study. Considering the population and spatial relationships in the Eminönü District, it has

been divided into four regions, and using the data from these four regions, the index values for the Eminönü District have been calculated.

Localization of Objectives

The examination of global indicators and index development efforts, established for the purpose of monitoring the level of access to the goals and targets that constitute the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, has been conducted. The target and criterion indicators based on Global Goals have been localized in alignment with the needs and priorities of Fatih. Through the inclusion of the local community in the process, local citizens have come together while localizing the objectives.³ This study has identified the perspective, needs, and priorities of the local community.

In the VLR process, determining and measuring local indicators is the most challenging step for local governments. Generating targets and indicators for the local context is also significant in terms of transparency and accountability. When localizing objectives, the aim is to create measurable indicators. The Fatih VLR Local Sustainable Development Goals are based on quantifiable or qualitative measurable indicators.

Measurable local indicators have been developed to address local data limitations. In the localization of objectives, surveys conducted with citizens are also significant for engagement. Survey results have been integrated into the indicator system. The best example of localized indicators in the VLR indicator set has been survey studies that measure citizens' satisfaction with achieving SDG objectives.

In this context, out of the 169 targets set by the United Nations, 80 of them have been localized for the Fatih Voluntary Local Review. When it comes to localizing Sustainable Development Goals, especially SDG 11, SDG 4, SDG 1, SDG 2, and SDG 7 have seen the highest degree of localization. However, for SDG 14 targets, localization has not been achieved and has been excluded from the scope. Within the scope of Fatih VLR, goals localized according to the UN Goals are presented in the table. Detailed alignment between UN Goals and corresponding local goals is provided in the attached document.

Furthermore, in addition to the 17 goals, 6 local targets have been identified specifically for Goal 18 outlined in the report for Fatih.

Within the scope of Fatih VLR, localized indicators have been prioritized and weighted based on their role in achieving the objective.



² You can review "Population and Demographical Structure of Fatih District" on Section 2.

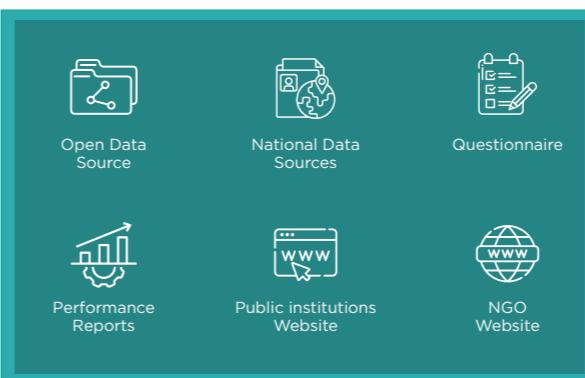
³ Efforts related to citizen participation are detailed in the report's "Awareness and Urban Visibility" section.



For the assessment of indicators related to Sustainable Development Goals, a total of 239 datasets were compiled by scanning open data sources, national data sources, performance reports, websites, internal institution data, and survey-based data. The dataset has been created based on the most current available data.

- 2359 people with disabilities were consulted.
 - 25,464 women were surveyed.
 - 3,330 young individuals were interviewed.
 - 5,231 elderly individuals were reached out to.

The process of indicator determination, data collection, data processing, data analysis, interpretation of results, and reporting was carried out under the supervision of the Fatih Municipality Statistics Committee. The collected indicator data underwent reliability tests to assess statistical adequacy.



Indicator data has been collected based on location, time, and target.

Location-based: Gathering data according to geographical scale. Data has been collected at the district and neighborhood levels, and spatialization of data has been performed.

Time-based: Data has been collected to cover a one-year period.

Target-based: Collecting data based on the intended target audience. Data has been categorized based on target audience such as women, children, and people with disabilities.

The involvement of local stakeholders holds critical importance in achieving sustainable development goals. Localization encourages active engagement of the local community and enhances sustainability. In this context, to ensure reliable data production and facilitate participation, data for 30 indicators has been obtained through surveys. Surveys were conducted with the target audience based on the purpose of the indicator. A total of **77,797** individuals were consulted, and data was collected through face-to-face interactions, phone calls, and SMS surveys. In this context:

- For field research, 28,980 individuals were involved.
 - For public opinion surveys, 3,028 individuals were included.
 - Through Service Satisfaction surveys, 7,509 individuals participated.
 - 2046 business owners were engaged.

Digitization of Qualitative Data and Standardization of Data

To incorporate qualitative data into index results, the Boolean logical data method has been implemented. For instance, for an indicator like "Is there a study on water efficiency in the neighborhood?", scoring has been done based on responses of Yes, No, or Blank. If the answer is Yes, a score of 100 is given; if the answer is No or Blank, a score of 0 is assigned. This method has yielded standardized numerical data.

Since the collected data in indicators have various measurement units and magnitudes, such as individuals, square kilometers, etc., it was necessary to bring them to the same numerical standard. Hence, the variables were subjected to standardization to be placed on the same scale. Through the standardization process, variables with different units and widely varying magnitudes have been transformed into a comparable format. For this purpose, each variable has been transformed to a scale of 0 to 100. A value of 0 represents the lowest performance, while 100 signifies the highest performance.

The collected data has been standardized for the purpose of enabling comparisons between indicators. The process of standardization has been carried out using distinct formulas based on values that positively or negatively influence sustainability performance.

For variables that positively impactsustainable development, meaning those that should have higher values, the standardization process has been conducted using the following formula, where the highest value is “100” and the lowest value is “0.”

Formula: $x' = \left(1 - \frac{x-T(x)}{\max(x)-T(x)}\right) * 100$



For variables that negatively impact sustainable development, in other words, those that should have lower values, the conversion has been performed using the following formula, where the lowest value is "100" and the highest value is "0."

$$\text{Formula: } x' = \left(\frac{x - \min(x)}{\max(x) - \min(x)} \right) * 100$$

In the formulas, x represents the raw data, upper limit (max), lower limit (min), $T(x)$ denotes the target value, and x' signifies the normalized value. The distance of indicator values from the target performance influences the sustainability score, $T(x)$. An optimal target value has been determined for each indicator.

Determination of Target Values

One of the crucial steps in the index creation process has been setting targets for each indicator.

Appropriate target values have been established for the realization of Sustainable Development Goals for Fatih and its neighborhoods by 2030. Firstly, globally established universal targets, such as limiting global warming to 1.5°C, have been adopted. In the second stage, standards defined at the national level through regulations, like minimum green area per person or distance to primary education, have been utilized as optimal values for target values. In cases where specific quantitative targets for SDGs are not defined, optimal performance target values for the local context have been accepted based on the principle of "Leave No One Behind". These targets have been determined based on the target values present in performance programs. The targets will be updated annually.

Target values are crucial for monitoring progress. Targets identify areas where the farthest distance from sustainability is reached and where the most significant progress is being made. The distance to the target serves as a guide for initiatives or policies aimed at achieving sustainable development.

Prioritization of SDG Targets

At the global level, all SDGs possess comprehensive and equal priorities. However, acknowledging the necessity for priorities to vary at the local level based on geography, population, cultural structure, economic makeup, and experiences, priority indicators have been determined within

local SDG targets. Indicators have been prioritized and weighted based on their role in achieving the goal.

The process of the Voluntary Local Review Report involved the application of a method that takes into account the priorities of local stakeholders at the local level and evaluates qualitative and quantitative variables together. The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP), a multi-criteria decision-making technique, was used. This method assigned weights to the indicators under each sustainable development goal.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of stakeholders for the realization of development objectives at the local scale.⁴ According to the local community, priorities have been established for goals under SDG 11 "**Sustainable Cities and Communities**," SDG 4 "**Quality Education**," and SDG 7 "**Affordable and Clean Energy**."

The focus is on targets far from achieving the SDG targets and where incremental progress is expected to be most significant. Indicators most important for Sustainable Development have higher values, while less critical indicators for achieving local sustainability have lower values. The value score expressing the priority for each SDG indicator was determined using the Analytic Hierarchy Method. The sustainability score for that indicator was obtained by multiplying the determined weight value by the value due to the standardization process.

Index Scores and Categorization

The Fatih Volunteer Local Review presents the evaluation of progress made towards sustainable development goals. Scores for the district and neighborhoods were calculated by multiplying standardized data with weighting coefficients and summing up the values. The weighted total score covers a scale ranging from 0 to 100. The performance on SDGs is categorized into four distinct levels based on the distance from the target of 100. For scores exceeding 100, they are categorized as "Above Target," for scores between 75-99, they are categorized as "Very Close to Target," for scores between 50-74, they are categorized as "Close to Target," for scores between 25-49, they are categorized as "Far from Target," and for scores between 0-24, they are categorized as "Very Far from Target."

Score	Category
100+	Above Target
75-99	Very Close to Target
50-74	Close to Target
25-49	Far from Target
0-24	Very Far from Target
Null	No Data Available

At this stage, to interpret the progress, the generated scores have been transferred to the Geographic Information System (GIS), allowing for the spatial distribution of indicator index scores. This method ensures the spatial comparability of scores. Using the GIS software, index results are color-coded based on categories, providing visual representation to support the performance status in achieving the goal. The color scheme for SDG performances (blue, yellow, orange, and red) indicates how far a neighborhood is from reaching the goal.

The sustainable index value has been calculated for the Fatih district and its neighborhoods. The index value represents the performance in achieving local targets. Indices have become a crucial tool in guiding and enhancing sustainable development efforts more effectively. Additionally, they serve as a significant reference for comparing the sustainability performance of the district and neighborhoods and for better resource allocation.

Originality and Limitations

The Fatih Voluntary Local Review carries originality in terms of being prepared at the smallest unit of local governance, which is the neighborhood level. The neighborhoods, situated within the boundaries of the District Municipality, are units that share similar characteristics in terms of needs and priorities and play a crucial role in participation. The creation and measurement of neighborhood-based local indicators are effective in achieving sustainable development goals, identifying shortcomings, and formulating corresponding local policies. For this reason, the goals set by the United Nations have been localized, and new indicators have been added within some goals.

In addition to the locally defined indicators for monitoring the level of access to the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, qualitative activities, recorded achievements, or

planned initiatives that cannot be quantitatively measured have been conveyed in national and international contexts.

While serving as a valuable tool for embracing and assessing progress in adopting and implementing the SDG agenda, the process of index creation has encountered several limitations.

1. The indicator should cover all neighborhoods; however, indicators with gaps in the dataset or no available data for any neighborhood have been excluded from the scope. The values for these indicators at the district level have been included.
2. A qualitative assessment of the status of non-quantifiable SDG targets has been conducted.
3. The inability to access data from previous years and present changes in time series has led to the inability to present temporal changes, constraining the report. However, establishing a robust data collection and monitoring system for SDG data in the coming years represents a strong aspect.
4. All data have been reviewed by statistics experts, and inconsistent or unverified data have not been used.
5. For some indicators, data are not available in all neighborhoods. When calculating the index, a "Null/Blank" value has been assigned to these neighborhoods, and these values have not been included in the calculation.
6. In the Eminönü region, known as a tourism and commercial center, neighborhoods have a high density of businesses and a low population of residents. Therefore, the neighborhoods in the area have been considered as a single region, "Eminönü."
7. Despite having a low population, the Eminönü region with neighborhoods roughly equivalent to the size of 4 neighborhoods spatially has had spatial data collected and utilized as 1/4 of the indicator value.
8. While generally using the most recent indicator values, for some indicators where current data is not available, the most recent values from the past five years have been used.
9. Due to quantitative data limitations during the localization process and in line with the commitments of SDG 14 and SDG 17, some indicators have been excluded from the scope.

⁴ The emphasis on the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets was done together with the "Sustainability Volunteers" participants. Details are provided in the Awareness and Urban Visibility section of the report.



Goal	UN Target	Local Target
SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.	1.2	By 2030, reducing the population living in poverty and developing social development policies to this end
	1.3	
	1.4	By 2030, providing affordable and equal municipal services for all
	1.5	Preparing strategic plans and mitigation plans for a climate and disaster resilient future, providing trainings and prioritizing vulnerable groups in the implementation of plans
	1.a	Increasing social development activities and the proportion of public budget allocated
	1.b	Developing technological data infrastructure for formulating social development strategies and guiding investments
	2.1	Ensuring access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food for all, in particular people in disadvantaged situations
SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	2.2	By 2030, supporting the nutritional needs of infants and mothers with babies to end all forms of malnutrition
	2.3	Supporting fishermen who are small-scale food producers, ensuring the protection and survival of fishing activities in the district
	2.4	Increasing urban agriculture practices and ensuring the sustainability of agricultural lands
	2.5	Providing healthy and safe living environments for animals living in the district
	2.a	Increasing investments for the development of agricultural production and cooperatives in and around the district
	2.c	Ensuring that local people have access to affordable, accessible and safe food through inspection activities
	3.3	Carrying out preventive activities against all epidemics, increasing urban resilience and creating a healthy living environment for all
SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.4	Ensuring equal and fair access to mental and physical health services for all and ensuring the well-being of mental and physical health
	3.7	Raising awareness on family planning throughout the district, increasing access to trainings and information activities
	3.8	Ensuring access to basic health and care services for all
	3.a	Increasing the awareness of the district population about tobacco products and their harms and taking preventive actions to combat addiction
	4.1	Ensuring that free, equal and quality primary and secondary education is accessible to all
	4.2	Ensuring that quality early childhood education is free, equitable and accessible for all
	4.3	Ensuring that affordable and quality vocational and technical education, university and university preparatory education are equal and accessible for all
SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	4.4	Ensuring decent work, entrepreneurship and vocational training are equal and accessible for all
	4.5	Ensuring equal access to basic and vocational training for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups
	4.6	By 2030, supporting activities to increase the literacy rate of the district population
	4.7	Ensuring that everyone acquires the knowledge and skills needed to support Sustainable Development

Goal	UN Target	Local Target
SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	4.a	Increasing quality, fair, free and accessible learning environments for all in Fatih
	5.1	Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls
	5.2	Eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls and supporting and empowering women and children victims of violence
	5.4	Promoting and developing shared responsibility within the family through public services and social policy
	5.5	Ensuring that women have equal opportunities in political, economic and social life, and increasing and supporting their participation in decision-making mechanisms in these areas
	6.1	By 2030, supporting infrastructure to make clean water accessible to all by 2030
	6.3	Ensuring safe collection and recycling of wastewater for district-wide cleaning
SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	6.4	By 2030, within the scope of combating water scarcity, reducing the amount of water consumption per capita throughout the district and ensuring conscious water consumption
	6.6	Protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems and water-related cultural values
	6.a	By 2030, developing infrastructure to ensure water collection and reuse for water efficiency
	6.b	Raising awareness on water management and water conservation
	7.1	Ensuring access to clean energy services for all in the district
	7.2	Utilization of renewable energy potential in the district and increasing energy facilities
	7.3	Ensuring efficient use of energy in the district and developing and disseminating energy efficient technologies
SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.	7.a	Conducting research on energy, energy efficiency, development of clean energy technologies and making energy investments according to these researches
	8.1	Maintaining the budget in municipal services in accordance with national conditions and efficient use of per capita income
	8.2	Increasing economic productivity in the district and bringing it to higher levels, supporting innovation and sectoral diversity with high value-added sectors
	8.3	Strategic work to support creativity, entrepreneurship and productivity for all in the district
	8.5	By 2030, supporting productivity and ensuring access to employment for everyone, including all vulnerable groups, in the district
	8.6	By 2030, minimizing the proportion of individuals in the district who are neither employed nor engaged in education
	8.8	Creating a secure working environment for everyone
SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.9	Supporting sustainable tourism to maintain economic vitality
	8.10	Enabling access to financial services such as banking and insurance for everyone
	9.1	Ensuring affordable and equitable access for all, and establishing quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure that covers local and regional needs
	9.4	By 2030, increasing resource use efficiency and adopting clean and environmentally friendly technologies
SDG 9: Establishing resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and enhancing innovation		



Goal	UN Target	Local Target
SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	9.b	Supporting technology development, research, and innovation for the country
	9.c	Ensuring seamless and uninterrupted internet access throughout the district, and enhancing access to information and communication technologies
	10.1	Reducing income inequality and improving the economic situation across the district while ensuring sustainability
	10.2	Supporting and empowering all disadvantaged and vulnerable groups at social and economic levels
	10.7	Creating secure living environments for the population arriving through responsible migration to the district and supporting their integration
	11.1	Identifying and transforming high-risk structures/areas and ensuring access for everyone to resilient and secure housing
	11.2	Designing secure, economical, and sustainable transportation systems considering the vulnerabilities of vulnerable groups (people with disabilities, elderly, children, women) and ensuring an accessible transportation network for everyone
SDG 11: Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable	11.3	Promoting and enhancing sustainable and inclusive urbanization, as well as supporting and developing a participatory planning approach
	11.4	Increasing efforts to preserve the natural and cultural heritage of the Historic Peninsula
	11.5	Ensuring disaster-resilient and sustainable urban development to prevent loss of life, property, and socio-cultural assets caused by disasters
	11.6	By 2030, focusing on the management of municipal and other waste, as well as air quality, to reduce per capita negative environmental impacts in cities
	11.7	Enhancing the quality of public open spaces and green areas and ensuring fairness and accessibility for everyone
	11.b	Preparing the city's all components for a potential disaster
	12.2	Ensuring the sustainable management and efficient utilization of natural resources, and raising awareness for this purpose
SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	12.3	Raising consumer awareness to reduce food loss, prevent food waste, and engage in activities to utilize surplus food
	12.4	Ensuring environmentally sound management of all waste throughout its lifecycle and reducing its release into the air, water, and soil
	12.5	Reducing waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse by 2030
	12.8	Increasing awareness and knowledge about sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
	13.1	Enhancing resilience to climate and disaster-related hazards and improving the district's capacity for climate change adaptation
	13.2	Strengthening Fatih's capacity to access climate funds
SDG 15: Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.	15.1	Preserving, restoring, and ensuring the sustainability of natural resources and ecosystems.
	15.2	Increasing green areas and reforestation to rebuild natural habitats and ecosystems.
	15.5	Tarihi Yarımada'da doğal mirasın ve biyoçeşitliliğin korunması
	15.b	Strengthening resources that enable the sustainable use and conservation of terrestrial ecosystems.
	16.1	Ensuring a secure and peaceful community life everywhere and for everyone.

Goal	UN Target	Local Target
SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.	16.6	Establishing a transparent, effective, fair, and innovative management approach in public services.
SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	16.7	Increasing participatory governance and implementing Governance Models to involve everyone's ideas, opinions, and requests in decision-making processes.
SDG 18: Culture And Heritage Protecting and preserving culture and cultural heritage and supporting sustainable development	17.16	Enhancing collaborations with institutions and organizations to develop projects targeting national and international funding sources.
	17.17	Promoting and mainstreaming effective public-private and civil society partnerships by leveraging the experiences of partnerships and resource mobilization strategies.
	18.1	To ensure the documentation of cultural heritage and its dissemination to the wider audience, increasing all forms of print and digital publications is aimed at promoting significant cultural elements both nationally and internationally.
	18.2	To support communities in owning and managing cultural heritage, fostering early-age interest and awareness of cultural heritage among future generations to enhance familiarity with cultural heritage.
	18.3	To ensure that a wide range of society experiences local cultural heritage, the support for cultural activities to be accessible to everyone is aimed at.
	18.4	To preserve the local cultural memory and pass it on to future generations, oral history research is recorded and documented.
	18.5	To create a culture of preservation through supporting the accessibility of cultural heritage sites for everyone, their onsite experience, and enhancing the sense of belonging in the space.
	18.6	To promote and support academic research in the field of cultural heritage.
	18.a	To promote understanding and cooperate among different cultures through cultural diplomacy and enhance international collaboration.





**FATİH SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT INDEX**



FATİH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Sustainable Development Goals' (SDGs) local indicators for each district and neighborhood have been used to calculate weighted scores, resulting in the creation of 'Sustainable Development Indices' at both the district and neighborhood levels. This index demonstrates how close the district is to achieving all sustainable development goals by combining the scores obtained for each goal. In this context, the index serves as a meaningful measurement tool to determine the district's level of approach to the Sustainable Development Goals and assess its progress towards these objectives. The created sustainable development indices accurately reflect the district's performance in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and its progress towards reaching these goals.

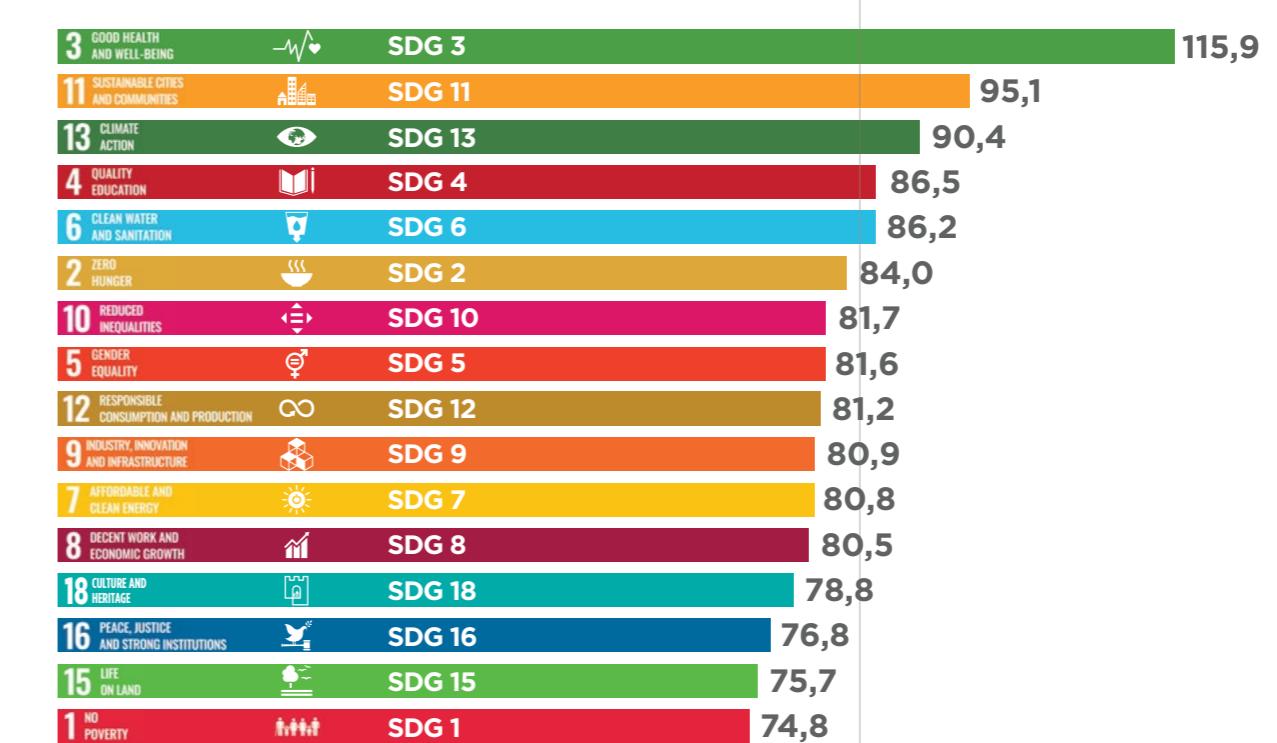
The sustainable development index for the Fatih district has been calculated as 84.4. According to this assessment, the Fatih district has demonstrated a successful performance in reaching the set targets for local indicators and falls under the category of 'Very Close to Target.'

The scores related to the Sustainable Development Goals that make up the index for the Fatih district provide a detailed overview of the district's sustainable development performance. The top three SDGs where the district's highest sustainable development success is observed are as follows, respectively:

- SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being,**
- SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities,**
- SDG 13: Climate Action**

Highlighting these goals helps in understanding the efforts and progress of the district in various areas, as well as indicating how close it is to achieving the targets for 2030. It also provides a reference for identifying the district's strengths and development opportunities.

84.4





SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being

In the context of the Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being in Fatih district, the weighted score has been calculated as 115.9. According to this review, in terms of achieving the targets set for local indicators under SDG 3, the district demonstrates outstanding performance by being in the "Above Target" category. Having a score above 100 points indicates that the district exceeds the values targeted for the year 2030.

Health services in the Fatih district are not limited to the district level but are also effectively provided at the provincial, national, and international levels. This extensive scope is a key reason for the high-performance level of the Fatih district in achieving the 'Good Health and Well-being' goal.

Another significant factor contributing to the high success in the field of health and quality of life in the district is the activities carried out by the Fatih Municipality throughout the district. Essential services such as facilitating access to healthcare for everyone and increasing urban resilience in the health sector play a crucial role in this achievement. In addition, preventive actions taken in the context of combating epidemic diseases minimize the effects of potential crises and make meaningful contributions to advancements in the field of health.

Furthermore, efforts to ensure that mental and physical health services are provided to everyone in a fair, equitable, and accessible manner are also being successfully implemented by the Fatih Municipality. These activities carried out in the district are among the key drivers of the strong

structure in the field of health and the high success in sustainable healthcare services.

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Within the scope of the Sustainable Cities and Communities goal, the weighted score for the Fatih district has been calculated as 95.1. This result indicates that the district has performed successfully in the "Very Close to Target" category in achieving the local indicators set under SDG 11. This situation reflects a successful overall picture in the district while also raising awareness of areas that need improvement.

Measuring the Sustainable Cities and Communities goal is of great importance for the Fatih district, which stands out with its historical and cultural values. Fatih Municipality, playing a significant role in the successful outcome of this goal, carries out various activities in the district that serve this purpose. Particularly, the intensive efforts of Fatih Municipality in areas such as identifying and transforming risky buildings, ensuring access to safe and resilient housing for everyone, and promoting disaster-sensitive and sustainable urban development, contribute significantly to the district's successful achievement of this goal.

Actions taken towards goals such as supporting sustainable and inclusive urbanization, developing a participatory planning approach, enhancing the quality of green spaces and public open areas, and promoting safe and sustainable transportation systems contribute to the district's successful achievement of these objectives.

Furthermore, it is worth noting the outstanding efforts made by the Fatih Municipality in preserving natural and cultural heritage, which significantly contributes to the high success of the Sustainable Cities and Communities goal. The activities in this field, accelerated by the establishment of the Cultural Heritage Preservation Directorate, make significant contributions to the district's goal of becoming a sustainable city.

SDG 13: Climate Action

Under the Climate Action goal, the weighted score for Fatih district has been calculated as 90.4. This result clearly demonstrates the district's successful performance in the "Very Close to Target" category regarding the local indicators set under SDG 13. The district's success in this area reflects how closely it is approaching critical targets such as combating climate change and sustainable environmental management.

The preparation of the Local Climate Action Plan across the district by the Fatih Municipality plays a crucial role in achieving this goal with high performance. Recognizing that the fight against climate change can be accomplished through locally initiated and implemented actions, the Local Climate Action Plan, tailored to the district's unique conditions, provides a strategic roadmap for the implementation of climate-friendly practices. The creation and implementation of this plan support the district's success in climate action and represent one of the significant steps taken to ensure a sustainable environment.

Activities conducted particularly in the areas of promoting environmentally friendly energy sources and waste management contribute to the district's sustainable climate goals. Initiatives such as promoting a sustainable lifestyle, increasing green spaces, and reducing environmental impacts also support the success of the Climate Action goal in the district. In this context, the Fatih district is steadfastly advancing in the fight against climate change and strongly embracing the goal of contributing to a sustainable future.

The "Sustainable Development Index" calculated across the Fatih district has also been analyzed at the neighborhood level to provide a more detailed perspective and make action areas more distinct. In this context, indexes were created by taking the average scores of the Sustainable Development Goals in the neighborhoods. These indexes, calculated for a total of 24 neighborhoods in the district and the Eminönü Region, reflect success

levels in different categories. While 24% of the neighborhoods are in the "Above Target" category, 56% are "Very Close to Target," and 20% are "Close to Target."

In the categories of "Far from Target" and "Very Far from Target," no neighborhoods are included, indicating that all neighborhoods in the district have shown a successful situation in terms of sustainable development.

The neighborhood-based assessments are as follows:

- The neighborhoods of Eminönü Region, Seyyid Ömer, Aksaray, Topkapı, Şehremini, and Akşemsettin excel in achieving the 2030 goals by being in the "Above Target" category, demonstrating a high level of success.
- The neighborhoods of Haseki Sultan, Cerrahpaşa, Hırka-i Şerif, Silivrikapı, Derviş Ali, Kocamustafapaşa, Ali Kuşçu, Balat, Molla Gürani, Mevlana Kapı, Yavuz Sultan Selim, Yedikule, İskenderpaşa, and Zeyrek are classified in the "Very Close to Target" category.
- The neighborhoods of Ayvansaray, Sümbül Efendi, Atikali, Karagümrük, and Cibali are categorized as "Close to Target."

The high achievement of neighborhoods in reaching their targets is an important outcome of the evaluations. However, the necessity to focus on indicators that fall below the targets even in these successful neighborhoods is one of the most important takeaways from the report.

In future monitoring processes of the report, updating the target values for indicators based on how close they are to the 2030 targets constitutes an important aspect. Setting new targets as goals are achieved and taking steps to improve policies continuously for better results provide an important approach to achieving sustainable development.

In this context, the aim is to further strengthen the district's sustainable development efforts. Embracing a continuous effort and improvement mindset in every neighborhood and under every goal will enable the district to approach its sustainability goals more effectively. In this regard, the continuation and enhancement of efforts towards the Sustainable Development Goals will pave the way for significant steps in creating a more livable environment for the district's future.

Neighborhoods Achieving Above Target

SDG 1
Ali Kuşcu, Cerrahpaşa



SDG 3
Cerrahpaşa, Haseki Sultan, Şehremini, Molla Gürani, Akşemsettin, Eminönü Bölgesi, Ali Kuşcu, Topkapı, Hırka-i Serif, İskenderpaşa, Seyyid Ömer, Kocamustafapaşa, Dervişali, Atikali, Aksaray, Mevlanakapı



SDG 5
Dervişali, Ali Kuşcu



SDG 7
Aksaray, Topkapı, Yavuz Sultan Selim, Silivrikapi, Seyyid Ömer, Balat



SDG 9
Topkapı, Aksaray, Cerrahpaşa



SDG 11
Aksaray, Mevlanakapı, Seyyid Ömer, Eminönü Bölgesi, Topkapı, Balat, Ayvansaray, Cerrahpaşa, Silivrikapi, Yedikule, Dervişali



SDG 13
Haseki Sultan, Sümbül Efendi, Yedikule, Silivrikapi, Kocamustafapaşa, Seyyid Ömer



SDG 16
Akşemsettin, Ali Kuşcu, Seyyid Ömer, İskenderpaşa, Ayvansaray, Balat



SDG 2
Eminönü Bölgesi, Haseki Sultan, Akşemsettin



SDG 4
Topkapı, Şehremini



SDG 6
Cibali, Aksaray, Şehremini, Hırka-i Serif, Haseki Sultan Cerrahpaşa, Topkapı, Dervişali



SDG 8
Eminönü Bölgesi, Aksaray, Akşemsettin, Seyyid Ömer, Molla Gürani



SDG 10
Ayvansaray, Ali Kuşcu, Karagümrük



SDG 12
Seyyid Ömer, Yavuz Sultan Selim, Akşemsettin, Eminönü Bölgesi, Şehremini, Aksaray, Hırka-i Serif, Dervişali, Topkapı, Silivrikapi, Kocamustafapaşa, Balat, Molla Gürani



SDG 15
Eminönü Bölgesi, Yedikule, Mevlanakapı, Molla Gürani



SDG 18
Seyyid Ömer, Şehremini, Eminönü Bölgesi, Akşemsettin, Kocamustafapaşa, Mevlanakapı, Hırka-i Serif, Zeyrek, Balat

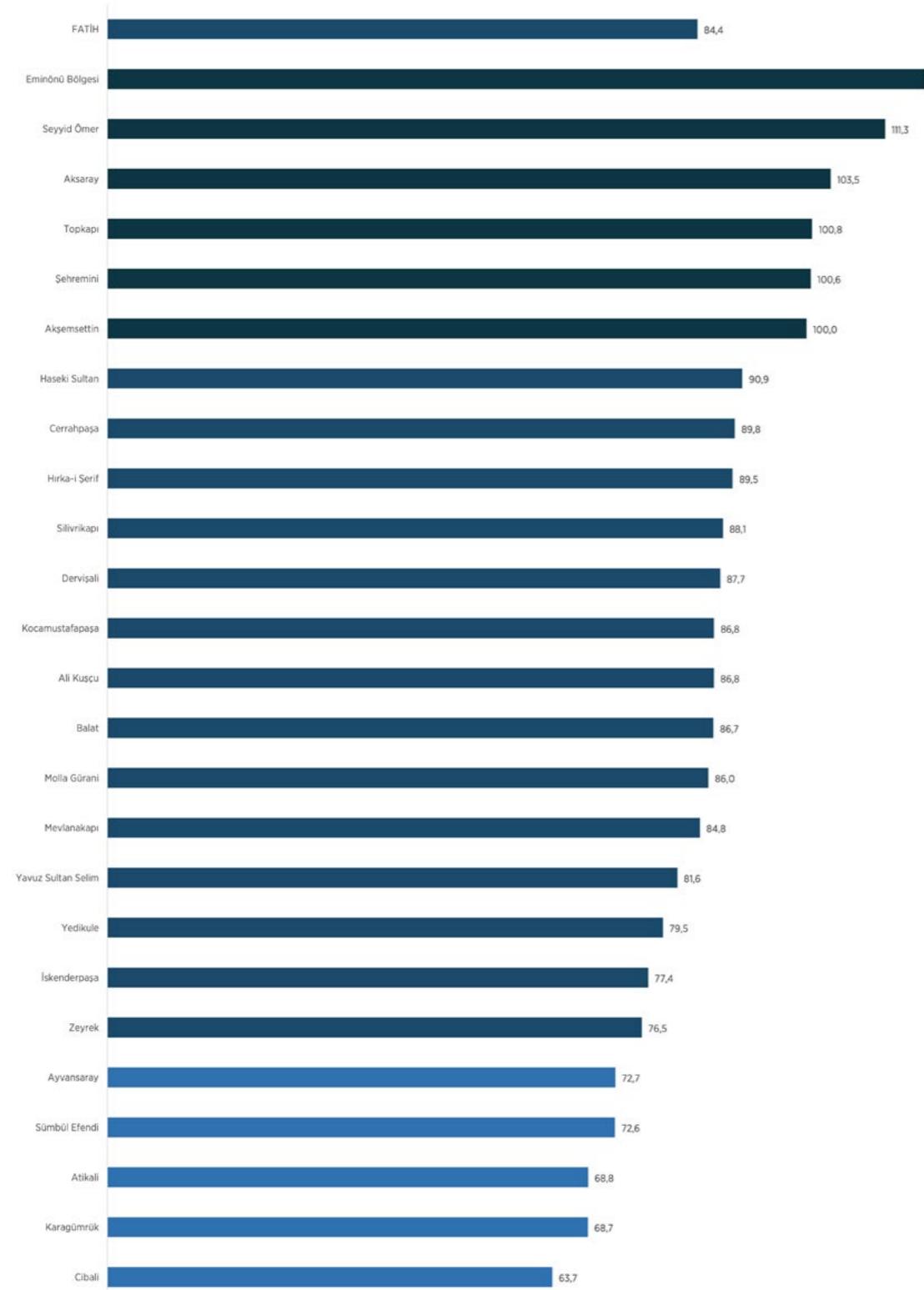
Table: Sustainable Development Index Table

	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 15	SDG 16	SDG 18	Index
Aksaray	96	89	189	61	57	119	183	137	124	18	163	136	62	77	64	81	103
Akşemsettin	91	102	138	91	78	61	73	113	59	64	100	153	79	98	141	159	100
Ali Kuşcu	110	83	131	92	104	97	69	97	47	112	55	65	91	50	115	72	87
Atikali	74	76	106	71	86	70	55	49	21	68	78	77	69	68	67	65	69
Ayvansaray	40	67	89	74	88	80	19	62	61	128	118	61	55	68	102	52	73
Balat	84	74	81	80	93	56	128	74	65	64	120	108	84	72	101	103	87
Cerrahpaşa	104	76	211	63	68	104	75	85	100	95	115	57	96	73	66	48	90
Cibali	32	34	60	82	79	126	76	54	82	90	80	50	71	51	42	12	64
Dervişali	76	99	106	93	117	100	77	62	62	92	106	122	62	51	85	91	88
Haseki Sultan	91	107	192	72	73	104	86	98	81	76	74	57	118	67	72	86	91
Hırka-i Serif	89	99	121	79	82	115	70	75	45	91	70	135	78	77	126	89	
İskenderpaşa	79	81	118	64	51	75	68	80	51	63	76	90	65	96	102	79	77
Karagümrük	44	58	76	67	73	99	50	81	44	112	67	67	78	64	70	50	69
Kocamustafapaşa	77	95	107	84	79	45	70	93	56	79	76	108	112	90	78	140	87
Mevlanakapı	56	73	103	97	78	70	57	85	46	73	151	95	89	102	51	132	85
Molla Gürani	92	70	147	85	74	72	76	102	58	74	94	102	96	100	59	74	86
Seyyid Ömer	74	83	117	94	89	61	130	112	52	71	148	169	102	96	103	280	111
Silivrikapi	69	87	94	74	75	65	131	94	60	86	109	109	113	89	63	92	88
Sümbül Efendi	64	83	83	97	79	60	49	57	38	70	92	68	118	80	60	64	73
Şehremini	91	91	167	103	70	119	70	81	66	54	75	145	94	68	90	225	101
Topkapı	88	87	124	108	73	103	147	72	162	63	124	122	95	80	66	99	101
Yavuz Sultan Selim	81	95	83	67	90	53	133	57	37	89	88	154	67	56	67	89	82
Yedikule	63	83	75	73	98	68	66	43	53	82	109	72	115	112	66	93	79
Zeyrek	54	91	95	68	90	72	72	71	48	89	93	74	87	42	75	103	76
Eminönü Bölgesi	59	120	141	92	43	35	97	147	59	50	140	148	91	147	343	160	117
FATİH	75	84	116	86	82	86	81	81	81	82	95	81	90	76	77	79	84

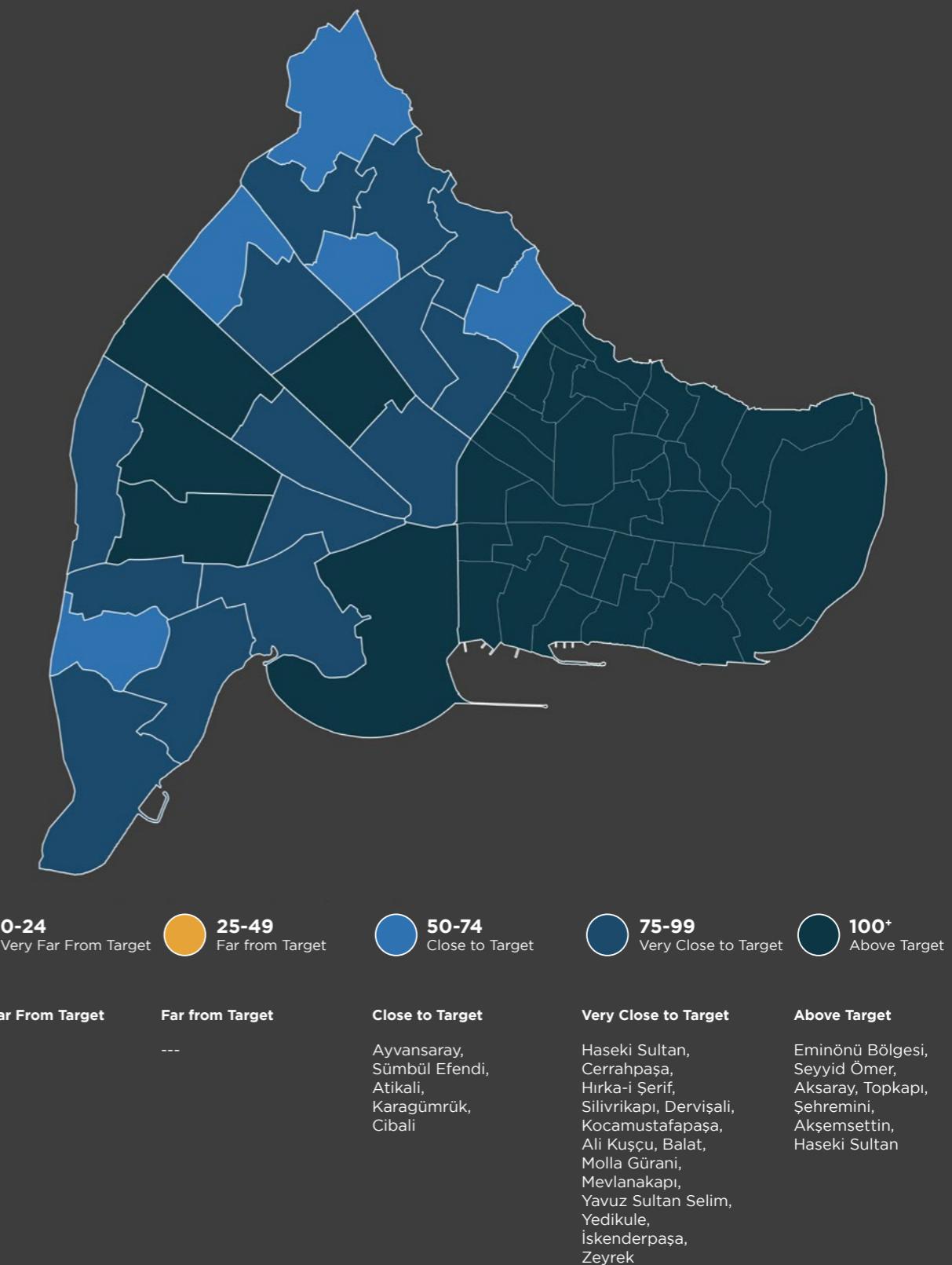


Neighborhood Based Results and Evaluation

At the neighborhood and regional level, the Sustainable Development Goals Index ranges from 63.7 to 117. All neighborhoods in the district show a successful performance in the “Above Target” and “Very Close to Target” categories.



FATİH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDEX MAP





FATİH

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS EVALUATION

Index Results and Best Practice Examples



SDG 1 NO POVERTY

FATİH



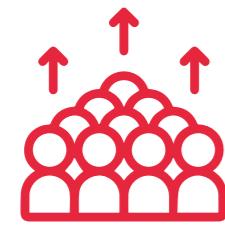
%33

OF THE POPULATION BENEFITED FROM SOCIAL ASSISTANCE.



%19

OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCESSED MUNICIPAL SERVICES.



**850 Students
40 Adults**

RECEIVED SEARCH AND RESCUE TRAINING



%69

SATISFACTION RATE FOR SERVICES TARGETED AT PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES



%68

SATISFACTION RATE FOR SOCIAL ASSISTANCE



44

NEW DASHBOARD SCREENS AS DIGITALIZATION INNOVATION TOOLS

SDG 1: No Poverty

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

The first of the SDGs, "No Poverty," aims to reduce and eliminate global poverty. Poverty is not only defined as material deprivation but also as the inability to meet basic needs such as education, healthcare, and housing. In this context, SDG1 does not solely focus on economic vulnerability. It also encompasses the social needs required to address all fundamental issues and improve people's lives.

To achieve this goal, governments, civil society organizations, and the private sector must come together, collaborate, and implement policies and programs aimed at no poverty through a collective effort. These efforts should include measures to create dignified employment opportunities and enhance the resilience of vulnerable groups.

To assess the goal of no poverty, 6 local targets have been defined in the district, and 12 local indicators have been used to measure these targets. Six of the local indicators are measured at

the district level, while the other six are measured at both the district and neighborhood levels.

Local Targets

1.2/1.3. By 2030, reducing the population living in poverty and developing social development policies for this purpose.

1.4. By 2030, providing accessible and equitable municipal services for all.

1.5. The preparation of strategic plans and mitigation plans for a climate and disaster-resilient future, providing related training, and prioritizing vulnerable groups in the implementation of these plans.

1.a. Increasing the efforts in social development projects and the allocated percentage of the public budget.

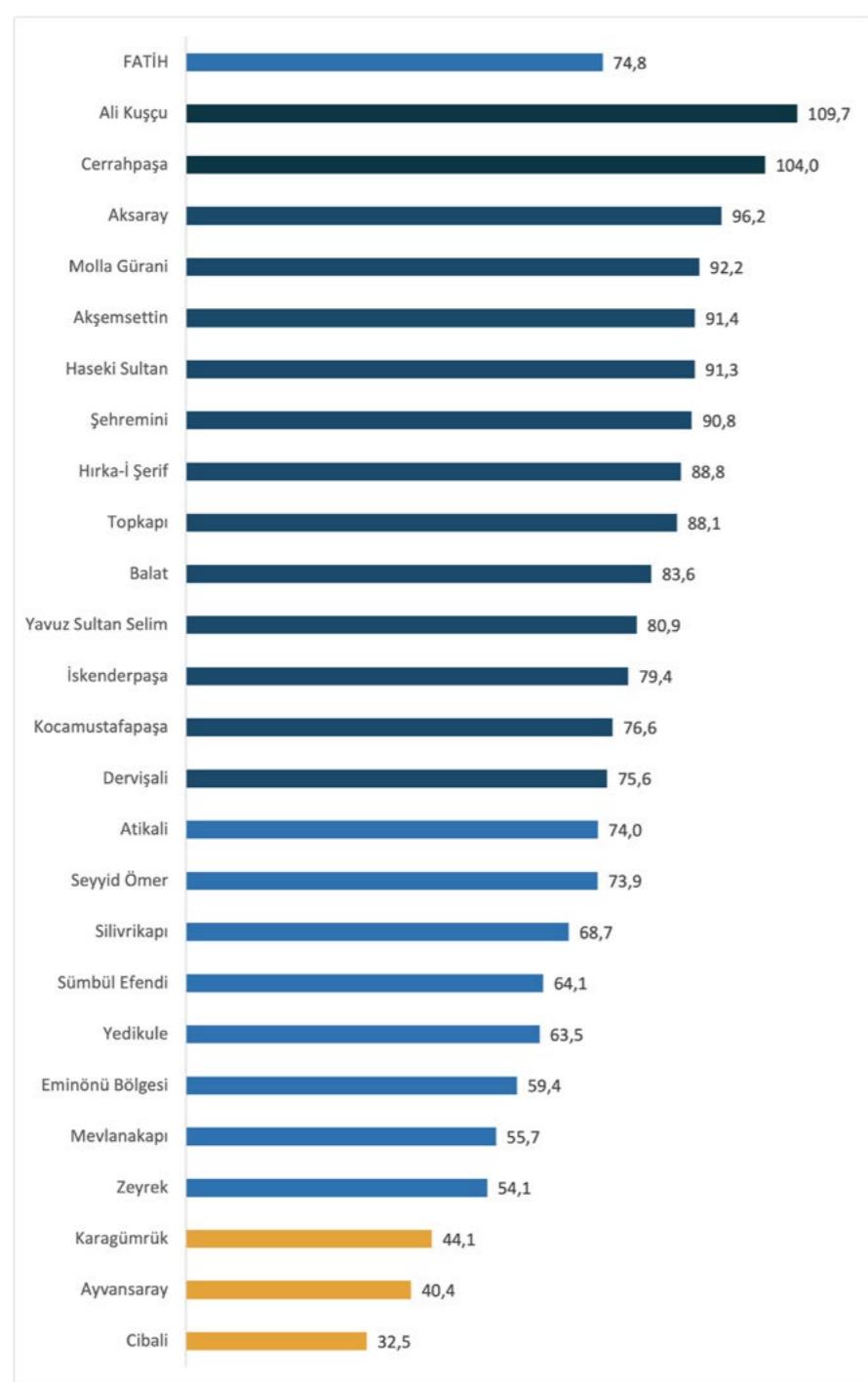
1.b. Enhancing technological data infrastructure in the formulation of social development strategies and the guidance of investments.



Results Evaluation

The score calculated for the "No Poverty" goal in the Fatih district is 74.81. With this score, the Fatih district falls into the "Close to Target" category, indicating a successful performance. At the neighborhood and regional level, scores for SDG 1: "No Poverty" goal range from 32.49 to 109.70 in the Fatih district. Out of the 22 neighborhoods in the district, some fall into the "Exceeding Target" and "Very Close to Target" categories, indicating successful performance, while Karagümrük,

Ayvansaray, and Cibali neighborhoods are categorized as "Close to Target," indicating lower performance compared to other neighborhoods. The absence of neighborhoods that are far from or very far from the target value in SDG 1 index results reflects the level of success in achieving the goals under this aim in the district. Ali Kuşcu and Cerrahpaşa neighborhoods, with scores exceeding 100, fall into the "Above Target" category, making them the most successful neighborhoods in the "No Poverty" goal.



SDG 1 SUSTAINABLE INDEX MAP

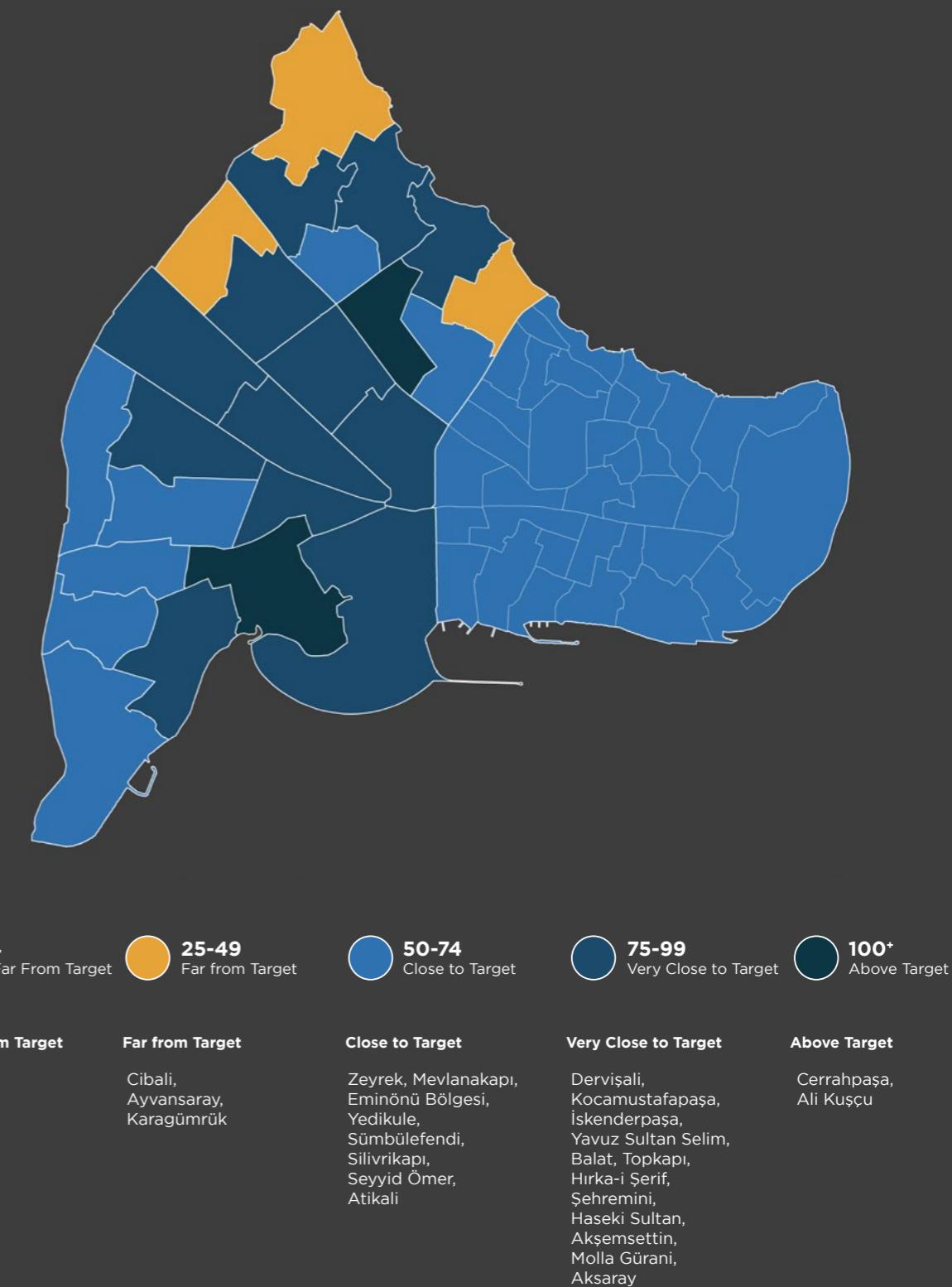




Table of Local Indicators and Index Results

	Rate of Households Requesting Social Assistance	Rate of Population with Very Low Socio-Economic Level	Rate of Population Accessing Municipality Services	Rate of Risky Area	Satisfaction Rate for Social Assistance	Satisfaction with Services for Persons with Disabilities	SDG 1 Index
Aksaray	158	17	42	71	102	158	96,2
Akşemsettin	104	72	64	49	108	114	91,4
Ali Kuşcu	144	166	61	100	60	30	109,7
Atikali	97	79	55	97	62	41	74,0
Avvansaray	2	71	48	51	68	19	40,4
Balat	88	55	50	97	130	93	83,6
Cerrahpaşa	115	127	78	90	99	69	104,0
Cibali	16	33	43	98	66	2	32,5
Dervişali	70	75	59	99	82	82	75,6
Haseki Sultan	136	108	65	103	69	17	91,3
Hırka-i Şerif	70	104	59	106	103	93	88,8
İskenderpaşa	85	65	48	106	96	88	79,4
Karagümrük	0	114	0	11	58	20	44,1
Kocamustafapaşa	65	56	59	102	121	93	76,6
Mevlanakapı	57	34	58	61	64	80	55,7
Molla Gürani	97	115	61	98	53	97	92,2
Seyyid Ömer	76	53	62	106	82	95	73,9
Silivrikapı	90	85	52	84	53	24	68,7
Sümbül Efendi	50	65	52	0	91	86	64,1
Şehremini	108	77	66	104	93	93	90,8
Topkapı	76	60	99	94	131	108	88,1
Yavuz Sultan Selim	78	97	54	98	71	78	80,9
Yedikule	36	86	63	96	67	59	63,5
Zeyrek	39	61	55	103	75	33	54,1
Eminönü Bölgesi	171	0	87	103	0	0	59,4
FATİH	81	70	63	98	79	68	74,8

* The "0" values in the table represent the lowest value among all neighborhoods. When interpreting the neighborhoods with this value, it can be inferred that they have the lowest value for the relevant indicator compared to other neighborhoods. Neighborhoods with a value of "null" indicate that there is no data for the indicator in question in the relevant neighborhood and it is not included in the calculation.

For 2030, the indicators standardized for the highest or lowest value target are indicated in the list below. Indicators marked with "↑" represent indicators that are intended to be increased by 2030, while those marked with "↓" represent indicators that are intended to be decreased.

↓ Rate of Households Requesting Social Assistance

The rate of the number of households requesting social assistance to the total number of households. This indicator is important in assessing the necessity and effectiveness of assistance programs by reflecting the assistance requests of households in need. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Sümbülefendi Neighborhood, while the highest scores were observed in Hırka-i Şerif, İskenderpaşa and Seyyid Ömer neighborhoods.

↓ Rate of Risky Area

It shows the ratio of risk-oriented and public-oriented transformation areas to total areas. This indicator is used to identify risky areas and to understand the necessity of urban transformation efforts. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Sümbülefendi Neighborhood, while the highest scores were observed in Hırka-i Şerif, İskenderpaşa and Seyyid Ömer neighborhoods.

↓ Rate of Population with Very Low Socio-Economic Level

It indicates the proportion of respondents who describe their economic situation as "unable to make ends meet" in the public opinion survey. This indicator identifies the segments of the society in economic distress and is used to understand the need for support. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Eminönü District, while the highest score was found in Topkapı Neighborhood.

↑ Satisfaction Rate for Social Assistance

It indicates the satisfaction rate of local people with the social assistance programs provided by Fatih Municipality. This indicator is used to assess the effectiveness of the assistance programs and the satisfaction of local people. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Eminönü District, while the highest score was found in Topkapı Neighborhood.

↑ Rate of Population Accessing Municipality Services

It refers to the proportion of the population accessing the services provided by Fatih Municipality. This indicator is used to assess the prevalence and effectiveness of municipal services. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Karagümrük Neighborhood while the highest score was observed in Topkapı Neighborhood.

↑ Satisfaction with Services for Persons with Disabilities

Fatih Belediyesi tarafından sunulan engellilere yönelik hizmetlerin yerel halkta oluşturduğu memnuniyet oranını ifade eder. Bu gösterge, engellilere yönelik hizmetlerin etkinliğini ve yerel halkın memnuniyetini ölçümede önemlidir. Bu gösterge için standardize edilen veriler üzerinden en düşük skor Eminönü Bölgesinde gözlemlenirken en yüksek skor Aksaray Mahalle'sinde tespit edilmiştir.



Social Assistance Services

Social assistance services are one of the most common tools used to combat poverty in society. Fatih Municipality aims to provide support to low-income and disadvantaged groups through Social Assistance Services. These services include food and grocery assistance, gluten-free food assistance for celiac patients, clothing assistance, access to healthcare services, and educational opportunities for people with disabilities, among others. The mission of delivering social services

to all segments of society is carried out by the "Social Assistance Affairs Directorate" under the leadership of Fatih Municipality. In alignment with the goals of SDG 1, social assistance services are provided in a sustainable, inclusive, and equitable manner. Within this framework, the identification of social assistance needs and the frequency of assistance are monitored by the Social Affairs Directorate. The aim of social assistance services is to enable people in Fatih to lead healthy and sustainable lives.





Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABİM)

The Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABİM), established with the aim of providing accessible and equal municipal services for everyone, is a communication model that combines computer technology with telephone infrastructure, enabling the residents of Fatih to contact Fatih Municipality under accurate and equal conditions. FABİM records all requests, wishes, and

complaints of Fatih residents, categorizes them according to their subjects, and forwards them to 26 Directorates within the Municipality and other public institutions. Citizens can reach the Fatih Communication Center through the call center, website, Fatih Mobile Application, and social media. The system aims to facilitate the lives of Fatih residents with a social municipality approach, ensuring that social, cultural, and all services reach every layer of society and that suggestions and complaints are resolved as quickly as possible.





Strategic Decision Support System

In the creation of social development strategies and the guidance of investments, Fatih Municipality uses the “Strategic Decision Support System” Project in the field of digitalization and innovation. The Strategic Decision System is a project that focuses on human-centered approaches and emphasizes digitalization and social innovation in governance.

The system is used for making data-driven decisions and forming strategies with the aim of providing fair, equal, and sustainable services to everyone. This system, which ensures the standardization of municipal services, allows for the optimal use of limited public resources.

Additionally, with this system based on spatial and real-time data, services can be delivered quickly and accurately to the right location. Within the scope of this system, 28,980 households and 2,046 shopkeepers were visited to relay their requests and complaints to the relevant directorates. In this context, both the projects requested by the citizens in their neighborhoods and the problems in their neighborhoods were spatially identified, and spatial and social projects were developed for these requests and complaints. Furthermore, as part of the “Municipal Facilities Satisfaction Survey,” 7,509 municipal facility users were interviewed, and their suggestions and complaints were conveyed to the relevant directorates through the system, leading to service improvement efforts.





FARK (Fatih Search and Rescue) Team Trainings and FARK Volunteers

Fatih Municipality FARK (Fatih Disaster Search and Rescue) team provides free trainings to all segments of the society during the disaster process, explaining what to do. With FARK trainings, it is aimed to raise public awareness against disasters,

to encourage them to take necessary precautions and to minimize the effects of disasters.

Citizens who complete the relevant trainings are entitled to become FARK (Fatih Disaster Search and Rescue) Neighborhood Volunteers.





**SDG 2
ZERO POVERTY**



SATISFACTION RATE FOR SERVICES FOR STREET ANIMALS



BABY PACKAGE SUPPORT FOR OF NEWBORN BABIES



OF FISHERMEN'S SHELTERS ARE IN FATİH



LOCAL ANIMAL PROTECTION OFFICERS



CARES/TREATMENTS OF STRAY ANIMALS AT THE ANIMAL SHELTER



SDG 2: ZERO POVERTY

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

At the core of this goal is ensuring access to food and healthy nutrition, which is one of the most fundamental human needs, and making this situation sustainable. The “Zero Hunger” goal addresses the root causes of hunger, such as poverty, inequality, and lack of access to resources, and is closely related to other sustainable development goals, such as SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), and SDG 5 (Gender Equality).

To achieve this goal, addressing the root causes of hunger and implementing policies and programs that promote sustainable agriculture, enhance food security, and ensure everyone's access to adequate and nutritious food is necessary.

To assess the “Zero Hunger” goal, 7 local targets have been defined throughout the district, and 18 local indicators have been used to measure these targets. Five of the local indicators are at the district level, while 13 are measured at both the district and neighborhood levels.

Local Targets

- 2.1.** Ensuring access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food for all, in particular people in disadvantaged situations,
- 2.2.** By 2030, supporting the nutritional needs of babies and mothers with babies to end all forms of malnutrition,
- 2.3.** Supporting fishermen who are small-scale food producers, ensuring the protection and survival of fishing activities in the district
- 2.4.** Increasing urban agriculture practices and ensuring the sustainability of agricultural lands,
- 2.5.** Providing healthy and safe living environments for animals living in the district,
- 2.a.** Increasing investments for the development of agricultural production and cooperatives in and around the district,
- 2.c.** Ensuring that local people have access to affordable, accessible and safe food through inspection activities,



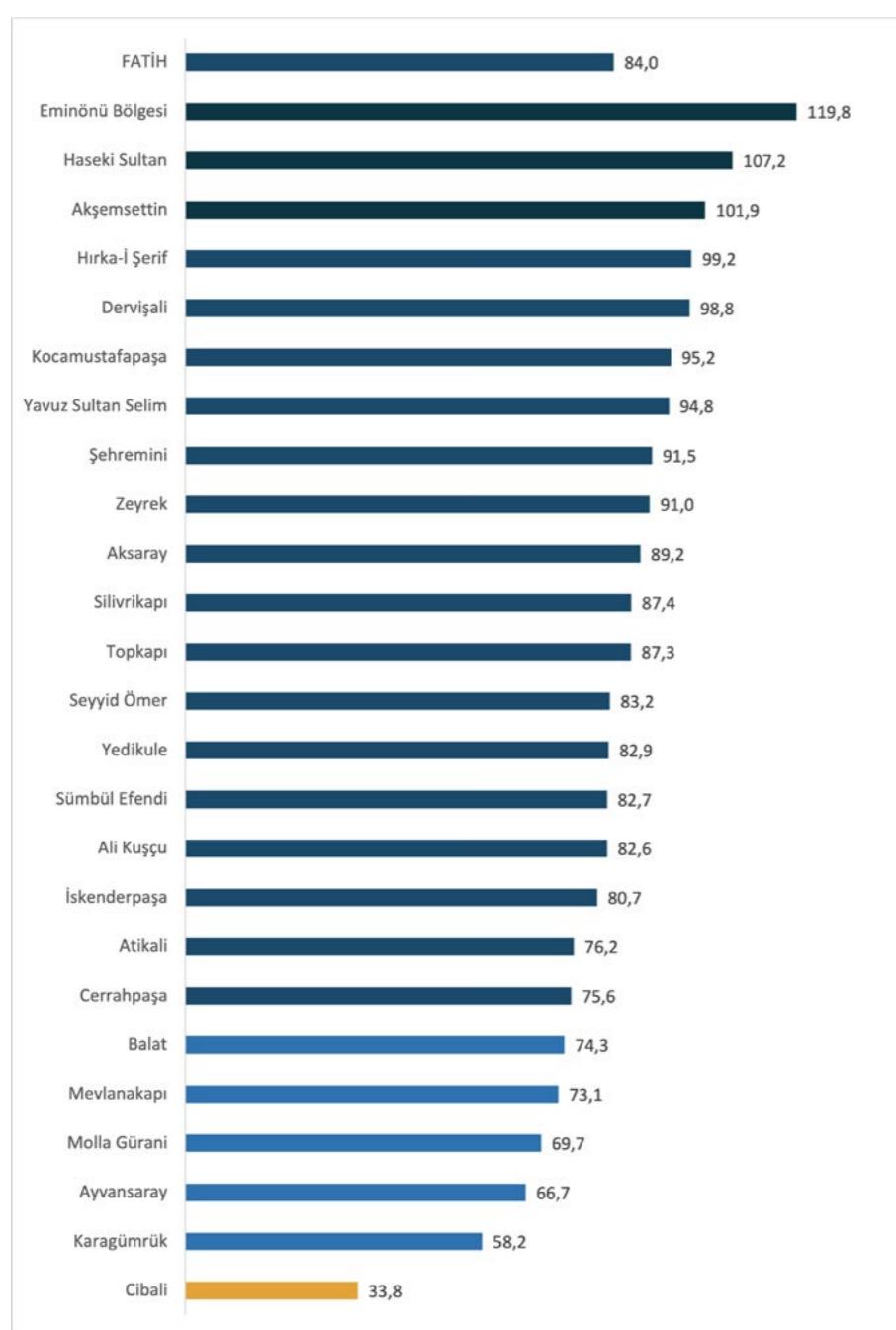
Results Evaluation

The score calculated for the "Zero Hunger" goal in the Fatih district is 83.97. With this score, the Fatih district falls into the "Very Close to Target" category, demonstrating successful performance.

At the neighborhood and regional level, scores for SDG 2: "Zero Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition, and Promote Sustainable Agriculture" goal range from 33.76 to 119.79 in the Fatih district. Out of the 24 neighborhoods in the district, most of them perform exceptionally well, falling into the "Above Target" and "Very Close to

Target" categories. However, Cibali Neighborhood falls into the "Close to Target" category, indicating relatively lower performance compared to other neighborhoods. The absence of neighborhoods significantly distant from the target value in SDG 2 index results reflects the district's level of success in achieving the goals within this aim.

Eminönü District, Haseki Sultan, and Akşemsettin neighborhoods, with scores exceeding 100, have entered the "Above Target" category, making them the most successful neighborhoods in the "Zero Hunger" goal.



SDG 2 SUSTAINABLE INDEX MAP

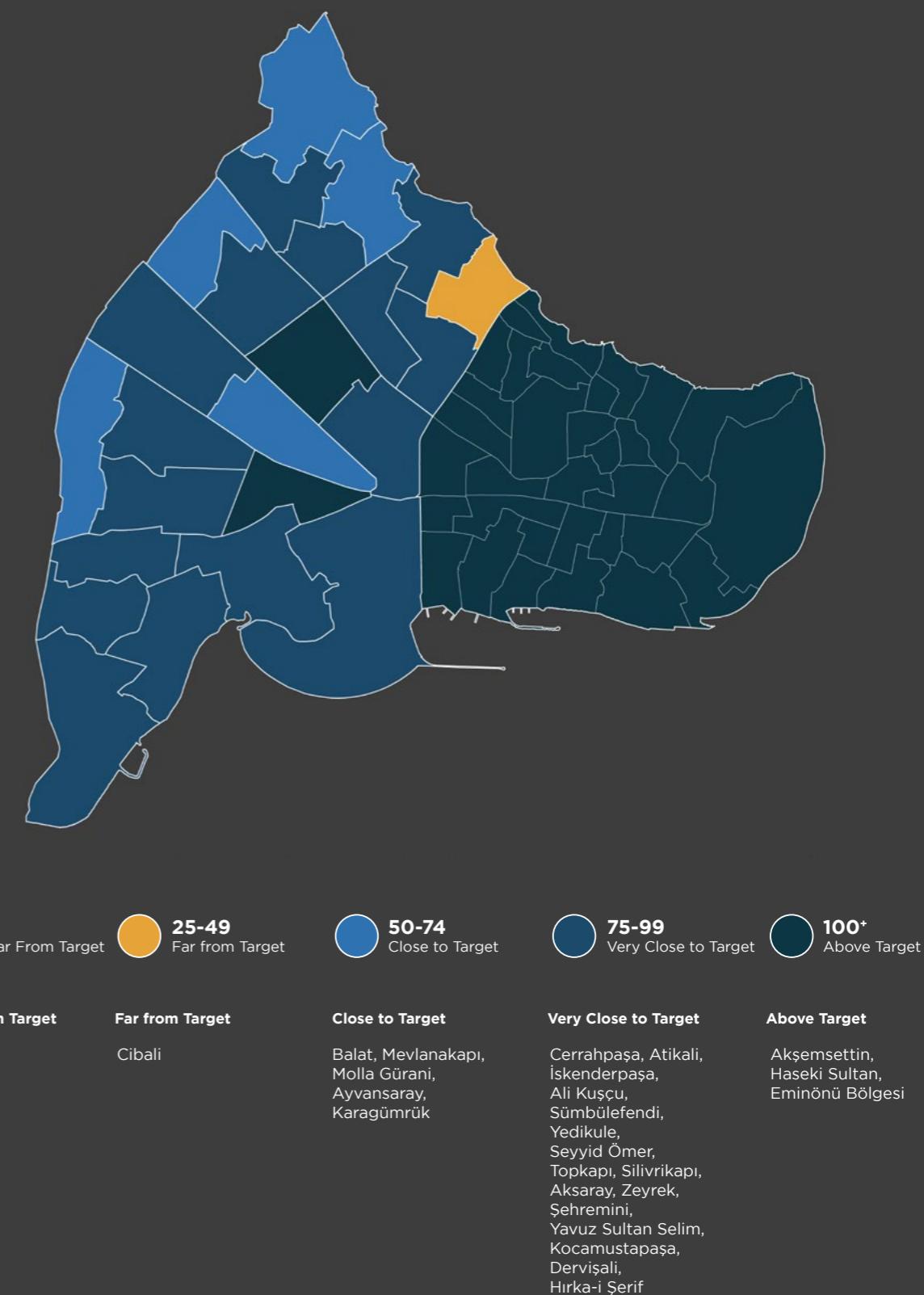




Table of Local Indicators and Index Results

	Number of Households Served Through Soup Kitchens	Proportion of Households Provided with Meat Aid	Rate of Households Provided with Food Aid	Rate of Population Receiving Newborn Baby Packages	Rate of Population Benefiting from Yedikule Garden and Ayvansaray Garden
Aksaray	98	90	87	71	2
Akşemettin	139	110	114	22	12
Ali Kuşcu	89	109	75	39	5
Atikali	141	84	81	85	30
Ayvansaray	20	94	29	128	65
Balat	56	79	55	92	11
Cerrahpaşa	97	113	108	33	26
Cibali	39	0	0	121	5
Dervişali	116	54	43	205	25
Haseki Sultan	149	113	114	83	4
Hırka-ı Şerif	134	103	85	73	14
İskenderpaşa	88	113	99	68	9
Karagümrük	71	99	57	27	17
Kocamustafapaşa	37	110	95	34	81
Mevlanakapı	91	109	92	52	41
Molla Gürani	104	113	120	0	0
Seyyid Ömer	109	110	117	32	50
Silivrikapı	75	111	107	34	71
Sümbül Efendi	88	101	89	77	167
Şehremini	131	113	108	21	10
Topkapı	88	113	115	25	14
Yavuz Sultan Selim	86	104	62	89	13
Yedikule	0	103	86	50	237
Zeyrek	123	46	50	118	20
Eminönü	138	77	81	156	11
FATİH	88	98	86	67	42

Total Number of Animals Kept for in the Animal Shelter	Amount of Food Distributed for Stray Animals (Kg)	Total Number of Mamamatiks (Animal Food Machines) in the District	Number of Wooden Cat Houses Placed Permanently in the District	Satisfaction with Services for Stray Animals	Number of Local Animal Protection Officers	Food and Market Inspection Rate	SDG 2 Index
125	0	0	40	81	33	267	89,2
67	89	200	120	107	89	169	101,9
100	178	0	60	68	111	157	82,6
75	0	0	0	91	100	43	76,2
75	178	0	0	90	111	33	66,7
75	89	0	60	112	56	150	74,3
108	89	100	100	73	56	5	75,6
125	0	0	0	74	11	0	33,8
75	89	0	20	102	144	174	98,8
108	0	100	40	82	67	232	107,2
83	89	0	20	95	67	253	99,2
108	0	0	20	76	33	157	80,7
108	89	100	20	74	33	19	58,2
100	89	100	180	118	67	227	95,2
92	178	0	20	47	89	25	73,1
133	0	0	200	65	0	33	69,7
33	178	0	120	81	156	22	83,2
50	89	0	80	73	89	194	87,4
125	89	0	40	101	33	27	82,7
0	178	0	80	101	189	131	91,5
67	0	0	220	132	89	144	87,3
75	89	300	0	72	67	198	94,8
42	356	0	200	101	100	1	82,9
125	89	0	60	76	22	251	91,0
75	265	400	400	null	122	44	119,8
83	89	52	60	81	67	135	84,0

* The "0" values in the table represent the lowest value among all neighborhoods. When interpreting the neighborhoods with this value, it can be inferred that they have the lowest value for the relevant indicator compared to other neighborhoods. Neighborhoods with a value of "null" indicate that there is no data for the indicator in question in the relevant neighborhood and it is not included in the calculation.



For 2030, the indicators standardized for the highest or lowest value target are indicated in the list below. Indicators marked with “↑” represent indicators that are intended to be increased by 2030, while those marked with “↓” represent indicators that are intended to be decreased.

↓ Number of Households Served Through Soup Kitchens

The ratio of households benefiting from the soup kitchen services provided by the Directorate of Social Services to the total number of households reflects the prevalence of basic services provided to needy households. Reducing this indicator is aimed at reducing the number of needy households. When standardized data for this indicator are considered, the lowest score is observed in Yedikule Neighborhood, while the highest score is found in Haseki Sultan Neighborhood.

↓ Proportion of Households Provided with Meat Aid

It is the ratio of the number of households benefiting from the meat aid service provided by the Directorate of Social Services to the total number of households. It measures the effectiveness of meat aid in meeting nutritional needs. When standardized data for this indicator are considered, the lowest score is observed in Cibali Neighborhood, while the highest score is found in Cerrahpaşa, Haseki Sultan, Molla Gürani, Şehremini, and Topkapı neighborhoods.

↓ Rate of Households Provided with Food Aid

It is the ratio of the number of households benefiting from the food aid service provided by the Directorate of Social Services to the total number of households. It indicates the effectiveness of the assistance provided in meeting basic food needs. When standardized data for this indicator are considered, the lowest score is observed in Cibali Neighborhood, while the highest score is found in Molla Gürani Neighborhood.

↑ Rate of Population Receiving Newborn Baby Packages

It is the ratio of the number of individuals receiving the Newborn Baby Package to the number of newborns within the district boundaries. It indicates the scope of support provided to newborns and their families' needs. When standardized data for this indicator are considered, the lowest score is observed in Molla Gürani Neighborhood, while the highest score is found in Dervişali Neighborhood.

↑ Rate of Population Benefiting from Yedikule Garden and Ayvansaray Garden

It is the ratio of the number of people benefiting from the Yedikule Garden and Ayvansaray Garden services to the total population. When standardized data for this indicator are considered, the lowest score is observed in Molla Gürani Neighborhood, while the highest score is found in Yedikule Neighborhood.

↑ Total Number of Animals Cared for in the Animal Shelter

The total number of animals cared for at the Yedikule Animal Shelter and Treatment Center of Fatih Municipality reflects the sustainability of care and rehabilitation services for stray animals. When standardized data for this indicator are considered, the lowest score is observed in Şehremini Neighborhood, while the highest score is found in Molla Gürani Neighborhood.

↑ Amount of Food Distributed for Stray Animals (Kg)

The amount of food distributed by the Health Affairs Directorate within the district for stray animals reflects the efforts to meet the nutritional needs of stray animals. This indicator reflects how important and effective the services provided for stray animals in the district are. The highest score for this indicator is determined in Yedikule Neighborhood.

↑ Total Number of Mamamatiks (Animal Food Machines) in the District

The number of Automatic Animal Feeding Machines (Mamamatik) placed on the streets within the district for the nutrition of stray animals by the Health Affairs Directorate. It indicates the scope of infrastructure work to support the feeding of stray animals. The highest score for this indicator is determined in Eminönü District, Yedikule, and Akşemsettin neighborhoods.

↑ Number of Wooden Cat Houses Placed Permanently in the District

The number of wooden cat houses placed on the streets within the district by the Health Affairs Directorate for the safe and healthy shelter of cats reflects efforts to provide solutions to the housing needs of stray animals. The highest score for this indicator is determined in Eminönü District and Topkapı neighborhood.

↑ Satisfaction with Services for Stray Animals

The satisfaction rate among the local population regarding the services provided by Fatih Municipality for stray animals reflects how satisfied the public is with these services. The lowest score for this indicator is observed in MevlanaKapı Neighborhood, while the highest score is determined in Topkapı Neighborhood.

↑ Number of Local Animal Protection Officers

This indicator represents the number of volunteers responsible for raising awareness among the local community about the protection of stray animals, as organized by the Directorate of Health Affairs. A high score for this indicator reflects the local community's sensitivity to animal rights and protection. The lowest score for this indicator is observed in Molla Gürani Neighborhood, while the highest score is determined in Şehremini Neighborhood based on standardized data.

↑ Food and Market Inspection Rate

Direktorate of Health Affairs in the district borders cats in a safe and healthy way wooden cat house placed on the streets for shelter number of street animals, shelter needs of stray animals reflects an effort to provide solutions. This on standardized data for the indicator Eminönü District and Topkapı neighborhood.



Public Soup-Kitchen

Fatih Municipality aims to provide safe, nutritious, and sufficient food access, including disadvantaged groups, to eliminate hunger at the local level. Within this scope, through the "Social Aid Affairs

Direktorate," hot meal service, meat assistance, and gluten-free food support for celiac patients are provided to reach all segments of society.





Distribution of Newborn Baby Packages

"The Newborn Baby Package project," one of the good examples of "Social Municipality" practices, includes visiting families with babies aged 0-3 months, providing information about baby care and health, and giving gifts of items that will contribute to meeting the babies' initial needs. The

gift packages, which consist of a baby blanket, pacifier, teething toy, nail scissors, baby bottle, shampoo, baby diaper, bib, organic detergent, wet wipes, and a maternity bag, are delivered to the families' addresses by the Women and Family Unit officials.





Urban Gardens

In order to develop urban agriculture practices and ensure sustainability, Fatih Municipality conducts urban agriculture activities within a total area of 15,276 square meters through the "Ayvansaray Garden" and "Yedikule Garden" projects.

Within the scope of urban agriculture activities, workshops are organized, covering topics such as food production, agricultural techniques, sustainable agriculture, organic farming education, vegetable harvesting, beekeeping, mushroom cultivation, plant care, composting, and more.

The Yedikule Garden and Ayvansaray Garden project provides an opportunity, particularly for children, to connect with the soil and experience agricultural activities.



This project aims to raise awareness among future generations about the importance of agriculture and promote sustainable farming practices.

Through the garden projects, the community is brought together in food production, strengthening community bonds. The harvested produce from the gardens is distributed to those in need.

In the heart of the city, Ayvansaray Garden and Yedikule Garden offer opportunities for urban farming. Gardening, balcony plants, and terrarium workshops are provided specifically for women in Fatih.







Services for Animals

Yedikule Animal Care Home

With the concept of "Animal-Friendly Municipality," Yedikule Animal Shelter hosts thousands of little friends to improve the living and health conditions of stray animals. Their nutrition, shelter, and healthcare needs are provided by the Fatih Municipality. The goal of this project is to ensure healthy and safe living environments for needy animals in the district.



Mamatik

Fatih Municipality's Mama-Matik application contributes to meeting the needs of our lovely friends who struggle to find food and water. In order to provide for the nutrition and water needs of stray animals and raise awareness among the public, mamamatiks have been placed in certain locations throughout the city.



Cat House

With the "Animal-Friendly Municipality" approach, Fatih Municipality has placed "Wooden Cat Houses" in certain locations throughout the city to improve the living and health conditions of stray animals. The placements were planned based on citizen requests received through FABIM and the density of the animal population. The hygiene of the cat houses and the supply of food are provided by Local Animal Welfare Officers residing in our district.



Local Animal Protection Officer

In accordance with Law No. 5199 on the Protection of Animals and the decision of the Provincial Animal Protection Board, "Local Animal Protection Officer" training sessions are organized by Fatih Municipality. Fatih residents who qualify to become Local Animal Protection Officers work towards ensuring the well-being of our beloved animals, helping them lead healthy lives, and participating in initiatives to raise awareness.





SDG 3
GOOD HEALTH AND
WELL-BEING





SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Ensuring a healthy and quality life at every age

SDG 3 aims to ensure that people lead healthy lives and have a good quality of life. This goal encompasses key objectives such as reducing maternal, infant, and child mortality worldwide, supporting family planning, preventing and treating substance addiction, and reducing the number of traffic accidents.

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to prevent diseases, eliminate epidemics worldwide, provide access to accessible vaccines and essential medications for everyone, as well as eliminate the risks of chemical and biological pollution and transmission to humans. Additionally, it requires the implementation of policies and programs to ensure the accessibility of healthcare services.

To assess the goal of a healthy and quality life, 5 local goal have been defined throughout the district, and 28 local indicators have been used to measure these objectives. Twelve of these

indicators are at the district level, while 16 are measured at both district and neighborhood levels.

Local Targets

- 3.3.** Carrying out preventive activities against all epidemics, increasing urban resilience and creating a healthy living environment for all,
- 3.4.** Ensuring equal and fair access to mental and physical health services for all and ensuring well-being of mental and physical health,
- 3.7.** Raising awareness on family planning throughout the district and increasing access to trainings and information activities,
- 3.8.** Ensuring access to basic health and care services for all
- 3.a.** Increasing the awareness of the district population about tobacco products and their harms and taking preventive actions to combat addiction



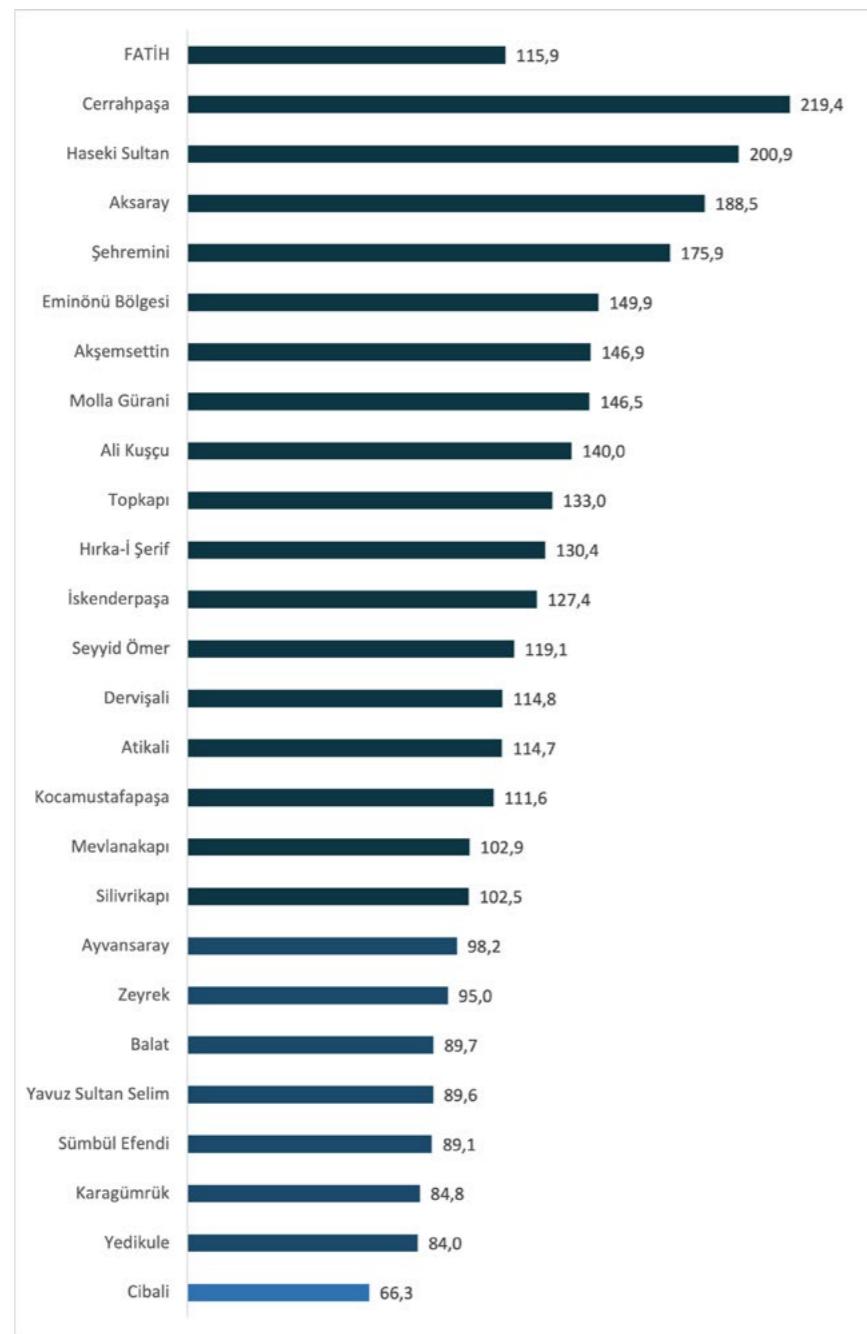
Results Evaluation

The score calculated for the Good Health And Well-Being goal of the Fatih district is 115.91. With this score, the Fatih district is classified in the "Above Target Score" category, demonstrating a successful performance.

At the neighborhood and regional levels, scores for the SDG 3: Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages goal range from 59.58 to 210.54. Out of the 24 neighborhoods in the district, most of them fall under the categories of "Above Target" and "Very Close to Target," indicating successful performance. However, Cibali Neighborhood is classified under the "Close to Target" category, demonstrating lower

performance compared to other neighborhoods. The absence of neighborhoods that are far from or very far from the target value in the SDG 3 index results reflects the district's level of success in achieving the goals under this goal.

Cerrahpaşa, Haseki Sultan, Aksaray, Şehremini, Molla Gürani, Akşemsettin, Ali Kuşcu, Topkapı, Hırka-i Şerif, İskenderpaşa, Seyyid Ömer, Kocamustafapaşa, Dervişali Atikali, MevlanaKapı neighborhoods, and the Eminönü District have entered the "Above Target" category with scores exceeding 100, making them the most successful neighborhoods in the "Good Health And Well-Being" goal.



SDG 3 SUSTAINABLE INDEX MAP

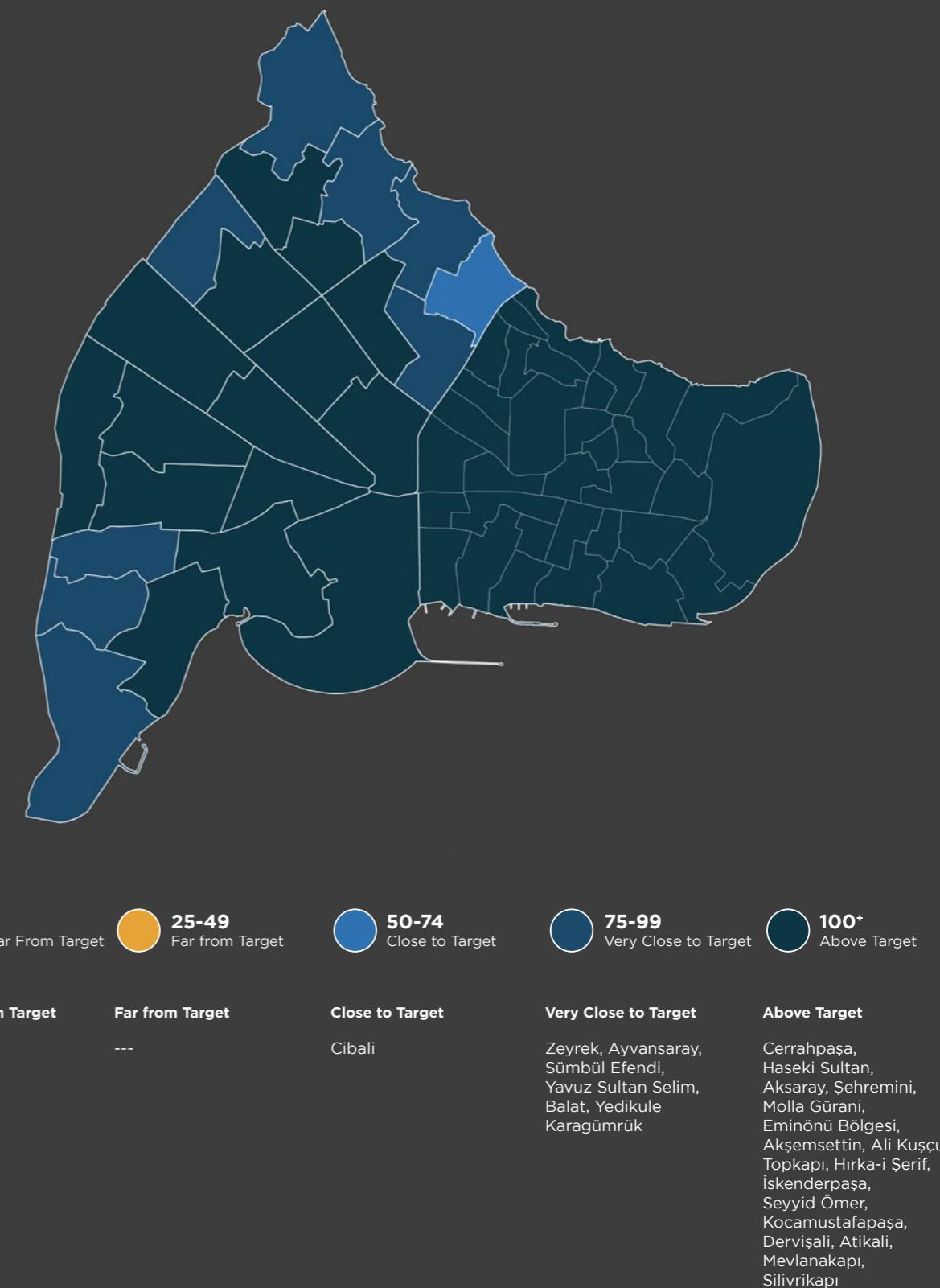




Table of Local Indicators and Index Results

	Number of Disinfection Works	Number of Spraying	Number of Adults Receiving Psychological Counseling Services	Number of Children and Adolescents Receiving Psychological Counseling Services	Rate of Population Benefiting from Sports Facilities/Activities	Size of Sports Area Per Capita (m²/person)	Satisfaction Rate with Sports Facilities
Aksaray	0	38	16	0	8	67	116
Akşemsettin	70	263	63	67	19	0	110
Ali Kuşcu	20	132	89	111	34	0	55
Atikali	30	151	126	267	88	0	63
Ayvansaray	170	188	100	206	130	59	49
Balat	80	88	111	178	110	14	64
Cerrahpaşa	100	63	11	39	13	96	74
Cibali	50	125	79	83	41	1	0
Dervişali	130	176	200	294	153	0	94
Haseki Sultan	40	0	47	17	4	0	62
Hırka-ı Şerif	60	107	89	206	28	0	88
İskenderpaşa	30	25	16	50	0	3	90
Karagümrük	40	75	26	61	31	117	59
Kocamustafapaşa	60	63	74	50	49	0	104
Mevlanakapı	230	88	68	78	64	17	58
Molla Gürani	20	151	21	50	12	14	93
Seyyid Ömer	100	226	79	106	42	23	87
Silivrikapı	80	82	68	89	52	0	33
Sümbül Efendi	40	50	37	28	93	43	45
Şehremini	80	50	89	117	22	3	78
Topkapı	60	88	11	39	16	2	94
Yavuz Sultan Selim	80	25	132	156	92	0	90
Yedikule	60	0	16	50	185	41	54
Zeyrek	110	113	95	106	34	1	34
Eminönü Bölgesi	0	163	0	17	60	0	32
FATİH	60	101	68	78	67	10	73

* The "0" values in the table represent the lowest value among all neighborhoods. When interpreting the neighborhoods with this value, it can be inferred that they have the lowest value for the relevant indicator compared to other neighborhoods. Neighborhoods with a value of "null" indicate that there is no data for the indicator in question in the relevant neighborhood and it is not included in the calculation.

Number of People Who Underwent Health Screening within the Scope of Fit Fatih (Traveling Scale)	Number of People Benefiting from Dietitian Service	Distance to Family Health Centers (m)	Ideal Pharmacy Number	Distance to the Nearest Hospital (m)	Patient Transport Ambulance Demand Satisfaction Rate	Rate of Meeting the Demands of People with Disabilities	SDG 3 Index
13	0	64	943	155	100	0	188,5
513	17	121	290	155	100	100	146,9
41	52	121	427	130	100	100	140,0
56	103	133	205	90	100	100	114,7
31	85	93	89	125	100	100	98,2
11	82	100	90	100	100	100	89,7
66	29	86	999	185	100	100	219,4
0	32	100	0	110	100	75	66,3
51	156	161	102	70	100	100	114,8
38	95	153	783	190	100	100	200,9
154	29	144	264	125	100	100	130,4
69	4	79	408	160	100	100	127,4
54	30	107	33	120	100	100	84,8
243	93	100	220	130	100	50	111,6
213	109	143	77	140	100	0	102,9
126	33	114	459	198	100	0	146,5
233	160	137	172	135	100	25	119,1
169	120	121	158	90	100	100	102,5
116	122	133	88	60	100	67	89,1
180	128	144	549	175	100	100	175,9
59	30	146	274	180	100	100	133,0
21	66	114	105	80	100	75	89,6
67	120	100	89	50	100	100	84,0
36	45	133	109	160	100	0	95,0
26	33	0	897	0	100	100	149,9
59	77	121	289	130	100	100	115,9



For 2030, the indicators standardized for the highest or lowest value target are indicated in the list below. Indicators marked with “↑” represent indicators that are intended to be increased by 2030, while those marked with “↓” represent indicators that are intended to be decreased.

↑ Number of Disinfection Works

This indicator reflects the number of disinfection operations carried out by the Directorate of Sanitation in public spaces. Such activities are carried out to prevent vectors, infectious diseases and other outbreaks. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Aksaray Neighborhood and Eminönü District, while the highest score was observed in Mevlanakapı Neighborhood.

↑ Number of Spraying

This indicator refers to the number of spraying operations carried out by the Health Affairs Directorate in public spaces. Spraying is carried out to prevent the spread of vectors and infectious diseases. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Yedikule and Haseki Sultan Neighborhoods, while the highest score was observed in Akşemsettin Neighborhood.

↑ Number of Adults Receiving Psychological Counseling Services

This indicator refers to the number of adult beneficiaries of psychological counseling services provided by Fatih Municipality's FIT Fatih Unit to protect and improve the mental health of the local population. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Eminönü District, while the highest score was found in Dervişali Neighborhood.

↑ Number of Children and Adolescents Receiving Psychological Counseling Services

This indicator reflects the number of children and adolescents benefiting from psychological counseling services provided by Fatih Municipality's FIT Fatih Unit to protect and improve the mental health of the local population. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Aksaray Neighborhood, while the highest score was found in Derviali Neighborhood.

↑ Rate of Population Benefiting from Sports Facilities/Activities

This indicator reflects the ratio of the number of people benefiting from Fatih Municipality's sports centers and activities to the population. This ratio shows the access to sports facilities and the prevalence of practicing sports. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in İskenderpaşa Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Yedikule Neighborhood.

↑ Size of Sports Area Per Capita (m/person)

This indicator shows the ratio of total sports fields to population in Fatih district. The size of the sports area per capita reflects the opportunities for people to do sports. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the highest score was found in Karagümruk Neighborhood.

↑ Satisfaction Rate with Sports Facilities

This indicator reflects the satisfaction rate with the sports facilities and services provided by Fatih Municipality. It measures how satisfied the public is with the municipal sports facilities. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cibali Neighborhood while the highest score was found in Aksaray Neighborhood.

↑ Number of People Who Underwent Health Screening within the Scope of Fit Fatih (Traveling Scale):

This indicator reflects the number of citizens who had health screenings within the scope of the “Traveling Scale” project carried out by FIT Fatih Unit. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cibali Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Akşemsettin Neighborhood.

↑ Number of People Benefiting from Dietitian Service

Indicates the number of people benefiting from the dietitian service provided by FIT Fatih Unit to protect and improve the mental health of the local population. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Aksaray Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Seyyid Ömer Neighborhood.

↓ Distance to Family Health Centers (m)

It refers to the distance from the neighborhood center to the nearest Family Health Center. Reflects the ease of access to health services. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Eminönü District, while the highest score was found in Dervişali Neighborhood.

↓ Ideal Pharmacy Number

It reflects the number of pharmacies per 3500 people in the neighborhoods. It evaluates the ease of access to medicines. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cibali Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Cerrahpaşa Neighborhood.

↓ Distance to the Nearest Hospital (m)

It expresses the distance from the neighborhood center to the nearest hospital. Evaluates the ease of access to emergency health services. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Eminönü District, while the highest score was found in Molla Gürani Neighborhood.

↑ Patient Transport Ambulance Demand Satisfaction Rate

It reflects the rate of Fatih Municipality's meeting the demands for patient transportation service. Patient transport ambulance requests were met in all neighborhoods. The score of this indicator is 100 for all neighborhoods.

↑ Rate of Meeting the Demands of People with Disabilities

It reflects the rate at which Fatih Municipality's Social Affairs Directorate meets the demands of disabled citizens (e.g. wheelchairs, battery powered vehicles, etc.). Based on the standardized data for this indicator, 19 neighborhoods scored above target or very close to target, while the lowest scores were found in Zeyrek, Aksaray, Molla Gürani and Mevlana neighborhoods.



Sports Centers

Sports centers aim to support the mental and physical health of individuals by providing various sports services. These centers include Yedikule Swimming Pool, Canoe and Rowing Sports Center, Sailing Sports Center, Ataturk Contemporary Life Multi-Purpose Indoor Sports Hall, Ahmet Rasim Anatolian High School Sports Hall, Kadırga Vocational and Technical Anatolian High School Sports Hall, Ayvansaray Sports Complex, Draman Swimming Pool & Sports Complex, and Neslişah Sultan Cultural and Sports Center.



Under the principle of equal and fair access, it aims to reduce social inequalities by ensuring that everyone can benefit from the right to engage in sports. Thus, regardless of socio-economic status, individuals are enabled to participate in the sports activities necessary for a healthy lifestyle.





Stray Animals Treatment Center

In the Stray Animal Treatment Center, which continues its activities for stray animals within the scope of carrying out preventive activities for all epidemics, increasing urban resistance

and creating a healthy living environment for everyone, the animals in need of treatment are also transported, treated, vaccinated, sterilized, eartipped and microchipped.





Psychological Counseling Service

Fatih Municipality provides psychological counseling services to adults and children/adolescents in order to ensure equal and fair access to mental and physical health services for everyone and to help ensure mental and physical health. Expert psychologists aiming to increase the welfare and happiness of individuals to higher levels, to

help the individual to realize himself/herself and to recognize and adapt to changes related to his/her development in various fields, provide services at four different points: Fındıkzade Life Center, Yavuz Selim Life Center, Dervişali Neighborhood Mansion and Karagümrük Life Center.





Dietitian Service

With the Dietitian Service, general information on healthy nutrition is provided to citizens and clients are followed up one-on-one. One-to-one services are provided to citizens in the units

located in Fındıkzade Life Center, Yavuz Selim Life Center, Karagümrük Life Center and Dervişali Neighborhood Center.





Fit Fatih Health Screening

With the "Traveling Scale" application, which was launched to encourage Fatih residents to live a healthy life, ideal weight and body fat and muscle ratio are instantly learned free of charge.



It provides consultancy services for those who want to make a healthy and fit start by measuring body fat and muscle ratio.





Motherhood Seminar

Within the scope of raising awareness on family planning throughout the district and increasing access to trainings and information activities, Fatih Municipality Women and Family Unit organizes trainings on family planning etc. for mothers and expectant mothers.



With the "Motherhood Seminar Program", which is one of the trainings within this scope, expectant mothers from Fatih are provided with training accompanied by a Psychologist, Dietician and Expert Midwife in order to spend the pregnancy process less stressful and healthier.





Spraying and Disinfection Works

In order to carry out preventive activities against all epidemic diseases, to increase urban resistance and to create a healthy living environment for everyone, spraying activities carried out to protect environmental health operate in two separate areas as vector control and disinfection services. The disinfection of public spaces, which started within the scope of the fight against Covid-19, which has affected the whole world, continues periodically. In order to protect public health, to carry out preventive activities against all epidemics, to increase urban resistance and to create a healthy

living environment for everyone, public institutions in Fatih District, Governorship Building, Fatih District District Governorship Building, Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, Provincial Migration Administration, Provincial and District Population Directorate, District Police Department, Public schools (kindergartens, primary, secondary and high schools - 95 in total), mosques and masjids (346 in total), patriarchates, churches, Jewish prayer places, mukhtar's offices, family health centers, museums, libraries and underpasses, playgrounds and parks used intensively by citizens are included in the implementation program and disinfected.





SDG 4
QUALITY EDUCATION



FATİH



NUMBER OF DISABLED PEOPLE TRAINED
FOR VOCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



%87

SATISFACTION RATE WITH
LIBRARY SERVICES



%72

SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES
FOR CHILDREN



%27

RATIO OF CHILDREN BENEFITING FROM
SERVICES FOR CHILDREN



NUMBER OF FATİH SUSTAINABLE
VOLUNTEERS



44

FREE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT
BY THE MUNICIPALITY



12

LIBRARY



TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN VOCATIONAL AND
TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOLS

SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

This goal includes ensuring access to education for all people, providing comprehensive education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all. SDG4 has sub-goals such as inclusion in education, quality education, reducing inequalities, lifelong learning, vocational training and skills development and improving educational environments. This goal is important for the development of society and the country. It emphasizes the importance of ensuring that everyone has access to quality education and continuous learning opportunities throughout their lives.

In order to achieve this goal, policies and programs should be implemented to address inequalities in education, improve the quality of teaching and learning and increase access to education for all individuals. To assess the quality education goal, 8 local targets were set across the district and 26 local indicators were used to measure these targets. Five of the local indicators were measured at the district level, while 11 were measured at both district and neighborhood levels.

Local Targets

- 4.1.** Ensuring that free, equal and quality primary and secondary education is accessible to all,
- 4.2.** Ensuring that quality early childhood education is free, equitable and accessible for all,
- 4.3.** Ensuring that affordable and quality vocational and technical education and training, as well as university and university preparatory education and training, are equal and accessible for all,
- 4.4.** Ensuring that decent work, entrepreneurship and vocational training are equal and accessible for all,
- 4.5.** Ensuring equal access to basic and vocational training for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups,
- 4.6.** By 2030, supporting activities to increase the literacy rate of the district population,
- 4.7.** Ensuring that everyone has the knowledge and skills needed to support Sustainable Development,
- 4.a.** Increasing quality, fair, free and accessible learning environments for all in Fatih,



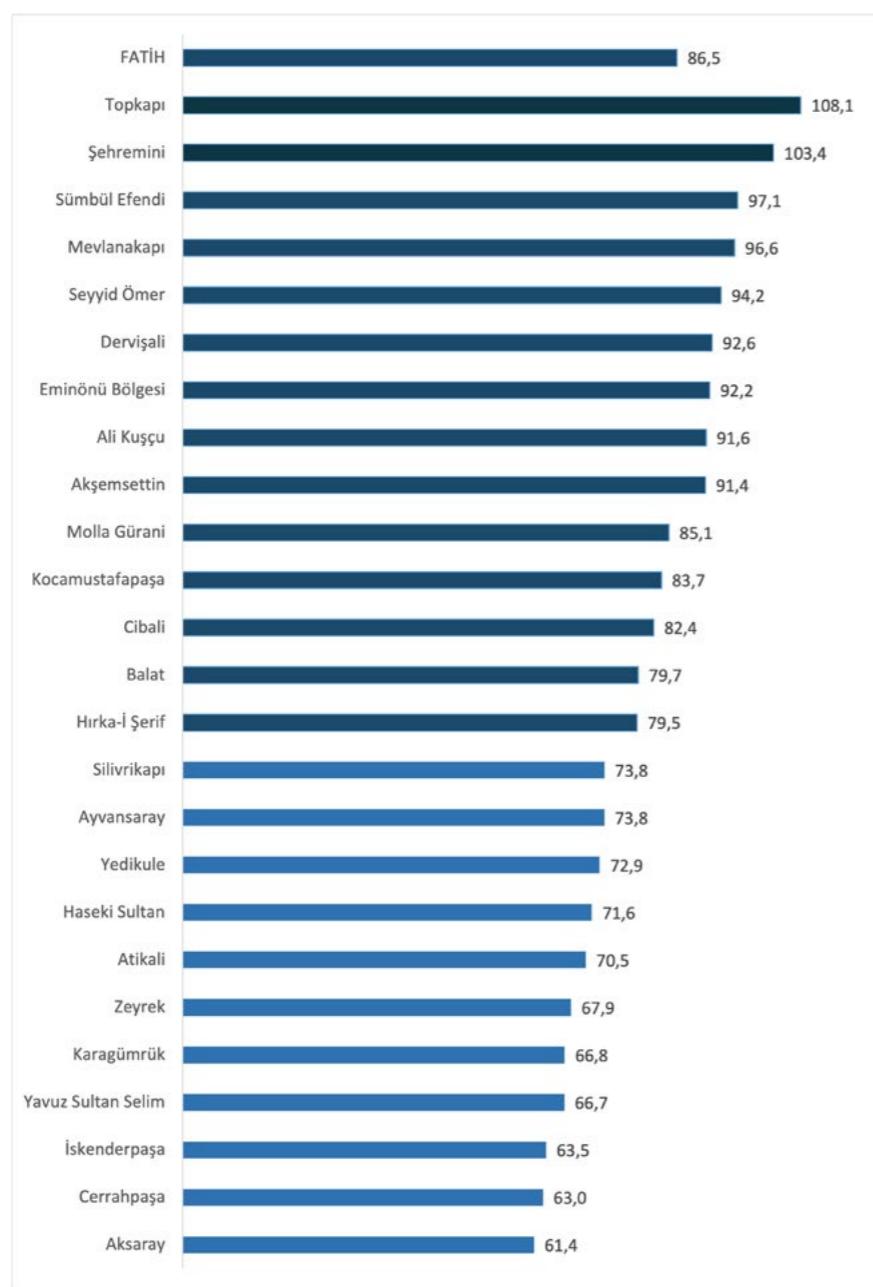
Results Evaluation

Fatih district's score calculated for the Quality Education goal is 86.47. With this score, Fatih district is in the "Very Close to the Target" category, demonstrating a successful performance.

At the neighborhood and district level, scores range from 61.44 to 108.14 under SDG 4: Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all. While 14 neighborhoods in the district perform well in the "Above Target" and "Very Close to Target" categories, Silivrikapı, Ayvansaray, Yedikule, Haseki Sultan, Atikali, Zeyrek, Karagümrük, Yavuz Sultan

Selim, İskenderpaşa, Cerrahpaşa and Aksaray neighborhoods are in the "Close to Target" category, showing a low performance compared to other neighborhoods. The fact that SDG 4 index results do not include neighborhoods that are far and very far from the target value shows the success level of the district's targets under this objective.

Topkapı and Şehremini neighborhoods are the most successful neighborhoods in the "Quality Education" goal by being in the "Above Target" category with scores above 100.



SDG 4 SUSTAINABLE INDEX MAP

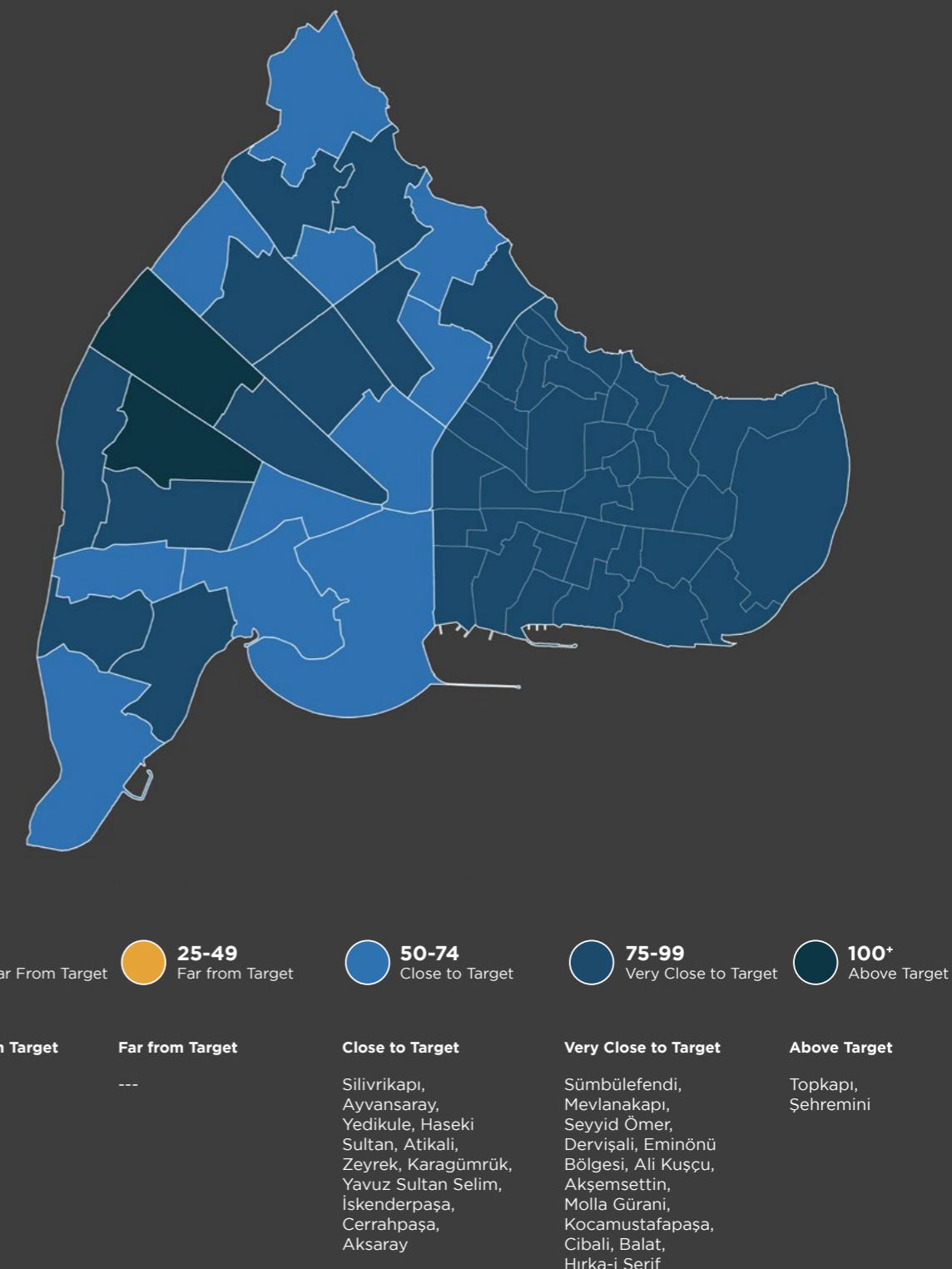




Table of Local Indicators and Index Results

	Education Space Per Capita	Access to Primary School	Rate of Students Receiving Education in Information Houses	Rate of Students Receiving Education in Science Fatih	Access to Kindergarten	Number of Children Educated by the Municipality	Number of Municipal Education Facilities for Children	Rate of Children Benefiting from Services for Children	Satisfaction with Services for Children	Rate of Graduates with Bachelor's Degree and Above	Rate of High School Graduates
Aksaray	11	100	27	55	0	0	0	0	106	53	49
Akşemsettin	1	100	63	83	100	0	0	57	130	162	138
Ali Kuşcu	95	100	87	60	100	33	2	44	88	140	101
Atikali	33	100	85	28	50	87	1	14	93	38	37
Ayvansaray	23	100	125	5	0	113	4	126	77	33	50
Balat	75	100	89	0	0	27	3	21	115	102	105
Cerrahpaşa	39	100	65	110	100	7	0	54	79	0	0
Cibali	159	100	101	2	100	27	1	1	84	18	23
Dervişali	25	100	165	57	0	240	5	99	110	86	57
Haseki Sultan	11	100	40	110	75	7	0	33	85	88	72
Hırka-İ Şerif	37	100	144	66	100	67	2	81	113	84	98
İskenderpaşa	66	100	36	51	75	7	0	55	91	66	74
Karagümrük	20	100	85	24	50	40	3	18	70	114	90
Kocamustafapaşa	27	100	151	94	75	7	1	82	112	111	85
Mevlanakapı	57	100	96	106	100	40	3	203	96	115	90
Molla Gürani	76	100	31	113	100	7	0	22	113	162	123
Seyyid Ömer	8	100	133	177	100	160	1	144	78	95	104
Silivrikapı	0	100	121	362	100	87	2	78	72	54	49
Sümbül Efendi	4	100	100	210	100	33	3	166	125	160	127
Şehremini	57	100	77	124	100	53	1	104	111	325	176
Topkapı	63	100	43	135	100	27	0	237	108	123	124
Yavuz Sultan Selim	12	100	117	56	25	153	0	63	116	31	25
Yedikule	21	100	98	109	0	27	2	171	71	97	84
Zeyrek	28	0	150	41	100	213	1	36	92	32	64
Eminönü Bölgesi	222	0	0	9	0	0	0	22	0	109	117
FATİH	43	100	98	147	100	60	2	84	93	93	84

* The "0" values in the table represent the lowest value among all neighborhoods. When interpreting the neighborhoods with this value, it can be inferred that they have the lowest value for the relevant indicator compared to other neighborhoods. Neighborhoods with a value of "null" indicate that there is no data for the indicator in question in the relevant neighborhood and it is not included in the calculation.

Rate of People Benefiting from the Library	Rate of Students Benefiting from Career Center	Rate of Female Population Participating in Vocational Training Courses	Rate of Young Population Receiving Training from Vocational Sports Centers	Number of Participants in Entrepreneurship and Vocational Seminars/Trainings	Illiteracy Rate	Rate of People Given Literacy Training	Number of Fatih Sustainability Volunteers	Number of Learning Environments Provided Free Education by the Municipality	Distance to the Nearest Library	Satisfaction Rate with Library Services	SDG 4 Index
10	47	6	78	48	110	33	10	0	15	324	61,4
80	106	78	60	224	110	78	60	100	131	253	91,4
60	93	170	121	62	110	88	50	0	0	143	91,6
45	80	169	61	5	110	60	0	100	115	170	70,5
12	80	61	63	19	110	57	10	800	131	100	73,8
24	61	126	128	33	89	52	30	100	115	250	79,7
132	119	53	57	62	0	0	0	200	138	302	63,0
0	65	120	66	29	82	35	0	0	15	224	82,4
41	0	175	40	133	85	123	80	400	211	225	92,6
77	56	61	28	52	88	32	0	0	100	310	71,6
58	125	85	39	86	38	28	20	200	146	229	79,5
32	89	30	10	38	5	45	0	0	62	205	63,5
66	54	84	83	90	110	0	0	200	123	171	66,8
29	78	34	8	95	96	72	40	100	162	241	83,7
37	60	67	46	110	60	119	20	100	31	281	96,6
76	59	51	87	71	91	0	10	0	108	251	85,1
52	53	89	20	210	95	24	30	500	180	279	94,2
15	85	56	0	233	79	19	20	100	115	256	73,8
4	43	8	8	0	110	78	30	200	138	296	97,1
77	38	80	46	148	110	46	10	0	100	223	103,4
196	80	74	92	167	110	51	90	200	154	308	108,1
26	80	113	82	67	110	52	20	0	0	196	66,7
1	49	0	8	10	95	19	30	200	138	305	72,9
31	133	122	84	100	41	87	30	400	46	107	67,9
311	142	23	142	52	96	184	90	300	62	0	92,2
54	88	76	52	67	88	61	20	200	115	217	86,5



For 2030, the indicators standardized for the highest or lowest value target are indicated in the list below. Indicators marked with “↑” represent indicators that are intended to be increased by 2030, while those marked with “↓” represent indicators that are intended to be decreased.

↑ Education Space Per Capita

Education Space Per Capita: This indicator expresses the ratio of total education facility areas to population. It shows the distribution of educational areas according to the population and the adequacy of educational facilities. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Silivrikapı Neighborhood, while the highest score was found in Eminönü District.

↑ Access to Primary School

According to Türkiye's Spatial Plan Making Regulation, it shows the location of primary education facilities within 500 m distance. If primary education facilities are within 500 m, it is scored as “100”, if not, it is scored as “0”. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest scores were found in Zeyrek Neighborhood and Eminönü District.

↑ Rate of Students Receiving Education in Information Houses

This indicator reflects the rate of students receiving education in Fatih Municipality's “Information Houses”. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Eminönü District, while the highest score was found in Dervişali Neighborhood.

↑ Rate of Students Receiving Education in Science Fatih

Indicates the proportion of students receiving interactive trainings on technology, design, astronomy, nature and mathematics at Fatih Municipality's “Science Fatih” center. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Balat Neighborhood, while the highest score was found in Silivrikapı Neighborhood.

↑ Access to Kindergarten

According to Türkiye's Spatial Plan Making Regulation, it reflects whether kindergarten facilities are located within 500 m distance. If kindergarten facilities are within 500 m, the score is “100”, if not, the score is “0”. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was found in Aksaray, Ayvansaray, Balat, Dervişali, Yedikule Neighborhoods and Eminönü District.

↑ Number of Children Educated by the Municipality

It indicates the number of students enrolled in “Child Stops”, which are education centers for pre-school children run by Fatih Municipality. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Aksaray, Akşemsettin Neighborhood and Zeyrek District, while the highest score was observed in Dervişali Neighborhood.

↑ Number of Municipal Education Facilities for Children

It reflects the number of centers where the municipality provides free education for children (e.g. children's library, children's stop, Bilim Fatih, Sulukule Academy). Based on the standardized data for this indicator, Dervişali was identified as the neighborhood with the highest score and the highest number of educational facilities.

↑ Rate of Children Benefiting from Services for Children

It refers to the ratio of Fatih Municipality's children participating in all activities such as trainings, events, etc. for children to the total number of children. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Aksaray Neighborhood, while the highest score was found in Topkapı Neighborhood.

↑ Satisfaction with Services for Children

It reflects the satisfaction rate of local people with the services for children provided by Fatih Municipality. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Eminönü District, while the highest score was found in Akşemsettin Neighborhood.

↑ Rate of Graduates with Bachelor's Degree and Above

It refers to the ratio of people with undergraduate and graduate (master's and doctorate) education to the total population. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cerrahpaşa Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Şehremini Neighborhood.

↑ Rate of High School Graduates

It shows the ratio of people with “high school graduates” to the total population. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cerrahpaşa Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Şehremini Neighborhood.

↑ Rate of People Benefiting from the Library

: It refers to the ratio of people benefiting from Fatih Municipality's libraries and the ratio of library users in the population aged 15 and over. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cibali District, while the highest score was found in Eminönü District.

↑ Rate of Students Benefiting from Career Center

It reflects the rate of students benefiting from the “Career Center” where entrepreneurship and vocational trainings are provided by Fatih Municipality. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Dervişali Neighborhood while the highest score was found in Eminönü District.

↑ Rate of Female Population Participating in Vocational Training Courses

It expresses the ratio of female population receiving vocational training in “Ant Training Units” where vocational trainings for women are provided by Fatih Municipality. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Yedikule Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Dervialı Neighborhood.

↑ Rate of Young Population Receiving Training from Vocational Sports Centers

Indicates the proportion of the young population receiving vocational sports training at Fatih Municipality's Canoe and Rowing Sports Center. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Silivrikapı Neighborhood, while the highest score was found in Eminönü District.

↑ Number of Participants in Entrepreneurship and Vocational Seminars/Trainings

It refers to the number of people participating in entrepreneurship and vocational training programs organized by Fatih Municipality. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Sümbülefendi Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Silivrikapı Neighborhood.

↓ Illiteracy Rate

It shows the ratio of illiterate people to the total population. Cerrahpaşa Neighborhood has the lowest score based on the standardized data for this indicator.

↑ Rate of People Given Literacy Training

It represents the ratio of the number of people participating in the trainings provided by Fatih Municipality for illiterate people to the illiterate population. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cerrahpaşa, Karagümruk and Molla Gürani neighborhoods, while the highest score was found in Eminönü District.

↑ Number of Fatih Sustainability Volunteers

It expresses the number of people who participated in the Localization of Sustainable Development Goals Program by Fatih Municipality and became “Fatih Sustainable Volunteers” by receiving trainings. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the neighborhoods with the highest score and the highest number of volunteers were identified as Topkapı and Eminönü Regions.

↑ Number of Learning Environments Provided Free Education by the Municipality

It shows the number of centers where free education is provided by Fatih Municipality. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, Ayvansaray was identified as the neighborhood with the highest score and the highest number of education centers.

↓ Distance to the Nearest Library

It refers to the distance from the neighborhood center to the nearest Fatih Municipality Library. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Akşemsettin and Topkapı neighborhoods, while the highest score was observed in Dervişali neighborhood.

↑ Satisfaction Rate with Library Services

It reflects the satisfaction rate among the local residents regarding the library services provided by Fatih Municipality. Standardized data for this indicator show the lowest score observed in the Eminönü District, while the highest score was identified in the Aksaray Neighborhood.



Fatih Libraries

Fatih Municipality aims to provide “equal opportunities in education” for young people and offers 12 libraries, 2 of which are Children’s Libraries. Fatih Libraries aim to support education in an inclusive and fair manner and to ensure that everyone can benefit from lifelong learning opportunities.

Fatih Libraries provide a safe and peaceful environment for young people of all age groups to study. Fatih Municipality’s libraries provide students with computers, free Wi-Fi, free printing and

photocopying services to support their research and “provide equal opportunities”.

In addition to clubs such as English conversation, book reading, and question solving, seminars are organized on topics such as personal development and stress management, and workshops are held in many different fields. With this approach, the library aims to be not only a facility that provides spatial services, but also a center for social interaction and personal development.





Science Fatih

In collaboration with the Technology Team Foundation of Türkiye and Fatih Municipality, the Science Fatih and Deneyap Türkiye Center Project was implemented to ensure that young people and children in Fatih district have access to quality, equal and free education opportunities. In this center, it is aimed to develop scientific, logical, critical and experience-based thinking for young people from Fatih. There are 5 different Science Workshops, 2 Try-and-Do Workshops and 1 Production Workshop within the center.

Free trainings and workshops on subjects such as nature, mathematics, astronomy, space, technology and design are organized at the Science Fatih Center. Students have the opportunity to explore and experience scientific developments at this center. The Science Fatih Center is easily accessible thanks to the free transportation provided by Fatih Municipality. This project stands out as a valuable initiative that aims to develop young people in scientific and technological subjects for the future.





Children's Station

Children's Station, implemented by Fatih Municipality, aims to support children's pre-school education. This service aims to make early childhood education free, fair and accessible for all. At the Children's Station, children are given the opportunity to develop

their social skills, such as problem solving through games, developing their solutions, and revealing their creativity. This project of Fatih Municipality aims to focus on the early development of children and prepare them for a better future.





Canoe & Rowing Center

The Canoeing and Rowing Sports Center is an important project implemented to promote water sports in our district, which is surrounded by seas on three sides, to ensure that young people adopt a healthy lifestyle and to introduce disadvantaged children to a special field such as water sports. Within the scope of the project, young people are trained in canoeing and rowing sports. The aim is to help young people experience water sports and help those who are interested to specialize in sports branches.



At the Fatih Golden Horn Water Sports Festival, organized by Fatih Municipality in cooperation with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, licensed and unlicensed athletes compete in canoe, rowing and dragon boat races. Such activities contribute to the development of social and personal knowledge such as teamwork, leadership and discipline.





Entrepreneurship and Productivity Programs

Fatih Municipality organized the "Productive Fatih Entrepreneurship Program", which offers young people a career opportunity in the digital field. The training program, which took place with 850 young participants who took their first step on the path of entrepreneurship, was free of charge.

With the training program, a sustainable entrepreneurship ecosystem was created in Fatih. In addition to entrepreneurship trainings, the program aims to contribute to the formation of a permanent ecosystem by integrating young people with the sector.



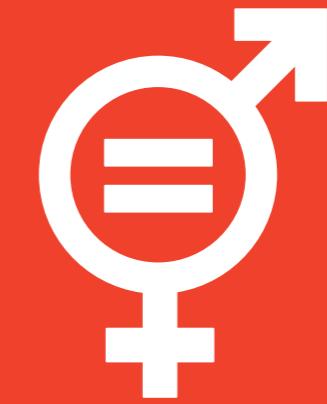


KARINCA (ANT) Women's Handicraft Project

Fatih Municipality organizes vocational training courses for women in order to make vocational trainings equal and accessible for everyone and to support lifelong learning. Under the umbrella of Karinca (Ant) Education Units, free trainings

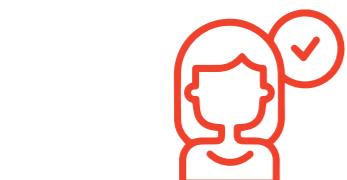
are offered in 133 different branches in 12 training centers, aiming to provide women with a profession or to ensure their professional development, to acquire hobbies and to strengthen their entrepreneurial spirit.





SDG 5 GENDER EQUALITY

FATİH



%68

SATISFACTION RATE WITH SERVICES FOR WOMEN



12

ANT EDUCATION UNIT



8

WOMEN MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL MEMBERS



%76

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION RATE IN HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS



%27

THE RATE OF WOMEN IN MANAGERIAL POSITIONS IN FATİH MUNICIPALITY



603

FEMALE PERSONNEL WORKING IN FATİH MUNICIPALITY



3

WOMEN MUKHTARS



%74

RATIO OF FEMALE POPULATION SUBMITTING DEMANDS AND COMPLAINTS TO THE MUNICIPALITY



1.000

PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

It is a development goal centered on ending gender inequality and empowering women. It aims to ensure equal rights for women and girls, end gender-based violence and discrimination, and promote women's equal participation in leadership roles and decision-making. It also emphasizes the recognition and valuing of unpaid care work and domestic work. This development goal supports the promotion of various policies and programs at the global level to achieve gender equality and promote women's empowerment.

To assess the Gender Equality goal, 4 local targets were set across the district and 13 local indicators were used to measure these targets. 5 of the local indicators were measured at district level and 8 at neighborhood level.

Local Targets

5.1. Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls

5.2. Eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls and supporting and empowering women and children victims of violence

5.4. Promoting and improving the sharing of responsibility within the family through public services and social policies

5.5. Ensuring that women have equal opportunities in political, economic and social life, and increasing and supporting their participation in decision-making mechanisms in these areas



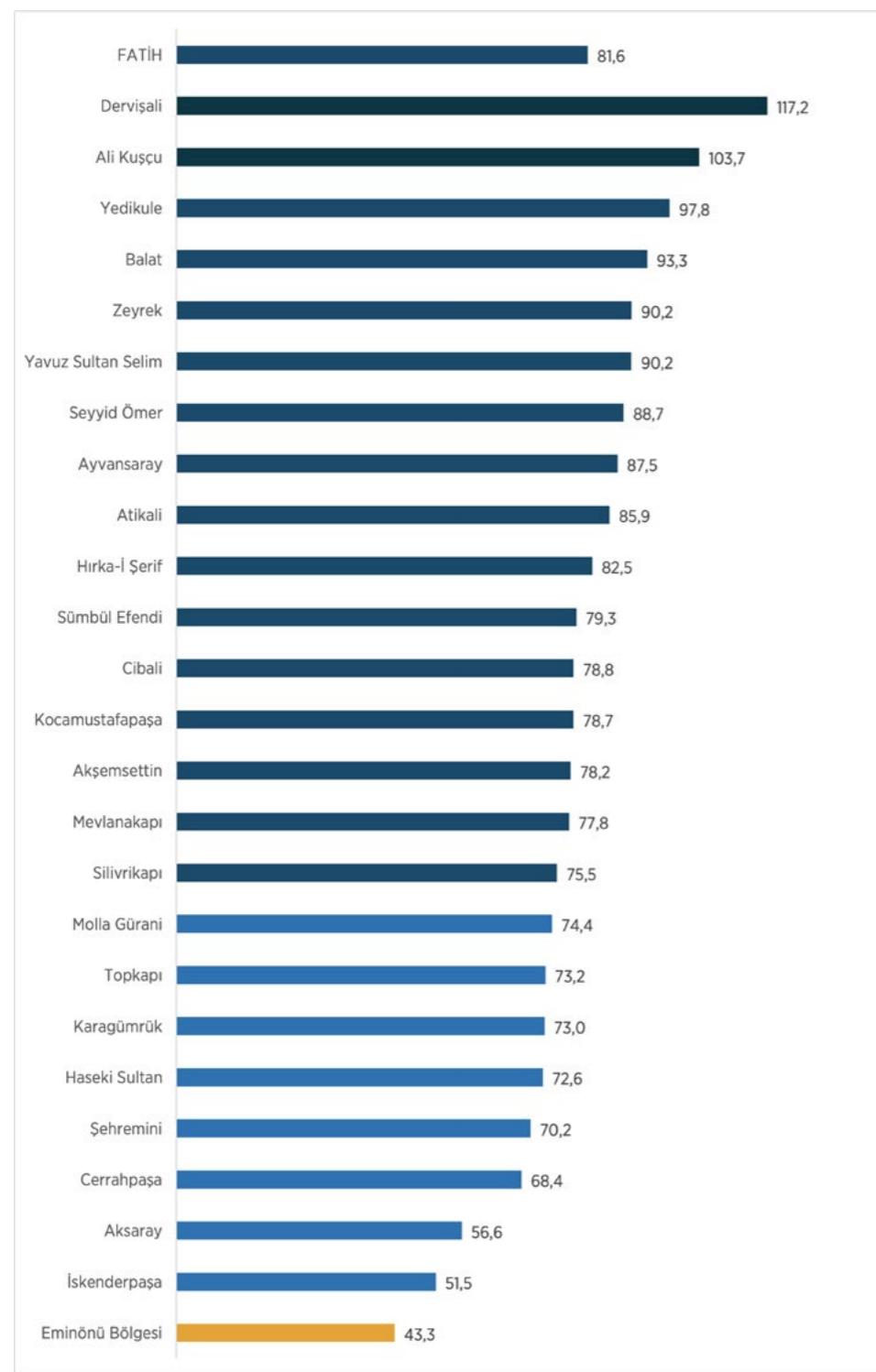
Results Evaluation

Fatih district's Gender Equality goal score was calculated as 81.6. With this score, Fatih district is in the "Very Close to Target" category and shows a successful performance.

At the neighborhood and district level, scores for SDG 5: Gender Equality vary between 43.3 and 117.2. While all 24 neighborhoods in the district

perform well in the "Above Target," "Very Close to Target" and "Close to Target" categories, Eminönü District performs poorly compared to other neighborhoods, falling in the "Far from Target" category.

Dervişali and Ali Kuşcu neighborhoods are among the successful neighborhoods in the "Above Target" category with scores above 100.



SDG 5 SUSTAINABLE INDEX MAP

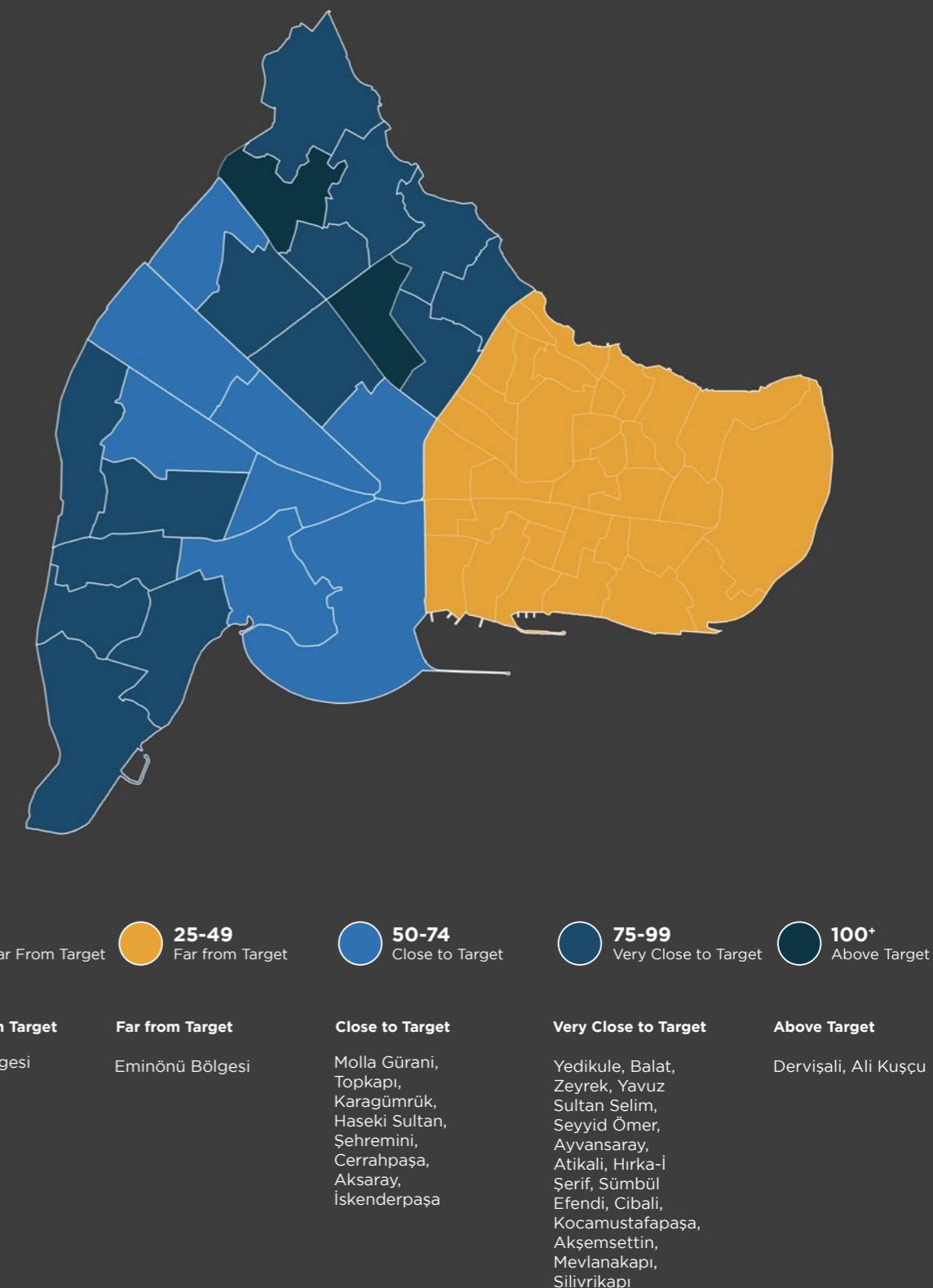




Table of Local Indicators and Index Results

	Rate of Working Female Population	Rate of Women Benefiting from Municipality Services	Satisfaction Rate with Activities for Women	Rate of Female Population Participating in Vocational Training Courses	Number of Children Educated by the Municipality	Women's Participation Rate in Surveys	Rate of Women in Executive Positions	Rate of Female Population Submitting Demands and Complaints to the Municipality	SDG 5 Index
Aksaray	271	0	96	6	0	29	0	67	56,6
Akşemsettin	102	51	128	78	0	82	0	54	78,2
Ali Kuşcu	126	92	68	170	70	118	294	72	103,7
Atikali	57	95	69	169	113	94	0	71	85,9
Ayvansaray	123	89	66	61	153	107	0	117	87,5
Balat	116	89	101	126	45	69	0	116	93,3
Cerrahpaşa	42	52	90	53	22	66	0	106	68,4
Cibali	120	61	78	120	65	98	0	68	78,8
Dervişali	104	136	102	175	278	109	0	95	117,2
Haseki Sultan	101	57	78	61	20	41	256	73	72,6
Hırka-ı Şerif	57	80	108	85	67	70	0	89	82,5
İskenderpaşa	51	28	86	30	13	44	0	68	51,5
Karagümrük	55	62	59	84	76	85	217	63	73,0
Kocamustafapaşa	56	74	102	34	9	54	123	108	78,7
Meylanakapı	39	93	72	67	53	69	143	84	77,8
Molla Güranı	351	34	99	51	15	32	0	67	74,4
Seyyid Ömer	97	114	75	89	161	55	105	88	88,7
Silivrikapı	18	105	76	56	135	50	0	101	75,5
Sümbül Efendi	40	107	103	8	42	71	0	93	79,3
Şehremini	11	83	106	80	86	0	0	93	70,2
Topkapı	52	84	102	74	74	108	0	0	73,2
Yavuz Sultan Selim	44	84	93	113	188	101	0	95	90,2
Yedikule	95	197	59	0	34	105	120	80	97,8
Zeyrek	0	73	48	122	304	139	154	103	90,2
Eminönü Bölgesi	300	28	0	23	0	null	0	56	43,3
FATİH	92	83	81	76	91	76	52	92	81,6

* The "0" values in the table represent the lowest value among all neighborhoods. When interpreting the neighborhoods with this value, it can be inferred that they have the lowest value for the relevant indicator compared to other neighborhoods. Neighborhoods with a value of "null" indicate that there is no data for the indicator in question in the relevant neighborhood and it is not included in the calculation.

For 2030, the indicators standardized for the highest or lowest value target are indicated in the list below. Indicators marked with "↑" represent indicators that are intended to be increased by 2030, while those marked with "↓" represent indicators that are intended to be decreased.

↑ Rate of Working Female Population

It refers to the proportion of women who defined their employment status as "actively working" in the Public Opinion Surveys. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Zeyrek Neighborhood, while the highest score was found in Molla Gürani Neighborhood.

↑ Rate of Women Benefiting from Municipality Services

It reflects the ratio of the number of women benefiting from the services provided by Fatih Municipality to the total number of women in the district. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Aksaray Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Yedikule Neighborhood.

↑ Satisfaction Rate with Activities for Women

This indicator expresses the satisfaction rate of local people with the services provided by Fatih Municipality for women in Public Opinion Surveys. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Eminönü District, while the highest score was found in Akşemsettin Neighborhood.

↑ Rate of Female Population Participating in Vocational Training Courses

It refers to the ratio of the number of women receiving vocational training and supported in entrepreneurship in Fatih Municipality Ant Training Units to the total female population. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Yedikule Neighborhood, while the highest score was found in Dervişali Neighborhood.

↑ Number of Children Educated by the Municipality

It reflects the ratio of the number of children registered in Child Stops, which were implemented by Fatih Municipality to ensure free and equal

access to education rights for everyone in early childhood, to the total number of children aged 4-6 in the district. Standardized data for this indicator show the lowest score observed in the Eminönü District, Aksaray, and Akşemsettin neighborhoods, while the highest score was identified in the Zeyrek Neighborhood.

↑ Women's Participation Rate in Surveys

It refers to the ratio of the number of women who participated in the household surveys conducted by the Social Research Team to the number of women who wanted to be surveyed. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was found in Şehremini Neighborhood, while the highest score was found in Zeyrek Neighborhood. Eminönü District was excluded from the survey due to its low population and low sample size.

↑ Rate of Women in Executive Positions

In the Public Opinion Surveys, it refers to the proportion of women who define their employment status as "I work in a managerial position". Based on the standardized data for this indicator, Ali Kuşcu Neighborhood has the highest score. Together with Eminönü District, 16 neighborhoods have the lowest score.

↑ Rate of Female Population Submitting Demands and Complaints to the Municipality

It reflects the ratio of the number of women applying to Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABİM) in 2022 to the total number of women in the district. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Topkapı Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Ayvansaray Neighborhood.



Women and Family Units and Karınca (Ant) Trainings

With its 12 centers, Fatih Municipality's Women and Family Units provide services focusing on different areas of Fatih women's lives, enabling women's empowerment in all areas. Vocational trainings, psychological counseling, dietician, health services and various social activities, which can be accessed free of charge and fairly, support women's empowerment both socially and economically.



Karınca (Ant) Training Units offer free trainings in 133 different branches, enabling women to strengthen both their professional skills and their entrepreneurial identities. In this way, women who gain a greater place in the social and economic spheres contribute to gender equality and assume a stronger role in all areas of society.



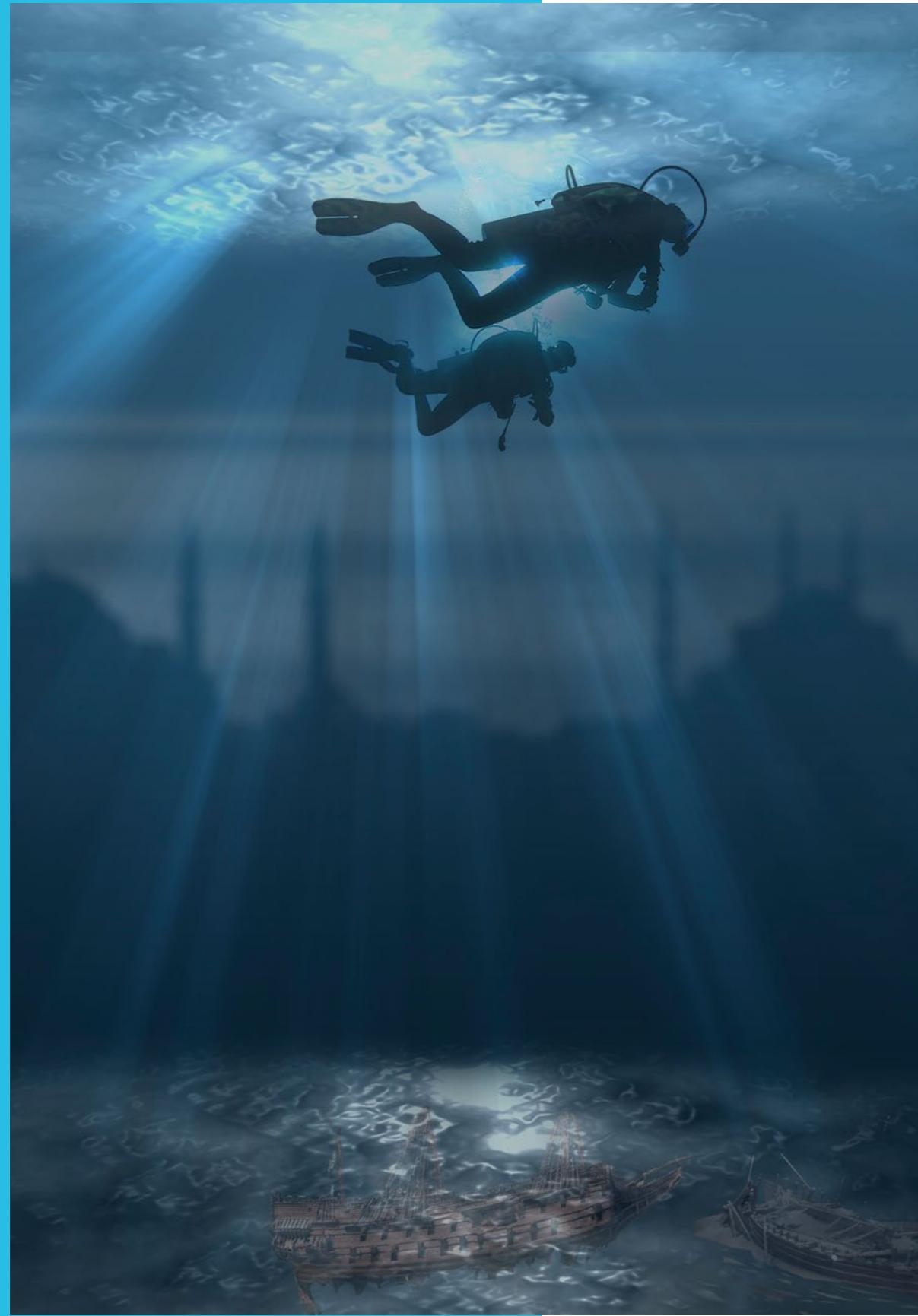


Children's Station

In addition to contributing positively to the pre-school development of children, the Children's Station implemented by Fatih Municipality aim to support mothers in achieving economic independence by facilitating their active participation in business

life. With this approach, 4 Children's Stations in Fatih have positive impacts on individual and social development and gender equality by enabling women to take a more active role in social and economic life.





SDG 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

FATİH



54

NUMBER OF RESTORED HISTORICAL FOUNTAINS



9

NUMBER OF GARBAGE TRAPS CLEANING THE WATER SURFACE OF THE GOLDEN HORN



65 Tons

AMOUNT OF WATER COLLECTED THROUGH RAINWATER HARVESTING



100

NUMBER OF PEOPLE PARTICIPATING IN UNDERWATER CLEANING ACTIVITIES



250

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE SYMPOSIUM ON HISTORICAL WATER CULTURE AND STRUCTURES

76,25 m³

WATER CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA

28.078.14 m³

ANNUAL WATER CONSUMPTION

SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

It aims to ensure access to clean drinking water, improve sanitation services and sustainable management of water resources. In this framework, it is aimed to provide water without harming human health, to provide sanitation infrastructure to all people, to protect water resources and to reduce water scarcity. In line with this objective, the main objectives are to facilitate access to clean water, improve hygiene conditions and ensure the sustainability of water resources for future generations by promoting the effective and efficient use of water resources.

To assess the Clean Water and Sanitation goal, 6 local targets were set across the district and 11 local indicators were used to measure these targets. 5 of the local indicators were measured at district level and 6 at neighborhood level.

Local Targets

- 6.1.** By 2030, supporting infrastructure to make clean water accessible to all
- 6.3.** Ensuring safe collection and recycling of wastewater for water cleanliness
- 6.4.** By 2030, within the scope of combating water scarcity, reducing the amount of water consumption per capita throughout the district and ensuring conscious water consumption
- 6.6.** Protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems and water-related cultural values
- 6.a.** By 2030, developing infrastructure to ensure water collection and reuse for water efficiency
- 6.b.** Raising awareness on water management and water conservation



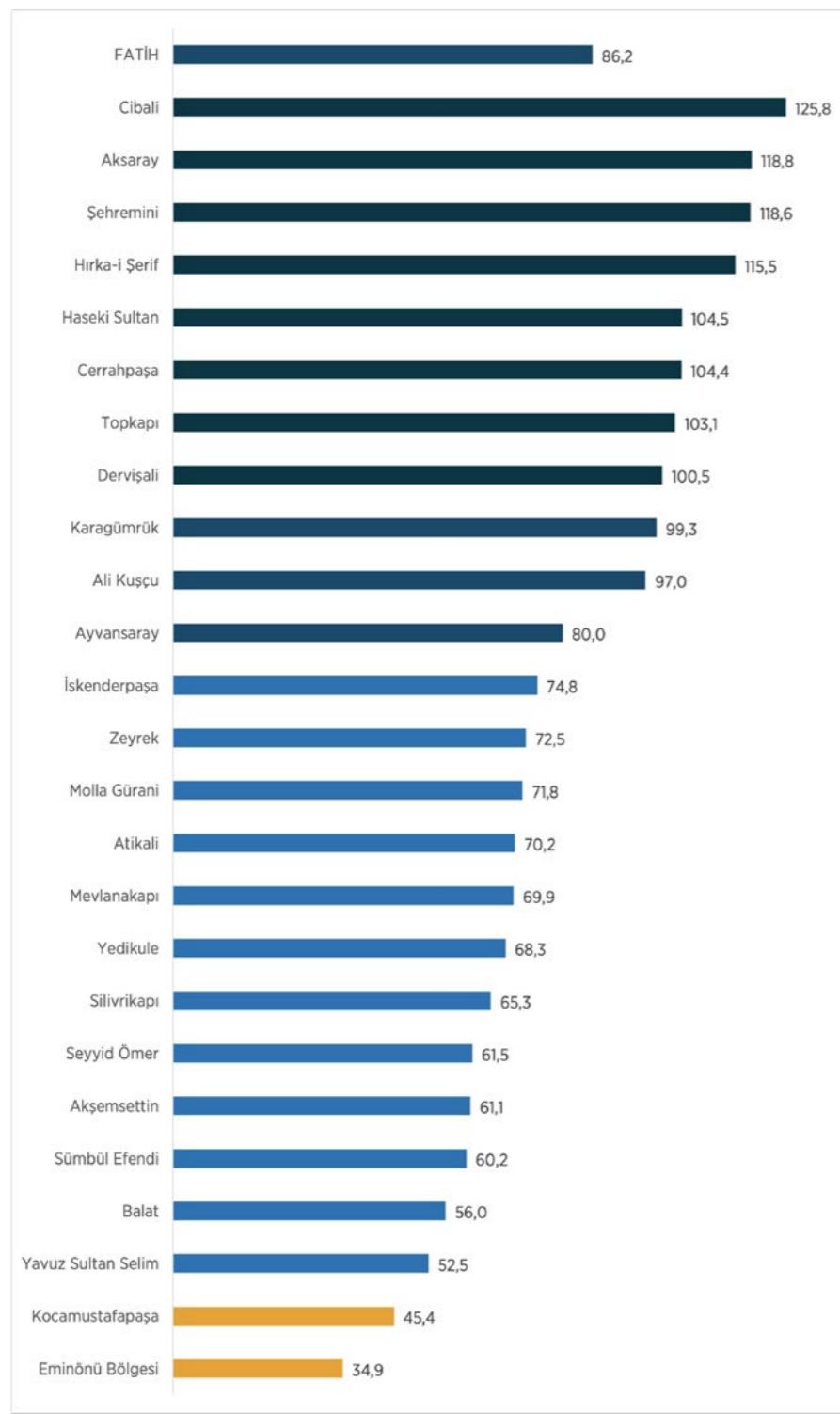
Results Evaluation

Fatih district's Clean Water and Sanitation goal score was calculated as 86.2. With this score, Fatih district is in the "Very Close to the Target" category and shows a successful performance.

At the neighborhood and district level, scores for SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation Goal range from 34.9 to 125.8. While 8 neighborhoods in the district perform well in the "Above Target", 3 neighborhoods perform well in the "Very Close

to Target" and 12 neighborhoods perform well in the "Close to Target" categories, Eminönü District and 1 neighborhood perform poorly compared to others by being in the "Far from Target" category.

Cibali, Aksaray, Şehremini, Hırka-i Şerif, Haseki Sultan, Cerrahpaşa, Topkapı and Dervişali neighborhoods are among the very successful neighborhoods in the "Above Target" category with high scores above 100 respectively.



SDG 6 SUSTAINABLE INDEX MAP

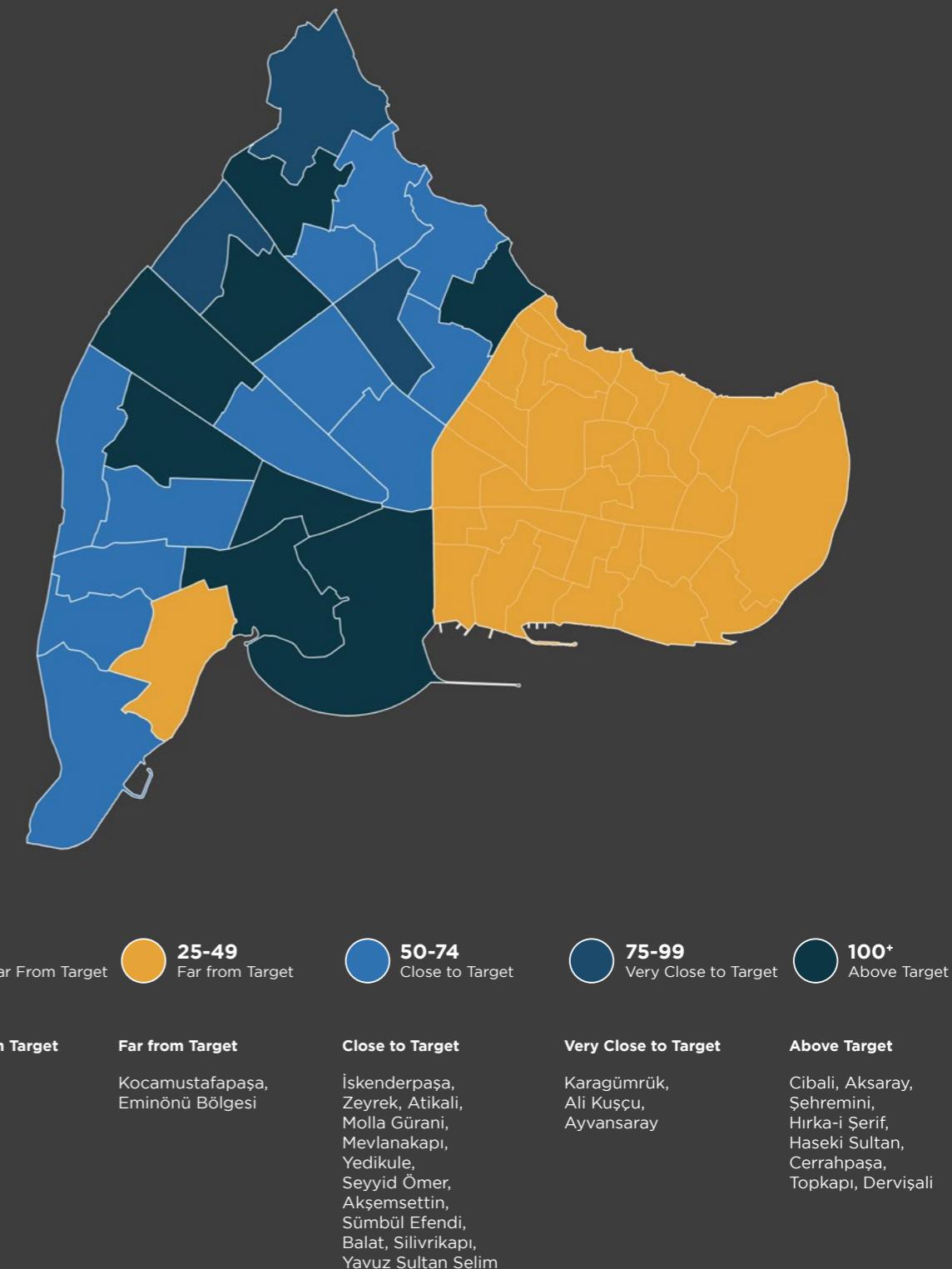


Table of Local Indicators and Index Results

	Water Supply Network Length Per Capita (m/Person)	Number of Water Faults per Household	Waste Water Pipeline Length per Person (m/Person)	Total Water Consumption Amount (m³)	Rate of Fountains Restored and Re-introduced to Aquatic Ecosystems	Length of Storm Water Pipeline per Person (m/Person)	SDG 6 Index
Aksaray	148	89	153	152	167	22	118,8
Akşemsettin	78	121	30	49	0	39	61,1
Ali Kuşcu	73	106	50	140	182	18	97,0
Atikali	8	123	3	103	125	11	70,2
Ayvansaray	59	52	85	83	160	64	80,0
Balat	60	0	70	122	71	48	56,0
Cerrahpaşa	148	121	92	160	50	31	104,4
Cibali	119	87	142	163	231	40	125,8
Dervişali	51	84	56	69	333	29	100,5
Haseki Sultan	88	103	83	148	200	0	104,5
Hırka-i Şerif	65	128	28	31	417	29	115,5
İskenderpaşa	73	98	68	119	38	26	74,8
Karagümrük	46	116	32	132	0	254	99,3
Kocamustafapaşa	68	67	32	51	0	35	45,4
Mevlanakapı	68	110	25	60	91	33	69,9
Molla Gürani	69	110	51	117	0	45	71,8
Seyyid Ömer	32	132	4	0	154	0	61,5
Silivrikapı	83	123	17	85	0	32	65,3
Sümbül Efendi	52	145	8	82	0	0	60,2
Şehremini	89	120	25	45	444	0	118,6
Topkapı	107	79	95	136	200	17	103,1
Yavuz Sultan Selim	23	98	35	75	0	45	52,5
Yedikule	43	99	36	83	91	31	68,3
Zeyrek	57	62	51	111	111	45	72,5
Eminönü Bölgesi	0	75	0	6	46	55	34,9
FATİH	97	88	77	85	87	82	86,2

* The "0" values in the table represent the lowest value among all neighborhoods. When interpreting the neighborhoods with this value, it can be inferred that they have the lowest value for the relevant indicator compared to other neighborhoods. Neighborhoods with a value of "null" indicate that there is no data for the indicator in question in the relevant neighborhood and it is not included in the calculation.

For 2030, the indicators standardized for the highest or lowest value target are indicated in the list below. Indicators marked with "↑" represent indicators that are intended to be increased by 2030, while those marked with "↓" represent indicators that are intended to be decreased.

↑ Water Supply Network Length Per Capita (m/Person)

It expresses the ratio of total drinking water network length to population in Fatih district. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Eminönü District, while the highest score was found in Aksaray and Cerrahpaşa neighborhoods.

↓ Number of Water Faults per Household

In 2022, it refers to the ratio of the number of households applying to ISKİ for water malfunctions to the total number of households. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score is observed in Balat Neighborhood, while the highest score is observed in Sümbül Efendi Neighborhood.

↑ Waste Water Pipeline Length per Person (m/Person)

It expresses the ratio of total waste water pipeline length to population in Fatih district. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Eminönü District, while the highest score was found in Aksaray District.

↓ Total Water Consumption Amount (m)

It refers to the total amount of water consumption in 2022. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Seyyid Ömer Neighborhood, while the highest amount was determined in Cibali Neighborhood.

↑ Rate of Fountains Restored and Re-introduced to Aquatic Ecosystems

It reflects the rate of fountains that have been restored and integrated back into the water infrastructure by Fatih Municipality Cultural Heritage Protection Directorate. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Akşemsettin, Kocamustafapaşa, Yavuz Sultan Selim, Sümbül Efendi, Silivrikapı, Molla Gürani and Karagümrük neighborhoods, while the highest score was observed in Şehremini neighborhood.

↑ Length of Storm Water Pipeline per Person (m/Person)

It expresses the ratio of total storm water pipeline length to population in Fatih district. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Seyyid Ömer, Sümbül Efendi, Haseki Sultan and Şehremini neighborhoods, while the highest score was observed in Karagümrük neighborhood.





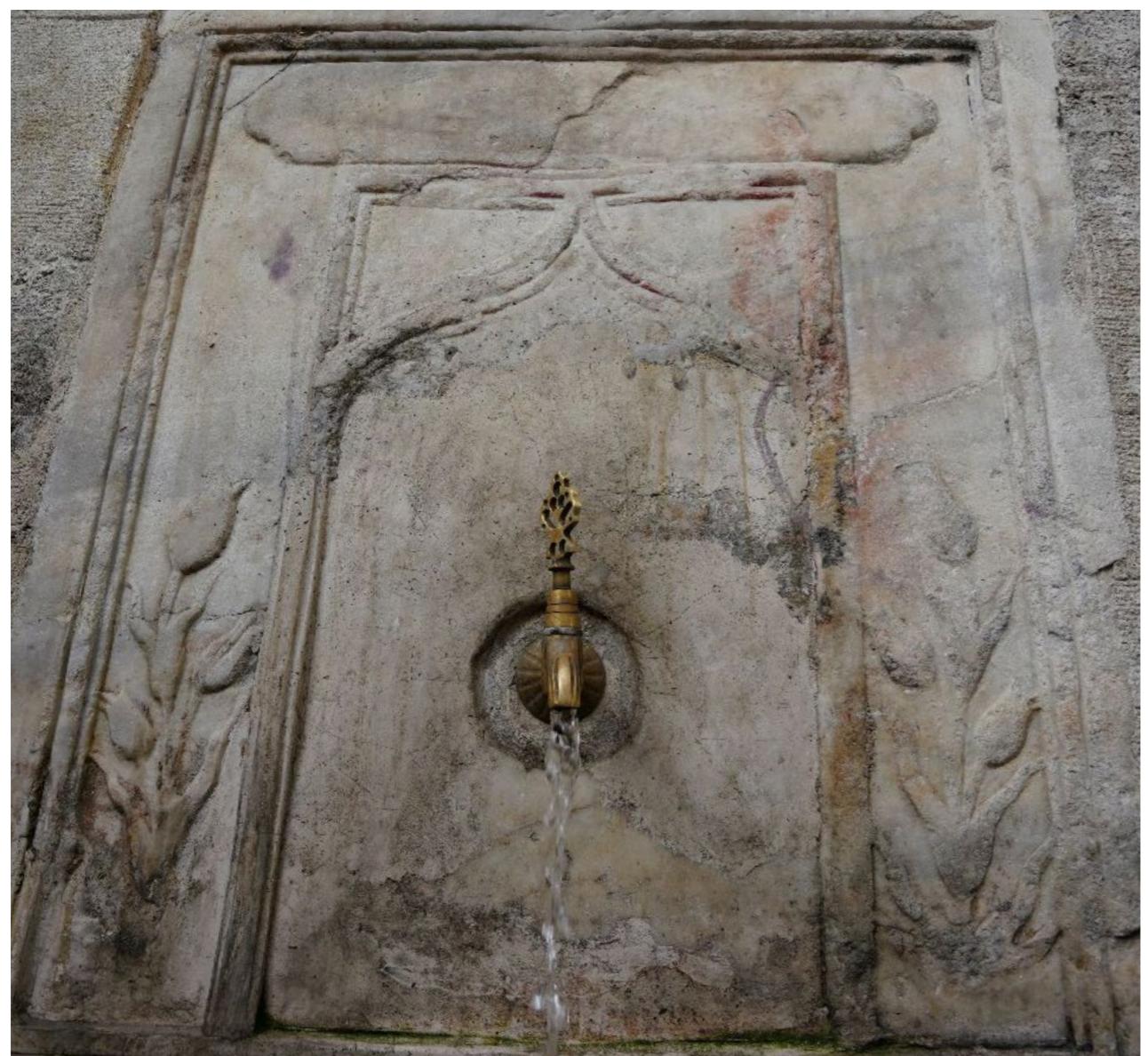
Symposium on Historical Water Culture and Structures

The Historical Water Culture and Structures Symposium, organized by Fatih Municipality in 2022, stands out as a highly valuable event where water goes beyond being a vital resource and addresses the deep social values carried by urban life, cultural heritage, architectural elements, literature and religion. This symposium, in which the importance of historical and cultural elements related to water is emphasized and water is evaluated not only as a physical resource but also as a social and cultural asset, is seen as an important step towards the protection and dissemination of water culture.

The valuable suggestions presented during the symposium provided a roadmap for shaping the

future of Fatih district's water heritage and cultural fabric. These recommendations include important steps such as restoring water-related structures, promoting water culture and encouraging water-related activities. The symposium reinforced Fatih Municipality's great responsibility to protect and preserve its water heritage and cultural richness for future generations with an important vision.

Furthermore, this symposium is of great importance in achieving one of Fatih's local goals for the year 2030: "Protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems and water-related cultural values". In terms of sustainability, the protection of water and the preservation of cultural values have contributed greatly to the long-term development goals of the district.





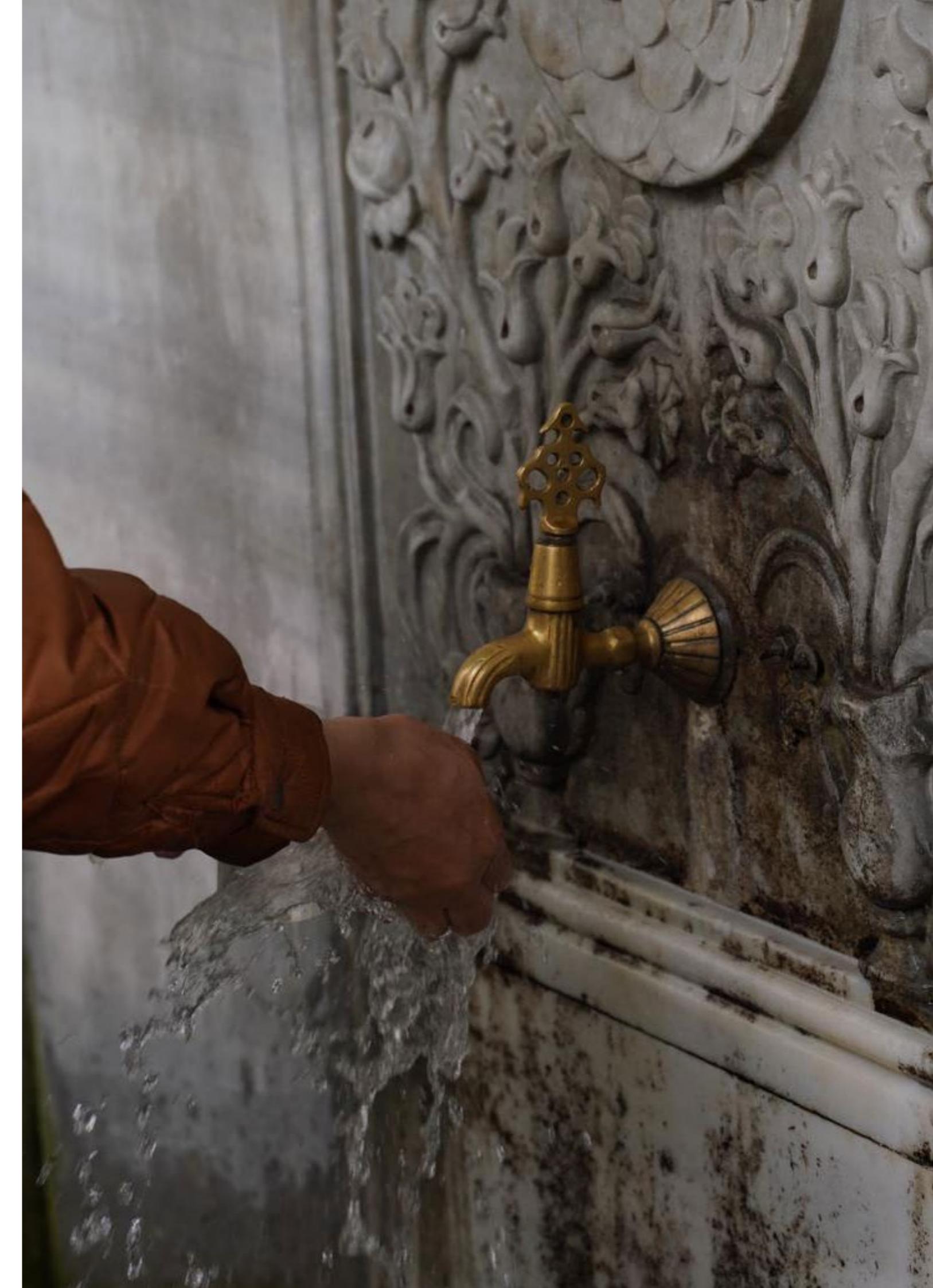
Historical Fountain Restorations

Fatih Municipality works with great devotion to protect and preserve historical fountains for future generations and takes great responsibility for the revitalization and restoration of historical fountains in the district. Taking a pioneering role in critical steps such as creating inventories of historical fountains, preparing restoration projects and carrying out maintenance and repair processes, Fatih Municipality makes great efforts to record the fountains and restore their functions.

These efforts are not limited to the physical preservation of historical heritage, but also support the protection of water and water culture. Water is an indispensable part of human life and throughout history, water resources have been a

factor shaping people's cultural and social lives. Therefore, restoring historic fountains, revitalizing and preserving water culture not only carries the past into the future, but also emphasizes society's commitment to water.

The restoration of historic fountains goes beyond the task of physically preserving the traces of the past, helping future generations to embrace this rich water heritage and better understand the importance of history, culture and water. It also contributes to raising public awareness and provides an important support to the sustainability of water heritage.





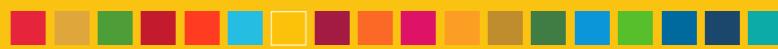
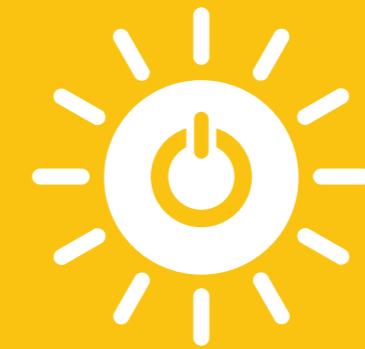
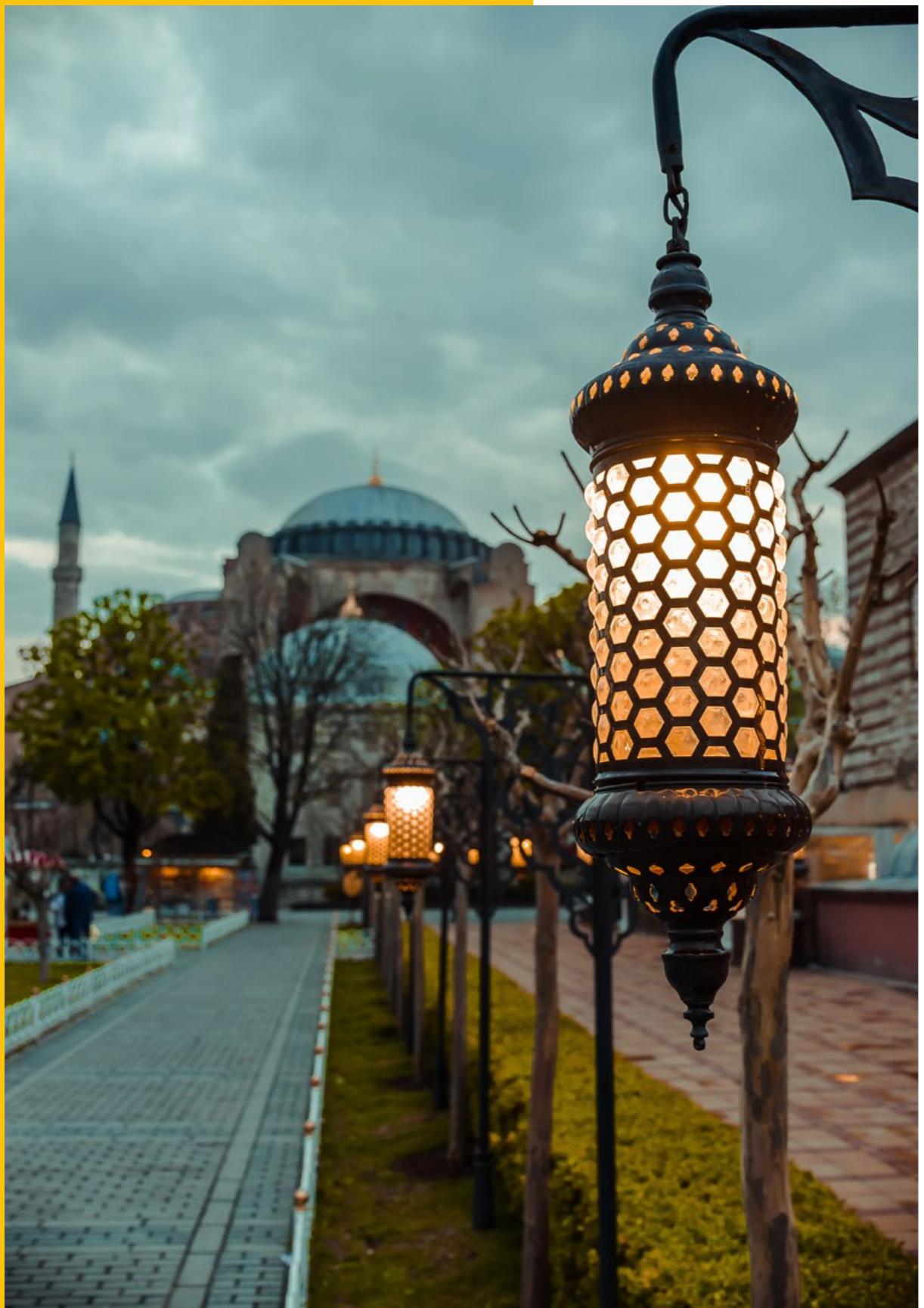
Underwater Cleanup Activity

Fatih Municipality organizes important activities to raise environmental awareness and social consciousness on June 5, World Environment Day and Türkiye Environment Week. The main goal of these events is to raise awareness among a wide range of people, from children to adults, by contributing to the cause of Clean Water and Sanitation as well as environmental protection.

Within the framework of these activities, a dive was organized to clean the wastes accumulated

at the bottom of the Golden Horn, the water source on the northern shores of Fatih. Students who were given environmental training by Fatih Municipality Search and Rescue (FARK) Teams also participated in this meaningful environmental activity. Fatih Municipality's efforts have not only supported environmental sustainability, but also pioneered the raising of social awareness, making a significant contribution to raising awareness of water cleanliness and protection in all segments of society by 2030.



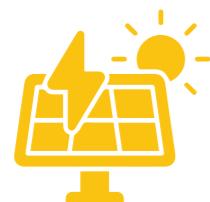


SDG 7
AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



200.843

NUMBER OF NATURAL GAS
SUBSCRIBERS IN THE DISTRICT



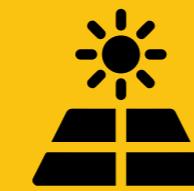
220.000 m²

SOLAR POWER PLANT AREA SIZE



2.926 m

THE TOTAL LENGTH OF BICYCLE
LANES IS 2,926 METERS



8 Mw

THE ESTIMATED ANNUAL ENERGY
PRODUCTION FROM SOLAR POWER IS 8 MW



2.150

INDIVIDUALS HAVE RECEIVED TRAINING IN ZERO
WASTE AND ENERGY CONSERVATION.



73

THERE HAVE BEEN 73 TRAINING SESSIONS ON ZERO
WASTE AND ENERGY CONSERVATION



%100

THE COMPLETION RATE OF THE ENERGY
EFFICIENCY ACTION PLAN IS 100%

SDG 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Ensure access to affordable, reliable,
sustainable and modern energy for all.

It aims to ensure access to energy and promote the use of sustainable energy sources, with the goal of enhancing environmental sustainability. This goal seeks to increase access to modern energy services, improve energy efficiency, boost the utilization of renewable energy sources, and strengthen energy infrastructure. By reducing energy poverty and facilitating the sustainable use of energy resources, it not only supports economic development but also contributes to combating climate change.

To assess the Affordable and Clean Energy goal, four local targets were established throughout the district, and eleven local indicators were employed for measuring these goals. Four of these indicators were at the district level, while seven were assessed at the neighborhood level.

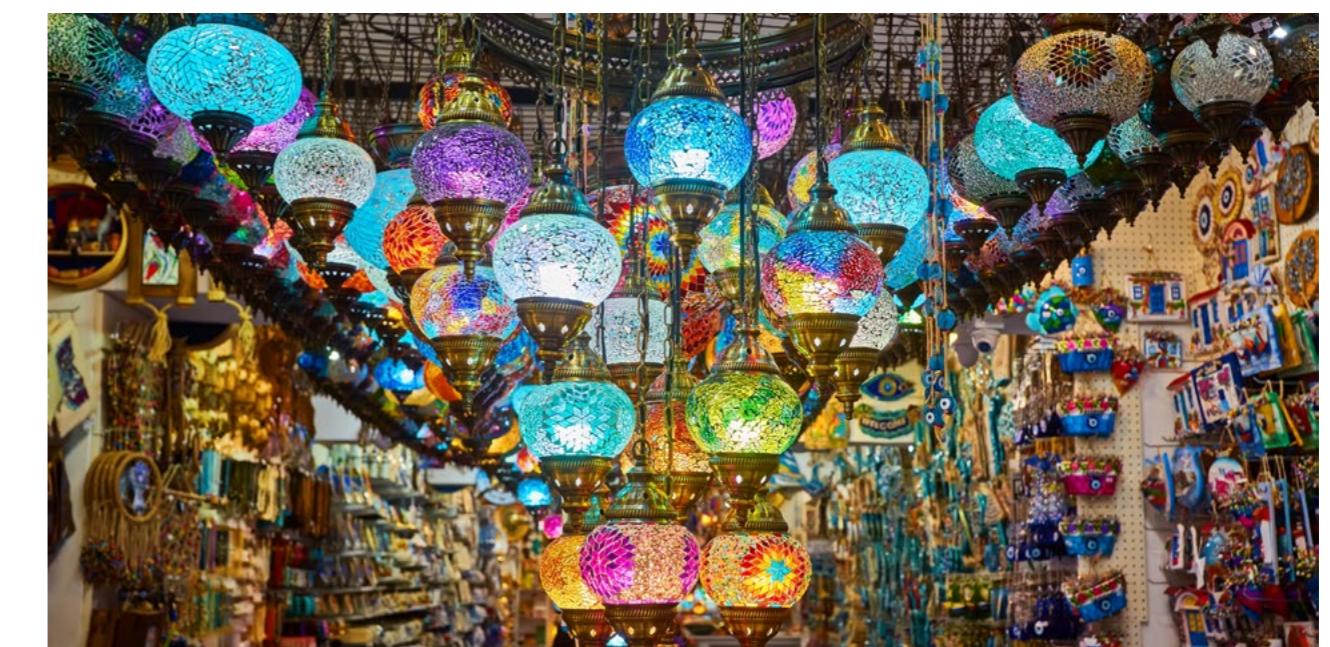
Local Targets

7.1. Ensuring access to clean energy services for all residents in the district.

7.2. Utilizing the renewable energy potential in the district and increasing energy facilities.

7.3. Promoting efficient energy use in the district and developing and disseminating energy-efficient technologies.

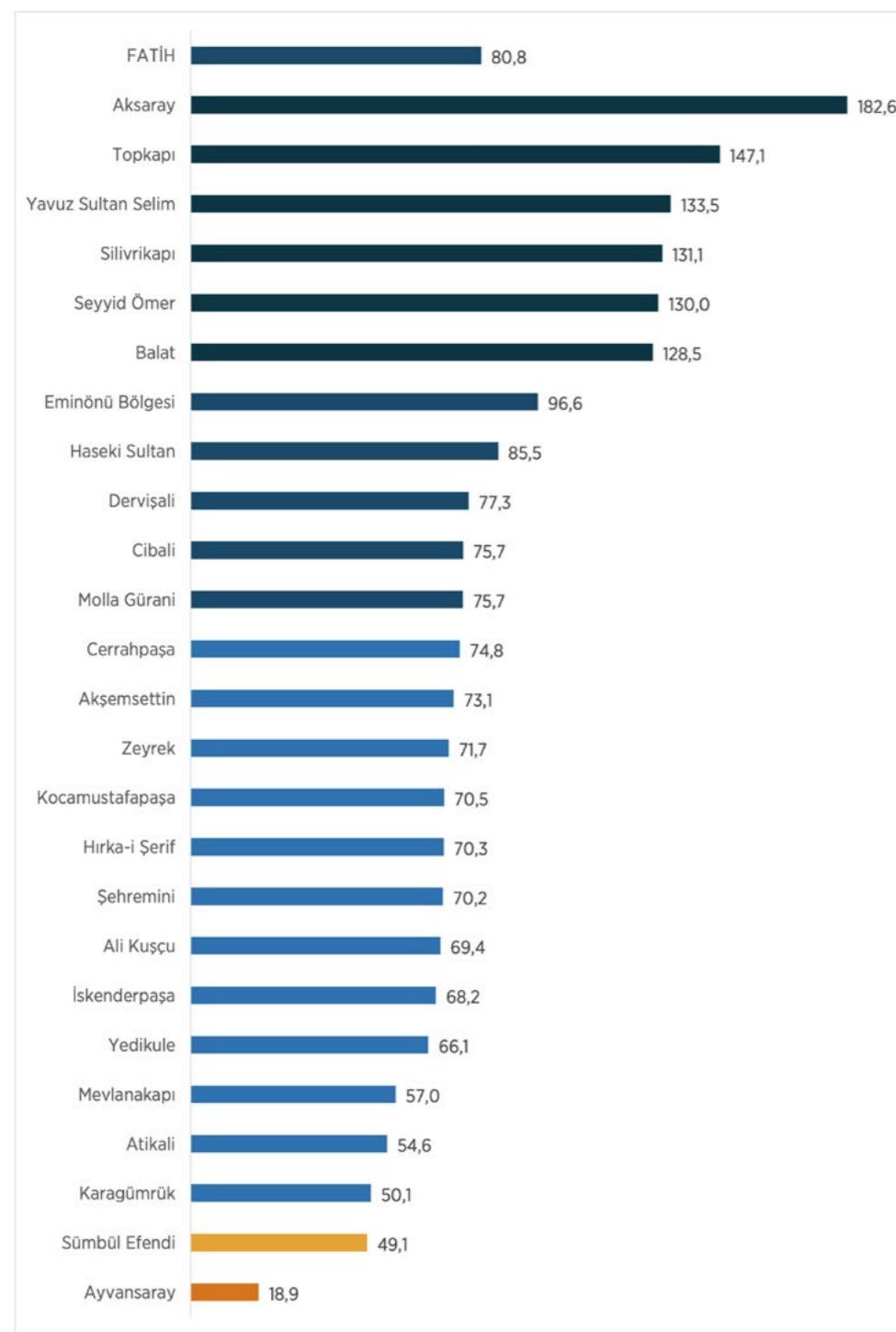
7.a. Conducting research on energy, energy efficiency, and the development of clean energy technologies, and aligning energy investments with the findings of this research.



Results Evaluation

Fatih district's Affordable and Clean Energy goal score was calculated as 80.8. With this score, Fatih district is in the "Very Close to Target" category and shows a successful performance.

At the neighborhood and district level, scores for SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy Goal range from 18.9 to 182.6. While 6 neighborhoods in the district perform well in the "Above Target", 4 neighborhoods and Eminönü District perform well in the "Very Close to Target" and 12 neighborhoods perform well in the "Close to Target" categories,



1 neighborhood performs poorly compared to the others by being in the "Far from Target" and 1 neighborhood in the "Very Far from Target" categories.

Aksaray, Topkapı, Yavuz Sultan Selim, Silivrikapı, Seyyid Ömer and Balat neighborhoods are among the very successful neighborhoods in the "Above Target" category with high scores over 100, respectively.

SDG 7 SUSTAINABLE INDEX MAP

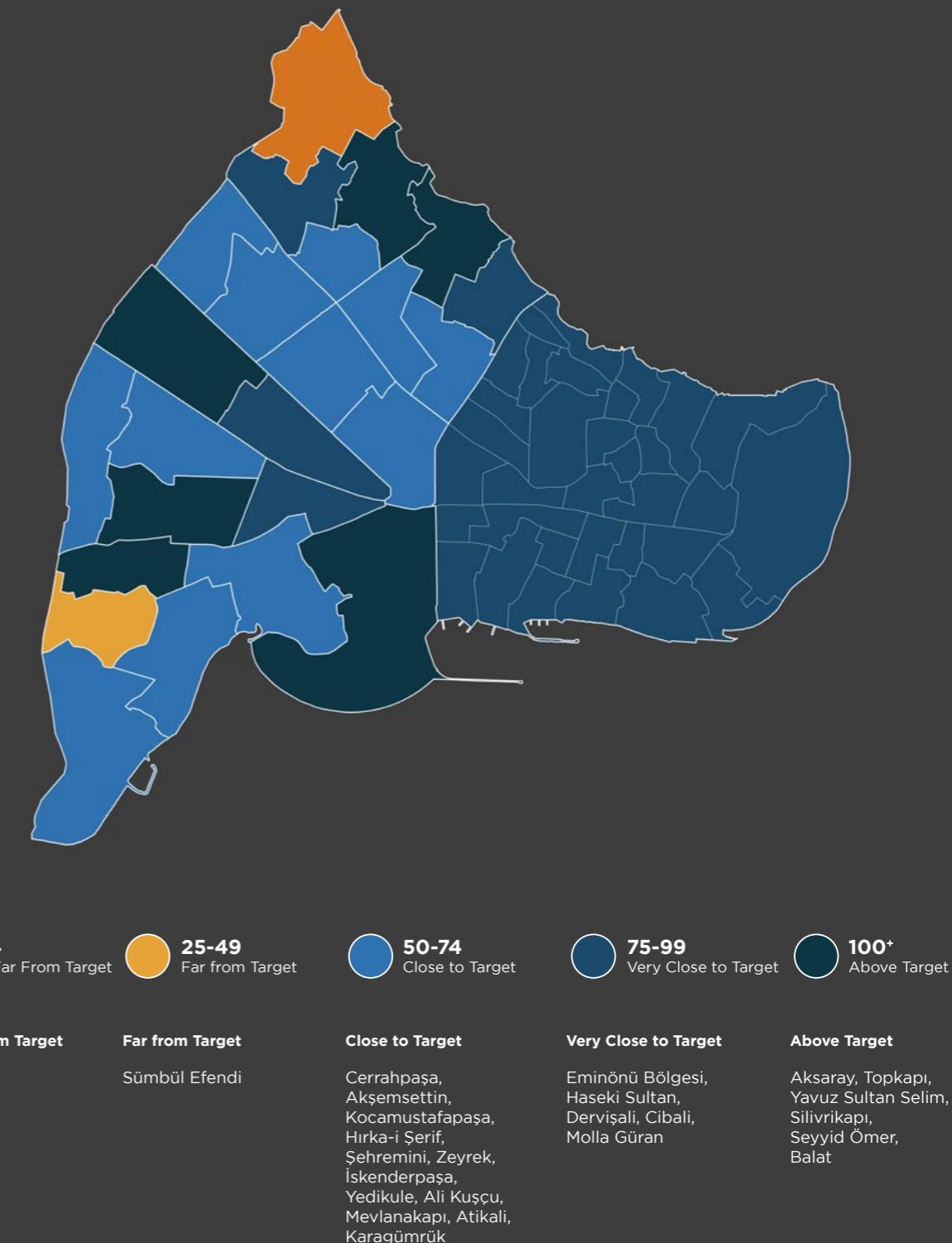




Table of Local Indicators and Index Results

	Rate of Households Using Natural Gas in the District	Natural Gas Line Length per Person (m/Person)	Length of Energy Transmission Line per Person (m/Person)	Rate of Households Using Natural Gas and Electricity as Home Heating Source	Number of People Trained on Zero Waste and Energy Saving	Number of Trainings on Zero Waste and Energy Saving	Preservation of Climate Compatible Building Stock	SDG 7 INDEX
Aksaray	80	182	302	77	316	900	108	182,6
Akşemsettin	96	39	30	100	0	0	148	73,1
Ali Kuşçu	90	73	26	88	0	0	98	69,4
Atikali	77	5	0	87	0	0	143	54,6
Ayvansaray	0	74	7	0	0	0	72	18,9
Balat	87	98	59	90	734	200	135	128,5
Cerrahpaşa	87	93	40	85	0	0	119	74,8
Cibali	35	80	181	34	92	300	0	75,7
Dervişali	72	67	36	75	76	200	117	77,3
Haseki Sultan	71	87	159	78	0	0	132	85,5
Hırka-i Şerif	91	25	25	97	30	100	93	70,3
İskenderpaşa	94	59	3	96	0	0	113	68,2
Karagümrük	51	56	1	55	32	100	82	50,1
Kocamustafapaşa	95	24	7	97	24	100	119	70,5
Mevlanakapı	63	24	16	71	74	200	31	57,0
Molla Gürani	89	80	7	100	0	0	157	75,7
Seyyid Ömer	85	13	2	85	360	1100	111	130,0
Silivrikapı	90	30	100	88	338	900	41	131,1
Sümbül Efendi	76	0	2	80	0	0	104	49,1
Şehremini	90	53	11	100	0	0	135	70,2
Topkapı	86	130	477	89	28	100	102	147,1
Yavuz Sultan Selim	64	25	2	63	464	1300	77	133,5
Yedikule	83	55	46	85	0	0	91	66,1
Zeyrek	92	67	49	96	0	0	68	71,7
Eminönü Bölgesi	51	86	139	66	236	300	70	96,6
FATİH	85	83	80	80	24	100	88	80,8

* The "0" values in the table represent the lowest value among all neighborhoods. When interpreting the neighborhoods with this value, it can be inferred that they have the lowest value for the relevant indicator compared to other neighborhoods. Neighborhoods with a value of "null" indicate that there is no data for the indicator in question in the relevant neighborhood and it is not included in the calculation.

For 2030, the indicators standardized for the highest or lowest value target are indicated in the list below. Indicators marked with "↑" represent indicators that are intended to be increased by 2030, while those marked with "↓" represent indicators that are intended to be decreased.

↑ Rate of Households Using Natural Gas in the District

The ratio of the number of households subscribed to IGDAS to the total number of households. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Ayvansaray Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Akşemsettin Neighborhood

↑ Natural Gas Line Length per Person (m/Person)

It reflects the ratio of total natural gas line length to population in Fatih district. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, Sümbül Efendi Neighborhood has the lowest score while Aksaray Neighborhood has the highest score.

↑ Length of Energy Transmission Line per Person (m/Person)

It reflects the ratio of total energy transmission line length to population in Fatih district. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was recorded in Ayvansaray, Haseki Sultan, Sümbül Efendi, Yedikule, Cerrahpaşa, Atikali, Ali Kuşçu, Zeyrek, İskenderpaşa, Molla Gürani, Şehremini and Akşemsettin neighborhoods, while the highest score was recorded in Yavuz Sultan Selim neighborhood.

↑ Rate of Households Using Natural Gas and Electricity as Home Heating Source

It refers to the rate of those who declare that they use "natural gas" and "electricity" as a source of heating at home. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was recorded in Ayvansaray Neighborhood, while the highest scores were recorded in Akşemsettin, Molla Gürani and Şehremini neighborhoods.

↑ Number of People Trained on Zero Waste and Energy Saving

It reflects the number of people participating in the trainings provided to raise awareness on zero waste and energy saving at Fatih Municipality 1st Class Waste Collection Center. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was recorded in Ayvansaray, Haseki Sultan, Sümbül Efendi, Yedikule, Cerrahpaşa, Atikali, Ali Kuşçu, Zeyrek, İskenderpaşa, Molla Gürani, Şehremini and Akşemsettin neighborhoods, while the highest score was recorded in Balat neighborhood.

↑ Number of Trainings on Zero Waste and Energy Saving

It refers to the number of trainings provided at Fatih Municipality 1st Class Waste Collection Center to raise awareness on zero waste and energy saving. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was recorded in Ayvansaray, Haseki Sultan, Sümbül Efendi, Yedikule, Cerrahpaşa, Atikali, Ali Kuşçu, Zeyrek, İskenderpaşa, Molla Gürani, Şehremini and Akşemsettin neighborhoods, while the highest score was recorded in Yavuz Sultan Selim neighborhood.

↑ Preservation of Climate Compatible Building Stock

It refers to the ratio of climate-compatible buildings (wooden, masonry, masonry) in Fatih district in good condition. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cibali Neighborhood, while the highest score was found in Molla Gürani Neighborhood.



Zero Waste and Energy Efficiency Trainings

Fatih Municipality organizes "Zero Waste and Energy Efficiency Trainings" at the 1st Class Waste Collection Center in order to increase environmental awareness and sustainability understanding. These trainings for children aim to raise future generations as individuals who are conscious and responsible about sustainable energy.

The main goal of the trainings is to teach children the importance of clean energy sources and to raise awareness on why it is necessary to save energy and use sustainable energy. Through

these trainings, children learn about the positive effects of using energy more efficiently on the environment. This knowledge and awareness makes a significant contribution to the spread of energy efficiency and environmental protection both in their individual lives and in society at large.

This educational initiative of Fatih Municipality not only helps children to become more conscious and responsible individuals in the future, but also makes a significant contribution to raising environmental awareness and spreading energy efficiency practices throughout the society.



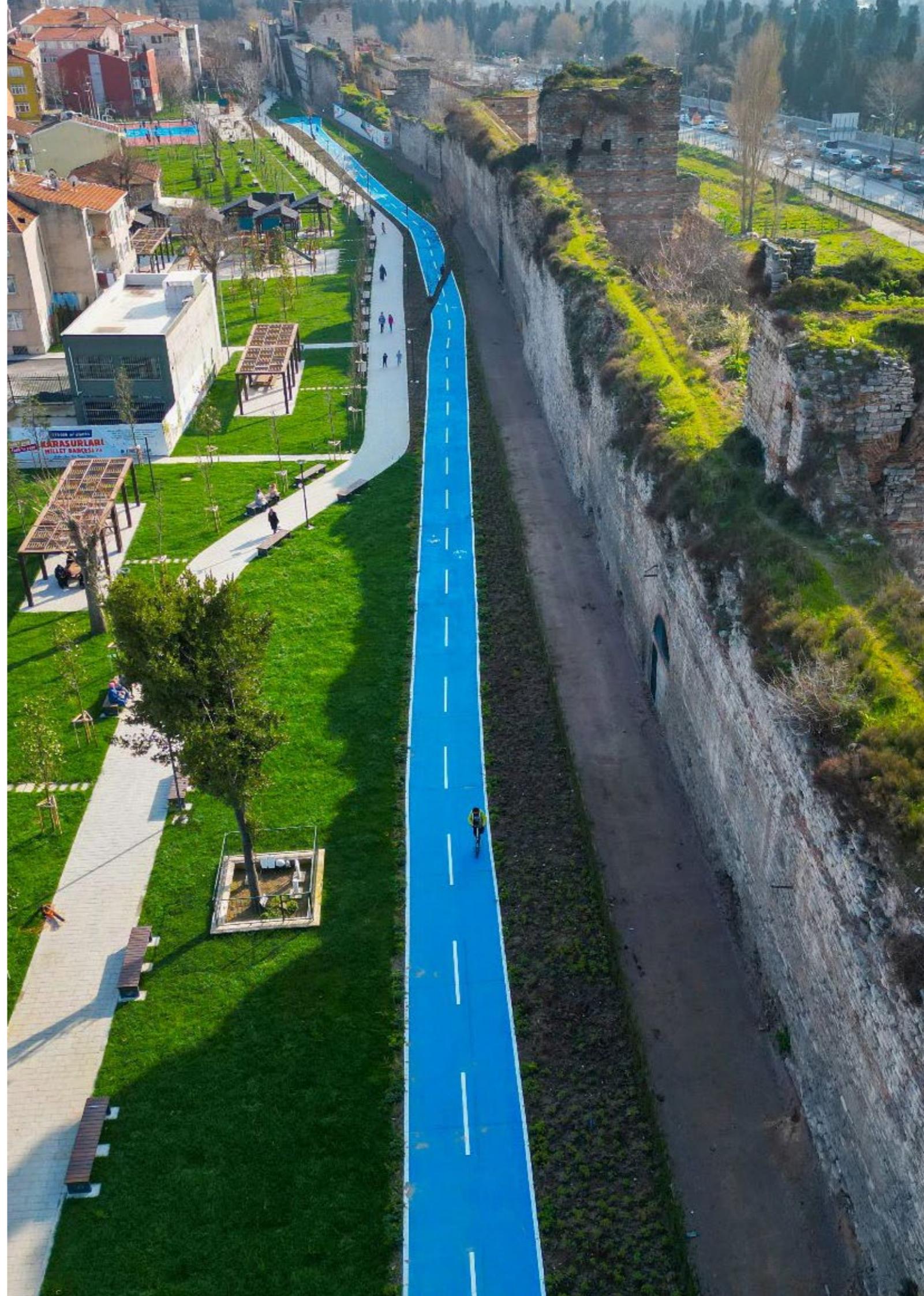


Energy Efficient Transportation Systems

Fatih Municipality provides an important opportunity for the development of energy efficient transportation policies through strategic interventions in the urban area. In this framework, especially increasing the number of bicycle lanes makes a significant contribution to the “Affordable and Clean Energy” target. By encouraging individuals to prefer cycling as an energy efficient and environmentally friendly means of transportation, it contributes to the reduction of motorized vehicle traffic and supports important environmental objectives such as improving air quality and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.



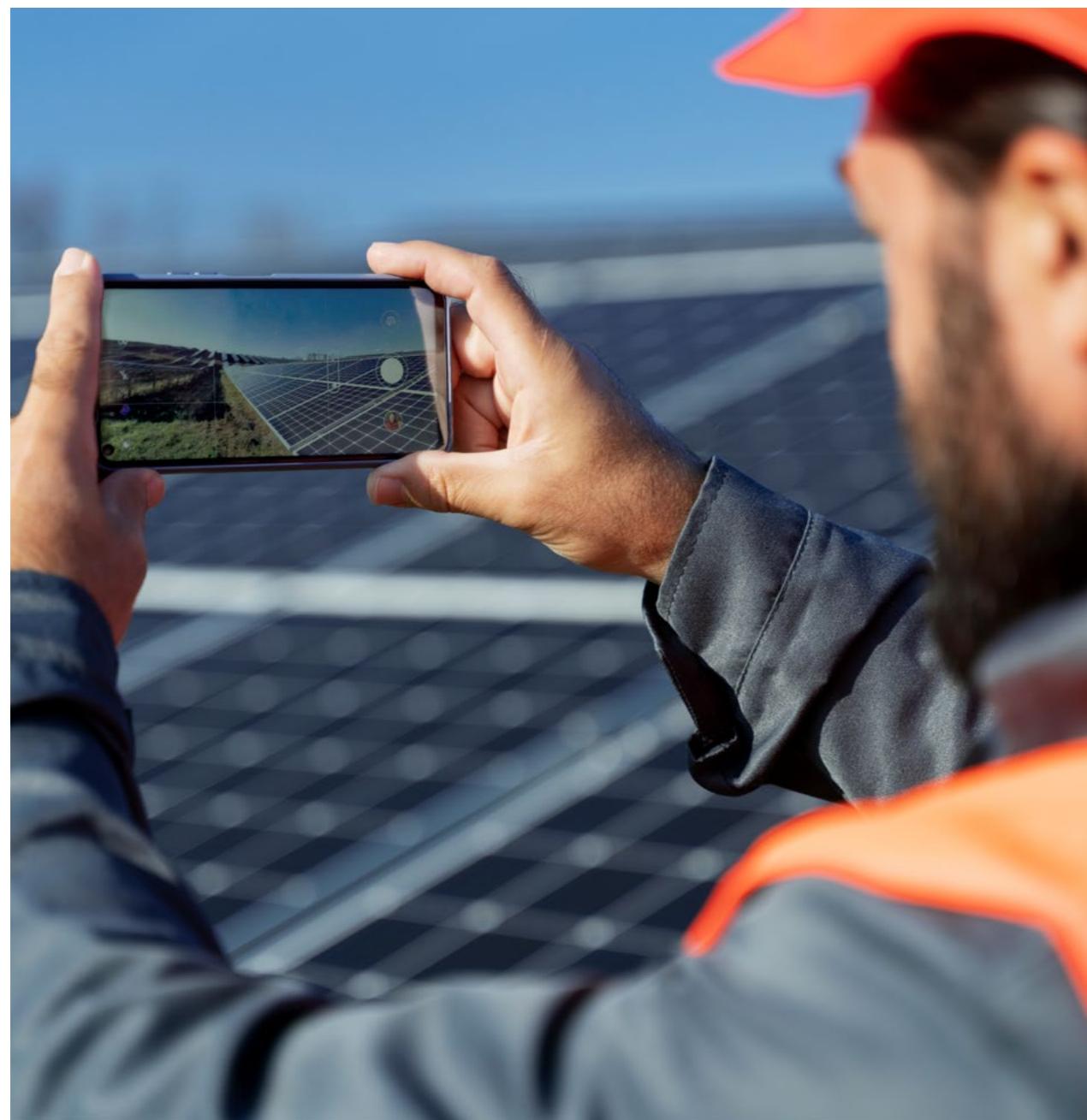
These strategic interventions by Fatih Municipality in urban areas not only promote energy efficient transportation, but also make a positive contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals. In particular, these steps towards the clean energy target stand out as important steps towards a sustainable future. Fatih Municipality's efforts set an important example for both improving the quality of urban life and contributing to the spread of environmentally friendly transportation.





Solar Power Plant

Fatih Municipality demonstrates the municipality's environmental sensitivity and contribution to sustainable energy by providing a great support to environmentally friendly energy production with the Solar Power Plants Project to be implemented in Afyon and Bayat. This project, which makes a significant contribution to the goal of Affordable and Clean Energy, will generate an estimated 8 MW of solar energy per year. In these aspects, the project stands out as an important step towards increasing the use of sustainable energy sources and reducing environmental impacts.



This project of Fatih Municipality raises awareness of environmental responsibility not only at a local level, but also at a national and international level, and pioneers the spread of sustainable energy practices. This project emphasizes the importance of adopting environmentally friendly approaches to energy production and promoting the use of sustainable energy sources, while supporting the goal of leaving a cleaner environment for future generations.





Energy Efficiency Action Plan

Fatih Municipality has prepared an energy efficiency study report and action plans for its service building in order to both promote energy savings and support environmental sustainability. The report was based on measurement studies to assess the energy performance of the building and an action plan for energy efficiency measures was developed.



This study increases the contribution of the district's efforts, starting from the local government, to the goal of Affordable and Clean Energy. Fatih Municipality's efforts support important steps towards promoting environmentally friendly practices at the local level and achieving clean energy targets.





SDG 8
DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



**3.860 TL**MUNICIPALITY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
BUDGET PER CAPITA**850**NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE PRODUCTIVE FATİH
ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAM**1.404**NUMBER OF PERSONNEL TRAINED ON
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY**470**NUMBER OF IDEATHON-IDEA
MARATHONS PARTICIPANTS**104**NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
TRAINED IN FIRST AID**450**VOLUNTEER TOURISM
AMBASSADORS**2.22**MUNICIPALITY CERTIFIED ACCOMMODATION
FACILITIES AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY**2.58**MINISTRY CERTIFIED ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY**%65.46**

ANNUAL OCCUPANCY RATE

2.094.809

NUMBER OF ARRIVALS

4.645.132

NUMBER OF OVERNIGHT STAYS

%71.61

ANNUAL OCCUPANCY RATE

2.692.682

NUMBER OF ARRIVALS

6.937.136

NUMBER OF OVERNIGHT STAYS

SDG 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

By supporting economic growth, it aims to increase employment opportunities, provide people with access to fair working conditions, reduce gender inequality, reduce income inequality and encourage business to take social and environmental responsibility. This goal contributes to building a fairer and more people-centered business world by promoting a sustainable and inclusive economic growth model. To assess the Decent Work and Economic Growth goal, 8 local targets were set across the district and 29 local indicators were used to measure these targets. Fifteen of the local indicators were measured at the district level and 14 at the neighborhood level.

Local Targets

8.1. Maintaining the budget in municipal services in accordance with national conditions and efficient use of per capita income



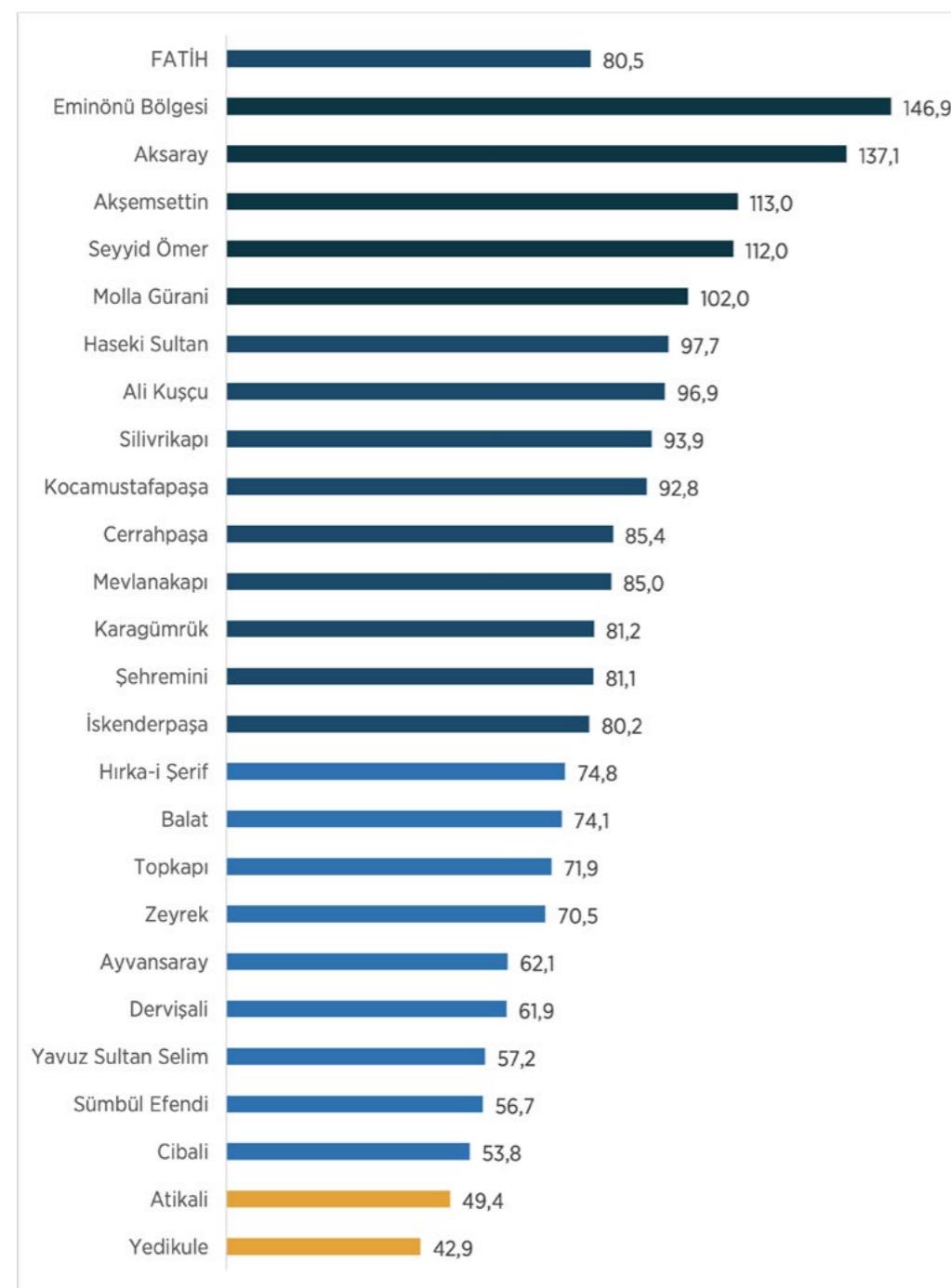
Results Evaluation

Fatih district's Decent Work and Economic Growth goal score was calculated as 80.5. With this score, Fatih district is in the "Very Close to Target" category and shows a successful performance.

At the neighborhood and district level, scores for SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth vary between 42.9 and 146.9. While 4 neighborhoods in the district and Eminönü District perform well in the "Above Target", 9 neighborhoods perform well

in the "Very Close to Target" and 9 neighborhoods perform well in the "Close to Target" categories, 2 neighborhoods perform poorly compared to others by being in the "Far from Target" category.

Eminönü District, Aksaray, Akşemsettin, Seyyid Ömer and Molla Gürani neighborhoods are among the very successful neighborhoods in the "Above Target" category with high scores above 100 respectively.



SDG 8 SUSTAINABLE INDEX MAP

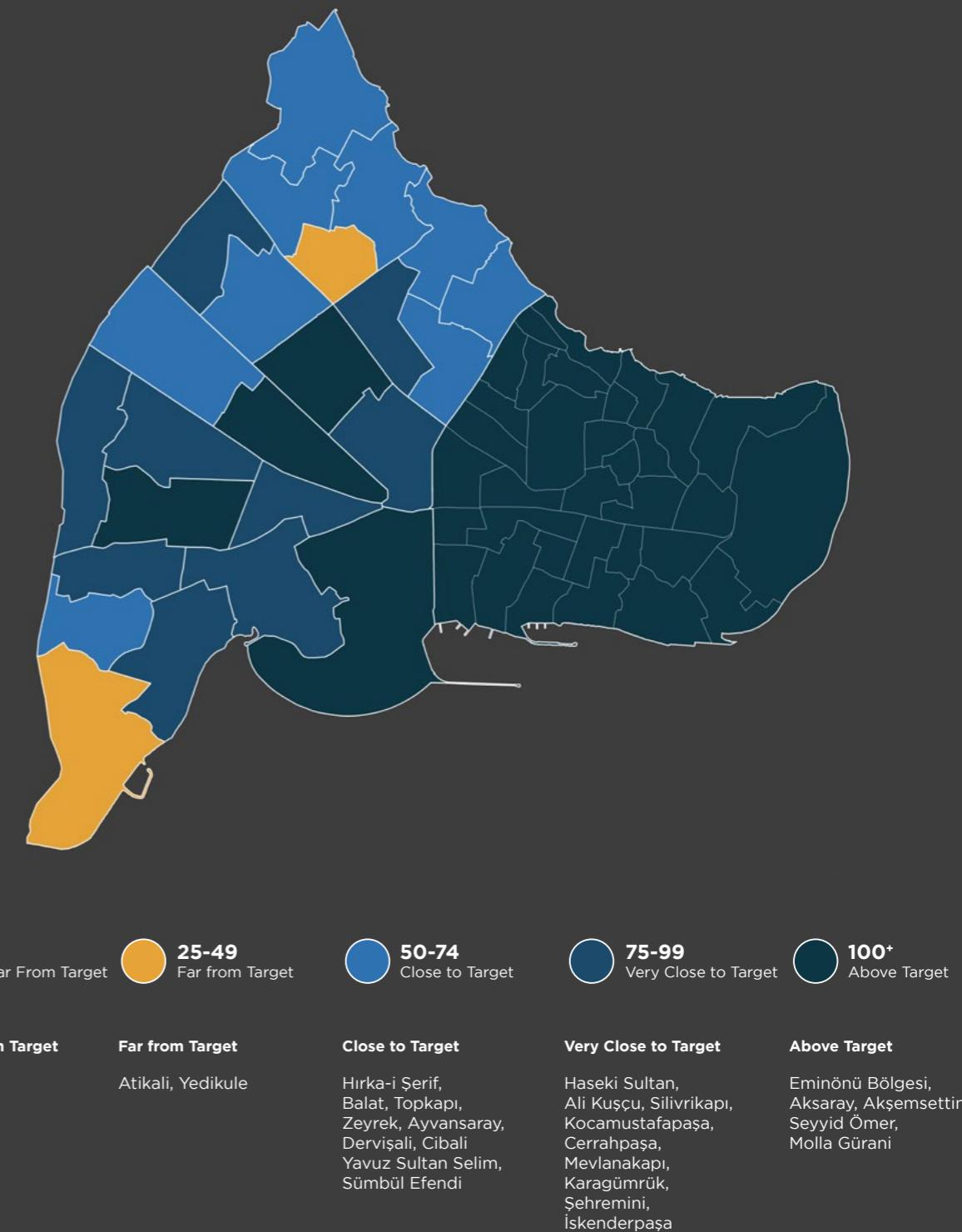




Table of Local Indicators and Index Results

	Rate of Increase in the Number of Licensed Workplaces	Rate of Female Population Receiving Vocational Training	Number of People Receiving Art/Music Training	Rate of People Working in Creative Industries and Informal Sectors	Number of Participation in Trainings and Events on Entrepreneurship and Business Development	Unemployment Rate	Number of Job Applicants
Aksaray	256	6	8	237	33	114	111
Akşemsettin	92	78	203	114	113	119	93
Ali Kuşçu	65	170	54	116	40	108	109
Atikali	0	169	88	16	27	67	78
Ayvansaray	38	61	84	47	27	116	59
Balat	54	126	24	165	60	96	76
Cerrahpaşa	139	53	14	180	40	99	111
Cibali	39	120	0	5	27	100	96
Dervişali	11	175	168	71	127	98	0
Haseki Sultan	125	61	38	123	33	119	102
Hırka-i Şerif	22	85	231	46	73	107	78
İskenderpaşa	110	30	83	87	33	51	111
Karagümrük	70	84	168	79	73	81	96
Kocamustafapaşa	112	34	84	17	27	117	78
Mevlanakapı	178	67	154	55	33	44	91
Molla Gürani	141	51	92	24	47	123	115
Seyyid Ömer	172	89	224	71	107	114	102
Silivrikapı	124	56	138	55	60	98	98
Sümbül Efendi	61	8	31	39	0	100	85
Şehremini	127	80	177	74	80	0	98
Topkapı	52	74	133	72	127	103	109
Yavuz Sultan Selim	20	113	114	69	40	112	89
Yedikule	52	0	24	0	7	48	93
Zeyrek	83	122	73	22	27	112	93
Eminönü Bölgesi	87	23	88	null	87	120	104
FATİH	94	76	88	62	54	94	96

Number of Trainings Provided for Job Seekers	Rate of Young People Neither in Education nor Employment	Rate of Immigrants in Employment in the District	Number of People Employed in the Dissemination of Local Culture and Tourism	Number of Commercial Banks	Number of ATMs and cash machines	Number of Workplaces Providing Insurance Services	SDG 8 Index
40	125	0	10	267	233	75	137,1
20	117	231	130	400	147	325	113,0
60	116	149	30	400	173	75	96,9
0	106	23	20	67	27	100	49,4
0	125	0	60	0	7	0	62,1
60	88	14	60	33	47	0	74,1
20	38	17	0	67	100	75	85,4
0	83	50	0	33	20	0	53,8
40	63	56	80	33	13	50	61,9
20	83	179	50	267	133	175	97,7
20	115	309	50	33	47	200	74,8
0	77	250	60	167	247	125	80,2
0	100	256	60	167	100	0	81,2
120	83	30	80	200	140	25	92,8
20	63	35	20	0	0	0	85,0
0	115	132	80	133	120	325	102,0
20	70	25	110	33	87	25	112,0
80	100	11	40	67	33	75	93,9
0	97	52	30	0	13	0	56,7
20	36	14	70	333	213	75	81,1
0	63	0	40	33	93	75	71,9
0	38	53	100	0	33	25	57,2
40	63	75	20	0	20	0	42,9
100	0	29	70	0	27	0	70,5
60	121	null	230	1133	438	975	146,9
20	90	97	60	67	87	75	80,5

* The "0" values in the table represent the lowest value among all neighborhoods. When interpreting the neighborhoods with this value, it can be inferred that they have the lowest value for the relevant indicator compared to other neighborhoods. Neighborhoods with a value of "null" indicate that there is no data for the indicator in question in the relevant neighborhood and it is not included in the calculation.



For 2030, the indicators standardized for the highest or lowest value target are indicated in the list below. Indicators marked with “↑” represent indicators that are intended to be increased by 2030, while those marked with “↓” represent indicators that are intended to be decreased.

↑ Rate of Increase in the Number of Licensed Workplaces

It refers to the rate of increase in the number of licensed enterprises between 2022-2021. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Atikali Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Aksaray Neighborhood.

↑ Rate of Female Population Receiving Vocational Training

It refers to the ratio of female population who participated in free vocational trainings at Fatih Municipality Karınca (Ant) Training Units and received certificates. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Yedikule Neighborhood, while the highest score was found in Dervişali Neighborhood.

↑ Number of People Receiving Art/Music Training

It refers to the number of people receiving professional art education at Fatih Art Academy. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cibali Neighborhood, while the highest score was found in Hirka-i Şerif Neighborhood.

↑ Rate of People Working in Creative Industries and Informal Sectors

It refers to the proportion of people surveyed by the Social Research Team within the scope of household surveys working in creative sectors. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Yedikule Neighborhood, while the highest score was found in Aksaray Neighborhood. Eminönü District was excluded due to its low population and low sample size.

↑ Number of Participation in Trainings and Events on Entrepreneurship and Business Development

It refers to the number of people participating in IdeathoneventsorganizedbyFatihMunicipalityand trainings that encourage entrepreneurship such as Productive Academy. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Sümbül Efendi Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Dervişali and Topkapı neighborhoods.

↓ Unemployment Rate

It refers to the rate of individuals who defined their employment status as ‘not working - looking for a job’ in the Public Opinion Surveys. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Şehremini Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Molla Gürani Neighborhood.

↓ Number of Job Applicants

It refers to the number of people who applied to Fatih Municipality Career Center to apply for a job. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Dervişali Neighborhood while the highest score was observed in Molla Gürani Neighborhood.

↑ Number of Trainings Provided for Job Seekers

This indicator expresses the number of people who received training on CV preparation, body language, interview techniques and interview simulation within the scope of Fatih Municipality Career Trainings. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Ayvansaray, Atikali, Sümbül Efendi, Yavuz Sultan Selim, Karagümrük, Cibali, Topkapı, İskenderpaşa, Molla Gürani neighborhoods, while the highest score was observed in Kocamustafapaşa neighborhood.

↓ Rate of Young People Neither in Education nor Employment

This indicator refers to the rate of young individuals between the ages of 18-24 who describe their employment status as ‘not working - looking for a job’ and their educational status as ‘graduated’ in Public Opinion Surveys. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Zeyrek neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Aksaray and Ayvansaray neighborhoods.

↑ Rate of Immigrants in Employment in the District

It refers to the proportion of foreigners among the shopkeepers surveyed by the Social Research Team within the scope of Economic Life Surveys. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Topkapı, Ayvansaray and Aksaray neighborhoods, while the highest score was found in Hırka-i Şerif neighborhood.

↑ Number of People Employed in the Dissemination of Local Culture and Tourism

It refers to the number of young volunteers designated as Fatih Municipality Volunteer Tourism Ambassadors and working in the field. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cerrahpaşa and Cibali neighborhoods, while the highest score was found in Eminönü District.

↑ Number of Commercial Banks

It represents the total number of licensed commercial banks in Fatih district. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in MevlanaKapı, Yedikule, Sümbül Efendi, Ayvansaray, Yavuz Sultan Selim and Zeyrek neighborhoods, while the highest score was observed in Eminönü District.

↑ Number of ATMs

It refers to the total number of cash machines/ATMs in Fatih district. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in MevlanaKapı Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Eminönü District.

↑ Number of Workplaces Providing Insurance Services

It refers to the number of licensed workplaces providing insurance services in Fatih district. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in MevlanaKapı, Ayvansaray, Sümbül Efendi, Yedikule, Cibali, Zeyrek, Balat and Karagümrük neighborhoods, while the highest score was observed in Eminönü District.



A Story of Sustainability: Eminönü

Eminönü is not only the heart of Fatih district, but also the economic center of Istanbul, Türkiye and internationally. This neighborhood has a rich economic heritage, having hosted many economic activities throughout its history, and is also a place where craft culture is kept alive. This unique identity of Eminönü is one of the most important proofs of Fatih's economic diversity and richness.

Eminönü preserves its memory and carries this valuable craft culture to the present day, and Eminönü's experienced craftsmen pass on this important knowledge and experience to future generations. This represents a sustainable model in the inns of Eminönü, ensuring the survival of traditional crafts by carrying economic memory into the future.



In order to sustain this important cultural and economic heritage, Fatih Municipality hosts a variety of events to raise awareness of these values and promote conservation awareness. Trips around the city, workshops where artisans showcase their skills, and publications promoting these values introduce both locals and visitors to this rich heritage. This increases respect and interest in this economic heritage and contributes to cultural and economic sustainability.





Voluntary Tourism Ambassadors

Voluntary Tourism Ambassadors is a two-way volunteering project for Fatih district, which is at the heart of Türkiye's cultural tourism. Comprised of young people between 16 and 30, Voluntary Tourism Ambassadors provide guiding services in 10 languages in central areas such as Sultanahmet, Hagia Sophia and Grand Bazaar. This approach not only enriches the tourism experience in the district, but also serves to maintain economic vitality by supporting sustainable tourism.

In addition to increasing the region's tourism potential, the Voluntary Tourism Ambassadors Project supports the qualified employment of young people by allowing them to gain social skills, improve their language skills and establish global connections. The Volunteer Tourism Ambassadors Project, which engages 450 young people annually, effectively serves the goals of promoting sustainable tourism and maintaining economic vitality, supporting Decent Work and Economic Growth.





Productive Fatih Entrepreneurship Program

The Productive Fatih Entrepreneurship Program was initiated by Fatih Municipality to encourage productivity and entrepreneurship in the district in line with the local goal of "strategic work to support creativity, entrepreneurship and productivity for all". While supporting young people in the field of entrepreneurship and productivity, it also makes a great contribution to making it accessible to all segments. The program not only supports young entrepreneurs to step into

the business world but also helps them develop their business ideas. It also contributes to the spread of entrepreneurship culture in the district, encouraging the establishment of new businesses and the growth of existing ones. As it is open to everyone and offers opportunities to anyone who wants to explore their entrepreneurial potential, this program is an important contribution to the goal of Decent Work and Economic Growth on the road to sustainable development for Fatih district.





Ideathon Idea Marathons

Fatih Municipality supports the goal of Decent Work and Economic Growth at the local level by encouraging the creativity and innovation skills of young people through Ideathon Idea Marathons. The marathons, which are attended by young people from different age groups and interests, enable the development of original ideas and encourage participants to produce innovative solutions.

Lasting 36-48 hours, the marathons strengthen the leadership potential of young people and

contribute to sustainable jobs and economic growth. Through these marathons, participants have the opportunity to understand the dynamics of the business world and prepare themselves for the business world. This experience lays a solid foundation for young people's future careers and entrepreneurial journeys. Ideathon Idea Marathons are of great importance to support the young population of Fatih district and promote sustainable economic growth.





Karınca (Ant) Education Units

The Karınca Training Units of Fatih Municipality, consisting of 12 units serving throughout the district, make a great contribution to the empowerment of women, who play an important role in the social structure, in the fields of vocational training and entrepreneurship with free trainings for women. While these trainings improve the professional skills and entrepreneurial potential of women from Fatih, they also support them to assume an active role in the social and economic sphere. Offering professional trainings in 133 different branches, Ant Training Units make a significant contribution to supporting the goal of Jobs and Economic Growth for women at the local level.



In addition, stores opened under the name of "Karınca El Emeği" sell women's handcrafted products, thus bringing the value produced by women to the community. These stores provide important platforms where women entrepreneurs can exhibit and sell their products. By supporting women's handicrafts and encouraging women entrepreneurship, Fatih Municipality contributes to the goal of Decent Work and Economic Growth by providing an inclusive approach by including all disadvantaged groups.





Career Center and Training Programs

Fatih Municipality's Career Center and Training Programs contribute to the goal of ensuring access to employment for all, including all vulnerable groups in the district for sustainable development by supporting the professional development of individuals. These programs aim to improve the quality of the workforce by offering qualified trainings and vocational guidance in various sectors.

The Career Center provides counseling, job postings and skills analysis for job seekers and supports the development of job skills through various trainings. These initiatives strengthen the labor potential of the community by increasing employment and career opportunities while triggering economic growth at the local level.



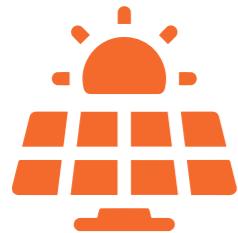


Türkiye'nin İlk Yerli Ve Milli Elektrikli Aracı Olan TOGG (Türkiye'nin Otomobili Girişim Grubu)



SDG 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

FATİH



SOLAR POWER PLANT WITH
8W POWER AND
220.000 M
LAND SOLAR POWER PLANT



%65
SATISFACTION WITH
INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

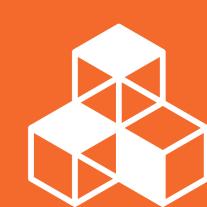


733
STUDENTS ENTREPRENEURSHIP
AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT
TRAINING



25
FREE WI-FI AT 25
LOCATIONS

SDG 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

SDG 9 aims to build resilient infrastructures, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and support innovation. Supporting the economic dimension of sustainable development, SDG 9 focuses on ensuring social development along with economic growth.

In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to increase infrastructure investments, realize inclusive industrialization strategies, support innovation, develop entrepreneurship and innovation ecosystem, focus on education and skills development, encourage cooperation, support small and medium-sized enterprises, create equal employment for all, accelerate digital transformation and increase financing investment opportunities. Local governments should develop policies to address these issues for the realization of SDG 9.

To assess the “Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure” goal, 4 local targets have been identified across the district and 11 local indicators

have been used to measure these targets. Of the local indicators, 2 were measured at district level and 9 were measured at both district and neighborhood level.

Local Targets

9.1. Building quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient local and regional infrastructure, ensuring affordable and equitable access for all

9.4. By 2030, increasing resource utilization efficiency and using clean and environmentally friendly technologies

9.b. Supporting domestic technology development, research and innovation

9.c. Increasing access to information and communication technologies, especially providing seamless and uninterrupted internet access throughout the district.



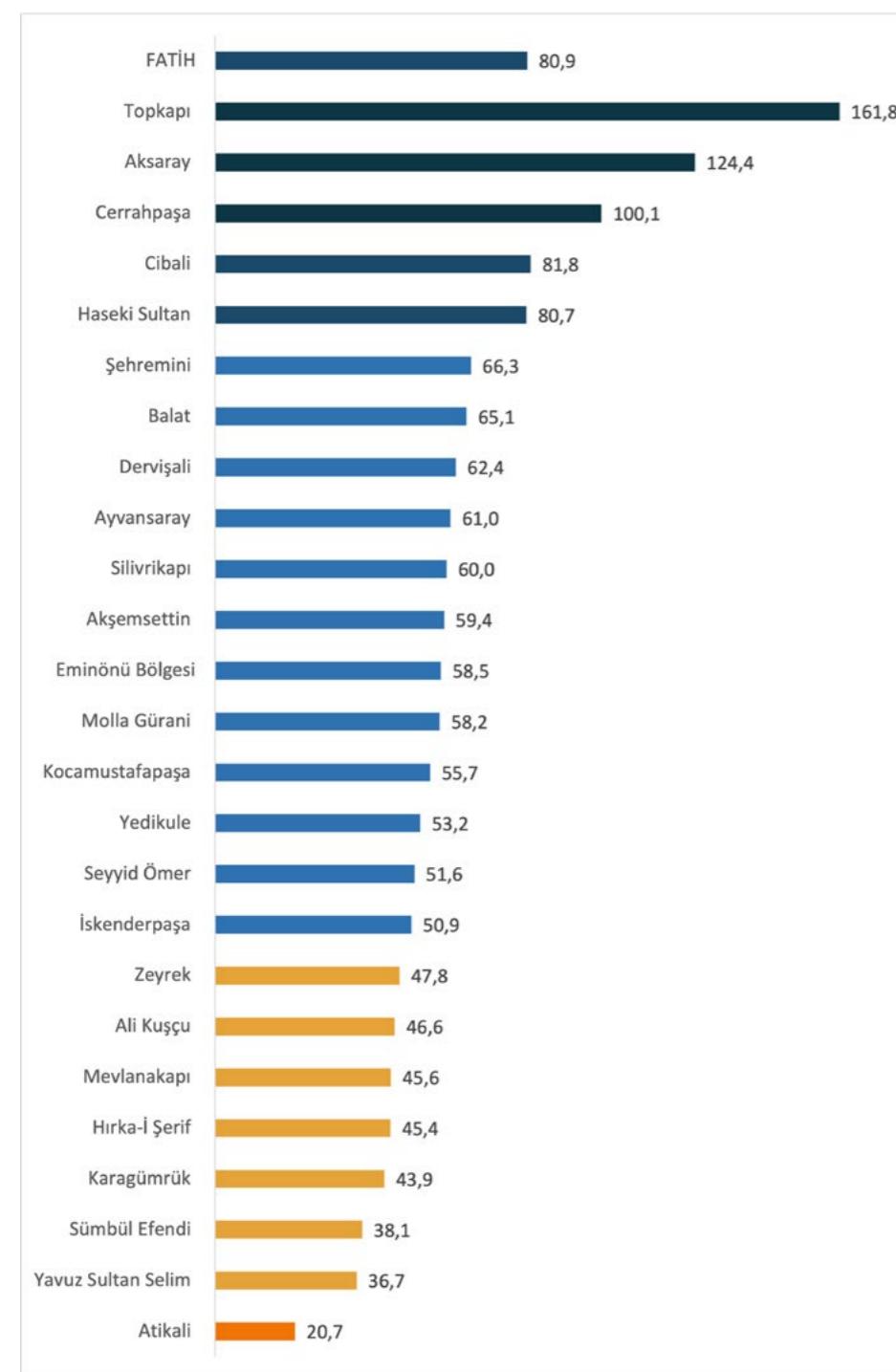
Results Evaluation

Fatih district's Industrial and Innovative Infrastructure goal score was calculated as 81. With this score, Fatih district is in the "Very Close to the Target" category, demonstrating a successful performance.

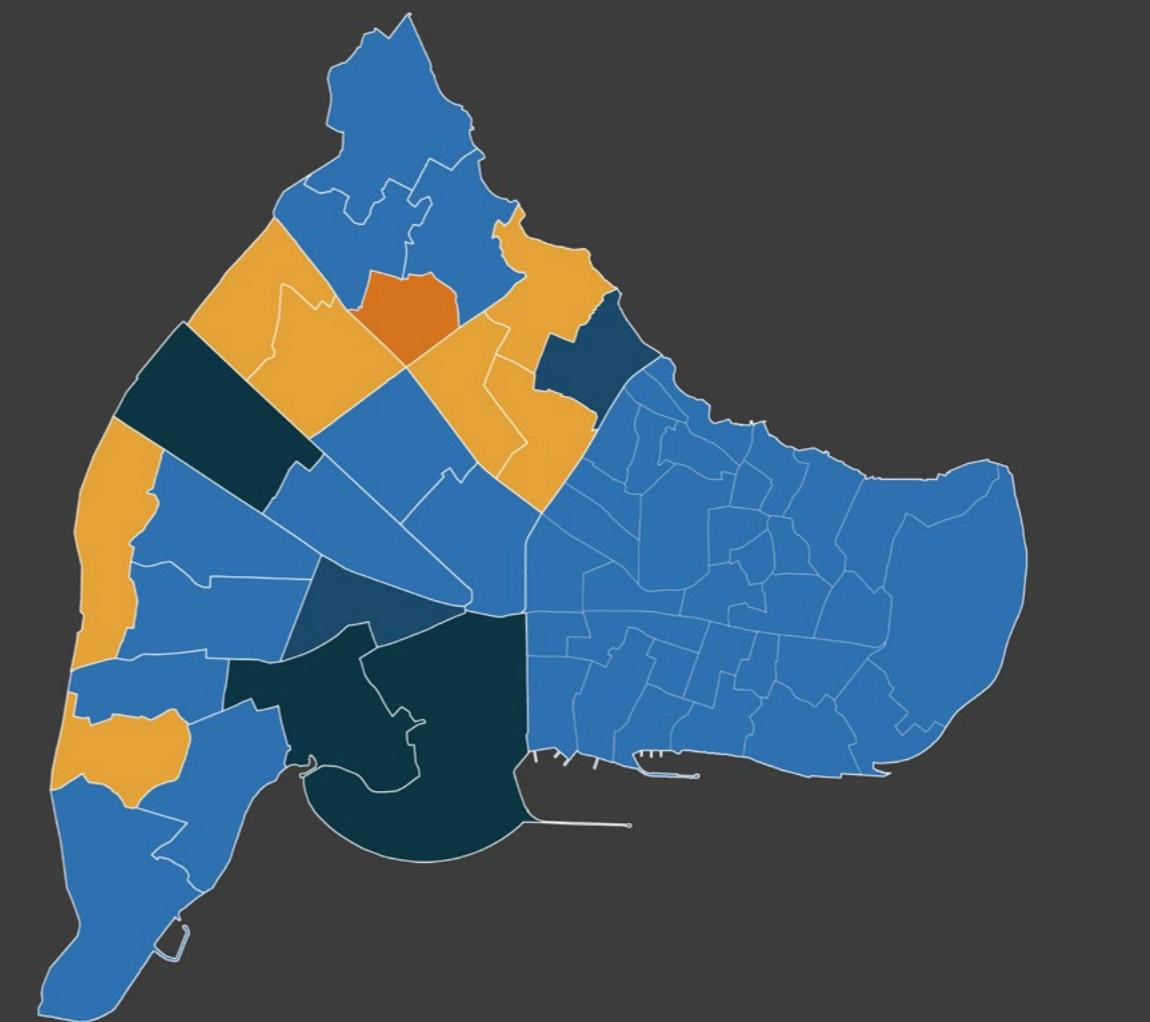
At the neighbourhood and district level, scores for SDG 9: Building resilient infrastructures, supporting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and strengthening innovation range from 21 to 162. While 5 neighborhoods in the district perform well

in the "Above Target" and "Very Close to Target" categories, 12 neighborhoods are "Close to Target" and 7 neighborhoods are in the "Far from Target" category. Atikali is the neighborhood that is very far from the target in SDG 9 index results.

Topkapı, Aksaray and Cerrahpaşa neighborhoods are the most successful neighborhoods in the "Industrial and Innovative Infrastructure" goal by entering the "Above Target" category with scores of 100 and above.



SDG 9 SUSTAINABLE INDEX MAP



Performance Level	Neighborhoods
0-24 Very Far From Target	Atikali
25-49 Far from Target	Zeyrek, Ali Kuşcu, Karagümruk, Hırka-ı Şerif, Mevlanakapı, Yavuz Sultan Selim, Sümbül Efendi
50-74 Close to Target	Balat, Ayvansaray, Şehremini, Dervişali, Eminönü, Akşemsettin, Molla Gürani, Kocamustafapaşa, Silivrikapı, Yedikule, Seyyid Ömer, İskenderpaşa
75-99 Very Close to Target	Cibali, Haseki Sultan
100+ Above Target	Aksaray, Topkapı, Cerrahpaşa



Table of Local Indicators and Index Results

	Potable Water Network Length per Capita	Waste Water Pipeline Length per Capita	Energy Transmission Line Length per Capita	Natural Gas Line Length per Capita	Satisfaction with Road / Asphalt and Sidewalk Services	Rate of Students Receiving Education in Scientific Subjects	Number of Participation in Trainings on Entrepreneurship/Business Development	Rate of People Provided with Free Internet Service	Number of Free Internet Service Points	SDG 9 Index
Aksaray	148	155	302	182	63	55	33	0	0	124,4
Akşemsettin	78	27	30	39	89	83	113	5	100	59,4
Ali Kuşçu	73	48	26	73	54	60	40	6	0	46,6
Atikali	8	0	0	5	70	28	27	8	0	20,7
Ayvansaray	59	85	7	74	61	5	27	4	200	61,0
Balat	60	69	59	98	73	0	60	3	100	65,1
Cerrahpaşa	148	92	40	93	88	110	40	6	300	100,1
Cibali	119	143	181	80	43	2	27	4	0	81,8
Dervişali	51	55	36	67	85	57	127	8	100	62,4
Haseki Sultan	88	83	159	87	78	110	33	4	0	80,7
Hırka-İ Şerif	65	26	25	25	89	66	73	7	0	45,4
İskenderpaşa	73	66	3	59	87	51	33	4	0	50,9
Karagümrük	46	30	1	56	62	24	73	8	100	43,9
Kocamustafapaşa	68	30	7	24	110	94	27	2	100	55,7
Mevlanakapı	68	23	16	24	61	106	33	3	100	45,6
Molla Gürani	69	49	7	80	69	113	47	2	100	58,2
Seyyid Ömer	32	1	2	13	78	177	107	6	200	51,6
Silivrikapı	83	14	100	30	44	362	60	4	0	60,0
Sümbül Efendi	52	4	2	0	86	210	0	6	0	38,1
Şehremini	89	22	11	53	82	124	80	4	200	66,3
Topkapı	107	94	477	130	116	135	127	7	200	161,8
Yavuz Sultan Selim	23	32	2	25	92	56	40	5	0	36,7
Yedikule	43	34	46	55	102	109	7	5	0	53,2
Zeyrek	57	49	49	67	63	41	27	6	0	47,8
Eminönü Bölgesi	0	127	139	86	0	9	87	3	100	58,5
FATİH	97	76	80	83	73	102	54	87	76	80,9

* The "0" values in the table represent the lowest value among all neighborhoods. When interpreting the neighborhoods with this value, it can be inferred that they have the lowest value for the relevant indicator compared to other neighborhoods. Neighborhoods with a value of "null" indicate that there is no data for the indicator in question in the relevant neighborhood and it is not included in the calculation.

For 2030, the indicators standardized for the highest or lowest value target are indicated in the list below. Indicators marked with "↑" represent indicators that are intended to be increased by 2030, while those marked with "↓" represent indicators that are intended to be decreased.

in Eminönü District while the highest score was found in Topkapı District.

↑ Potable Water Network Length per Capita

It represents the ratio of the total length of drinking water network lines to population in Fatih district (inhabitants/m). This indicator provides information on the adequacy of local and regional infrastructure for access to water. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Eminönü District while the highest score was found in Cerrahpaşa District.

↑ Waste Water Pipeline Length per Capita

It expresses the ratio of total wastewater pipeline length to population (person/m) in Fatih district. This indicator shows the adequacy of wastewater management and local and regional infrastructure. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Atikali Neighborhood while the highest score was found in Aksaray Neighborhood.

↑ Energy Transmission Line Length per Capita

It is expressed as the ratio of the total length of energy transmission lines in Fatih district to the population (person/m). This indicator assesses access to electricity by reflecting the extent of energy infrastructure. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Sümbülefendi Neighborhood, while the highest scores were observed in Topkapı and Ayvansaray neighborhoods.

↑ Natural Gas Line Length per Capita

It expresses the ratio of total natural gas line length to population (person/m) in Fatih district. This indicator shows the prevalence of natural gas infrastructure. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Sümbülefendi Neighborhood, while the highest scores were observed in Dervişali, Karagümrük and Atikali neighborhoods.

↑ Satisfaction with Road / Asphalt and Sidewalk Services

It indicates the satisfaction rate of local people with the road/asphalt and sidewalk services provided by Fatih Municipality. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed

↑ Rate of Students Receiving Education in Scientific Subjects

It refers to the ratio of students participating in scientific trainings such as technology, design, astronomy, nature and mathematics at Fatih Municipality's "Bilim Fatih" center to the student population in the district. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Balat Neighborhood, while the highest score was found in Silivrikapi Neighborhood.

↑ Number of Participation in Trainings on Entrepreneurship/Business Development

It indicates the number of people participating in trainings and seminars on entrepreneurship and business development organized by Fatih Municipality. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Sümbülefendi Neighborhood, while the highest scores were observed in Topkapı and Ayvansaray neighborhoods.

↑ Rate of People Provided with Free Internet Service

It refers to the ratio of people using Fatih Municipality's free wireless internet (WI-FI) service in public spaces to the population. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Aksaray Neighborhood, while the highest scores were observed in Dervişali, Karagümrük and Atikali neighborhoods.

↑ Number of Free Internet Service Points

It indicates the number of public spaces with free wireless internet (WI-FI) connection provided by Fatih Municipality. The highest score was determined in Cibali neighborhoods based on the standardized data for this indicator.

Free WI-FI Service

Fatih Municipality provides free internet service in 25 different public spaces in order to ensure internet access for all and increase access to information and communication technologies. Free Wi-Fi service is one of the important steps in providing inclusive, sustainable and innovative infrastructure. This project aims to increase internet

access, especially for low-income families and young people, and to improve the digital skills of individuals. With such projects, Fatih Municipality accelerates the digital transformation of society, democratizes access to information and supports innovative infrastructure services.



Land Solar Power Plant

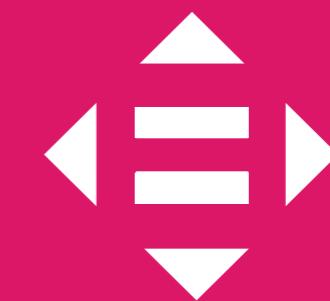
Fatih Municipality aims to use clean and environmentally friendly technologies by increasing resource utilization efficiency with the Solar Power Plants Project to be implemented in Afyon and Bayat. One of the main objectives of the

project is to support sustainable and innovative infrastructures by providing great support to environmentally friendly energy production and to realize solar energy production with an estimated power of 8 MW per year.





Photograph: İsmail Tutun



**SDG 10
REDUCED INEQUALITIES**



FATİH



2090

DISABLED PEOPLE'S
DEMANDS MET



28.908

SUPPORT FOR THE ELDERLY
IN NEED OF CARE



388

PEOPLE RECEIVED SERVICES AT
THE CAREER CENTER



IN 12 EDUCATION UNITS
KARINCA WORKSHOPS

133
BRANCHES

SDG 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Reducing inequalities within and between countries

Goal 10 of Sustainable Development aims to reduce social inequalities, protect disadvantaged groups and increase social welfare. This goal contributes to a more just, equitable and prosperous society. It includes reducing inequalities within and between countries, ensuring safe, orderly and regular migration and strengthening the voice of developing countries in international economic and financial decision-making processes.

In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to create policies and programs by addressing issues such as raising social awareness, ensuring equal opportunities in education and health, and reducing economic inequalities in a comprehensive manner. In order to assess the Reduced Inequalities goal, 3 local targets were set across the district and 5 local indicators were used to measure these

targets. Five of the local indicators were measured at the district level, while four were measured at both district and neighborhood levels.

Local Targets

10.1. Reducing income inequality and improving the economic situation throughout the district and ensuring sustainability,

10.2. Supporting and empowering all disadvantaged and vulnerable groups at the social and economic scale,

10.7. Creating safe living environments and supporting the adaptation of the population coming to the district through responsible migration.

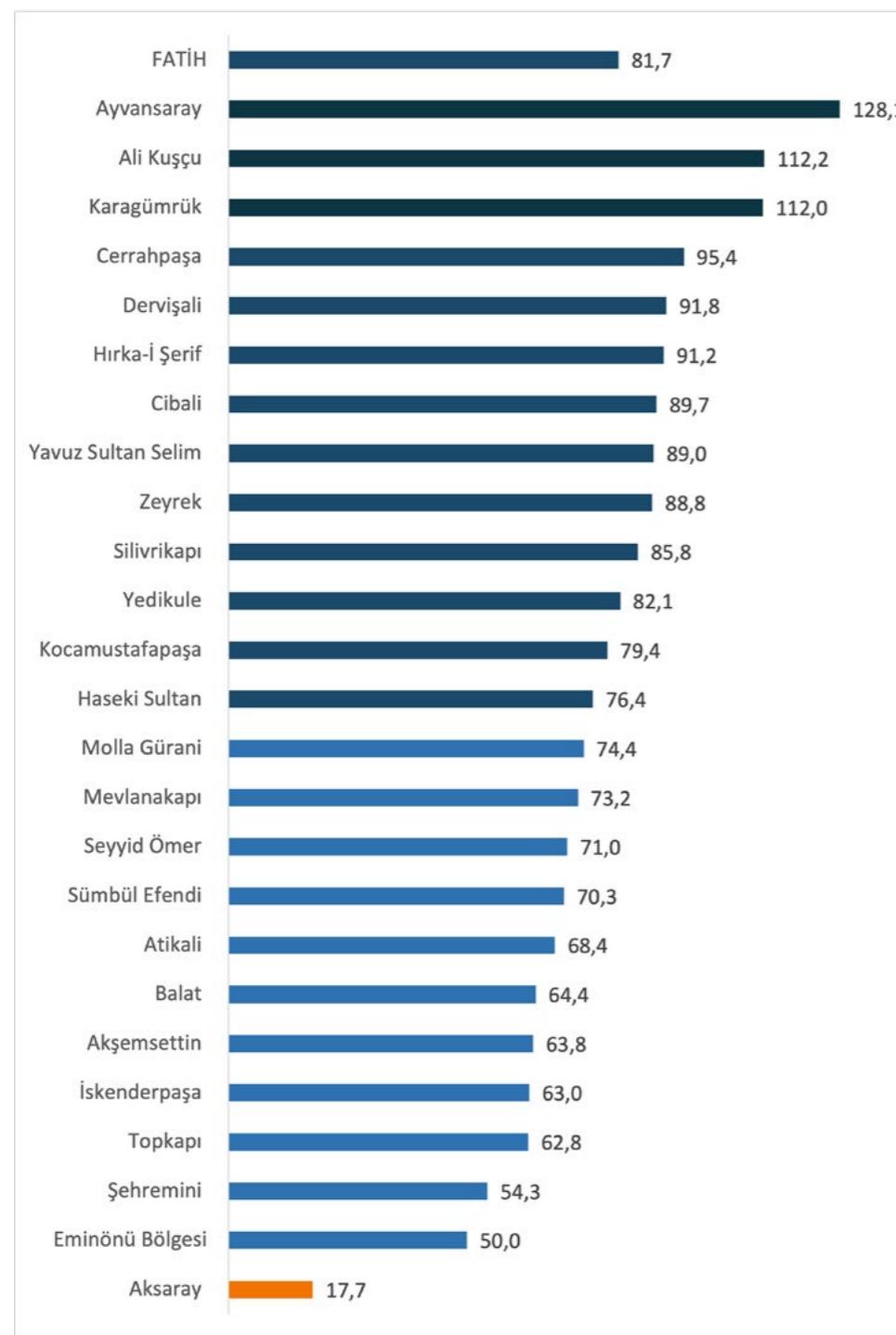


Results Evaluation

Fatih district's Reduced Inequalities goal score was calculated as 81.7. With this score, Fatih district is in the "Very Close to Target" category and performs well.

At the neighborhood and district level, scores range from 17.7 to 128.1 for SDG 10: Reduce inequalities within and between countries. While 13 neighborhoods in the district perform well in the "Above Target" and "Very Close to Target"

categories, 11 neighborhoods are in the "Close to Target" category. Aksaray Neighborhood is in the "Far from Target" category, showing the lowest performance compared to other neighborhoods. According to SDG 10 index results, Ayvansaray, Ali Kuşcu and Karagümrük neighborhoods are the most successful neighborhoods in the "Reduced Inequalities" goal by being in the "Above Target" category with scores above 100.



SDG 10 SUSTAINABLE INDEX MAP

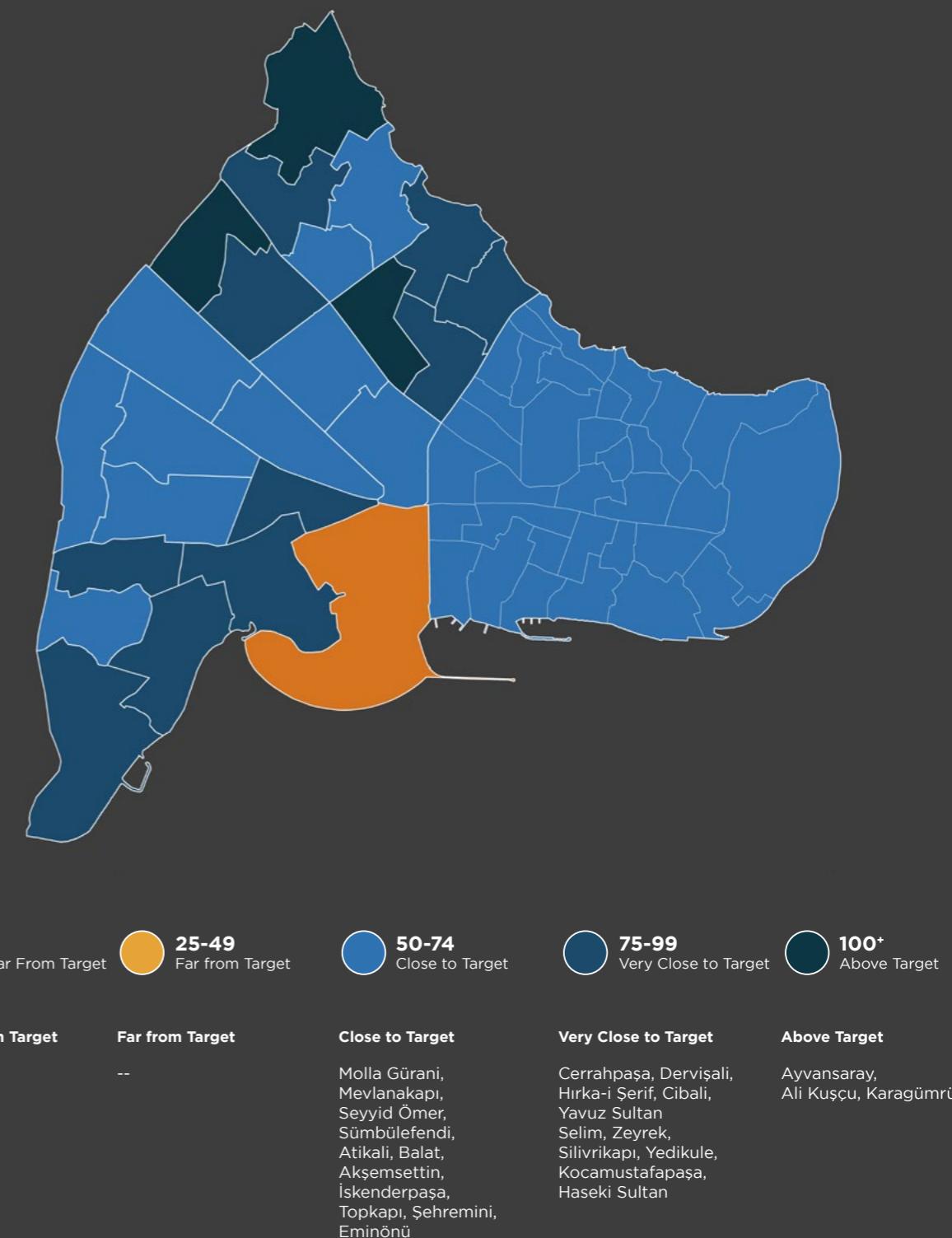




Table of Local Indicators and Index Results

	Rate of Population Having Financial Difficulties	Number of Applications for Social Assistance	Identification of Disabled People and Receiving Their Demands	Rate of Support for Elderly People in Need of Care	SDG 10 Index
Aksaray	17	75	0	0	17,7
Akşemsettin	72	88	63	32	63,8
Ali Kuşçu	166	113	36	120	112,2
Atikali	79	113	72	11	68,4
Ayvansaray	71	38	206	192	128,1
Balat	55	25	73	98	64,4
Cerrahpaşa	127	138	26	103	95,4
Cibali	33	125	79	181	89,7
Dervişali	75	38	128	112	91,8
Haseki Sultan	108	150	33	24	76,4
Hırka-ı Şerif	104	75	126	31	91,2
İskenderpaşa	65	150	33	37	63,0
Karagümrük	114	125	99	117	112,0
Kocamustafapaşa	56	63	96	113	79,4
Mevlanakapı	34	75	140	49	73,2
Molla Gürani	115	113	45	12	74,4
Seyyid Ömer	53	75	118	35	71,0
Silivrikapı	85	100	89	72	85,8
Sümbül Efendi	65	50	112	36	70,3
Şehremini	77	0	67	34	54,3
Topkapı	60	150	64	0	62,8
Yavuz Sultan Selim	97	125	122	0	89,0
Yedikule	86	13	111	86	82,1
Zeyrek	61	113	115	86	88,8
Eminönü Bölgesi	0	100	null	null	50,0
FATİH	78	100	84	72	81,7

* The "0" values in the table represent the lowest value among all neighborhoods. When interpreting the neighborhoods with this value, it can be inferred that they have the lowest value for the relevant indicator compared to other neighborhoods. Neighborhoods with a value of "null" indicate that there is no data for the indicator in question in the relevant neighborhood and it is not included in the calculation.

For 2030, the indicators standardized for the highest or lowest value target are indicated in the list below. Indicators marked with "**↑**" represent indicators that are intended to be increased by 2030, while those marked with "**↓**" represent indicators that are intended to be decreased.

↓ Rate of Population Having Financial Difficulties

This indicator refers to the proportion of respondents who described their economic situation as "unable to make ends meet" in the Public Opinion Survey. This rate is a general indicator of economic distress and weakness in the region. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Eminönü District, while the highest score was found in Ali Kuşçu Neighborhood

important in terms of understanding the needs of the disabled and identifying the necessary support. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Aksaray Neighborhood, while the highest score was found in Haseki Ayvansaray Neighborhood. Eminönü District was excluded from this indicator due to its low population and low sample size.

↓ Number of Applications for Social Assistance

It refers to the number of social assistance requests made to Fatih Municipality Social Affairs Directorate. This number is an indicator of supporting the social and economic needs of the community. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Şehremini Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Haseki Sultan, İskenderpaşa and Topkapı neighborhoods.

↑ Rate of Support for Elderly People in Need of Care

This indicator expresses the ratio of home cleaning services provided by Fatih Municipality Social Affairs Directorate to the population aged 65+ who are determined to be in need of care. This indicator aims to reduce inequalities through efforts to meet the needs of elderly individuals. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Yavuz Sultan Selim and Topkapı neighborhoods, while the highest score was observed in Haseki Ayvansaray Neighborhood. Eminönü District was excluded from this indicator due to its low population and low sample size.

↑ Identification of Disabled People and Receiving Their Demands

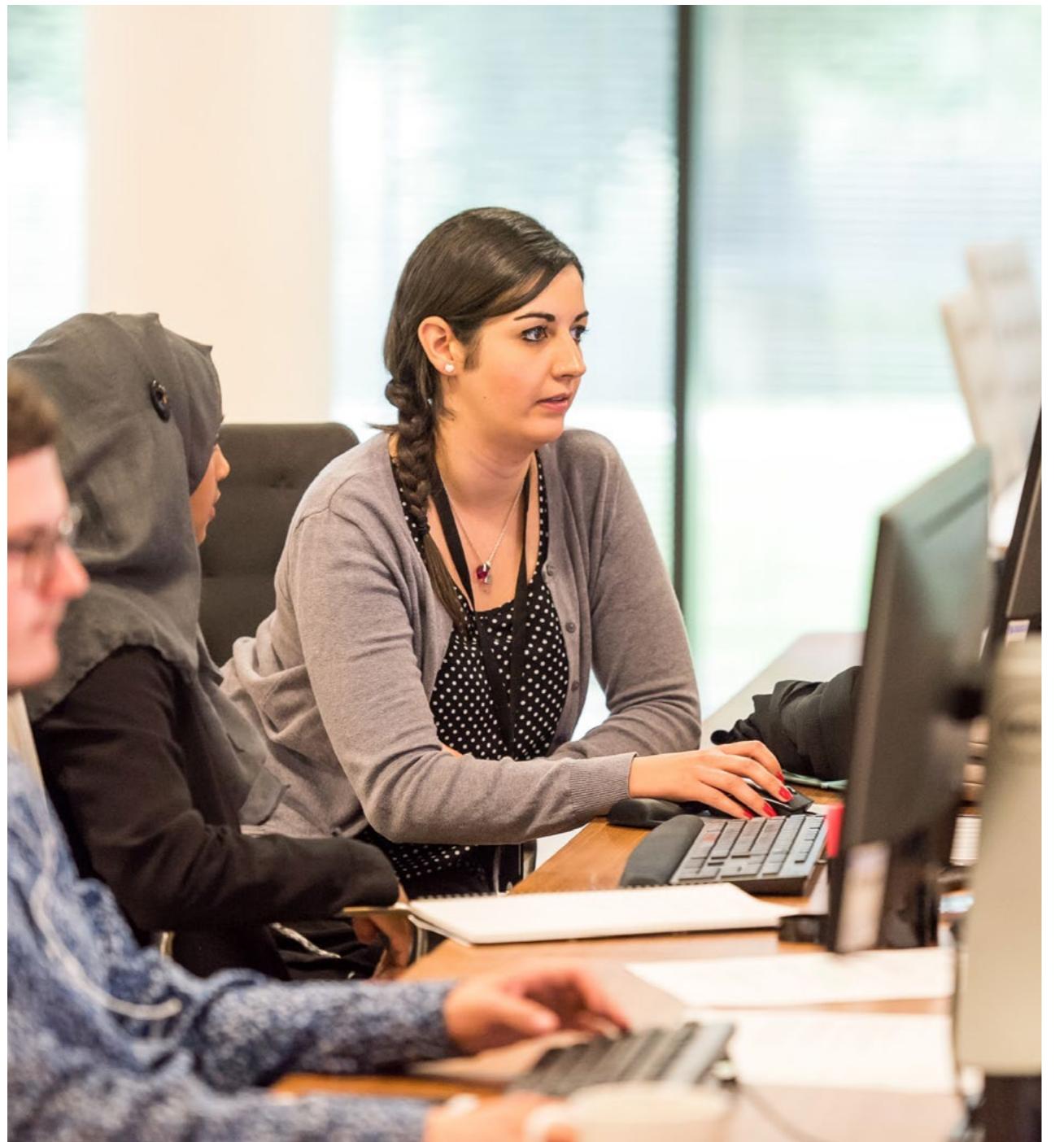
This refers to the number of households visited to collect the demands and complaints of disabled households through field research. This data is



Career Center

Fatih Municipality Career Center Project was established with the aim of offering new job opportunities to job seekers and supporting their professional development. Fatih Municipality Career Center was established to help, guide, place and create employment for our citizens who cannot find a job, cannot decide what kind of job they are looking for, cannot reach the people around them to consult or guide them, cannot get

enough information from the people they consult, do not know how to prepare an effective resume. The aim of the Career Center is to improve the economic situation in the district, support and empower all disadvantaged and vulnerable groups on a social and economic scale, and increase social development, economic welfare and social inclusion.





Old Age Care Service at Home

Home cleaning services are provided for citizens over the age of 65, living alone and in need of assistance in Fatih. Home care services are provided to elderly and disabled people who have difficulty in cleaning their homes due to age-related health problems, physical weakness or economic inadequacies. A team from Fatih Municipality Directorate of Social Affairs goes to the houses where appointments are made in

advance and performs all the cleaning (wiping windows, washing kitchen-bathrooms, disposing of garbage, etc.) with municipal materials.

The project aims to support and empower disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and increase the social welfare of society. With such services, it is aimed to ensure social balance and equality by helping the weakest segments of society.





Disabled People's Workshops

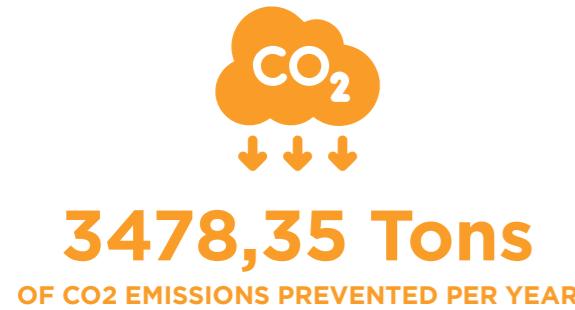
The Disabled People's Business Workshop, provided by Fatih Municipality Disabled People's Unit, is a training program designed for disabled people living in Fatih district. The project aims to increase social development, economic prosperity and social inclusion by supporting and empowering all disadvantaged and vulnerable groups on a social and economic scale. Fatih Disabled People's Workshops enable young people and adults with disabilities to gain vocational skills and participate more effectively in social life.

With the workshops courses, it is aimed to provide disabled individuals with various hand skills, artistic talents and vocational knowledge. At the Workshops for People with Disabilities, free training is provided in various fields such as decorative wood painting and ornamentation, jewelry design, jewelry making, wedding candy making, felt making, leather flower making, fabric painting, felt bag making, puppet making, ribbon embroidery, three-dimensional shaping, literacy, rhythm and music.





SDG 11
SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND
COMMUNITIES



SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

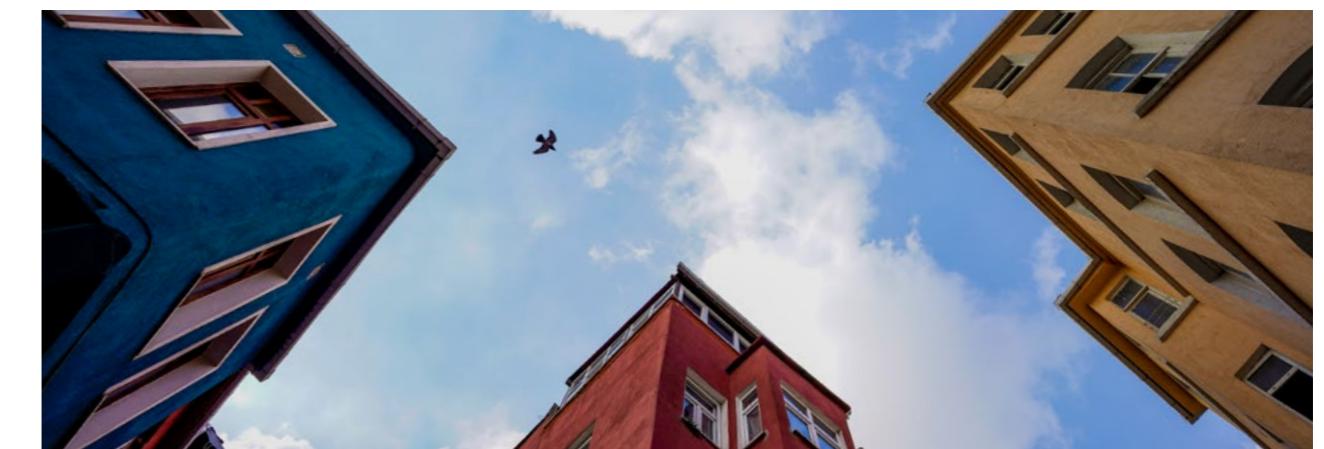
This goal includes a set of targets and sub-targets that include economic, social and cultural sustainability. SDG 11 covers objectives such as environmental sustainability, economic development, infrastructure development, urban planning and management, reducing environmental risks, protecting cultural and historical heritage, ensuring accessibility and sustainable transportation, ensuring social well-being and improving quality of life. All of these goals and sub-goals are important in making cities and communities more livable, sustainable and inclusive.

By promoting sustainable transportation, creating green public spaces, improving urban planning and management models, establishing disaster preparedness and response mechanisms, promoting compact and well-designed urban areas, and protecting urban heritage and cultural sites, we can contribute to achieving SDG 11 targets.

To assess the Sustainable Cities and Communities objective, 8 local targets were set across the district and 46 local indicators were used to measure these targets. 16 of the local indicators were measured at the district level and 30 were measured at both district and neighborhood levels.

Local Targets

- 11.1.** Identifying and transforming risky buildings/areas and ensuring access to durable and safe housing for all,
- 11.2.** Designing safe, affordable, sustainable transportation systems taking into account the vulnerabilities of vulnerable groups (disabled, elderly, children, women) and ensuring accessible transportation networks for all,
- 11.3.** Supporting and developing sustainable and inclusive urbanization and participatory planning approach,
- 11.4.** Increasing activities to protect the natural and cultural heritage of Suriçi Fatih,
- 11.5.** Ensuring sustainable urban development that is sensitive to disaster risks and preventing loss of life, property and socio-cultural losses due to disasters,
- 11.6.** By 2030, reducing negative environmental impacts per capita in cities, with special attention to the management of municipal and other waste and air quality,
- 11.7.** Improving the quality of public open and green spaces and ensuring that they are fair and accessible for all,
- 11.b.** Preparing the city for a possible disaster with all its components.



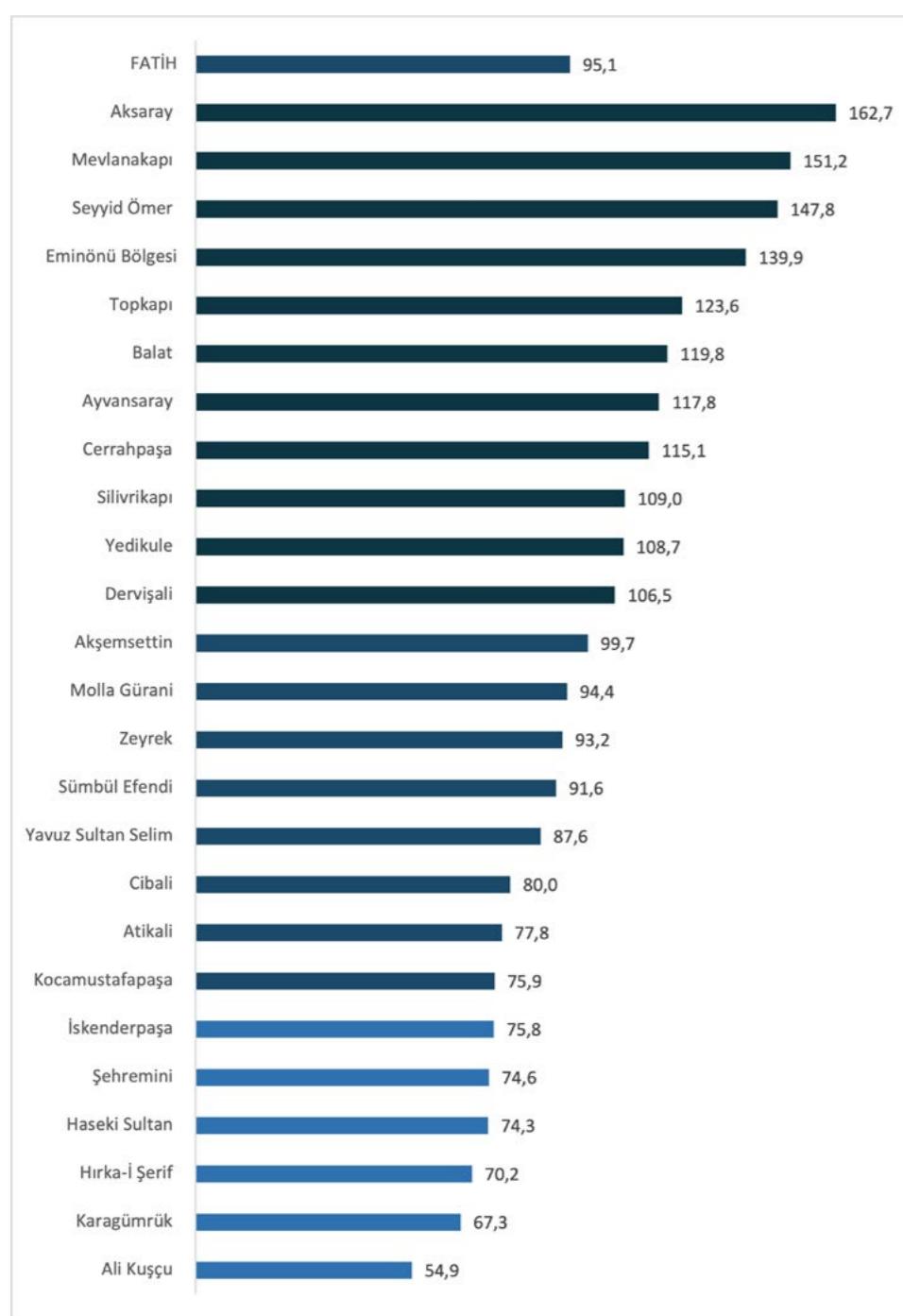
Results Evaluation

Fatih district's Sustainable Cities and Communities goal score was calculated as 95. With this score, Fatih district is in the "Very Close to Target" category, demonstrating a successful performance.

At the neighborhood and district level, scores range from 54.9 to 162.7 for SDG 11: Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. 11 neighborhoods in the district perform well in the "Above Target" and 9 neighborhoods perform well in the "Very Close to Target" categories. Şehremini, Haseki Sultan, Hırka-i Şerif, Karagümrük and Ali Kuşcu

neighborhoods are in the "Close to Target" category, showing a low performance compared to other neighborhoods. The fact that SDG 11 index results do not include neighborhoods that are far and very far from the target value shows the success level of the district's targets under this objective.

Aksaray, Mevlanakapı, Seyyid Ömer, Topkapı, Balat, Cerrahpaşa, Silivrikapı, Yedikule, Dervişali neighborhoods and Eminönü District are the most successful neighborhoods in the "Sustainable Cities and Communities" goal by being in the "Above Target" category with scores above 100.



SDG 11 SUSTAINABLE INDEX MAP

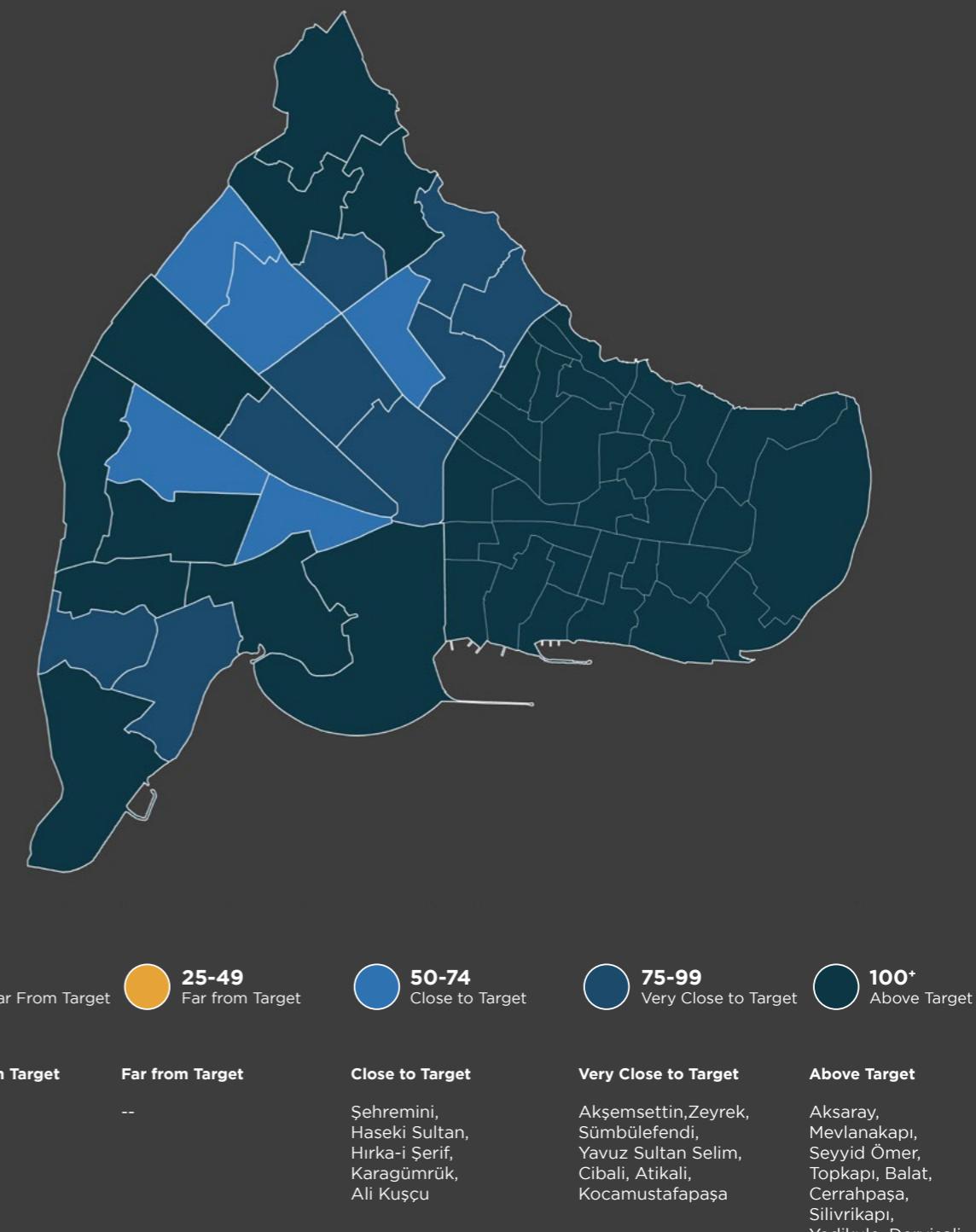




Table of Local Indicators and Index Results

Category	Derelict Building Demolition Rate	Rate of Transformation of Slums into Green Spaces	Return with Municipality Incentive. Ratio of Structures Entered	Buildings Declared Risky Buildings Demolition Rate	Satisf. For Building Inspection Fugitive Building Inspection Office	Number of Bus Stops	Number of Parking Lots	Parking Lot Capacity	Rate of Access Controls Conducted	Participatory Budgeting Participation Rate	Participation Rate in Spatial Project Needs Survey	Zoning and Urban Planning and Management Satisfaction	Rate of Civil Architecture Examples Under Maintenance and Repair	Registration Rate of Structures Proposed for Registration
Aksaray	63	0	13	98	17	150	300	4426	108	113	9	13	191	110
Akşemsettin	95	0	107	76	87	150	100	100	17	48	38	88	118	null
Ali Kuşçu	113	0	64	93	51	150	67	315	6	70	71	39	44	51
Atikali	3	0	101	48	58	50	0	0	108	42	105	58	97	77
Ayvansaray	95	22	7	100	54	150	67	65	108	12	90	61	107	109
Balat	5	42	10	59	74	75	33	41	108	78	79	72	46	100
Cerrahpaşa	34	207	13	134	74	175	67	83	108	50	46	68	160	0
Cibali	61	0	6	0	71	25	0	0	108	7	88	27	418	77
Dervişali	39	127	24	86	70	50	33	80	108	51	95	66	122	null
Haseki Sultan	45	8	38	107	78	125	100	95	108	47	0	45	118	154
Hırka-i Şerif	134	0	36	107	60	25	67	109	108	40	59	56	138	51
İskenderpaşa	21	0	64	90	38	125	133	103	17	11	32	41	55	154
Karagümrük	100	207	20	69	30	25	67	73	7	53	63	32	34	null
Kocamustafapaşa	61	0	40	76	93	125	33	53	6	21	52	87	140	null
Mevlanakapı	147	319	35	117	39	25	33	63	108	13	46	37	111	null
Molla Gürani	142	0	81	72	49	175	33	265	108	42	14	17	0	null
Seyyid Örner	108	97	68	103	69	0	133	110	107	28	58	84	0	null
Silivrikapı	153	177	92	93	50	0	0	0	108	9	76	70	111	null
Sümbül Efendi	110	23	51	134	82	0	33	60	100	4	83	82	206	null
Şehremini	92	0	57	90	74	25	33	40	6	25	33	65	0	null
Topkapı	0	0	95	117	86	250	167	193	108	0	52	81	71	null
Yavuz Sultan Selim	116	21	72	83	64	50	0	0	108	17	107	66	175	88
Yedikule	132	0	9	93	72	125	33	43	107	43	70	87	178	0
Zeyrek	74	187	61	52	62	50	133	148	108	52	125	58	231	77
Eminönü Bölgesi	18	266	0	38	0	250	400	868	0	484	-99	0	36	112
FATİH	74	86	32	77	59	94	83	80	108	58	87	56	99	98

* The "0" values in the table represent the lowest value among all neighborhoods. When interpreting the neighborhoods with this value, it can be inferred that they have the lowest value for the relevant indicator compared to other neighborhoods. Neighborhoods with a value of "null" indicate that there is no data for the indicator in question in the relevant neighborhood and it is not included in the calculation.

Rate of Fountain Maintenance and Repair	Rate of Maintenance and Repair of Historical Tombstones	Facade Renovation	Capacity for Urban Transformation Work	Disaster Assembly Area Person Density (km²)	Annual Amount of Domestic Waste Per Capita	Garbage Cleaning Service Satisfaction Rate	Amount of Green Area Per Capita	Number of Playgrounds Per Child	Number of Playgrounds	Park and Green Area Satisfaction Rate	Satisfaction Rate with Children's Playground	Satisfaction Rate of Sports Facilities in Parks	SDG 11 Index
83	0	100	100	82	7	56	70	24	100	64	72	76	162,7
31	300	0	100	17	80	119	10	101	300	83	104	102	99,7
68	0	100	100	5	131	60	6	0	0	51	45	59	54,9
156	211	0	100	0	136	134	171	36	200	62	57	58	77,8
80	133	100	100	111	99	44	21	412	600	72	63	76	117,8
161	0	100	100	176	105	123	3	622	400	72	74	84	119,8
38	0	0	100	107	12	79	58	529	500	57	63	63	115,1
212	182	100	100	25	155	82	77	46	200	25	0	0	80,0
139	182	100	100	190	108	98	9	205	400	60	80	72	106,5
75	0	0	100	17	17	71	92	87	300	53	26	37	74,3
146	222	0	100	4	89	129	38	0	0	71	90	89	70,2
48	87	0	100	312	35	95	167	0	0	71	81	89	75,8
58	0	0	100	163	96	66	28	67	200	60	41	63	67,3
0	0	0	100	5	30	121	77	61	300	88	114	109	75,9
159	286	0	100	344	59	173	135	330	700	80	82	85	151,2
83	0	0	100	179	17	0	2	207	500	85	89	105	94,4
77	0	0	100	139	50	181	10	620	1000	77	87	93	147,8
50	364	0	100	93	62	24	17	364	500	76	48	73	109,0
83	80	0	100	201	81	120	5	3	200	78	80	109	91,6
111	300	0	100	43	0	107	0	65	400	73	87	92	74,6
150	0	0	100	159	110	171	33	343	500	83	119	111	123,6
91	105	100	100	7	117	142	0	64	400	57	58	53	87,6
91	0	100	100	356	81	145	134	69	300	69	67	69	108,7
111	102	100	100	150	148	67	5	55	200	41	35	27	93,2
31	19	100	0	417	31	31	294	92	600	59	58	64	139,9
83	79	100	100	111	77	100	58	69	400	68	73	76	95,1



For 2030, the indicators standardized for the highest or lowest value target are indicated in the list below. Indicators marked with "↑" represent indicators that are intended to be increased by 2030, while those marked with "↓" represent indicators that are intended to be decreased.

↑ Derelict Building Demolition Rate

It refers to the demolition rate of abandoned buildings that threaten urban security. This indicator contributes to ensuring urban security by showing the rate at which dangerous and derelict buildings in the district are demolished. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Topkapı Neighborhood, while the highest score was found in Silivrikapı Neighborhood.

↑ Rate of Transformation of Slums into Green Spaces

It expresses the rate of transformation of slum areas in the district into public space (green space). This indicator shows the progress of the process of converting slums into green areas and the extent to which it contributes to the increase in green areas. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the highest score was found in Mevlanakapı Neighborhood.

↑ Return with Municipality Incentive Ratio of Structures Entered

It indicates the ratio of demolished buildings to all buildings within the scope of "I 42 Plan Note", which is a municipal incentive for the transformation of risky buildings. This indicator shows the effectiveness of building transformation realized with municipal incentives. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cibali Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Akşemsettin Neighborhood.

↑ Buildings Declared Risky Buildings Demolition Rate

It refers to the rate of demolition of risky buildings within or outside the risky areas within the scope of the Urban Transformation Law No. 6306 by the state. This indicator shows to what extent risky

buildings have been demolished and how effective the steps to increase security have been. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cibali Neighborhood, while the highest scores were observed in Cerrahpaşa and Sümbülefendi neighborhoods.

↑ Satisfaction Building Inspection Fugitive Building Inspection Office

This indicator expresses the satisfaction rate of the local people with the building inspection/illegal building prevention activities carried out by Fatih Municipality. This indicator shows how effective the building inspection and illegal building prevention works are in the eyes of the public. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Eminönü District, while the highest score was found in Kocamustafapaşa Neighborhood.

↑ Number of Bus Stops

Indicates the number of bus stops in Fatih District. This indicator reflects how widespread public transportation facilities are in the district and the ease of access of citizens. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Seyyid Ömer, Silivrikapı and Sümbülefendi neighborhoods, while the highest score was found in Topkapı Neighborhood and Eminönü District.

↑ Number of Parking Lots

It represents the number of municipal parking lots in Fatih district. This indicator shows how effective the infrastructure is in solving the parking problem. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Silivrikapı, Yavuz Sultan Selim, Cibali and Atikali neighborhoods, while the highest score was found in Eminönü District.

↑ Parking Lot Vehicle Capacity

It indicates the vehicle capacity of municipal parking lots in Fatih district. This indicator shows how many vehicles the parking lots have in total. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Silivrikapı, Yavuz Sultan Selim, Cibali and Atikali neighborhoods, while the highest score was observed in Mevlanakapı neighborhood.

↓ Rate of Access Controls Conducted

It indicates the rate of inspections (penal actions for pavement occupation, vehicle parking, pontoons, pedestrianized areas, etc.) carried out to ensure accessibility and sustainability. This indicator shows the extent to which accessibility standards in the city are implemented and improved. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Eminönü District, while the highest score was found in Cibali District.

↑ Participatory Budgeting Participation Rate

It refers to the proportion of people who participated in the SMS survey within the scope of the "Fatih Municipality Participatory Budget" study, which ensures the participation of the public directly in the decision-making mechanism regarding budget expenditures and priorities at the local scale. This indicator shows how much the public participates in local budget decisions and how effective democratic participation is. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Topkapı District, while the highest score was found in Eminönü District.

↑ Participation Rate in Spatial Project Needs Survey

It indicates the rate of participation in the "Field Survey Project Demand Questionnaire" in which local people's projects and demands are received before spatial projects are realized. This indicator

shows how appropriate the spatial projects are to the needs of the public and how much the local community contributes to the planning processes. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Haseki Sultan Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Zeyrek Neighborhood.

↑ Zoning and Urban Planning and Management Satisfaction

This indicator expresses the satisfaction rate of local people with Fatih Municipality's zoning, urban planning and management. This indicator shows how the municipality's urban planning and management activities are perceived and evaluated by the public. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Eminönü District, while the highest score was observed in Akşemsettin Neighborhood.

↑ Rate of Civil Architecture Examples Under Maintenance and Repair

This indicator expresses the ratio of civil architecture projects and maintenance and repair works carried out by Fatih Municipality Cultural Heritage Protection Directorate. This indicator shows how effective the protection and restoration of historical buildings are. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Seyyid Ömer, Molla Güran and Şehremini neighborhoods, while the highest score was found in Cibali Neighborhood.

↑ Registration Rate of Structures Proposed for Registration

It refers to the rate of acceptance of buildings proposed for registration by the state for protection. This indicator shows how effectively the protection processes of historical buildings are functioning. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the highest scores were found in İskenderpaşa and Haseki Sultan neighborhoods.



↑ Rate of Fountain Maintenance and Repair

It indicates the ratio of projects and maintenance and repair carried out by Fatih Municipality Cultural Heritage Protection Directorate in historical fountains. This indicator shows how effective the efforts to protect and restore historical fountains are. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Kocamustafapaşa Neighborhood, while the highest score was found in Cibali Neighborhood.

↑ Rate of Maintenance and Repair of Historical Tombstones

This indicator shows the ratio of projects and maintenance and repair works carried out on historical tombstones by Fatih Municipality Cultural Heritage Protection Directorate. This indicator shows how effective the protection and restoration of historical tombstones are. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the highest score was found in Silivrikapı Neighborhood.

↑ Façade Renovation

It shows the presence of buildings with facade rehabilitation in the neighborhood. This indicator reflects how widespread the facade rehabilitation works are. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the highest scores were found in Aksaray, Balat, Ayvansaray, Yedikule, Dervişali, Zeyrek, Yavuz Sultan Selim, Cibali, Ali Kuşcu neighborhoods.

↑ Capacity for Urban Transformation Work

It refers to the neighborhoods within the scope of "Urban Transformation Strategy Document" of Fatih District. This indicator shows in which regions urban transformation projects are implemented and how widespread these projects are.

↑ Disaster Assembly Area Person Density (ki/m²):

It expresses the ratio of areas to be used as gathering areas in Fatih district in case of possible disasters. This indicator reflects the capacity of people to gather and be safe in case of disasters. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Atikali Neighborhood while the highest score was found in Eminönü District.

↓ Annual Amount of Domestic Waste Per Capita

It expresses the ratio of the total amount of household waste per year to the population. This indicator is used as an indicator of environmental sustainability. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Şehremini Neighborhood, while the highest score was found in Cibali Neighborhood.

↑ Garbage Cleaning Service Satisfaction Rate

It expresses the satisfaction rate of the local people with the garbage and cleaning services of Fatih Municipality. This indicator shows how effective municipal services are and citizen satisfaction. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Molla Gürani Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Seyyid Ömer Neighborhood.

↑ Amount of Green Area Per Capita

It expresses the ratio of total green areas to population in Fatih district. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Yavuz Sultan Selim and Şehremini neighborhoods, while the highest score was found in Eminönü District.

↑ Number of Playgrounds per Child

It expresses the ratio of the total size of playgrounds designed for children to the number of children. This indicator reflects children's access to safe playgrounds. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in İskenderpaşa, Hırka-i Şerif and Ali Kuşcu neighborhoods, while the highest score was observed in Balat neighborhood.

↑ Number of Playgrounds

It refers to the number of playgrounds designed for children. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in İskenderpaşa, Ali Kuşcu and İskenderpaşa neighborhoods, while the highest score was observed in Seyyid Ömer Neighborhood.

↑ Park and Green Area Satisfaction Rate

This indicator expresses the satisfaction rate of local people with Fatih Municipality's park and green area services. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cibali Neighborhood while the highest score was found in Kocamustafapaşa Neighborhood.

↑ Satisfaction Rate with Children's Playground

It expresses the rate of public satisfaction with Fatih Municipality's playgrounds. This indicator reflects the quality of playgrounds and public satisfaction. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cibali Neighborhood while the highest score was found in Topkapı Neighborhood.

↑ Satisfaction Rate of Sports Facilities in Parks

This indicator expresses the satisfaction rate of local people with Fatih Municipality's sports activities in parks. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cibali Neighborhood while the highest score was found in Topkapı Neighborhood.



Kara Surları (Land Walls) National Garden

The Kara Surları National Garden Project was realized within the scope of the “Green Fatih” vision. The “Green Fatih” vision is an urban transformation strategy that focuses on clearing derelict and illegally built-up areas and providing them as urban green spaces. This approach includes the transformation of buildings especially in risky areas to create safer and more inclusive public green spaces.

The National Garden project aims to make Fatih safe, resilient and sustainable, while increasing the quality of public open and green spaces, making them accessible to everyone, and creating a safer living space by identifying and transforming risky structures.

The “Kara Surları National Garden Project” was realized on a 230,000 m² area located in the

UNESCO World Heritage Site of Istanbul’s Kara Surları. This project aims to clean up the area and promote urban transformation. Within the scope of the project, various public spaces such as basketball courts, children’s playgrounds, fitness areas, thematic gardens, smoke-free picnic areas, bicycle and pedestrian paths were created. In the Kara Surları National Garden, it is aimed for all age groups to spend quality time in the city with many outdoor activities and festivals. The project is progressing in 3 phases. Phase 1 has been completed and work on phases 2 and 3 is ongoing.

Such urban transformation projects play an important role in urban sustainability by aiming to increase the livability of cities, expand green areas and make risky areas safe.





Yedikule Fortresses Restoration

Yedikule Fortress is one of the most important monumental monuments showing the multi-layered and multi-cultural structure of Fatih District. Consisting of Byzantine land walls and the Golden Gate, one of the most important gates, and towers and fortifications built during the Ottoman period, the structure is one of the most magnificent monuments of the city's multi-layered, multi-cultural common cultural heritage.

After Yedikule Fortress was allocated to Fatih Municipality in 2019, restoration works were started under the supervision of the Scientific Committee in line with the approved projects. With the Yedikule Fortress Restoration, it is aimed to increase activities to protect Fatih's natural

and cultural heritage and to make the district safe, resilient and sustainable. Yedikule Fortress is Türkiye's first open, live restoration project that can be visited. While the restoration works are ongoing, Yedikule Fortress has been functionalized as a museum hosting international and local cultural and artistic events.

Yedikule Fortress is intended to be a restoration school for students, a historical place for visitors, a place for tourists to understand Istanbul, and a place for our children to experience history.

It was deemed worthy of a special award in the restoration category in the 140th Anniversary Special Awards program organized by the Istanbul Chamber of Commerce.



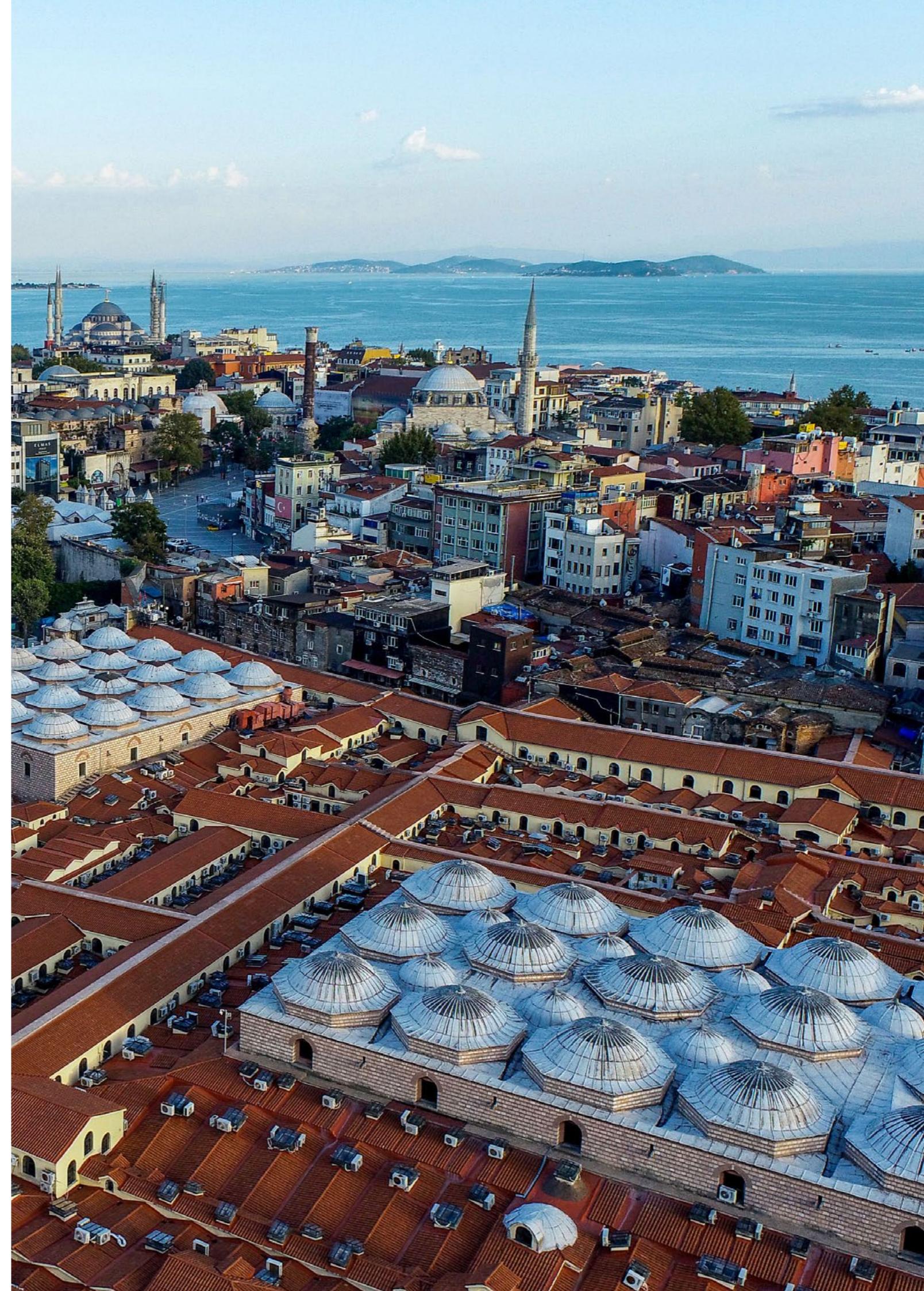


Grand Bazaar Restoration

One of the most important activities to ensure the protection of natural and cultural heritage is the Grand Bazaar Restoration. The historical Grand Bazaar, which serves on a total area of 40 thousand square meters, is the world's largest indoor shopping center with 3 thousand 125 shops, 97 different products, 25 thousand employees, 300-500 thousand daily visitors at normal times, 64 streets, 5 masjids, 2 bedestens, 7 fountains and 22 gates. In the historical Grand Bazaar, which is one of the symbolic buildings of Türkiye and the world and which can be described as the heart of trade in Istanbul for about 600 years, 90% of the most comprehensive restoration work to date has been completed.

Within the scope of the Grand Bazaar restoration work carried out under the control of Fatih Municipality; roof restoration, electrical and other infrastructure repair, strengthening against earthquakes, floor, floor covering and pencil work applications were made. In addition, the work of making the shop facades in the Grand Bazaar in accordance with the project is carried out together with the restoration application in line with the Urban Design Guide prepared by our Municipality.

In addition to all these, the lack of street lighting required for the Grand Bazaar was eliminated; lighting work was carried out for the first time in the history of the Grand Bazaar.





Facade Renovation and Urban Design Projects

The facade renovation works initiated in order to harmonize the facades of buildings in Fatih district with the historical texture and to eliminate aesthetic practices are carried out by evaluating each building according to its own needs. In this context, elements such as advertisements, signs, awnings, awnings and cables that are contrary to aesthetics on building facades are rearranged. The load-bearing carcasses, roofs, facade claddings, doors and windows of the buildings are renovated in accordance with the original. In addition, facades are cleaned of unqualified additions and painted in colors suitable for traditional architecture and texture. In addition, unregistered buildings are restored with plaster and paint applications, while registered old buildings are restored within

the framework of simple maintenance and repair principles.

So far, 713 applications have been completed, and facade renovation and urban design works are ongoing on other buildings in Fatih district. The main goal of these works is to protect the natural and cultural heritage of the Historic Peninsula. They also aim to support the economic and social vitality of Fatih district.

These works play an important role as part of the efforts to preserve the historical and cultural identity of the district. They are also important steps to contribute to tourism by increasing the attractiveness of Fatih and to create a livable environment.





Maintenance, Repair and Restoration of Historical Fountains, Tombs and Treasuries

Within the scope of protecting cultural heritage and ensuring sustainability in Fatih District, project maintenance, repair and restoration works of tombs, cemeteries, grave sites and lost graves are carried out. First of all, survey, restitution and restoration projects of tombs, cemeteries and grave sites are prepared and submitted to the Conservation Board and restoration works of the approved projects have started.

All historical burial sites in Fatih are periodically cleaned twice a year. The main purpose of the

work on historical fountains, tombs and cemeteries is to ensure the sustainability of these tangible artifacts reflecting the culture and history of Fatih by recording them with inventory studies and to ensure their sustainability and to carry them to future generations.

With the Simple Maintenance and Repair Project of Wooden Civil Architecture Examples and Historical Fountains, the project was named as the Fatih Model by the Union of Historical Cities and received the "Continuity" Award.





Cultural Heritage Inventory Project of Fatih

Fatih district hosts one third of Istanbul's cultural assets with approximately 11,000 registered cultural assets. Since Fatih district constitutes an important part of Istanbul's historical and cultural heritage, it is of great importance to record and protect this heritage. Cultural Heritage inventory projects are used to identify the restoration and maintenance needs of historic buildings and sites. This helps to determine the steps needed to restore or preserve the structures to their original state.

Within the scope of the "Cultural Heritage Inventory of Fatih", the current status of civil architecture examples, monumental buildings and old monuments was determined and documented with photographs. The project was integrated with the Fatih Municipality Geographical Information System (GIS) and spatial information was added to the inventory study. This project is a fundamental tool for the documentation and protection of cultural heritage. Protecting the historical and cultural values of Fatih is of great importance in transferring them to future generations.



Traditional Wooden Structure Workshop

In 2020, "Traditional Wooden Build Workshop" was established within the Fatih Municipality Cultural Heritage Protection Directorate in order to maintain the existence of wooden civil architecture examples in Fatih by performing simple maintenance and repair works and to transfer them to future generations.



The workshop started with the wooden civil architecture examples in Zeyrek Mosque and its Surrounding Conservation Area, one of the Historical Sites of Istanbul, which was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1985.

Masonry Building and Antiquities Workshop

In order to prevent the damages to the masonry structures and antiquities that need to be protected, which reflect the lifestyle, architectural and aesthetic understanding of the period in which they were built and contribute to the identity of the city and the environment, and to solve the problems before they grow too much, a "Traditional Wooden Structure Workshop" was established within the Fatih Municipality Cultural

Heritage Protection Directorate in Fatih District in order to protect cultural heritage and ensure sustainability. It is aimed to transfer to future generations both as tangible heritage and as intangible heritage in terms of preserving and transferring the function with functions appropriate to the original structure of the works maintained and repaired within the scope of the Masonry Building and Antiquities Workshop.





Kazlıçeşme-Sirkeci Urban Transportation and Recreation Oriented Transformation Project

"Kazlıçeşme-Sirkeci Urban Transportation and Recreation Oriented Transformation Project" is being carried out in order to increase the use of public transportation and bicycles and increase pedestrianization in Fatih District and Istanbul. The Sirkeci-Kazlıçeşme line, which is a historical railway line with a length of 8.3 kilometers and 8 stations, is a new generation transportation project not only to meet the transportation needs as a rail system project, but also for sociocultural, tourism, economic, ecological, recreational, sports and recreational purposes. In this context, the project includes a bicycle path, pedestrian path, square

and recreation areas, an indoor social cultural area and a New Generation Green Area.

The project aims to design safe, economical and sustainable transportation systems by taking into account the sensitivities of vulnerable groups (disabled, elderly, children, women) and to create a transportation network accessible to everyone and to promote a sustainable and inclusive urbanization.

The ongoing Kazlıçeşme-Sirkeci Project aims to promote urban mobility and encourage people to engage in active mobility, public transport and smart transportation solutions.



Fatih District Urban Transformation Strategy Document

Urban regeneration practices were handled holistically, all dynamics of Fatih District were evaluated, an urban regeneration document was prepared and submitted to the ministry for the production of sustainable urban regeneration policies and strategies that ensure the balance between protection and utilization.

In this document, the social, physical and economic risks that the city would face in the event of a possible disaster were analyzed. In line with

these analyses, areas that need to be addressed have been identified and prioritized. In the Urban Transformation Strategy Document prepared with the aim of ensuring sustainable urban development that is sensitive to disaster risks and preventing loss of life, property and socio-cultural losses due to disasters, it is aimed to make all components of the city and especially vulnerable groups prepared for a possible disaster.

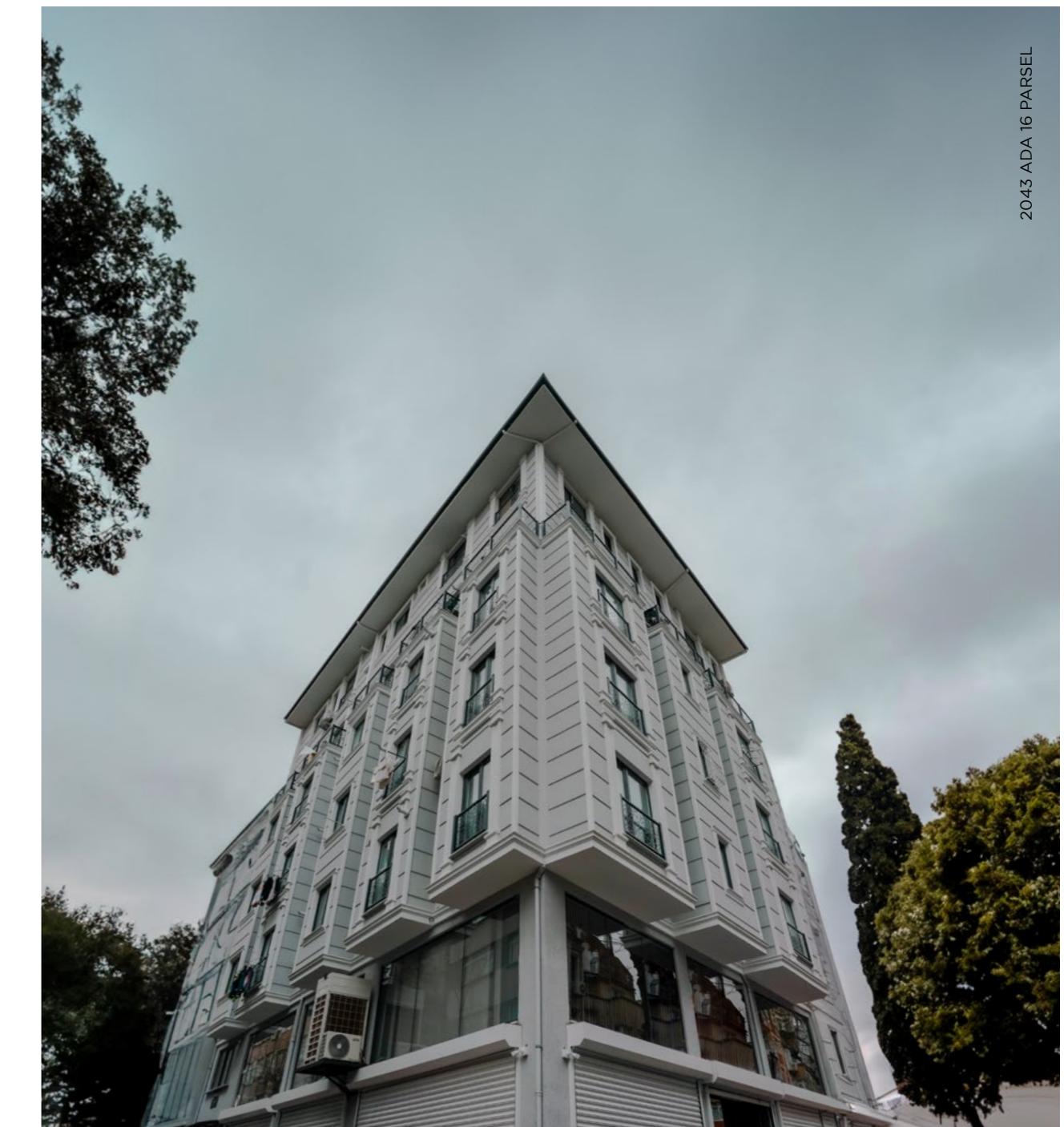


328

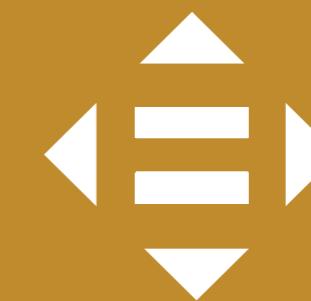
I42 and I43 Plan Note Change Studies

In order to ensure that the buildings in Fatih district are made earthquake-resistant; plan note studies were carried out that pave the way for the buildings with official documents regarding the construction to be given the rights they have in their documents, taking into account the balance of protection and use of the region, and entered

into force with the approval of the Conservation Board, District Council and IMM Council. With this plan note amendment made within the scope of encouraging and supporting urban transformation projects, it is aimed to create safe, durable and sustainable living spaces for everyone.



329



SDG 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



SDG 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

It aims to increase resource efficiency, reduce waste and minimize environmental impacts by promoting fairer and greener production processes. At the same time, it raises sustainability awareness by supporting individuals and communities to develop more conscious consumption habits. The realization of this purpose is aimed at environmental protection, fair business practices and meeting the needs of future generations.

In order to assess the Responsible Consumption and Production goal, 5 local targets were set across the district and 20 local indicators were used to measure these targets. 8 of the local indicators were measured at the district level and 12 at the neighborhood level.

Local Targets

12.2. Ensuring sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources and raising awareness on this issue

12.3. Reducing food loss by raising awareness of consumers, preventing food waste and carrying out activities for the use of waste food

12.4. Ensuring environmentally sensitive management of all wastes throughout their life cycle and reducing the release of these wastes to air, water and soil

12.5 By 2030, reducing waste generation through prevention, reduction, recovery and reuse

12.8. Increasing knowledge and awareness about sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature



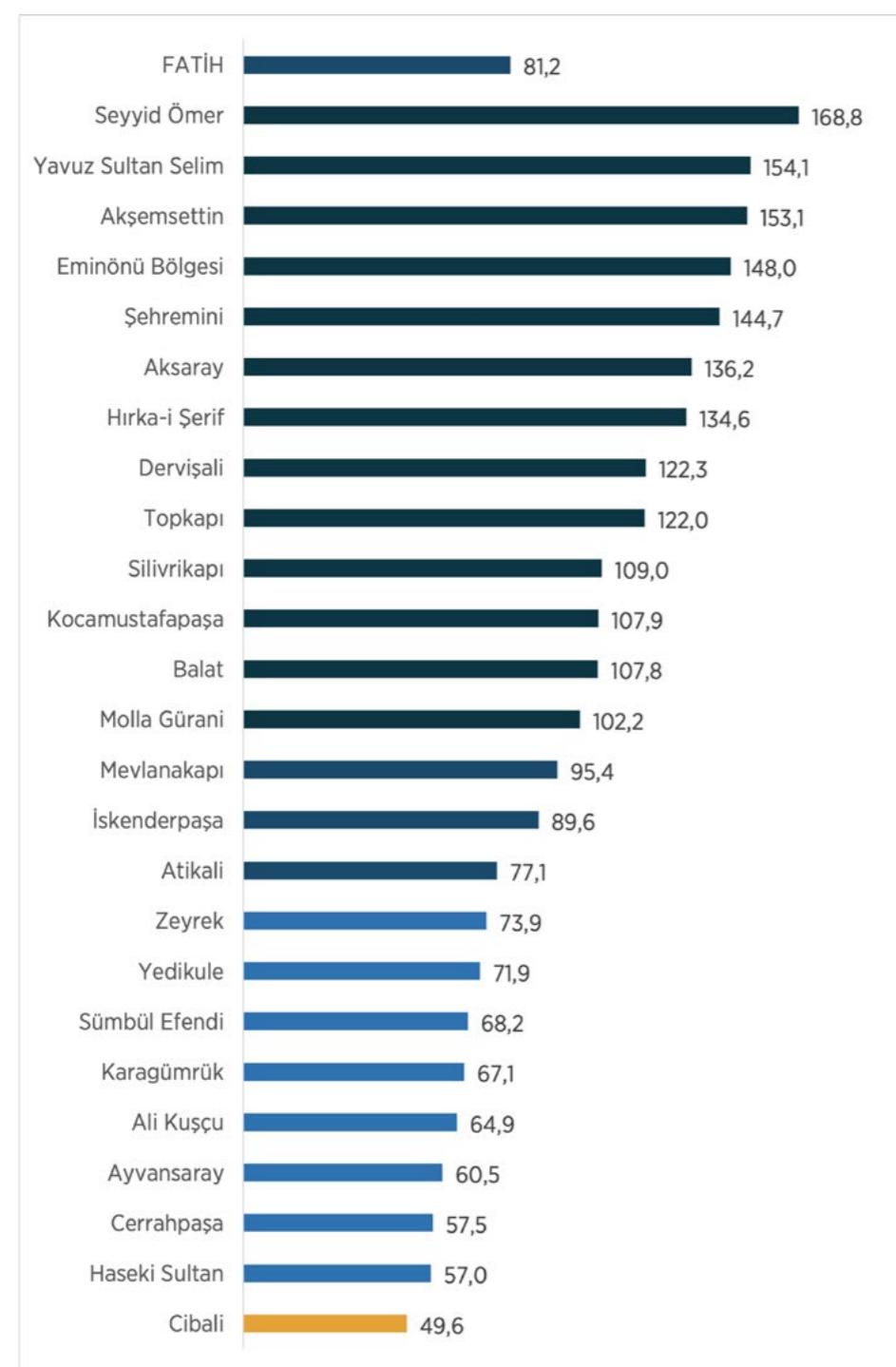
Results Evaluation

Fatih district's Responsible Consumption and Production goal score was calculated as 81,2. With this score, Fatih district is in the "Very Close to Target" category and shows a successful performance.

At the neighborhood and district level, scores for SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production Goal range from 49,6 to 168,8. While 12 neighborhoods in the district and Eminönü District perform well in the "Above Target", 3

neighborhoods perform well in the "Very Close to Target" and 8 neighborhoods perform well in the "Close to Target" categories, 1 neighborhood performs poorly compared to the others by being in the "Far from Target" category.

Seyyid Ömer, Yavuz Sultan Selim, Akşemsettin, Şehremini, Aksaray, Hırka-i Şerif, Dervişali, Topkapı, Silivrikapı, Kocamustafapaşa, Balat, Molla Gürani Neighborhoods and Eminönü District are among the very successful neighborhoods in the "Above Target" category with high scores over 100.



SDG 12 SUSTAINABLE INDEX MAP

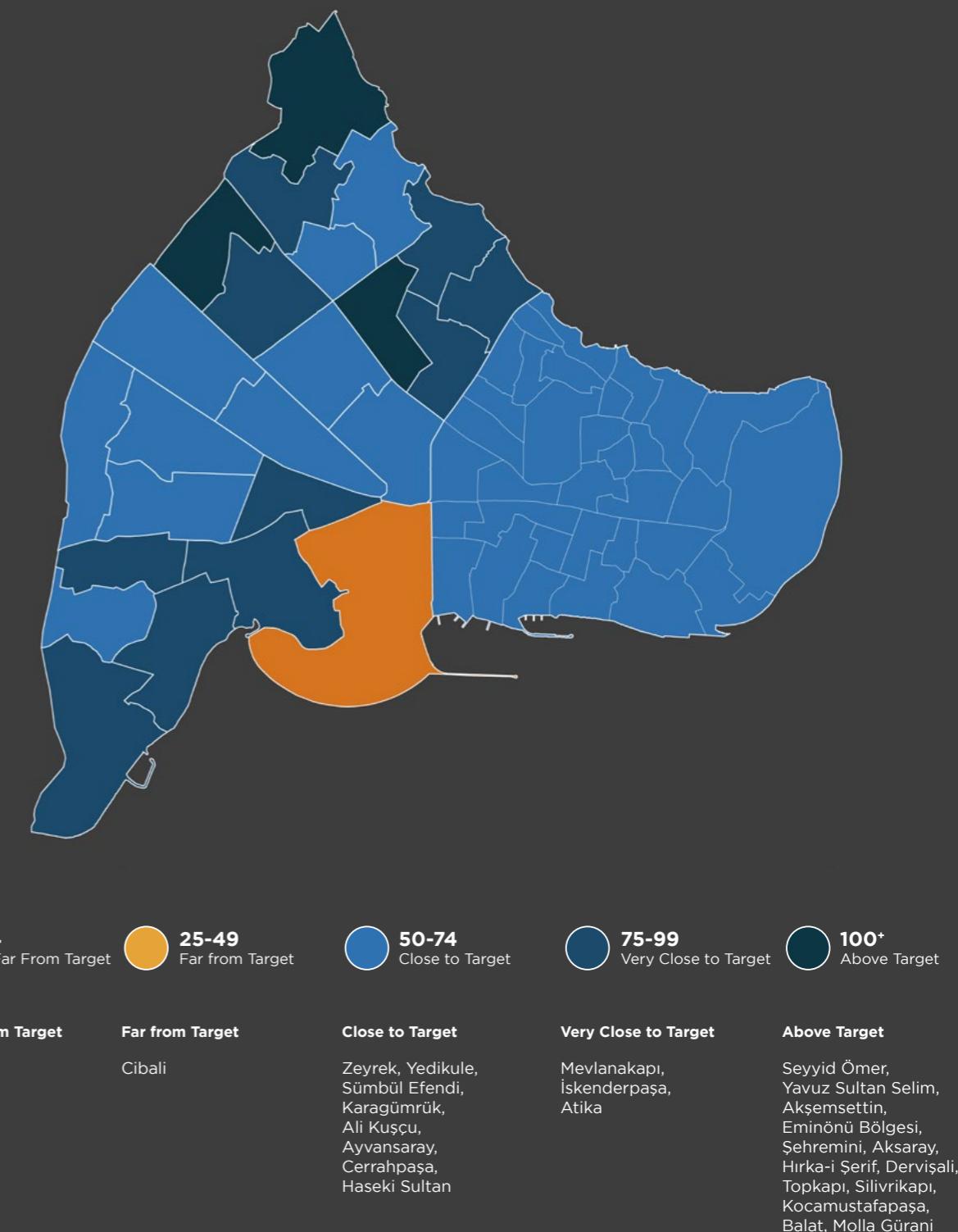




Table of Local Indicators and Index Results

	Number of Citizens Recycling Waste	Number of People Trained on Zero Waste and Energy Saving	Number of Trainings on Zero Waste and Energy Saving	Number of Citizens Recycling Waste Oil	Number of Citizens Recycling Electronic Waste	Number of Citizens Recycling Pharmaceutical Waste
Aksaray	130	316	900	93	50	50
Akşemsettin	390	0	0	171	75	140
Ali Kuşçu	112	0	0	71	50	90
Atikali	86	0	0	86	25	30
Ayvansaray	42	0	0	64	25	20
Balat	45	734	200	79	0	0
Cerrahpaşa	51	0	0	71	0	80
Cibali	0	92	300	0	0	0
Dervişali	74	76	200	200	0	250
Haseki Sultan	141	0	0	14	0	100
Hırka-i Şerif	117	30	100	179	75	180
İskenderpaşa	212	0	0	64	100	60
Karagümrük	155	32	100	79	50	80
Kocamustafapaşa	88	24	100	71	50	190
Mevlanakapı	58	74	200	79	50	30
Molla Gürani	398	0	0	121	25	50
Seyyid Ömer	80	360	1100	121	75	300
Silivrikapı	50	338	900	50	0	210
Sümbül Efendi	28	0	0	93	25	10
Şehremini	232	0	0	79	75	200
Topkapı	134	28	100	186	125	40
Yavuz Sultan Selim	70	464	1300	86	75	30
Yedikule	3	0	0	86	75	40
Zeyrek	79	0	0	64	25	190
Eminönü Bölgesi	299	236	300	268	88	30
FATİH	86	24	100	79	50	60

Number of Citizens Recycling Textile Waste	Number of Citizens Recycling Waste Batteries	Number of Citizens Recycling Waste Glass	Environmental and Cleaning Satisfaction Rate	Satisfaction Rate with Recycling Services	Number of Fatih Sustainability Volunteers	SDG 12 Index
57	40	157	56	198	0	136,2
286	80	157	119	149	200	153,1
157	80	0	60	68	0	64,9
143	40	86	134	89	0	77,1
86	0	357	44	46	0	60,5
100	40	114	123	117	0	107,8
57	60	14	79	102	0	57,5
0	80	71	82	46	0	49,6
86	100	71	98	154	200	122,3
71	80	43	71	59	0	57,0
314	120	171	129	111	0	134,6
100	120	71	95	101	0	89,6
71	40	114	66	34	0	67,1
114	80	86	121	148	100	107,9
257	20	57	173	69	0	95,4
114	160	143	0	148	0	102,2
157	100	71	181	65	0	168,8
129	40	57	24	91	0	109,0
29	100	0	120	141	0	68,2
271	140	329	107	147	0	144,7
71	160	200	171	98	0	122,0
57	60	71	142	124	100	154,1
157	80	0	145	72	0	71,9
57	120	57	67	76	100	73,9
32	360	446	31	0	200	148,0
100	80	71	101	97	36	81,2

* The "0" values in the table represent the lowest value among all neighborhoods. When interpreting the neighborhoods with this value, it can be inferred that they have the lowest value for the relevant indicator compared to other neighborhoods. Neighborhoods with a value of "null" indicate that there is no data for the indicator in question in the relevant neighborhood and it is not included in the calculation.



For 2030, the indicators standardized for the highest or lowest value target are indicated in the list below. Indicators marked with “↑” represent indicators that are intended to be increased by 2030, while those marked with “↓” represent indicators that are intended to be decreased.

↑ Number of Citizens Recycling Waste

It refers to the number of requests made to Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABIM) for the collection of waste to be recycled. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cibali Neighborhood while the highest score was observed in Molla Gürani Neighborhood.

↑ Number of People Trained on Zero Waste and Energy Saving

It reflects the number of people participating in the trainings provided to raise awareness on zero waste and energy saving at Fatih Municipality 1st Class Waste Collection Center. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was recorded in Ayvansaray, Haseki Sultan, Sümbül Efendi, Yedikule, Cerrahpaşa, Atikali, Ali Kuşcu, Zeyrek, İskenderpaşa, Molla Gürani, Şehremini and Akşemsettin neighborhoods, while the highest score was recorded in Balat neighborhood.

↑ Number of Trainings on Zero Waste and Energy Saving

It refers to the number of trainings provided at Fatih Municipality 1st Class Waste Collection Center to raise awareness on zero waste and energy saving. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was recorded in Ayvansaray, Haseki Sultan, Sümbül Efendi, Yedikule, Cerrahpaşa, Atikali, Ali Kuşcu, Zeyrek,

İskenderpaşa, Molla Gürani, Şehremini and Akşemsettin neighborhoods, while the highest score was recorded in Yavuz Sultan Selim neighborhood.

↑ Number of Citizens Recycling Waste Oil

It refers to the number of requests made to Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABIM) for waste oil collection. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cibali Neighborhood while the highest score was found in Eminönü District.

↑ Number of Citizens Recycling Electronic Waste

It refers to the number of requests made to Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABIM) for the collection of electronic waste. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cibali, Haseki Sultan, Silivrikapı, Cerrahpaşa, Balat and Dervişali neighborhoods, while the highest score was observed in Topkapı neighborhood.

↑ Number of Citizens Recycling Pharmaceutical Waste

It refers to the number of requests made to Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABIM) for the collection of pharmaceutical waste. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cibali and Balat neighborhoods, while the highest score was observed in Seyyid Ömer neighborhood.

↑ Number of Citizens Recycling Textile Waste

It refers to the number of requests made to Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABIM) for textile waste collection. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cibali Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Hırka-i Şerif Neighborhood.

↑ Number of Citizens Recycling Waste Batteries

It refers to the number of requests made to Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABIM) for waste battery collection. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Ayvansaray Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Eminönü District.

↑ Number of Citizens Recycling Waste Glass

It refers to the number of requests made to Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABIM) for waste glass collection. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Yedikule, Ali Kuşcu, Sümbül Efendi neighborhoods, while the highest score was found in Eminönü District.

↑ Environmental and Cleaning Satisfaction Rate

This indicator expresses the satisfaction rate of local people with Fatih Municipality's environmental and cleaning services. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Molla Gürani Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Seyyid Ömer Neighborhood.

↑ Satisfaction Rate with Recycling Services

This indicator expresses the satisfaction rate of local people with the recycling services provided by Fatih Municipality. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Eminönü District while the highest score was found in Aksaray Neighborhood.

↑ Number of Fatih Sustainability Volunteers

It refers to the number of Sustainability Volunteers who participated in trainings and activities provided on a voluntary basis within the scope of the Fatih Volunteer Local Review Report to raise awareness for the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 agenda. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the highest score was found in Eminönü District and Dervişali and Akşemsettin neighborhoods.



1st Class Waste Collection Center

The 1st Class Waste Collection Center, which was implemented by Fatih Municipality based on the vision of "Zero Waste Preparation for the Future", aims to increase environmental and waste management awareness and provides the recycling of 14 different classes of waste. The "Zero Waste Education Center and Recycling Workshop", which aims to raise children's awareness on zero waste, offers educational experiences to participants with activities such as toy design from wastes such as paper, metal, plastic and glass. These activities emphasize the importance of using resources more effectively, preventing waste and reducing the amount of waste.



In addition, areas such as the compost room and simulation center in the center explain waste management issues to participants in an interactive way. Participants learn about sustainable waste management by applying their knowledge and are rewarded with a recycling competition at the end of the program.

This project, which won an award in the Waste Management category of the "2022 Sustainable Business Awards", makes a significant contribution to the sustainability of Fatih in the field of environment and waste management.





Smart Transformation Card Project with Mobile Vehicles

The “Smart Recycling Card Project with Mobile Vehicles” implemented by Fatih Municipality takes a big step forward in the field of environment and waste management by emphasizing the importance of collecting waste separately at source and adopting a sustainable lifestyle.

This project aims to minimize environmental impacts by collecting waste that can be prevented from going to landfill and can be recycled. The collected waste is integrated into the system and included in recycling processes, thus protecting the environment and ensuring sustainable use of natural resources. It also includes the economic dimension of recycling by offering individuals who bring waste the opportunity to earn money.



Thanks to the Smart Recycling Card and the digital platform, waste points can be queried instantly, encouraging more effective community participation in waste management. This innovative approach allows individuals to be more involved in waste collection and recycling processes, while the digital card can be valid at many shopping points.

The project has also been recognized and appreciated with prestigious awards. The awards given by the Union of Municipalities of Türkiye, the Marmara Municipalities Union and the Lighting Appliances Manufacturers Association clearly demonstrate the project's success in the field of environment and waste management.





Fatih Sustainability Volunteers

Achieving sustainable development at the local level is closely related to the fact that the society should be sensitive and aware of this issue. For this reason, the activities carried out with the volunteers of the children and youth of the district, especially with the aim of raising awareness at the local level, have made significant contributions to the dissemination of the concept of sustainability.

A series of activities carried out with a volunteer team of children and young people in the district contribute to the adoption and implementation of the concept of sustainability by all segments of society.

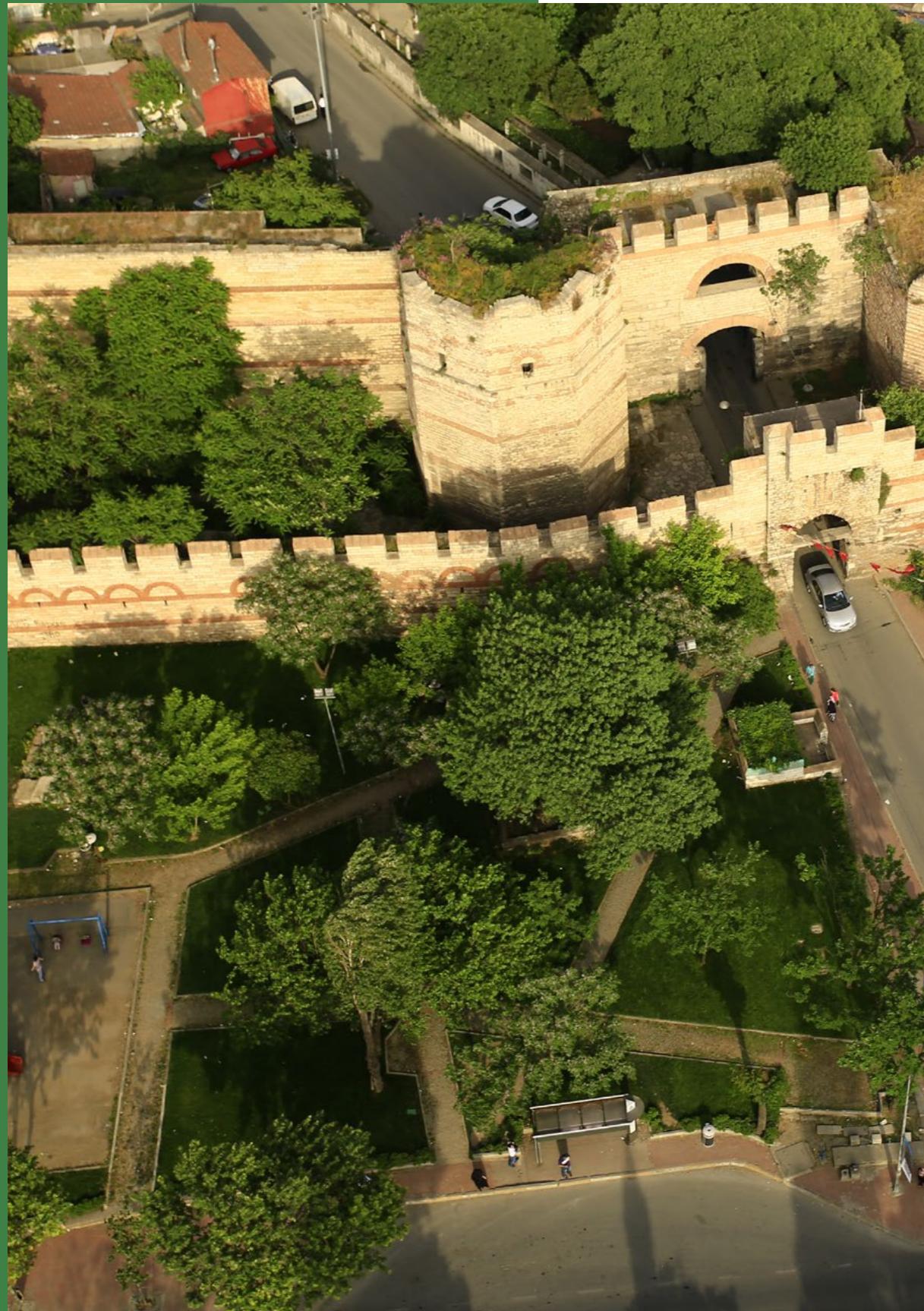
With a particular focus on environmental development, the activities raise environmental awareness among children and young people and help them understand important issues such as nature conservation and waste management.



These activities allow young generations and children to learn about the concept of sustainable environment and integrate this principle into their daily lives. This encourages future generations to grow up more aware and make sustainable waste management a part of their lives.

These trainings and activities play a critical role for a sustainable environment and economy in the future. The greater the awareness of young people and children in this area, the greater the chances of society achieving its sustainability goals. Fatih Sustainability Volunteers is an important volunteering project that reveals the vision of Fatih Municipality in terms of enabling a generation that contributes to a sustainable future.





SDG 13 CLIMATE ACTION

FATİH



3.500 TON

CARBON EMISSIONS REDUCED BY DEMOLITIONS



%100

COMPLETION RATE OF LOCAL CLIMATE ACTION PLAN



%34

PROPORTION OF AREAS WITH HIGH AND VERY HIGH GROUND SURFACE TEMPERATURE



%16

PROPORTION OF BUILDINGS LOCATED IN LIQUEFACTION RISK AREA



%14

PROPORTION OF BUILDINGS LOCATED IN LANDSLIDE RISK AREA



%2

PROPORTION OF BUILDINGS LOCATED IN FLOOD RISK AREA



%1

PROPORTION OF BUILDINGS IN TSUNAMI RISK AREA

SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

It aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote clean energy sources, draw attention to climate justice and limit the global temperature increase to 1.5°C. In order to achieve this goal, international cooperation and raising public awareness are emphasized. This goal, which aims to create a decisive response to the climate crisis, aims to contribute to humanity's goal of protecting the future of our planet. It represents an important step towards building a sustainable world by taking united and effective action against the threats posed by climate change.

In order to assess the Climate Action goal, 2 local targets were set across the district and 8 local indicators were used to measure these targets. 2 of the local indicators were measured at district level and 6 at neighborhood level.

Local Targets

13.1. Increasing resilience to climate and disaster-related hazards and building the district's capacity to adapt to climate change

13.2. Strengthening Fatih's capacity to benefit from climate funds





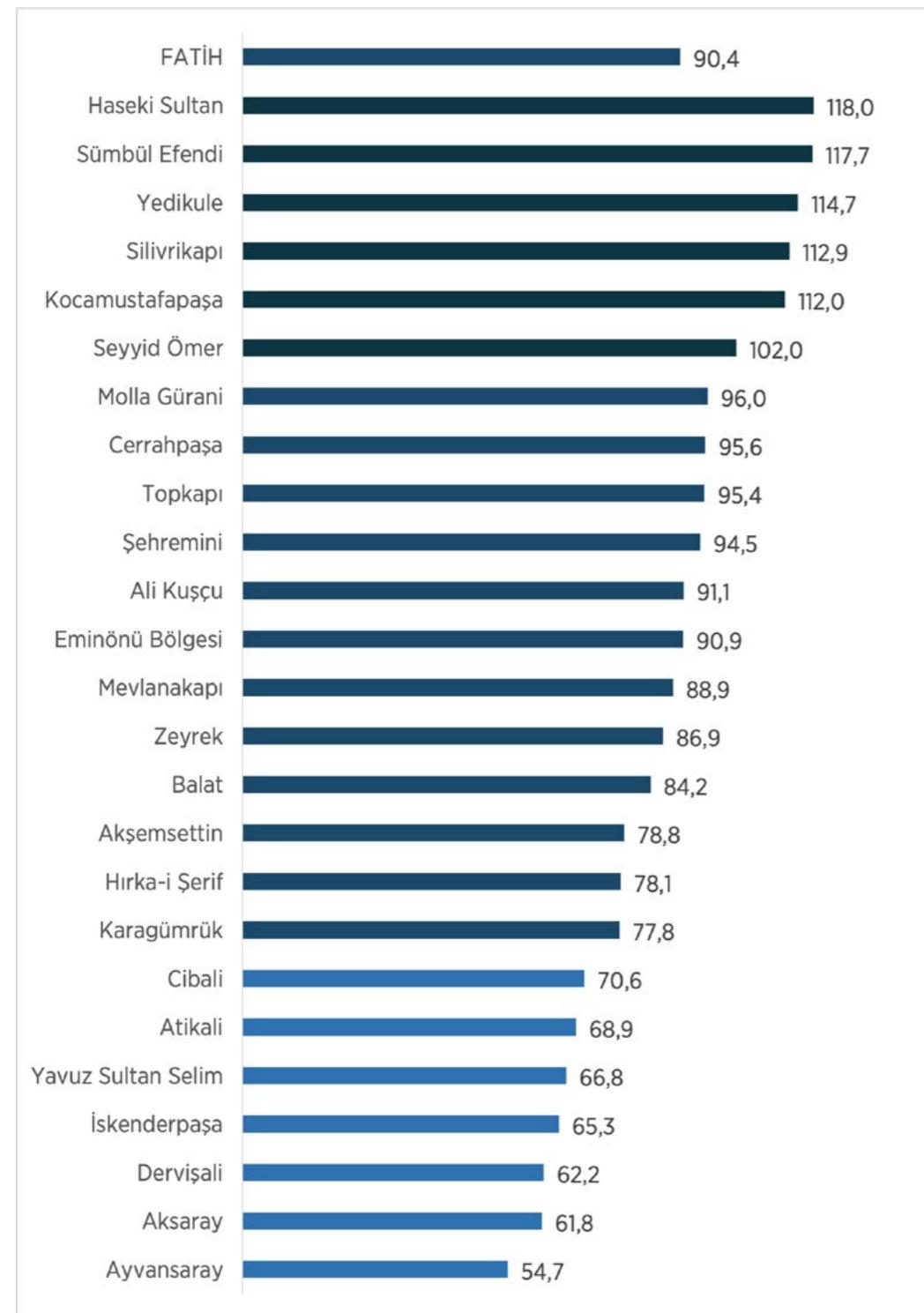
Results Evaluation

Fatih district's Climate Action goal score was calculated as 90.4. With this score, Fatih district is in the "Very Close to Target" category and shows a successful performance.

At the neighborhood and district level, scores for SDG 13: Climate Action goal range between 54.7 and 118.0. 6 neighborhoods in the district perform well in the "Above Target" category, 11

neighborhoods together with Eminönü District perform well in the "Very Close to Target" category and 7 neighborhoods perform well in the "Close to Target" category.

Haseki Sultan, Sümbül Efendi, Yedikule, Silivrikapı, Kocamustafapaşa and Seyyid Ömer neighborhoods are among the very successful neighborhoods in the "Above Target" category with high scores over 100 respectively.



SDG 13 SUSTAINABLE INDEX MAP

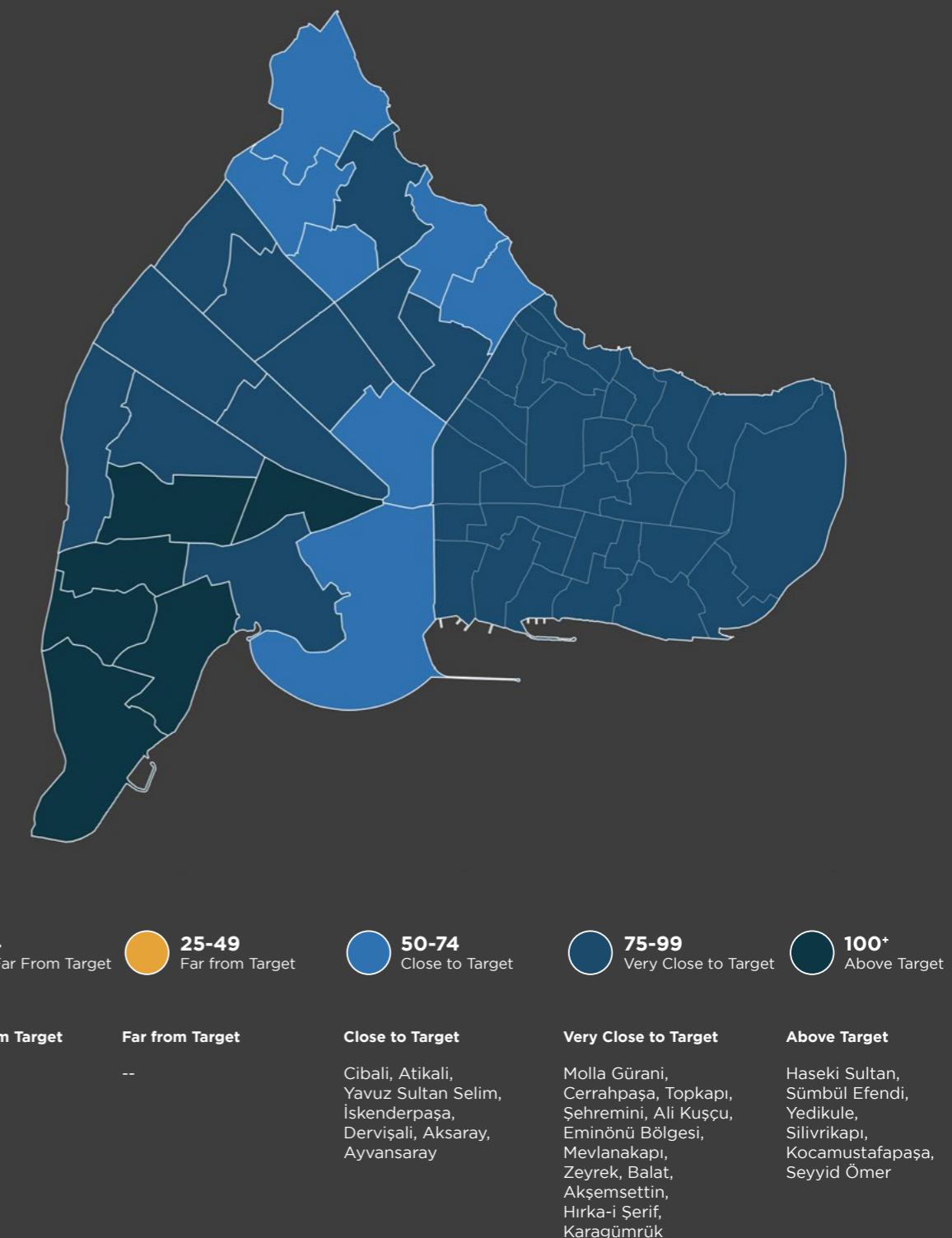




Table of Local Indicators and Index Results

	Rate of Area with High and Very High Surface Temperature (Hectare)	Rate of Households Using Coal or Wood as Home Heating Source	Rate of Buildings Located in Landslide Risk Area	Rate of Buildings Located in Liquefaction Risk Area	Rate of Buildings Located in Flood Risk Area	Rate of Buildings in Tsunami Risk Area	SDG 13 Index
Aksaray	98	83	115	0	0	0	61,8
Akşemsettin	53	109	2	108	84	116	78,8
Ali Kuşçu	71	96	51	125	107	116	91,1
Atikali	0	99	90	125	107	116	68,9
Ayvansaray	64	0	101	18	107	98	54,7
Balat	74	98	115	54	107	80	84,2
Cerrahpaşa	101	92	115	109	105	32	95,6
Cibali	50	43	115	84	107	115	70,6
Dervişali	12	80	25	107	107	116	62,2
Haseki Sultan	133	96	115	125	107	116	118,0
Hırka-i Şerif	41	106	0	117	106	116	78,1
İskenderpaşa	60	105	41	21	34	116	65,3
Karagümrük	45	90	47	125	91	116	77,8
Kocamustafapaşa	132	109	115	95	107	63	112,0
Mevlanakapı	56	90	115	125	107	116	88,9
Molla Gürani	116	109	43	125	2	116	96,0
Seyyid Ömer	91	92	115	125	107	116	102,0
Silivrikapı	120	95	115	125	107	116	112,9
Sümbül Efendi	128	104	115	124	107	116	117,7
Şehremini	60	109	115	125	107	116	94,5
Topkapı	75	97	100	125	104	116	95,4
Yavuz Sultan Selim	51	67	99	33	107	97	66,8
Yedikule	133	92	115	124	107	93	114,7
Zeyrek	45	104	101	125	107	116	86,9
Eminönü Bölgesi	101	76	115	62	107	87	90,9
FATİH	88	90	95	84	98	97	90,4

* The "0" values in the table represent the lowest value among all neighborhoods. When interpreting the neighborhoods with this value, it can be inferred that they have the lowest value for the relevant indicator compared to other neighborhoods. Neighborhoods with a value of "null" indicate that there is no data for the indicator in question in the relevant neighborhood and it is not included in the calculation.

For 2030, the indicators standardized for the highest or lowest value target are indicated in the list below. Indicators marked with "↑" represent indicators that are intended to be increased by 2030, while those marked with "↓" represent indicators that are intended to be decreased.

↓ Rate of Area with High and Very High Surface Temperature (Hectare)

It refers to the ratio of the size of the area with "high" and "very high" ground surface temperature to the total district size within the scope of Fatih Municipality Vegetation Plan. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Atikali Neighborhood, while the highest score was found in Yedikule and Haseki Sultan neighborhoods.

↓ Rate of Households Using Coal or Wood as Home Heating Source

This indicator refers to the ratio of households that declared that they use "coal" and "wood" as a source of home heating in the Public Opinion Surveys to total households. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Ayvansaray Neighborhood, while the highest score was found in Kocamustafapaşa, Molla Gürani, Selim, Balat, Cibali, Kocamustafapaşa, Dervişali, Ali Kuşçu, Atikali, Zeyrek, Mevlanakapı, Seyyid Ömer, Silivrikapı, Haseki Sultan and Şehremini neighborhoods.

↓ Rate of Buildings Located in Landslide Risk Area

It expresses the ratio of the number of buildings in landslide risk areas to the total number of buildings. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Hırka-i Şerif Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Eminönü District and Kocamustafapaşa, Cibali, Aksaray, Mevlanakapı, Yedikule, Cerrahpaşa, Seyyid Ömer, Silivrikapı, Haseki Sultan, Balat, Sümbül Efendi and Şehremini neighborhoods..

↓ Rate of Buildings Located in Liquefaction Risk Area

It expresses the ratio of the number of buildings in liquefaction risk areas to the total number of buildings. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Aksaray Neighborhood, while the highest score was found in Molla Gürani, Karagümrük, Ali Kuşçu, Atikali, Topkapı, Zeyrek, Mevlanakapı, Seyyid Ömer, Silivrikapı, Haseki Sultan and Şehremini neighborhoods.

↓ Rate of Buildings Located in Flood Risk Area

It expresses the ratio of the number of buildings in flood risk areas to the total number of buildings. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Aksaray Neighborhood, while the highest score was found in Yedikule, Ayvansaray, Yavuz Sultan Selim, Balat, Cibali, Kocamustafapaşa, Dervişali, Ali Kuşçu, Atikali, Zeyrek, Mevlanakapı, Seyyid Ömer, Silivrikapı, Haseki Sultan and Şehremini neighborhoods.

↓ Rate of Buildings in Tsunami Risk Area

It expresses the ratio of the number of buildings in tsunami risk areas to the total number of buildings. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Aksaray Neighborhood, while the highest score was found in Molla Gürani, İskenderpaşa, Akşemsettin, Karagümrük, Topkapı, Hırka-i Şerif, Sümbül Efendi, Dervişali, Ali Kuşçu, Atikali, Zeyrek, Mevlanakapı, Seyyid Ömer, Silivrikapı, Haseki Sultan and Şehremini neighborhoods.

Fatih Municipality Local Climate Action Plan

A Local Climate Action Plan has been prepared by Fatih Municipality to assess the activities carried out across the district and to measure how the services provided contribute to climate action. This plan provides a strategic framework to guide the municipality's environmental sustainability efforts. The goals and actions set out in the plan, on topics such as combating climate change, energy efficiency, waste management, protection of green spaces, aim to move the district towards a climate-friendly future. In this framework, the effectiveness and progress of the municipality's work is regularly

assessed, and is considered an important step towards measuring the district's contribution to sustainability efforts. One of the most important outputs of the Local Climate Action Plan is the greenhouse gas inventory measurements carried out under the plan. These measurements help Fatih Municipality to evaluate its environmental performance. It is better understood which activities affect greenhouse gas emissions and how, and policies and projects are revised based on the data. In addition, the impacts of projects and policies on GHG emissions can be monitored.



Decentralization Model

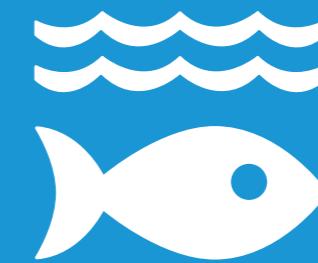
The Decentralization Model implemented by Fatih Municipality is an important strategy that aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from urban life by taking into account the historical texture and dense population structure of the district. This model is based on the transformation of unqualified residential areas into green areas.

With this model, firstly, unqualified residential areas where fossil fuels such as coal and wood are used as heating sources are identified. These areas were transformed into green areas and a positive transformation was achieved in the district. By transforming unqualified residential

areas where fossil fuels are used intensively into green areas, these areas have been transformed into areas that produce less greenhouse gases and the greenhouse gas emissions of the district have been positively affected.

The demolitions carried out as a result of this strategy resulted in a reduction of approximately 3,500 tons of carbon emissions. Greenhouse gas emissions have been positively impacted by the reduction in fossil fuel use and increase in green areas due to the transformation of unqualified residential areas into green areas. This reduction represents an important step towards the district's climate action targets and is a positive step towards a sustainable environment.





SDG 14 LIFE BELOW WATER

FATİH



SDG 14: LIFE BELOW WATER

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

It aims to conserve and sustainably manage marine and inland water ecosystems and protect water resources for future generations. This goal emphasizes the importance of sustainable use and conservation of water resources, with an emphasis on the biodiversity and ecosystem functionality of seas, lakes, rivers and other water bodies. At the same time, balancing the sustainability of economic development with the management of water resources also falls under the Life Below Water goal. This approach aims to effectively

manage and protect water resources to meet the needs of future generations.

In the process of evaluating the Life Below Water goal at the district scale, the localization approach was achieved through the use of qualitative data due to the limited quantitative data

Local Targets

14.1. Preventing and significantly reducing all forms of marine pollution from terrestrial activities





The geographical structure of Fatih district, surrounded by the Golden Horn from the north, the Bosphorus from the east and the Marmara Sea from the south, clearly reveals its proximity to water resources and its interaction with marine ecosystems. The fact that the district is a peninsula not only shows how vital water resources are for the district, but also makes the Life Below Water goal even more of a priority for sustainable development in the district.

Fatih Municipality hosts various organizations in line with the aim of protecting the natural environmental structure of the district and leaving a clean and healthy environment for future generations. In particular, the "Underwater

Cleaning Event," organized on special occasions such as World Environment Day on June 5 and Türkiye Environment Week, provides an effective platform to instill environmental protection awareness in children.

This valuable event helps children understand at an early age how vital it is to protect natural water resources and helps them learn how they can make a positive impact on their environment by cleaning underwater. In this way, it contributes to raising them as conscious and responsible individuals who are sensitive to environmental issues of the future. Such activities of Fatih Municipality make a great contribution to raising environmental awareness and creating a sustainable environmental culture.





SDG 15 LIFE ON LAND



NUMBER OF TREES PLANTED



1.250

NUMBER OF TREES PRUNED



1.76 M²

AMOUNT OF GREEN SPACE PER CAPITA



%100

VEGETATION PLAN COMPLETION RATE



1.236.733

NUMBER OF FLOWERS PLANTED



SDG 15: LIFE ON LAND



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

It aims to combat desertification, halt land degradation and prevent biodiversity loss through sustainable forest management and afforestation efforts. Protecting the diversity of wildlife and ecosystem balance by preventing soil erosion is also a key focus of this goal. This comprehensive approach strengthens terrestrial ecosystems, aiming to support the sustainability of people and wildlife while increasing soil fertility. The sustainable use of forests and the effective implementation of soil management are critical to the environmental balance and future of our planet.

To assess the Life on Land goal, 4 local targets were set across the district and 13 local indicators

were used to measure these targets. 6 of the local indicators were measured at district level and 7 at neighborhood level.

Local Targets

15.1. Ensuring the protection, restoration and sustainability of natural resources and ecosystems

15.2. Rebuilding natural habitats and ecosystems by increasing green areas and reforestation

15.5. Protecting natural heritage and biodiversity in the Historic Peninsula

15.b. Strengthening resources for sustainable use and conservation of terrestrial ecosystems



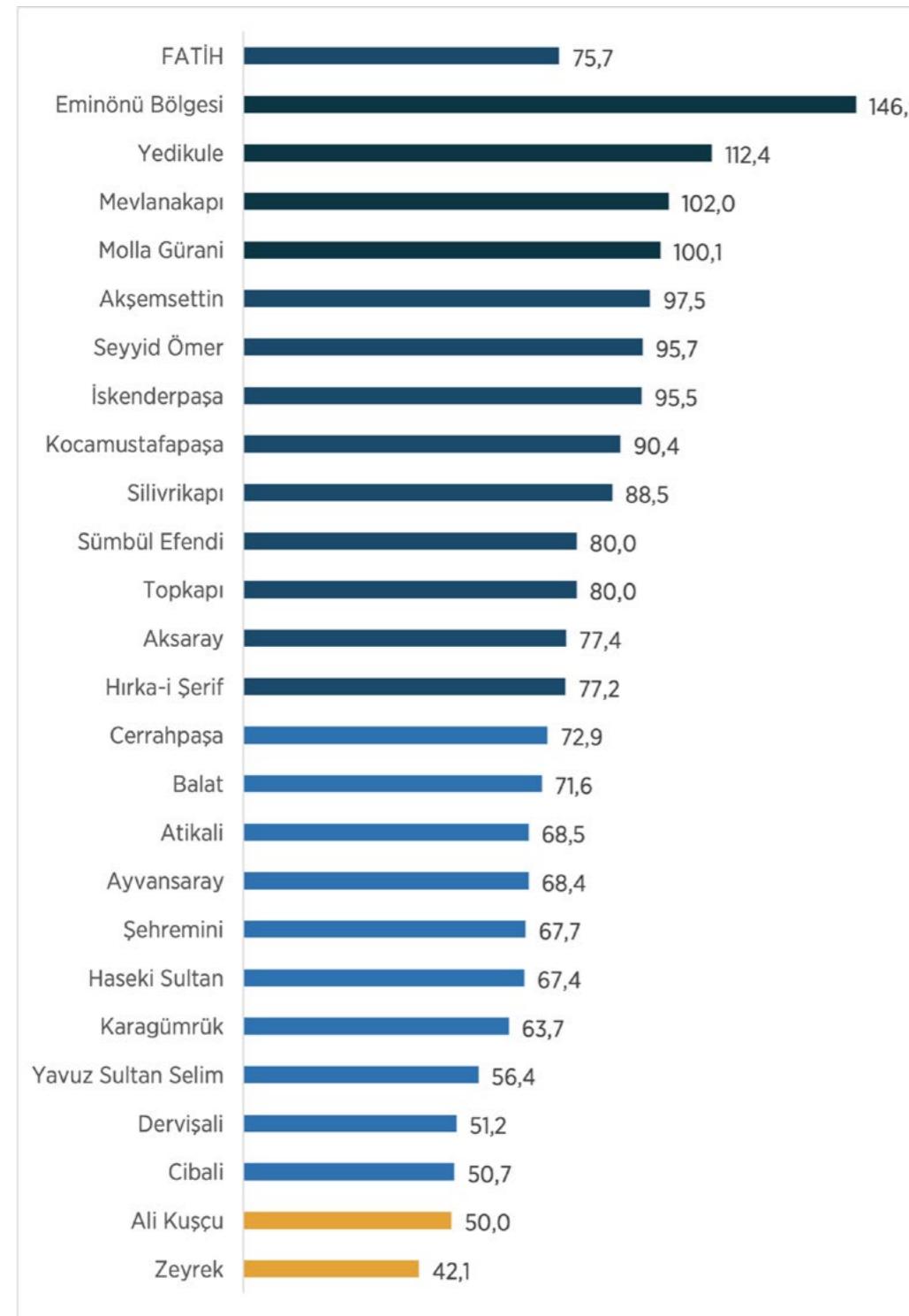
Results Evaluation

Fatih district's Life on Land goal score was calculated as 75.7. With this score, Fatih district is in the "Very Close to Target" category and shows a successful performance.

At the neighborhood and district level, scores for SDG 15: Life on Land vary between 42.1 and 146.9. While 3 neighborhoods in the district and Eminönü District perform well in the "Above Target", 9 neighborhoods perform well in the "Very Close

to Target" and 10 neighborhoods perform well in the "Close to Target" categories, 2 neighborhoods perform poorly compared to the others by being in the "Far from Target" category.

Eminönü District, Yedikule, MevlanaKapı and Molla Gürani neighborhoods are among the very successful neighborhoods in the "Above Target" category with high scores above 100 respectively.



SDG 15 SUSTAINABLE INDEX MAP

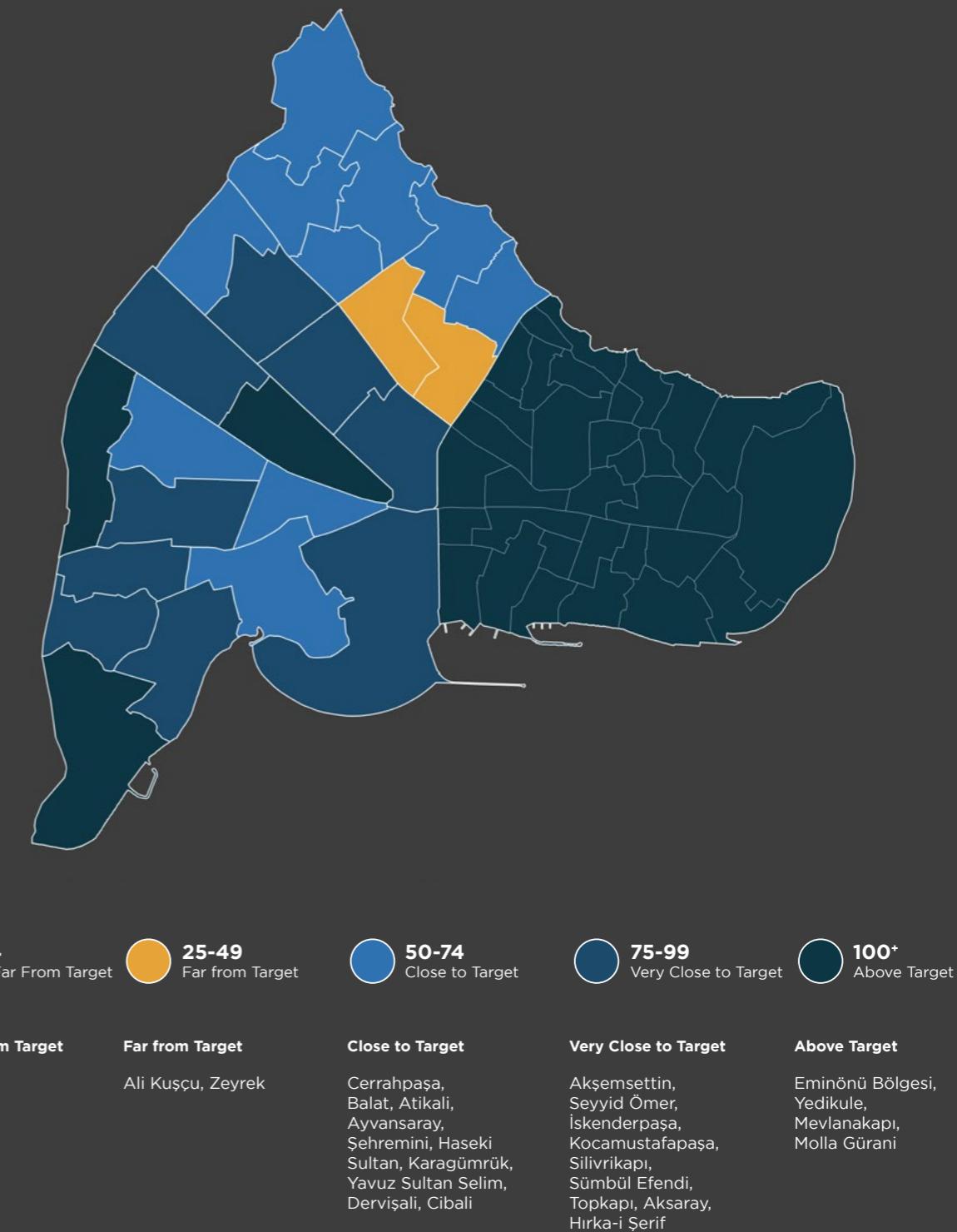




Table of Local Indicators and Index Results

	Number of Citizens Requesting Tree Planting	Number of Citizens Requesting Flower Planting	Number of Citizens Requesting Tree Pruning	Amount of Green Space Per Capita	Flora Rate	Rate of Streets without Plants	Satisfaction Rate with Parks and Green Spaces	SDG 15 Index
Aksaray	11	25	18	70	97	143	76	77,4
Akşemsettin	188	62	186	10	26	256	102	97,5
Ali Kuşçu	154	12	59	6	41	51	59	50,0
Atikali	110	136	49	171	0	3	58	68,5
Ayvansaray	6	25	125	21	161	7	76	68,4
Balat	11	284	76	3	111	61	84	71,6
Cerrahpaşa	39	148	36	58	72	139	63	72,9
Cibali	0	74	41	77	95	96	0	50,7
Dervişali	61	136	95	9	62	0	72	51,2
Haseki Sultan	28	0	55	92	83	130	37	67,4
Hırka-i Şerif	160	111	127	38	40	85	89	77,2
İskenderpaşa	44	185	88	167	56	72	89	95,5
Karagümrük	44	74	0	28	101	100	63	63,7
Kocamustafapaşa	66	86	134	77	59	113	109	90,4
Mevlanakapı	6	247	72	135	94	136	85	102,0
Molla Gürani	116	148	102	2	104	211	105	100,1
Seyyid Ömer	226	222	261	10	68	95	93	95,7
Silivrikapı	110	37	132	17	121	173	73	88,5
Sümbül Efendi	11	62	42	5	89	177	109	80,0
Şehremini	160	49	178	0	52	38	92	67,7
Topkapı	66	136	55	33	97	53	111	80,0
Yavuz Sultan Selim	127	123	70	0	64	72	53	56,4
Yedikule	66	62	106	134	154	166	69	112,4
Zeyrek	138	99	74	5	50	36	27	42,1
Eminönü Bölgesi	122	262	146	294	null	82	64	146,9
FATİH	66	99	76	59	82	87	77	75,7

* The "0" values in the table represent the lowest value among all neighborhoods. When interpreting the neighborhoods with this value, it can be inferred that they have the lowest value for the relevant indicator compared to other neighborhoods. Neighborhoods with a value of "null" indicate that there is no data for the indicator in question in the relevant neighborhood and it is not included in the calculation.

For 2030, the indicators standardized for the highest or lowest value target are indicated in the list below. Indicators marked with "↑" represent indicators that are intended to be increased by 2030, while those marked with "↓" represent indicators that are intended to be decreased.

↑ Number of Citizens Requesting Tree Planting

It refers to the number of requests made to Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABIM) for tree planting. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cibali Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Seyyid Ömer Neighborhood.

↑ Number of Citizens Requesting Flower Planting

It refers to the number of requests made to Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABIM) for planting flowers. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Haseki Sultan Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Balat Neighborhood.

↑ Number of Citizens Requesting Tree Pruning

It refers to the number of requests made to Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABIM) for tree pruning. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Karagümrük Neighborhood while the highest score was observed in Seyyid Ömer Neighborhood.

↑ Amount of Green Space Per Capita

It expresses the ratio of total green area size to population in Fatih district. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Yavuz Sultan Selim and Şehremini neighborhoods, while the highest score was found in Eminönü District.

↑ Flora Rate

It expresses the ratio of the total green area size in Fatih district to the district size. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Atikali Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Ayvansaray Neighborhood.

↓ Rate of Streets without Plants

It expresses the ratio of the number of streets that do not have any plants such as trees, shrubs, window plants, etc. to the total number of streets in the district. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Dervişali Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Akşemsettin Neighborhood.

↑ Satisfaction Rate with Parks and Green Spaces

This indicator expresses the satisfaction rate of local residents with the park and green area services provided by Fatih Municipality. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cibali Neighborhood while the highest score was found in Topkapı Neighborhood.



Vegetation Plan

Fatih Municipality has developed a district-wide vegetation plan in line with environmental sustainability and climate action goals. This plan is the result of many analysis and synthesis studies in order to protect the historical, natural and cultural values of the district and to ensure future livability. In this study, the life on land in Fatih district was examined in detail; urban area, population and climate analysis, urban heat island effect, unvegetated streets, street material information, noise level-vegetation relationship, existing plant species, vegetation density and amount of green space were examined.

With the vegetation plan prepared in line with environmental sustainability and climate action goals, a climate and nature friendly, sustainable, fair and participatory approach that respects life on land has been adopted. The primary objective of the plan is to protect life on land and ensure sustainability by increasing the green areas of the district. This comprehensive plan reflects an important commitment and step towards the district's environmental sustainability and climate action goals. It also stands out as an important step towards protecting and developing the future of Fatih district.





Green Area Vision

The green space vision developed for the future of Fatih aims to expropriate idle and unqualified areas within the district boundaries and transform them into open and green spaces. This visionary approach of Fatih Municipality aims to improve the quality of life of both people and other living creatures by protecting life on land and promoting sustainable use.

Within this framework, the amount of green space in Fatih increased by 41% from 875,000 m² in 2019 to 1,235,000 m² in 2022. While this strategy of

Fatih Municipality represents one of the important steps in the realization of the goal of protecting life on land, it also reflects the aim of leaving a greener, healthier and livable environment for future generations.

In this context, Fatih Municipality's sustainability-oriented green space vision is a valuable step towards improving environmental and public health and leaving a healthier environmental legacy for future generations.





Urban Gardens

In order to develop urban agriculture and ensure the sustainability of agriculture, Fatih Municipality realizes "Ayvansaray Garden" and "Yedikule Garden" projects and carries out urban agriculture activities on a total area of 15,276 m².

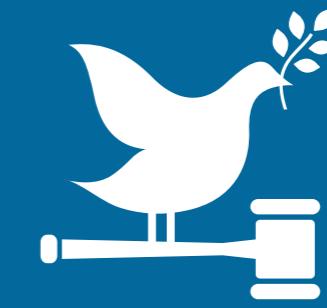
Urban agriculture activities, which take place within the scope of a wide range of workshops such as food production, agricultural techniques, sustainable agriculture and organic agriculture trainings, vegetable picking, beekeeping, mushroom cultivation, plant care, compost making, not only increase the level of knowledge of local people about agriculture, but also raise awareness about the need to protect the environment and natural resources.



In particular, children are encouraged to take part in these gardens and have direct contact with the soil and participate in agricultural activities, helping future generations to understand the vital importance of agriculture and the protection of natural life.

The Ayvansaray Bahçe and Yedikule Bahçe projects provide the opportunity for urban agriculture in the city center, allowing local people to experience natural life up close. In this way, it contributes to the important goals of protecting the life on land in the district, increasing production capacities by cultivating the soil, and raising future generations as individuals with the awareness of protecting and preserving life on land.





SDG 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



132.733

NUMBER OF PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURITY INSPECTIONS



2.915

NUMBER OF NOISE POLLUTION INSPECTIONS



68 POINTS 395

SECURITY CAMERAS



%57

SATISFACTION RATE WITH INSPECTION AND POLICE SERVICES



%66

OF CITIZENS FEEL SAFE



48

NUMBER OF LIVE-ELECTRONIC AUCTIONS



88

NUMBER OF WOMEN INTERVIEWED AS PART OF THE WOMEN'S DAY SPECIAL SURVEY



47

NUMBER OF FACILITIES IMPROVED AND OPTIMIZED THROUGH SERVICE SATISFACTION SURVEYS



85.666

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE DOORS WERE KNOCKED ON AS PART OF HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS



2.281

NUMBER OF SHOPKEEPERS WHOSE DOORS WERE KNOCKED WITHIN THE SCOPE OF SHOPKEEPER SATISFACTION SURVEYS



7.915

NUMBER OF PEOPLE INTERVIEWED WITHIN THE SCOPE OF SERVICE SATISFACTION SURVEYS



9.451

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING PROJECT REQUESTS THROUGH THE GOVERNANCE SYSTEM



115.736

NUMBER OF PEOPLE SUBMITTING COMPLAINTS/REQUESTS TO THE MUNICIPALITY



484

NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE INTERVIEWED AS PART OF YOUTH SURVEYS



9.808

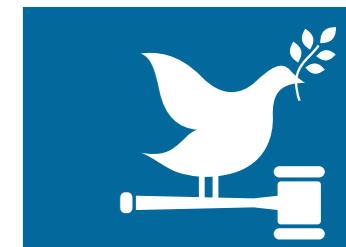
PARTICIPANT BUDGET NUMBER OF PEOPLE PARTICIPATING IN THE SMS SURVEY



46

NUMBER OF DASHBOARDS PRODUCED WITH DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND INNOVATION SYSTEMS

SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

It goal to build just, inclusive and transparent societies around the world. It promotes the creation of effective and accountable governments, aiming to reduce violence and crime, strengthen laws and institutions, and protect equality and human rights. In this way, it plays an important role in ensuring sustainable development and social welfare. Just and strong institutions are one of the cornerstones of a sustainable future and a guarantee of peace and stability.

In order to assess the Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions goal, 3 local targets have been set

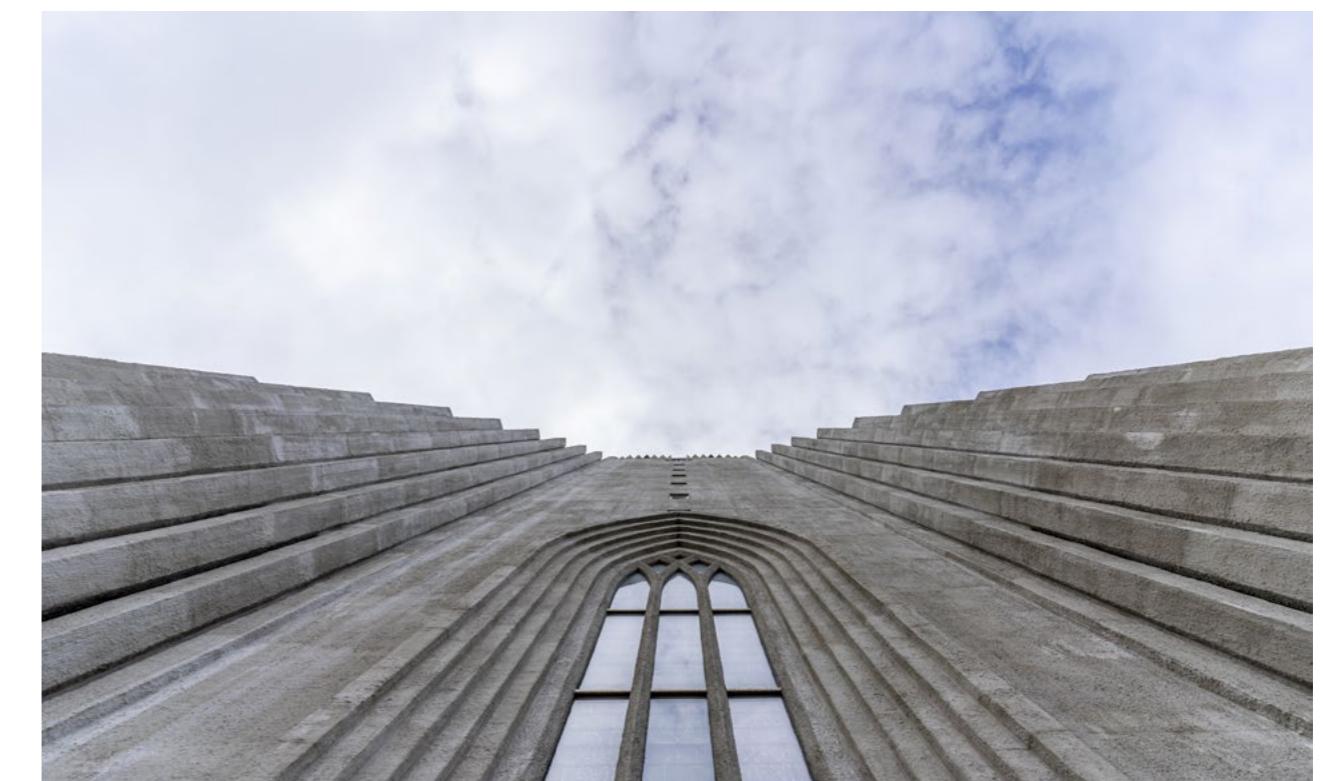
across the district and 17 local indicators have been used to measure these targets. Of the local indicators, 2 were measured at the district level and 15 were measured at the neighborhood level.

Local Targets

16.1. Ensuring that community life is maintained in security and peace everywhere and for everyone

16.6. Determining a transparent, effective, fair and innovative management approach in public services

16.7. Implementing governance models by increasing participation in management and including everyone's ideas, opinions and demands in decision-making processes



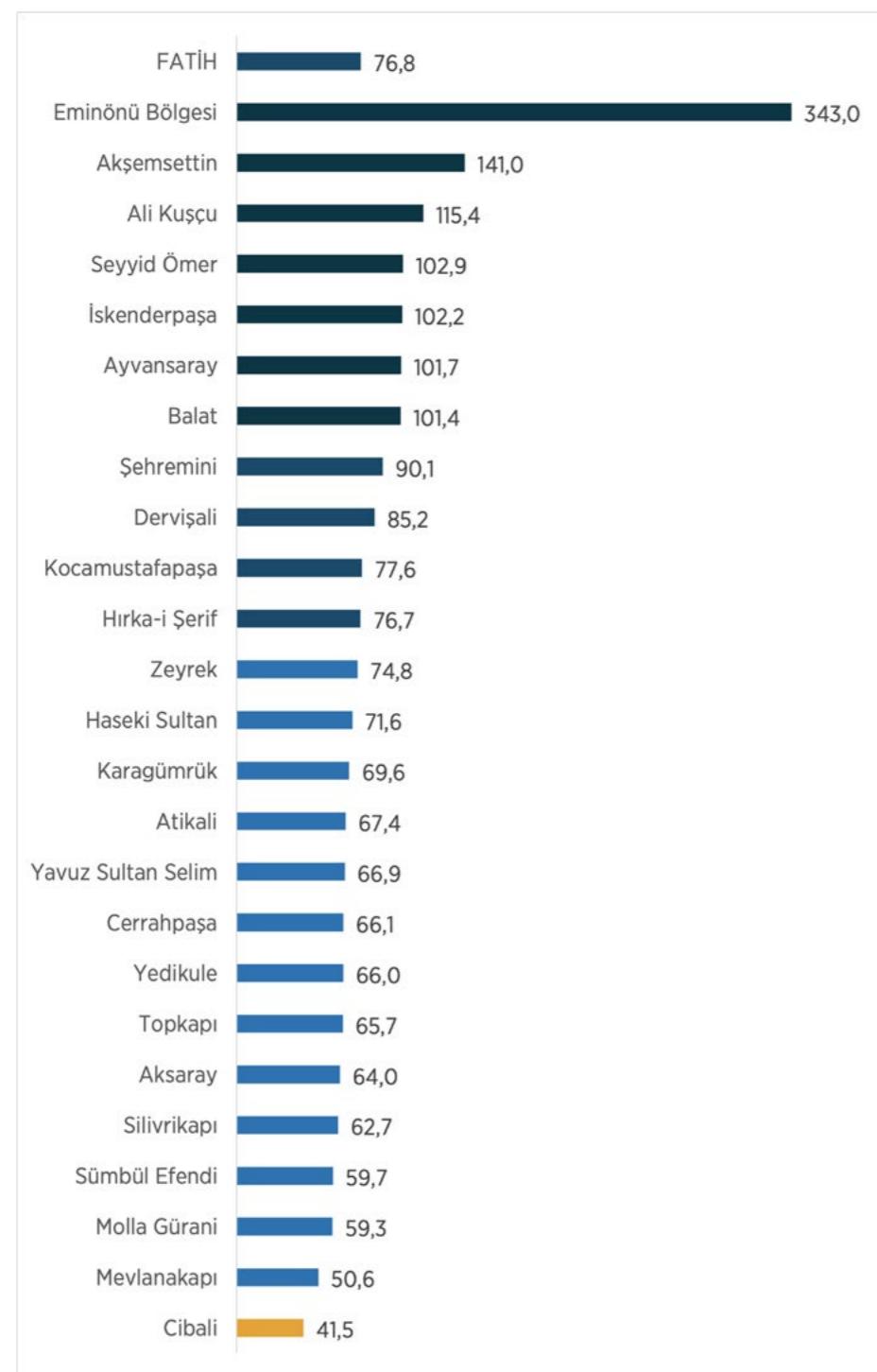
Results Evaluation

Fatih district's Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions goal score was calculated as 76,8. With this score, Fatih district is in the "Very Close to Target" category, demonstrating a successful performance.

At the neighborhood and district level, scores for SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions range from 41,5 to 343. While 6 neighborhoods in the district and Eminönü District perform well in

the "Above Target", 4 neighborhoods perform well in the "Very Close to Target" and 13 neighborhoods perform well in the "Close to Target" categories, 1 neighborhood performs poorly compared to the others by being in the "Far from Target" category.

Eminönü District, Akşemsettin, Ali Kuşcu, Seyyid Ömer, İskenderpaşa, Ayvansaray and Balat are among the very successful neighborhoods in the "Above Target" category with high scores over 100.



SDG 16 SUSTAINABLE INDEX MAP

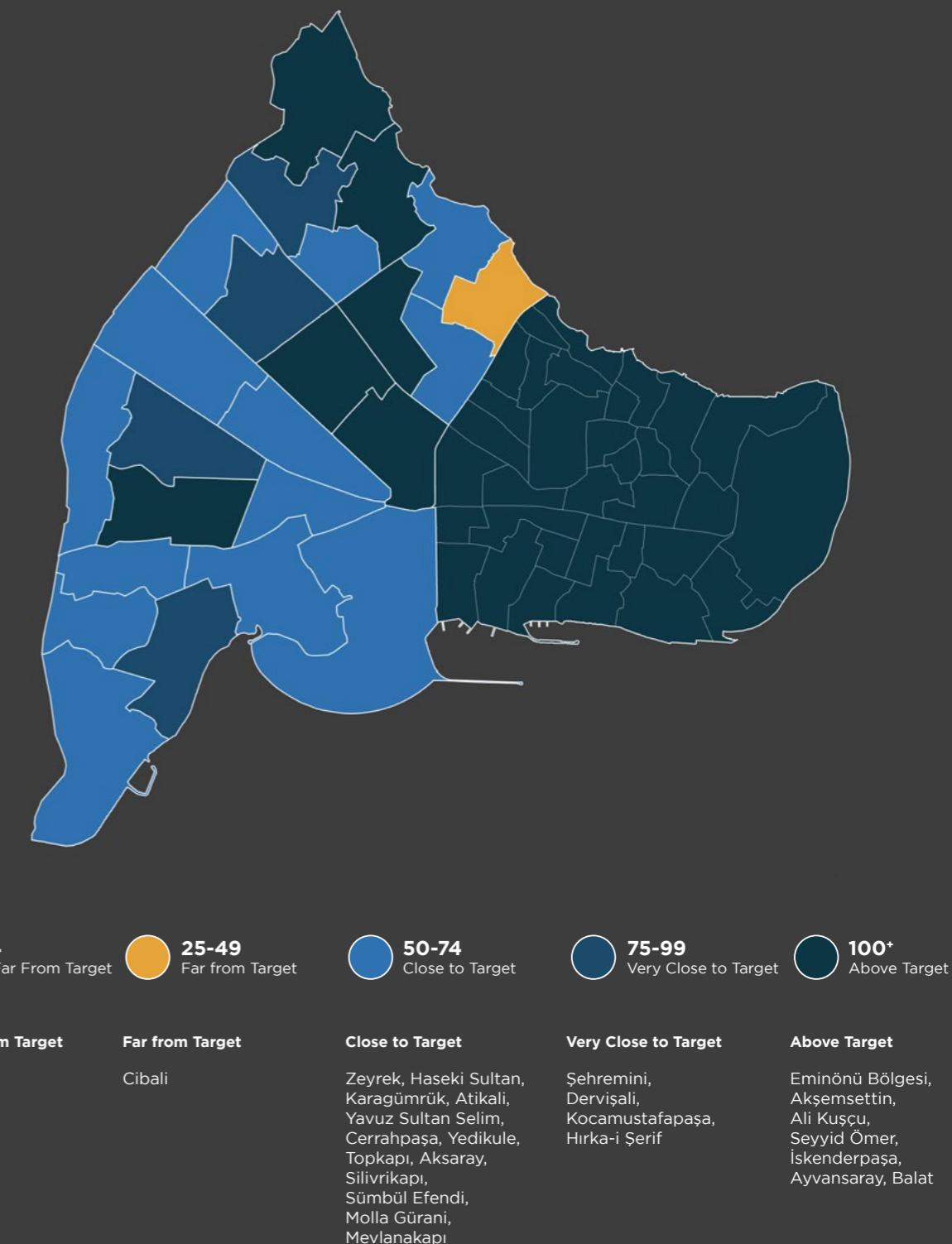




Table of Local Indicators and Index Results

	Number of Inspections for Persons and Groups Posing a Threat to Street Safety	Number of Public Order and Security Controls	Number of Noise Pollution Controls	Satisfaction Rate for Control and Police Services	Rate of Citizens Feeling Safe	Number of Parks with Security Cameras	Rate of Households Visited within the Scope of Household Visit Surveys	Number of Tradesmen Visited within the Scope of Tradesmen Satisfaction Surveys
Aksaray	197	218	282	45	0	27	0	0
Akşemsettin	477	566	171	94	75	60	87	87
Ali Kuşcu	301	473	6	55	89	27	83	133
Atikali	121	104	67	78	100	0	82	93
Ayvansaray	115	53	22	81	57	227	113	21
Balat	169	199	0	85	70	213	88	98
Cerrahpaşa	108	43	26	58	66	173	67	74
Cibali	54	0	9	69	29	0	87	45
Dervişali	57	59	103	76	63	167	80	77
Haseki Sultan	132	119	113	63	60	93	108	53
Hırka-i Şerif	140	142	41	81	80	33	79	73
İskenderpaşa	378	527	118	60	21	0	74	113
Karagümrük	62	80	128	44	56	120	109	108
Kocamustafapaşa	90	201	52	91	69	20	77	142
Mevlanakapı	12	29	94	55	48	187	96	30
Molla Gürani	0	26	124	68	19	40	114	72
Seyyid Ömer	34	99	24	57	62	333	77	54
Silivrikapı	56	80	34	57	66	133	79	103
Sümbül Efendi	34	31	50	92	80	87	76	20
Şehremini	130	402	101	80	51	53	79	148
Topkapı	61	42	62	78	68	167	109	67
Yavuz Sultan Selim	61	75	94	85	59	60	76	104
Yedikule	1	33	27	71	29	293	85	98
Zeyrek	79	138	77	70	62	0	108	88
Eminönü Bölgesi	1652	1301	1258	0	34	120	null	null
FATİH	90	99	67	67	57	87	79	82

Rate of Population Interviewed within the Scope of Service Satisfaction Surveys	Number of Facilities Improved and Optimized within the Scope of Service Satisfaction Surveys	Number of Young People Interviewed in Youth Surveys	Number of Women Interviewed for Women's Day Special Survey	Rate of Households Receiving Project Requests through Governance System	Rate of Population Submitting Complaints and Requests to the Municipality	Rate of Households Participating in Participatory Budget SMS Survey	SDG 16 Index
1	0	200	0	0	106	87	64,0
12	100	0	380	67	54	59	141,0
32	100	40	80	106	74	100	115,4
36	0	0	0	112	23	84	67,4
34	800	0	80	95	46	32	101,7
39	300	0	60	69	73	85	101,4
20	200	20	80	56	51	32	66,1
11	0	0	0	104	46	47	41,5
43	600	0	0	97	12	70	85,2
30	0	200	0	61	50	40	71,6
19	200	0	120	71	16	57	76,7
0	0	0	80	58	65	11	102,2
30	200	0	40	108	38	65	69,6
33	100	0	60	64	38	17	77,6
34	100	0	0	77	16	24	50,6
11	100	20	180	66	80	30	59,3
41	800	220	180	63	16	28	102,9
28	100	0	180	72	22	26	62,7
24	100	200	60	74	0	15	59,7
28	0	0	60	56	46	16	90,1
9	100	0	0	148	45	29	65,7
24	100	220	0	102	17	38	66,9
42	200	80	20	81	38	50	66,0
30	200	0	20	122	36	76	74,8
86	300	525	20	null	72	0	343,0
67	100	69	68	76	82	99	76,8

* The "0" values in the table represent the lowest value among all neighborhoods. When interpreting the neighborhoods with this value, it can be inferred that they have the lowest value for the relevant indicator compared to other neighborhoods. Neighborhoods with a value of "null" indicate that there is no data for the indicator in question in the relevant neighborhood and it is not included in the calculation.



For 2030, the indicators standardized for the highest or lowest value target are indicated in the list below. Indicators marked with “↑” represent indicators that are intended to be increased by 2030, while those marked with “↓” represent indicators that are intended to be decreased.

↑ Number of Inspections for Persons and Groups Posing a Threat to Street Safety

It refers to the total number of inspections carried out by the Municipality Police Department within the scope of anti-begging activities. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Molla Gürani Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Eminönü District.

↑ Number of Public Order and Security Controls

It refers to the total number of inspections carried out by the Zabıta Directorate within the scope of activities to ensure public order and security in the district. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cibali Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Eminönü District.

↑ Number of Noise Pollution Controls

It indicates the total number of inspections carried out by the Zabıta Directorate within the scope of activities to combat noise pollution in the district. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Balat Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Eminönü District.

↑ Satisfaction Rate for Control and Police Services

This indicator expresses the satisfaction rate of local residents with the inspection and police services provided by Fatih Municipality. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Eminönü District, while the highest score was observed in Akşemsettin District.

↑ Rate of Citizens Feeling Safe

It refers to the rate of individuals who answered “yes” to the question “Do you feel safe in your neighborhood?” in the Public Opinion Surveys. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Aksaray Neighborhood, while the highest score was found in Atikali Neighborhood.

↑ Number of Parks with Security Cameras

It refers to the number of parks in the district where CCTV cameras are installed to ensure public order and security in the parks. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in İskenderpaşa, Cibali, Zeyrek and Atikali neighborhoods, while the highest score was observed in Seyyid Ömer neighborhood.

↑ Rate of Households Visited within the Scope of Household Visit Surveys

It refers to the proportion of households visited by the Social Research Team within the scope of household surveys. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Aksaray Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Molla Gürani Neighborhood. Eminönü District was excluded due to its low population and low sample size.

↑ Number of Tradesmen Visited within the Scope of Tradesmen Satisfaction Surveys

It refers to the number of shopkeepers visited by the Social Research Team within the scope of Economic Life Surveys. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Aksaray Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Şehremini Neighborhood.

↑ Rate of Population Interviewed within the Scope of Service Satisfaction Surveys

It refers to the proportion of the population interviewed by the Social Research Team within the scope of Service Satisfaction Surveys. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in İskenderpaşa Neighborhood, while the highest score was found in Eminönü District.

↑ Number of Facilities Improved and Optimized within the Scope of Service Satisfaction Surveys

It indicates the number of facilities where improvements and optimizations were made by the Social Research Team within the scope of Service Satisfaction Surveys. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest scores were observed in İskenderpaşa, Aksaray, Cibali, Şehremini, Haseki Sultan and Atikali neighborhoods, while the highest scores were observed in Seyyid Ömer and Ayvansaray neighborhoods.

↑ Number of Young People Interviewed in Youth Surveys

It refers to the number of people interviewed by the Social Research Team within the scope of Youth Research. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in İskenderpaşa, Cibali, Şehremini, Atikali, Topkapı, Akşemsettin, Silivrikapı, Kocamustafapaşa, Mevlana Kapı, Hırka-i Şerif, Zeyrek, Karagümruk, Balat, Dervişali and Ayvansaray neighborhoods, while the highest score was found in Eminönü District.

↑ Number of Women Interviewed for Women's Day Special Surveys

It refers to the number of women who participated in the Women's Day Special Survey conducted by the Social Research Team. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest

score was observed in Cibali, Atikali, Topkapı, Mevlana Kapı, Dervişali, Aksaray, Haseki Sultan and Yavuz Sultan Selim neighborhoods, while the highest score was observed in Akşemsettin neighborhood.

↑ Rate of Households Receiving Project Requests through Governance System

It refers to the proportion of households whose project requests were received by the Social Research Team within the scope of household surveys. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Aksaray Neighborhood, while the highest score was found in Topkapı Neighborhood. Eminönü District was excluded due to its low population and low sample size.

↑ Rate of Population Submitting Complaints and Requests to the Municipality

It refers to the ratio of total population applying to Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABİM). Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Sümbül Efendi Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Aksaray Neighborhood.

↑ Rate of Households Participating in Participatory Budget SMS Surveys

It refers to the ratio of households that participated in the SMS survey conducted within the scope of Fatih Municipality Participatory Budget Model and reported their demands. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Eminönü District, while the highest score was observed in Ali Kuşcu Neighborhood.



Strategic Decision Systems

Fatih Municipality Strategic Decision Systems is a decision support system project developed for data-driven decision making, strategizing and providing the best service. This system provides managers with a computer-based, flexible, adaptable and interactive decision-making platform. The project adopts an innovative "governance" and "participation" approach by using citizens as the main data source and adopting a citizen-oriented approach.

Fatih Municipality Social Research Team, consisting of sociologists, psychologists and social workers, conducts thematic research by conducting face-to-face interviews with citizens in the field. The tablets used during these interviews are integrated into a system designed to instantly transmit the data obtained to the screens of managers in a digital environment.

Thanks to this innovative approach, the data collection process was accelerated and citizens' requests or complaints were instantly transmitted to the relevant directorates. At the same time, the data collected can be quickly analyzed and short, medium and long term services can be provided to citizens. This process has strengthened communication and governance between the municipality and citizens.

In 2023, the Strategic Decision Systems Project, which was awarded the Inspiring Public Project Award by the Turkish Quality Association, serves the sustainable development of the district by contributing to the integration of everyone's ideas, opinions and demands into decision-making processes through the innovative implementation of governance models in Fatih and increasing participation in management.





Service Impact Assessment and Satisfaction Surveys

Fatih Municipality regularly conducts satisfaction measurements through the Social Research Team in order to maximize the experience of each individual benefiting from the services provided and to continuously improve service quality. Thanks to these comprehensive measurements, the impact of each service is dynamically analyzed through Strategic Decision Systems, the performance of the facilities is evaluated based on objective criteria, performance evaluation reports are prepared, and improvement and optimization activities are initiated in cooperation with the relevant directorates.

This unique approach allows citizens to evaluate the impact and quality of services based on their own experiences. This process ensures that each service item is handled separately on the basis of citizen satisfaction and thus services are continuously improved. This approach is a clear indication that Fatih has taken an important and carrier step in terms of governance towards sustainable development.





Thematic Researches

Fatih Municipality Social Research Team conducts various thematic surveys in the district at regular intervals. The main purpose of these surveys is to understand the demands and expectations of all segments of the district, to identify and meet their needs, and to produce effective solutions to problems. The basic principle of this approach is that nothing that cannot be measured can be fixed. Therefore, these surveys serve as an important governance tool between the municipality and the community.

As part of this approach, Household Surveys are conducted through direct communication with every citizen living in the district. These surveys, which are conducted to collect in-depth information about the living conditions, demands, problems and expectations of every individual in the district, provide Fatih Municipality with the means to better serve the various segments of the local community and respond sensitively to their needs.

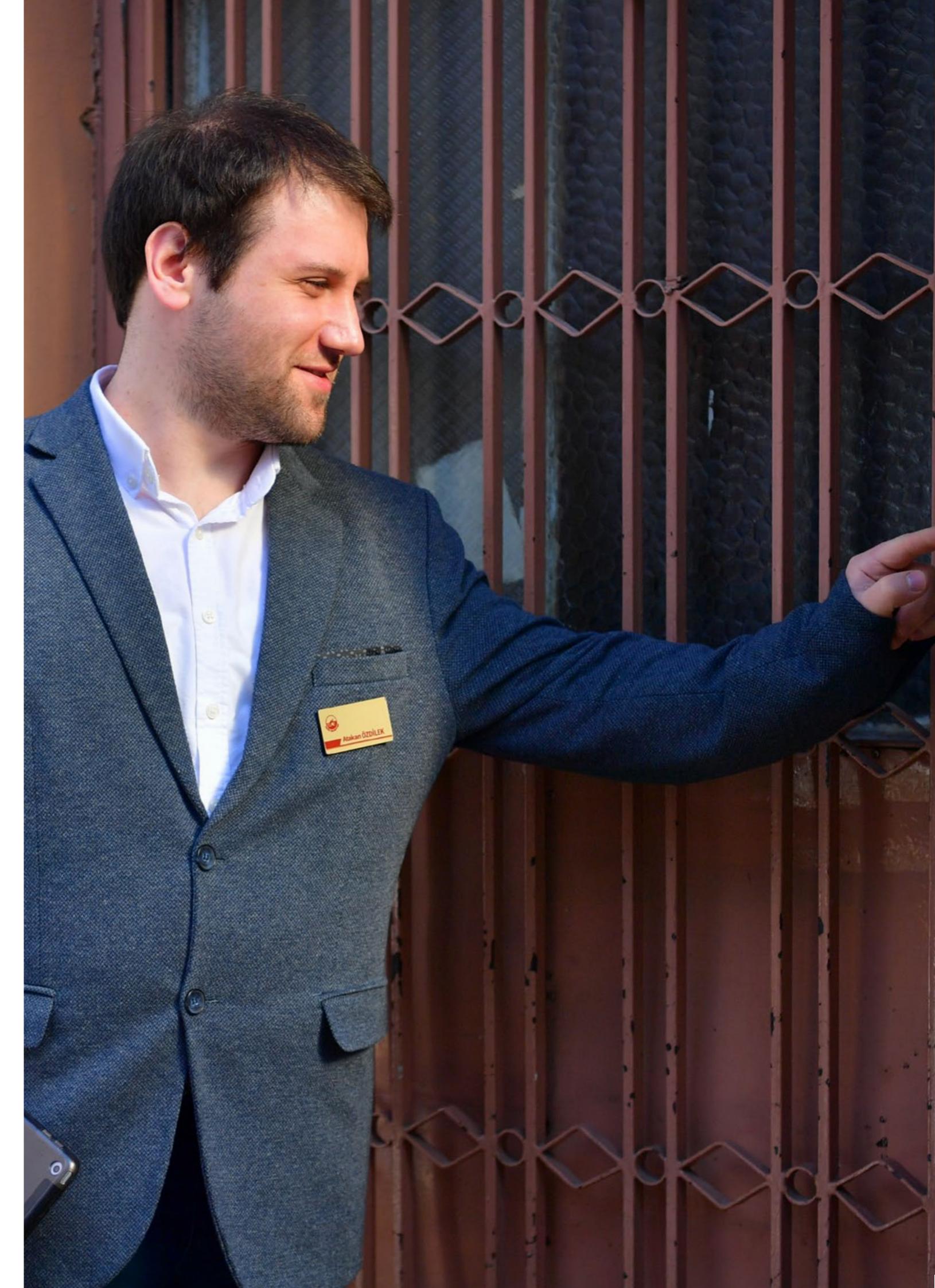
In addition, Economic Life Surveys are also conducted to better understand the needs of tradesmen in the district and respond to their demands. These surveys, which aim to determine the impact and needs of businesses, tradesmen and commercial activities in the district on the local economy, are of great importance in

strengthening the local economy and supporting the sustainability of the business community.

Taking into account the differences between different target groups in the district, special surveys are organized for young people, the elderly, women, children and the disabled. These specialized surveys aim to understand the specific needs and expectations of each segment of society. These efforts are an important reflection of Fatih Municipality's "Leave No One Behind" approach, which aims to provide equitable services to all segments of society.

Associations and civil society organizations are also visited by the Social Research Team as part of thematic research and their demands, expectations and problems are listened to. This approach aims to encourage the participation of local communities and provide more effective services by taking their views and suggestions into account.

The data obtained from thematic surveys are instantly monitored and analyzed through Fatih Municipality Strategic Decision Systems. This enables the information obtained to be quickly evaluated and better decisions to be made, enabling the municipality to respond more effectively to the needs of the community.





Public Relations Office Team

Fatih Municipality, through its Public Relations Office Team, hosts an important initiative that aims to engage more deeply with the community. The team not only aims to build a closer relationship with citizens, but also contributes to building "Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions" across the district. Efforts to establish one-to-one contact with the community enable the municipality to reach out directly to the public and encourage greater community involvement in municipal projects and services.

The Public Relations Office Team periodically visits households, workplaces, shops, associations, places of worship, hospitals and open public

spaces to promote municipal projects and services and conduct assessments to improve access to these services for all.

Feedback and suggestions from the community, including feedback collection and evaluation processes within the scope of the visits, are evaluated with the Directorate of Press, Publications and Public Relations and improvements are made in the area of better communication. In this way, projects aimed at creating a better communication system at the local level are implemented more effectively.



Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABIM)

Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABIM), as an example of modern governance and digital municipalism, is a platform that enables Fatih residents to communicate with the municipality anytime, anywhere.

Every request, suggestion or feedback received through FABIM is meticulously recorded and immediately forwarded to the relevant departments. Directorates take action to respond to and resolve these requests and complaints within the deadlines set through the system. This approach enables citizens' demands to be met quickly and strengthens the interaction between the community and the municipality.



394

Live Tender System

The Live Tender System implemented by Fatih Municipality is a dynamic online platform where suppliers competitively bid for municipal services or materials. This system represents a digitized and interactive version of traditional tender processes, while contributing to the development of a transparent, effective, fair and innovative management approach.

The Live Procurement System supports institutional strengthening and equitable resource allocation, serving the goal of "Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions", one of the main objectives of sustainable development in public services.



395



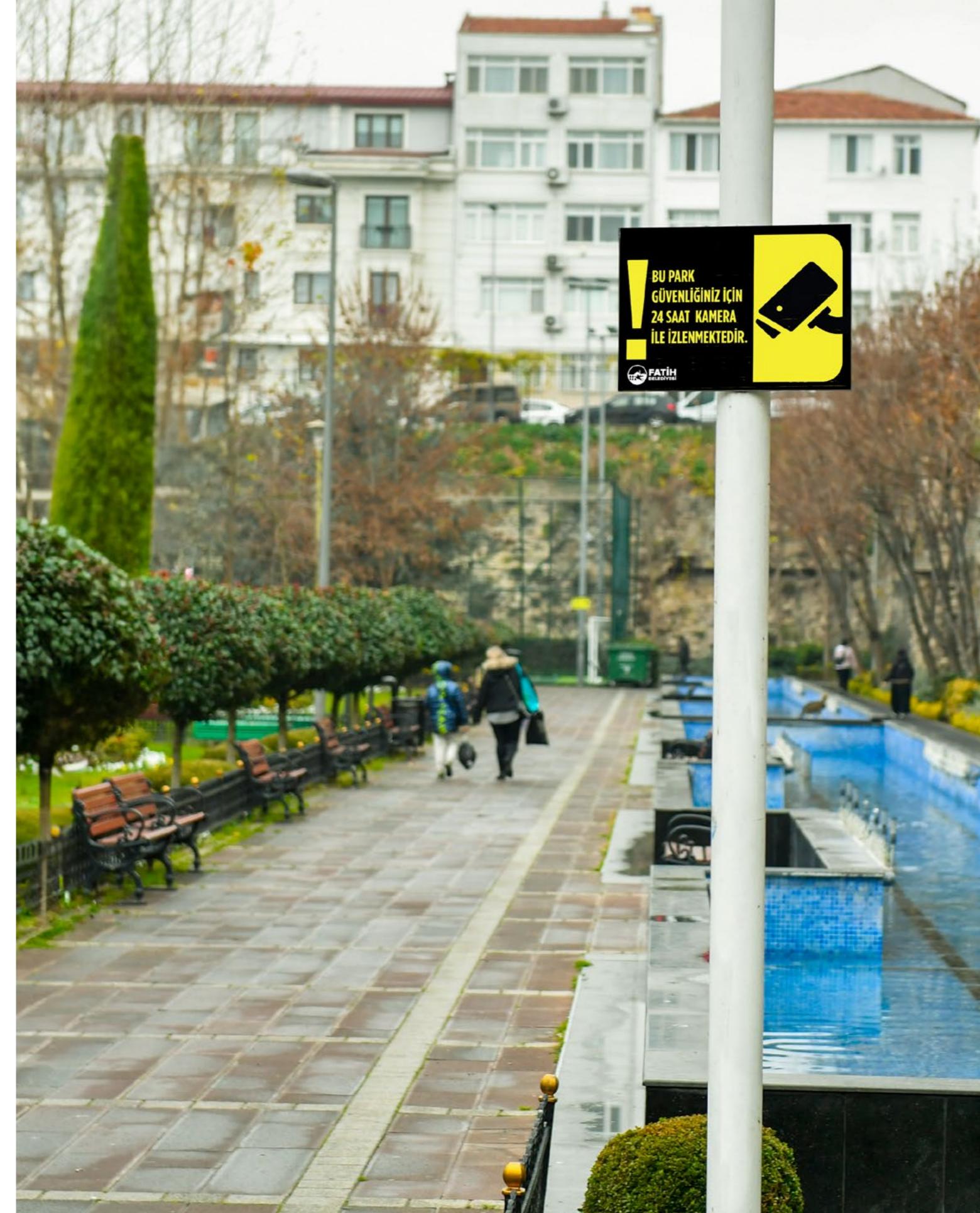
Safe Parks Project

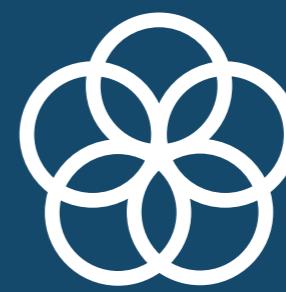
The Safe Parks Project is an initiative launched by Fatih Municipality to increase security in parks in the district, combining modern technology and effective security methods. The project aims to provide a safer and more comfortable experience for park users, while also serving the goal of Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions for the sustainable development of Fatih district.

Within the scope of the project, infrastructure such as security cameras and lighting systems that are

monitored 24/7 are installed in the parks to keep the park areas under constant surveillance. These measures not only increase public safety, but also facilitate the early detection and intervention of negative incidents.

It also aims to reduce crime rates and strengthen social security while enabling citizens in Fatih district to use public spaces more comfortably.





SDG 17
PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS





SDG 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

It aims to strengthen international cooperation and partnerships to promote sustainable development and find solutions to problems around the world. It encourages different stakeholders such as governments, private sector, civil society, international organizations to come together and achieve more effective results by sharing resources, knowledge and technology.

In the process of evaluating the Partnerships for the Goals goal at the district scale, the localization approach was achieved through the use of

qualitative data due to the limited quantitative data.

Local Targets

17.16. Preparing projects for national and international funding sources by developing cooperation with institutions and organizations

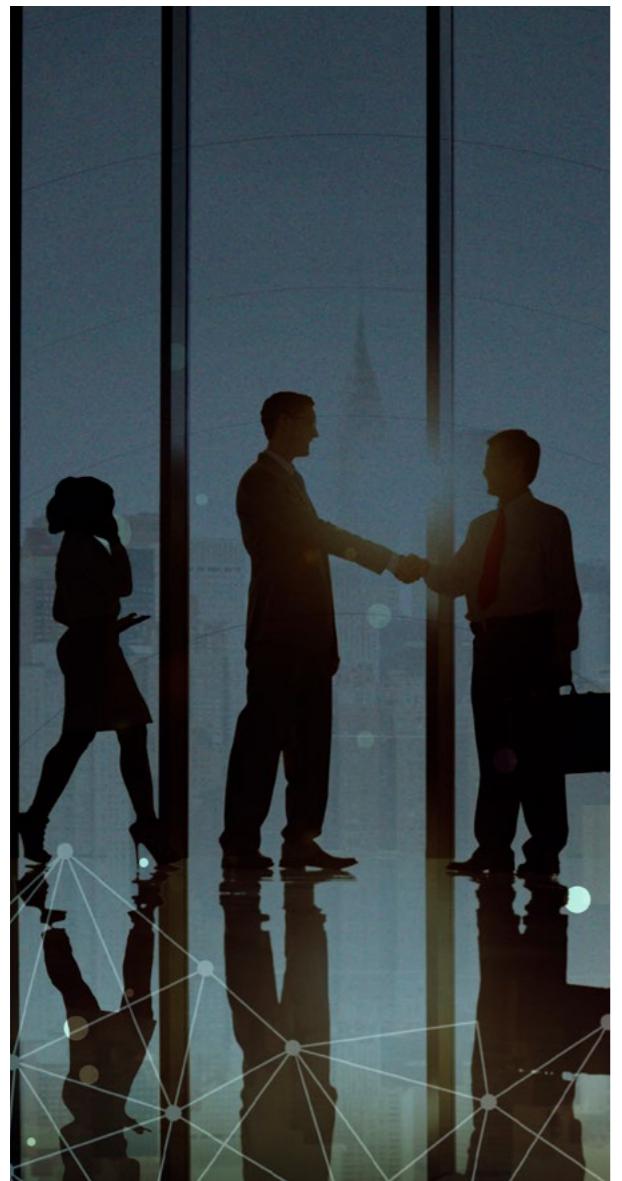
17.17 Promoting and scaling up effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, drawing on the experience and fundraising strategies of partnerships





Fatih Municipality emphasizes national and international cooperation for sustainable development and builds strong relationships with various stakeholders. This approach yields significant results in terms of improving the quality of services of the district and providing social benefits.

Fatih Municipality makes use of its potential to activate resource management and increase project production through collaborations with various institutions such as ministries, municipal unions, non-governmental organizations, foundations and associations at national and international level. These collaborations enable the municipality to utilize its resources more effectively, while increasing the diversity of projects and enhancing its capacity to provide a wider range of services to the community.



The municipality's strong dialogues with different stakeholders increase its potential to offer more unique and effective solutions to the needs of local people. Collaboration with actors such as civil society organizations, foundations and associations increases community participation and helps identify needs more accurately, enabling projects to achieve successful results.

Fatih's location in the center of Istanbul has enabled many national and international civil society organizations to establish centers within the district. This facilitates the development of an organic link between CSOs and the municipality, and through collaboration, allows for a better understanding of the needs of local people and more effective delivery of services.

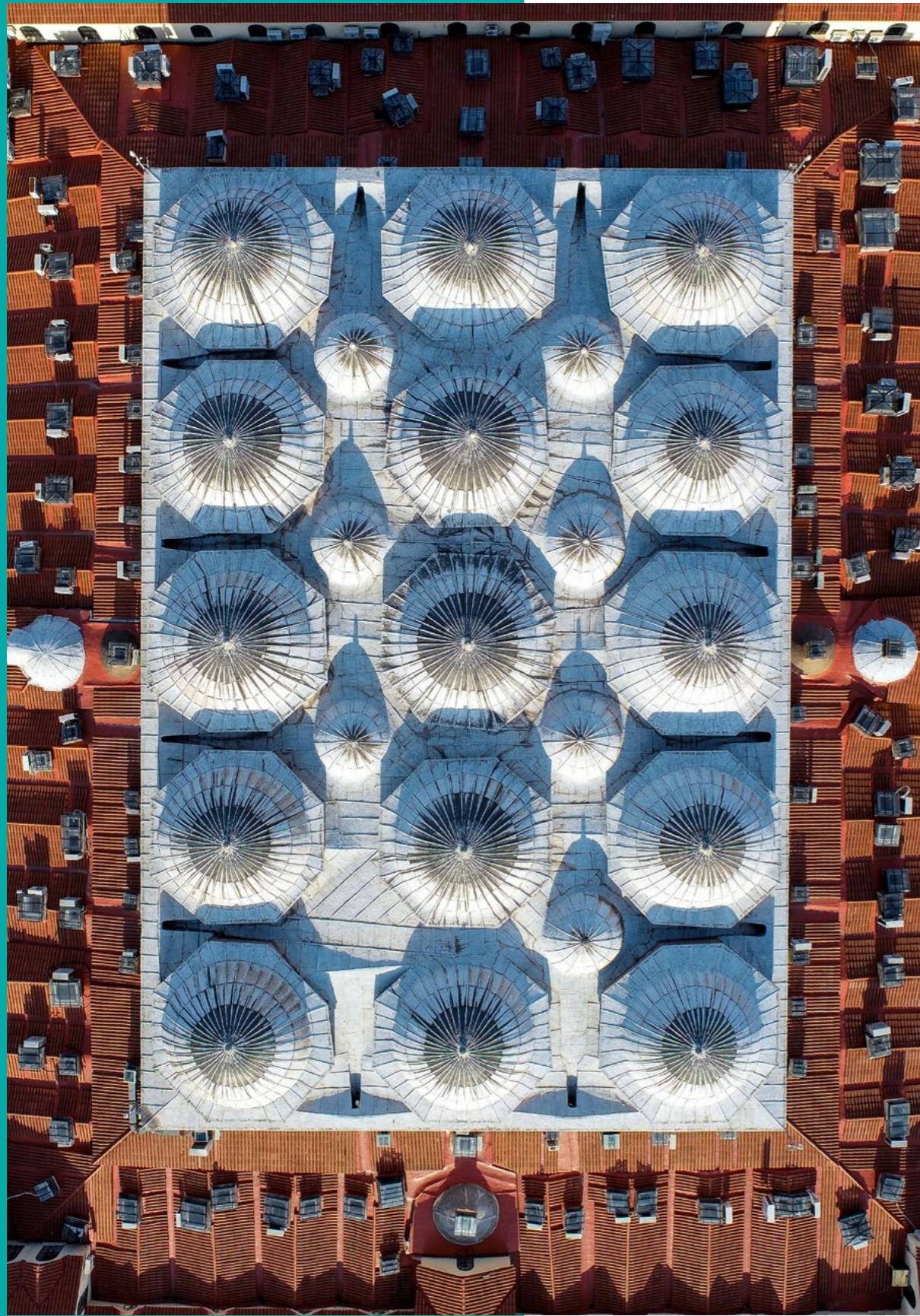
Cooperation at the international level contributes significantly to the acceleration of Fatih Municipality's sustainable development goals. In particular, examples such as the Erasmus+ Project take important steps towards increasing the effectiveness and recognition of the district in the international arena. Such projects bring together contributions from different cultures and enable the adoption of innovative approaches.

The Erasmus+ Project implemented by Fatih Municipality with the European Union aims to promote learning mobility between 2-3rd generation migrants living in Europe and youth workers from Türkiye. The primary goal of the project is to create empathy and awareness on immigration and to raise participants' awareness on social cohesion, personal development and active citizenship.

It also aims to increase the participants' sense of belonging, improve their awareness of social cohesion and strengthen their empathy skills. It aims to build bridges of understanding and awareness between migrants and other individuals living in the European Union society.

Erasmus+ Project and other international collaborations contribute to the sustainable development of Fatih with an international perspective by supporting not only knowledge transfer but also human and resource mobility. In this way, Fatih Municipality's strong collaborations and solid relationships with stakeholders support the district's steps towards sustainable development goals and strengthen its aim to provide a better life for its residents.





SDG 18 CULTURE AND HERITAGE



35.000

NUMBER OF EDITIONS OF LIVING FATİH NEWSPAPER



71.354

NUMBER OF DIGITIZED PAGES OF THE COUNCIL ARCHIVE



4.304

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE YADIGÂR KAHVE "INTERGENERATIONAL INTERACTION CENTER"



5.120

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN GUIDED TOURS OF YEKİKULE FORTRESS



2.493

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN TRIPS ORGANIZED ON CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION AND AWARENESS



SATISFACTION RATE WITH CULTURAL ACTIVITIES



NUMBER OF FATİH MUNICIPALITY CULTURAL PUBLICATIONS ADDED TO THE LITERATURE



NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE OTTOMAN TURKISH WORKSHOP



NUMBER OF ORAL HISTORY RESEARCH



NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN MADRASA DAVUTPAŞA TALKS



TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE



TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE PARTICIPATING IN ACTIVITIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

SDG 18: CULTURE AND HERITAGE



SDG 18 represents a goal to recognize cultural heritage as a trust and to protect it in a sustainable manner. It aims to pass on cultural heritage that reflects the history, traditions, art and identity of communities to future generations. It encourages local governments to develop strategies to protect cultural heritage and values, and aims to raise awareness so that the community can take ownership of this heritage.

The essence of this aim is not only to preserve the heritage of the past, but also to ensure that future generations can experience it and lay the foundation for sustainable development. It aims to strengthen local identity by emphasizing cultural diversity, and to enable communities to cooperate and contribute to sustainable development. Underlying this purpose, beyond the preservation of cultural heritage, is the need to carry the identities and values of communities into the future.

To assess the Culture and Heritage goal, 7 local targets have been identified across the district and 15 local indicators have been used to measure these targets. 6 of the local indicators were measured at district level and 9 at neighborhood level.

Local Targets

18.1. To ensure the documentation of cultural heritage and its dissemination to the wider audience, increasing all forms of print and digital publications is aimed at promoting significant cultural elements both nationally and internationally.

18.2. To support communities in owning and managing cultural heritage, fostering early-age interest and awareness of cultural heritage among future generations to enhance familiarity with cultural heritage.

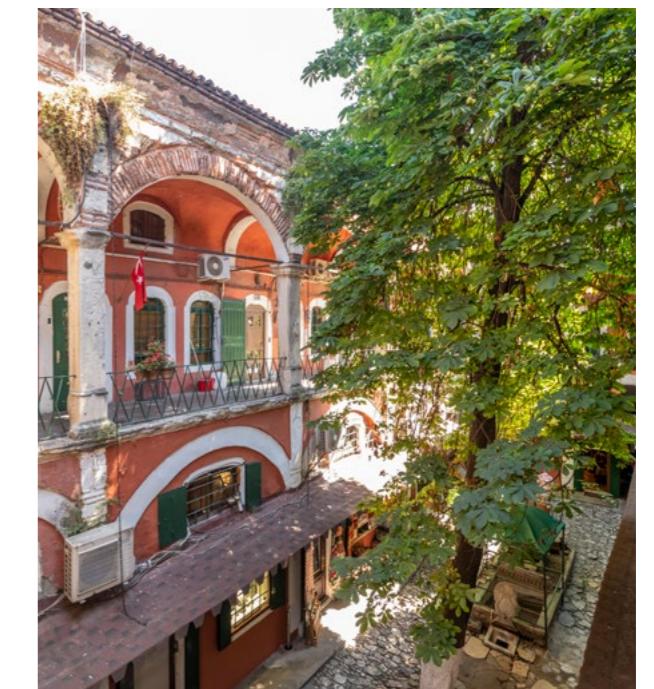
18.3. To ensure that a wide range of society experiences local cultural heritage, the support for cultural activities to be accessible to everyone is aimed at.

18.4. To preserve the local cultural memory and pass it on to future generations, oral history research is recorded and documented.

18.5. To create a culture of preservation through supporting the accessibility of cultural heritage sites for everyone, their onsite experience, and enhancing the sense of belonging in the space.

18.6. To promote and support academic research in the field of cultural heritage.

18.a. To promote understanding and cooperate among different cultures through cultural diplomacy and enhance international collaboration.



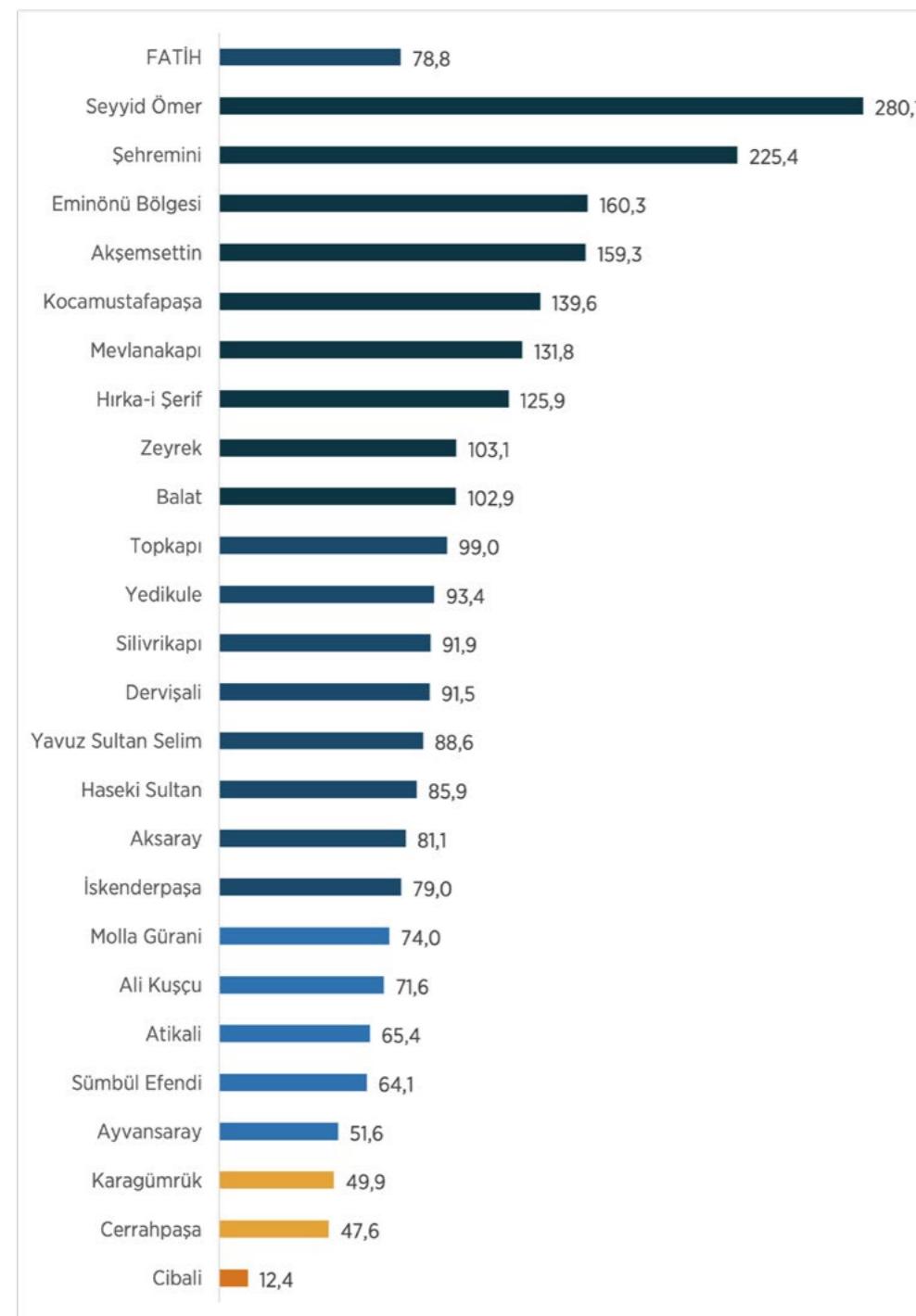
Results Evaluation

Fatih district's Culture and Global goal score was calculated as 78,8. With this score, Fatih district is in the "Very Close to Target" category and performs well.

At the neighborhood and district level, scores for SDG 18: Culture and Heritage goal range from 12,4 to 280,1. 8 neighborhoods in the district and Eminönü District perform well in the "Above Target", 8 neighborhoods in the "Very Close to Target" and 5 neighborhoods in the "Close to

Target" categories, while 2 neighborhoods are in the "Far from Target" and 1 neighborhood is in the "Very Far from Target" categories, showing a low performance compared to the others.

Seyyid Ömer, Şehremini, Eminönü District, Akşemsettin, Kocamustafapaşa, MevlanaKapı, Hırka-i Şerif, Zeyrek and Balat are among the very successful districts and neighborhoods in the "Above Target" category with high scores over 100.



SDG 18 SUSTAINABLE INDEX MAP

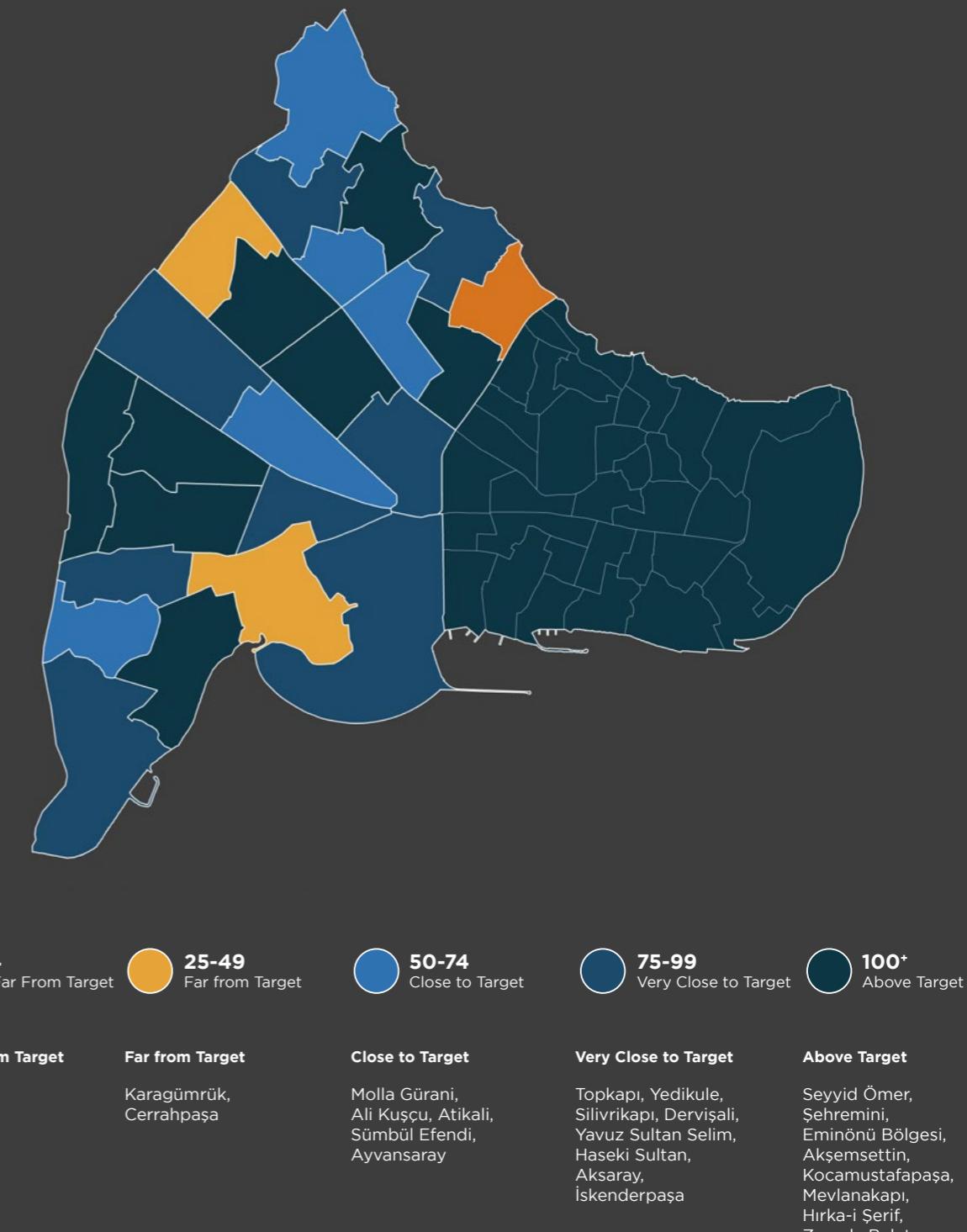




Table of Local Indicators and Index Results

	Number of People Participating in Activities for the Protection of Culture and Cultural Heritage	Satisfaction Rate with Cultural Activities	Number of Oral History Studies	Number of Participants in Ottoman Turkish Workshop	Number of Visitors to Yadigar Kahve "Intergenerational Interaction Center"	Number of Participation in Guided Tours of Yedikule Fortress	Number of People Participating in Cultural Tours by Bicycle	Number of Participation in Trips Organized for Cultural Heritage Protection and Awareness	Number of Participants to Madrasa Davutpaşa Talks	SDG 18 Index
Aksaray	22	153	117	50	107	44	50	36	17	81,1
Akşemsettin	367	131	117	0	147	131	183	112	200	159,3
Ali Kuşçu	156	60	0	0	29	61	83	109	50	71,6
Atikali	78	49	0	50	24	110	17	161	0	65,4
Ayvansaray	0	70	0	100	11	62	17	94	67	51,6
Balat	167	122	233	0	0	66	17	64	33	102,9
Cerrahpaşa	22	56	0	50	171	54	67	36	67	47,6
Cibali	11	3	0	50	36	0	0	0	100	12,4
Dervişali	144	114	0	0	9	90	67	133	67	91,5
Haseki Sultan	67	56	0	50	798	63	117	45	67	85,9
Hırka-i Şerif	156	93	117	50	76	137	133	218	17	125,9
İskenderpaşa	78	116	117	0	76	43	50	61	17	79,0
Karagümrük	0	68	0	50	67	66	50	70	67	49,9
Kocamustafapaşa	67	135	117	150	293	360	133	106	100	139,6
Mevlanakapı	78	103	0	0	498	248	200	155	150	131,8
Molla Gürani	67	102	0	0	411	33	83	58	0	74,0
Seyyid Ömer	178	102	0	100	2942	273	183	312	117	280,1
Silivrikapı	44	38	0	0	340	202	50	97	350	91,9
Sümbül Efendi	0	70	0	50	191	250	50	64	17	64,1
Şehremini	78	110	0	100	2624	199	250	164	83	225,4
Topkapı	89	147	0	0	229	96	100	64	150	99,0
Yavuz Sultan Selim	233	68	0	50	22	80	100	118	50	88,6
Yedikule	33	47	0	100	73	701	33	88	17	93,4
Zeyrek	333	38	233	0	31	1	17	33	217	103,1
Eminönü Bölgesi	422	0	208	50	9	188	467	91	267	160,3
FATİH	78	83	67	50	76	90	67	91	67	78,8

* The "0" values in the table represent the lowest value among all neighborhoods. When interpreting the neighborhoods with this value, it can be inferred that they have the lowest value for the relevant indicator compared to other neighborhoods. Neighborhoods with a value of "null" indicate that there is no data for the indicator in question in the relevant neighborhood and it is not included in the calculation.

For 2030, the indicators standardized for the highest or lowest value target are indicated in the list below. Indicators marked with "↑" represent indicators that are intended to be increased by 2030, while those marked with "↓" represent indicators that are intended to be decreased.

↑ Number of People Participating in Activities for the Protection of Culture and Cultural Heritage

It refers to the total number of people participating in trainings, interviews, thesis presentations, seminars and excursions for the protection of culture and cultural heritage. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Ayvansaray, Karagümrük and Sümbül Efendi neighborhoods, while the highest score was found in Eminönü District.

↑ Satisfaction Rate with Cultural Activities

This indicator expresses the satisfaction rate of local people with the cultural services provided by Fatih Municipality. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Eminönü District, while the highest score was found in Aksaray Neighborhood.

↑ Number of Oral History Studies

It refers to the number of oral history researches conducted by Fatih Municipality in order to preserve the culture and heritage of the neighborhoods. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the highest score was found in Balat and Zeyrek neighborhoods.

↑ Number of Participants in Ottoman Turkish Workshop

It refers to the total number of people who attended the Ottoman Turkish Workshop. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Silivrikapı, Ali Kuşçu, Molla Gürani, Mevlana Kapı, Dervişali, Topkapı, İskenderpaşa, Akşemsettin, Zeyrek and Balat neighborhoods, while the highest score was observed in Kocamustafapaşa neighborhood.

↑ Number of Visitors to Yadigar Kahve "Intergenerational Interaction Center"

It refers to the total number of people visiting the Yadigar Kahve "Intergenerational Interaction Center". Based on the standardized data for

this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Balat Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Seyyid Ömer Neighborhood.

↑ Number of Participation in Guided Tours of Yedikule Fortress

It refers to the total number of people who visited Yedikule Fortress with a guide. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cibali Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Yedikule Neighborhood.

↑ Number of People Participating in Cultural Tours by Bicycle

It refers to the total number of people participating in Cultural Tours by Bicycle. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cibali District, while the highest score was found in Eminönü District.

↑ Number of Participation in Trips Organized for Cultural Heritage Protection and Awareness

It refers to the total number of people who participated in trips organized for cultural heritage protection and awareness raising. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Cibali Neighborhood, while the highest score was observed in Seyyid Ömer Neighborhood.

↑ Number of Participants to Madrasa Davutpaşa Talks

It refers to the total number of people who attended the Madrasa Davutpaşa Talks. Based on the standardized data for this indicator, the lowest score was observed in Molla Gürani and Atikali neighborhoods, while the highest score was observed in Silivrikapı neighborhood.



Oral History Research

Fatih Municipality carries out a special study that aims to listen to the experiences, memories and experiences of former Fatih residents and transfer them to future generations through oral history research. These researches make an important contribution to the preservation of social memory by documenting various aspects of individuals' lives in Fatih through audio and visual recordings.

The oral history research conducted by Fatih Municipality emphasizes its efforts to preserve and transmit local cultural heritage to future generations. These studies enable large segments

of the society to get to know the local cultural heritage closely, while at the same time providing a platform to strengthen the sense of belonging by following the traces of the past. Thus, Fatih Municipality effectively fulfills its mission to preserve the value of local culture and pass it on to future generations within the scope of the Culture and Heritage goal, and provides an important support to the efforts to preserve the memories of former Fatih residents and to carry culture and heritage into the future.





Yadigar Cafe “Intergenerational Interaction Center”

Yadigar Cafe, specially designed by Fatih Municipality for the elderly people of the district, embodies a special mission as an “Intergenerational Interaction Center”. This special place has an important mission that aims to share and transfer cultural heritage not only among older generations but also among different age groups. Yadigar Cafe aims to bring the past and the future together by blending traditional and modern elements.



This center, which assumes an important role as a reflection of Fatih Municipality's efforts to keep cultural heritage alive and pass it on to future generations, functions as a place where different generations can come together to share their experiences, chat and find the opportunity to explore cultural heritage in more depth. Strengthening intergenerational communication and transferring traditions and values to new generations also contributes positively to the sustainable development of the district under the Culture and Heritage goal.





Culture and Heritage Excursions

Fatih Municipality organizes various cultural excursions in order to support the accessibility of cultural heritage sites for everyone, to ensure that these sites are experienced on site, to strengthen the sense of belonging in the place and to create a culture of protection. These excursions offer the opportunity to explore and experience the rich

cultural heritage of the district, while encouraging individuals to develop a deeper connection to this heritage.

Guided excursions to Yedikule Fortress, Grand Bazaar, Inns District and many more are organized to make cultural heritage accessible, livable and meaningful for everyone.





The Living Restoration Approach

Fatih Municipality has adopted a living restoration approach to support the accessibility of cultural heritage sites for all and to strengthen the sense of these places as part of the community. This approach was particularly applied during the restoration of Yedikule Fortress. Following the start of the restoration, the restoration process of the fortress, which hosts different types of events, was introduced to a wider audience.

Unlike traditional restoration processes, Yedikule Fortress was not closed to use, but opened to more visitors. As a reflection of the living restoration approach, events such as guided day and night tours, concerts and open-air cinema shows were organized with the participation of people from all

walks of life. In this way, cultural heritage sites have gained importance not only as historical buildings, but also as places that are lived and experienced as part of society.

This approach of Fatih Municipality is a great success in terms of creating a culture of conservation. It emphasizes that cultural heritage is not only a value of the past, but also needs to be kept alive and interactive in the present. In this way, in addition to protecting the historical and cultural heritage, it is ensured that the society shows more interest in this heritage and strengthens the sense of belonging.





Fatih Municipality Culture, History and Art Publications

Fatih Municipality makes important contributions to the literature with various publications in order to introduce the history, cultural richness, traditions and lifestyles of Fatih district more closely. In addition to the Living Fatih Newspaper, Yeditepe Culture, Arts and Life Magazine, Culture and Art Publications lead the way in keeping the values alive by providing the reader with information about historical places, cultural events and traditions as well as following the current events in Fatih district.

In particular, Yeditepe Culture, Arts and Life Magazine stands out as a publication that examines the deep history, unique cultural heritage and important traditions of Fatih in depth. In its special issues, it focuses on historical events and symbolic places of the district and presents these values to the reader in detail. In this respect, the

magazine assumes a pioneering role in protecting and promoting Fatih's culture and heritage, and contributes to citizens' interest in these important values.

In addition, through its cultural publications, it offers the opportunity to access more comprehensive information about the history, artistic values and cultural heritage of Fatih district. It plays an important role in bringing important works such as Istanbul in World Literature, Fatih in Our Literature, Fatih Suriçi Istanbul Bibliography, Ravnakoğlu's Istanbul to the literature.

Fatih Municipality's publications successfully fulfill the mission of Fatih Municipality for a sustainable development in accordance with the local goal of "Increasing all kinds of printed and digital publications in order to document cultural heritage and deliver it to large masses, promoting important cultural elements at national and international level".





Tales of Yedikule

One of the important activities that Fatih Municipality has carried out throughout the district in order to realize the local goal of "Improving the familiarity of future generations with cultural heritage by increasing their interest and awareness of cultural heritage at an early age in order to support communities to own and manage cultural heritage" is the transformation of the restored Yedikule Fortress into a storybook and bringing it together with children.

This book, titled "Yedikule Tales", has been carefully prepared to strengthen children's sense of belonging to culture and heritage. This book, which is an important cultural resource that children living in Fatih district can access free of charge, increases children's interest in cultural heritage and supports their sensitivity to local heritage.



In addition, thanks to the activities organized in Yedikule Fortress, children had the opportunity to see and experience the place where they read their fairy tales closely and further developed their sense of belonging. Such activities help children come into closer contact with history and culture and reinforce their attachment to their past.

Sharing these experiences as a living part of Yedikule Fortress contributes to their deeper understanding of cultural heritage and helps future generations to value this heritage more. With this sensitivity, Fatih Municipality's Yedikule Tales book encourages future generations to become more closely connected to and embrace their cultural heritage.





Digitalization of the Council Archive

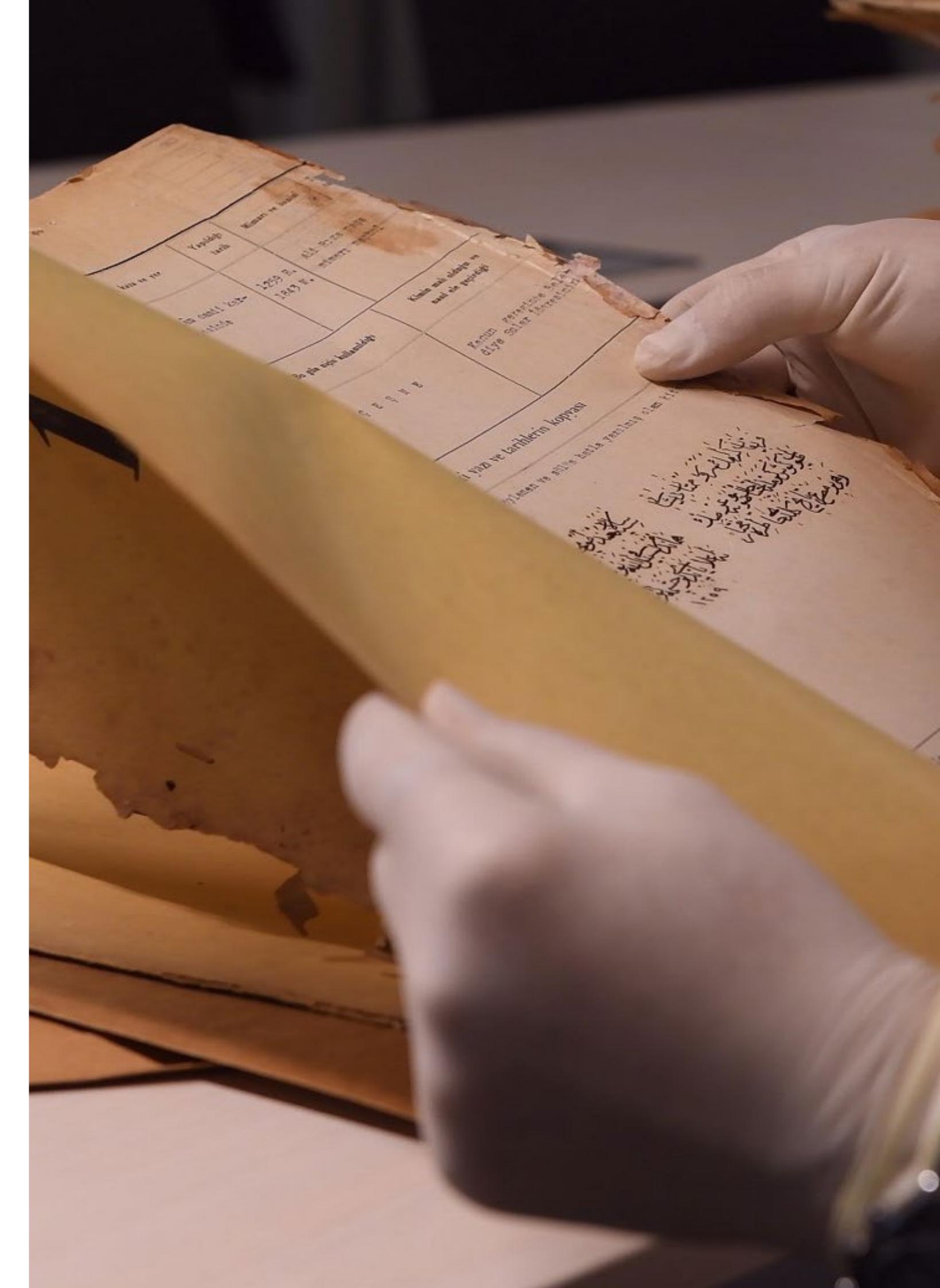
The Council Archive of the Antiquities Protection Board, which documents movable and immovable cultural assets both in the city and in the countryside, has been digitized by Fatih Municipality.

Founded in 1917, the Council Archive of the Council for the Protection of Antiquities was meticulously scanned and the archive file was digitized by Fatih Municipality in order to preserve the memory of history, preserve old artifacts and documents and transfer them to future generations.

After eight months of scanning, the digitized documents were made searchable with the

code, monument name, monument type and approximately 20 keywords determined for each document.

Thanks to this work, archival documents were removed from dusty shelves and made accessible to both researchers and citizens. It has also made a significant contribution to the history of cultural heritage at the national level. This digital archive represents one of the important steps taken by Fatih Municipality in preserving the traces of the past and carrying cultural heritage to future generations.





Cultural Tours by Bicycle

Fatih Municipality has brought a new breath to culture and heritage tours with the launch of "Bicycle Cultural Tours". These special tours are accompanied by a guide and provide participants with a pleasant travel experience and the opportunity to get to know Fatih's rich cultural heritage closely.

Thanks to this innovative approach, participants of the tours have the chance to discover the history and cultural values of the district while engaging in a healthy activity. These tours make a significant contribution to increasing the interest in cultural heritage and helping the public to get to know it more closely.





Madrasa Davutpaşa

Madrasa Davutpaşa, which was created by Fatih Municipality by restoring a historical madrasah and turning it into an academic center for young people, aims to support the work of young researchers in the fields of culture and heritage. It provides a platform for young people interested in culture and heritage to develop their knowledge and skills, deepen their research and raise awareness of society's cultural heritage. The primary goal of the project is to increase the interest of young generations in cultural heritage and to support the

sustainable preservation of the cultural heritage of the district by contributing to the training of future researchers.

The madrasah also allows researchers to organize academic events, enabling young researchers to come together and share knowledge and experience. Thanks to these events, young researchers have the opportunity to learn from each other while finding the opportunity to disseminate their work in the field of cultural heritage.





CONCLUSION AND ASSESSMENT



CONCLUSION AND ASSESSMENT

Fatih's Voluntary Local Review offers an innovative perspective on the sustainable development process shaped by the principles of inclusivity, neighborhood-focused approach, prioritization, and indexing. These principles aim to reduce inequalities by encompassing all segments of society and neighborhoods in the report, understanding the dynamics at the neighborhood level, focusing on their specific needs, determining priorities, and presenting results clearly with measurable indexes. The comprehensive methodology developed for the Fatih Voluntary Local Review Report provides a significant resource for more effective achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.

The successful implementation of the Fatih VLR methodology demonstrates that it provides a solid foundation for monitoring and assessing the Sustainable Development Goals in the report. The results of the report enable a more scientific, measurable, and reliable evaluation of the district's sustainability journey.

The obtained results provide a detailed analysis of the current state of the district, offering an important guide for future planning and decisions. This guide provides numerous opportunities for defining the necessary steps clearly to realize the district's sustainability vision. At the same time, it assists in the more efficient utilization of the district's resources and the development of solutions tailored to the unique needs of each neighborhood or region.

The district administration and relevant stakeholders, by utilizing this methodology and considering the obtained results, will strengthen the district's sustainability efforts by making strategic decisions.

Sustainable Development Index of Fatih District

The Sustainable Development Indices created in the light of the qualitative and quantitative data presented in the Fatih Voluntary Local Review clearly demonstrate the district's performance in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and its progress in achieving these goals.

When the results are evaluated, the district's overall index has been calculated as 84.4, indicating that the district is in a "Very Close" position to its 2030 goals.

The assessment conducted throughout the district generally presents a positive picture. However, one of the most significant features of the report is its ability to examine performances at the neighborhood level in detail. Thus, it not only identifies successful SDGs throughout the district but also allows for the comparison of the performance of each neighborhood and the identification of those lagging behind. Moreover, it enables a clearer observation of which neighborhood excels beyond the goals and contributes to the advancement of the district.

The benefit provided by the methodology offers opportunities for district and neighborhood-based assessments to transform into action plans for Agenda 2030. These neighborhood-based assessments contribute to the identification of concrete steps towards sustainable development goals.

Geride kalan mahalleler için özelleştirilmiş eylem planlarının geliştirilmesi, eşitsizlikleri azaltmak ve tüm topluluğu kapsayıcı bir kalkınma sağlamak için önemli bir adım olmaktadır. Metodolojinin getirdiği

ayrıntılı değerlendirmeler, Gündem 2030'un başarıya ulaşmasına yönelik daha kesin ve odaklı bir yol haritasını oluşturmaktadır.

Action Plan Focused on Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 1: No Poverty

Cibali, Karagümrük and Ayvansaray represent the priority neighborhoods for intervention for the No Poverty goal. Increasing activities to raise the socio-economic level in these neighborhoods and reducing the need for social assistance will contribute to approaching the district-wide targets set for the No Poverty goal.

SDG 2: Zero Hunger

In line with the Zero Hunger target, the Cibali Neighborhood has been identified as a priority neighborhood to be intervened in. Making soup kitchens more accessible to the poor in Cibali and providing food and food aid to those in need will contribute to achieving the targets set for Zero Hunger.

In addition, carrying out promotional activities in the neighborhood to increase the population benefiting from Fatih Municipality's urban gardens will raise the awareness of future generations about the importance of agriculture and access to healthy food.

in Cibali Neighborhood, it is important to increase the number of food distribution, food dispensers and fixed cat houses. These steps will contribute to SDG 2 by providing healthier and safer living conditions for animals living in the neighborhood and will help raise the index. In addition, increasing the number of food and marketplace inspections at the neighborhood level will also play an important role in achieving this goal.

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being

For the Good Health and Well-being goal, all neighborhoods in the district show a successful performance in the "Above Target" and "Very Close to Target" and "Close to Target" categories. The fact that there are no neighborhoods that are far and very far from the target value in the index results shows that the district's targets under this objective reveal a successful result at all levels.

SDG 4: Quality Education

For the Quality Education goal, all neighborhoods in the district show a successful performance in the "Above Target" and "Very Close to Target" and "Close to Target" categories. The fact that there are no neighborhoods that are far and very far from the target value in the index results shows that the district's targets under this objective reveal a successful result at all levels.





SDG 5: Gender Equality

For the Gender Equality goal, Eminönü represents a priority area for intervention. One of the first actions to be taken in this region is to carry out activities focused on increasing satisfaction with activities targeting women. Increasing the proportion of women benefiting from municipal services for the neighborhoods in Eminönü District will contribute to approaching the targets set for Gender Equality in the district.

In addition, another important step to be taken is to carry out promotional activities to increase the rate of utilization of Women's Family and Education Units and Art Training Centers in order to increase the participation of women living in Eminönü District in social and economic life. By enabling women to be more involved in the social and economic sphere by using these services, it will make a positive contribution to achieving SDG 5 throughout the district.

SDG 6: Water and Sanitation

For the Water and Sanitation goal, Eminönü District and Kocamustafapaşa Neighborhood represent priority areas for intervention.

Restoring historical fountains in Kocamustafapaşa Neighborhood and Eminönü District and increasing activities to include them back into the city's water ecosystem will contribute to approaching the target value set for the Water and Sanitation objective.

Investments in rainwater and wastewater infrastructure in Kocamustafapaşa Neighborhood will also help increase the score of this objective across the district.

Reducing per capita water consumption in Eminönü District by conducting awareness raising activities across the district to reduce water consumption will contribute to approaching the target for SDG 6 across the district. In addition, strengthening the drinking water network and wastewater infrastructure in the district will also contribute to a positive improvement in the overall score of the district.

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

For the Affordable and Clean Energy goal, Ayvansaray and Sümbül Efendi represent priority neighborhoods for intervention.

Increasing the proportion of households using natural gas and strengthening the power transmission line infrastructure in Ayvansaray Neighborhood will contribute to moving closer to the district-wide targets set for the Affordable and Clean Energy goal. In Sümbül Efendi Neighborhood, an important step towards the goal of making clean energy accessible to all is to strengthen the natural gas line and energy transmission line infrastructures.

In addition, efforts to increase the participation of children from Ayvansaray and Sümbül Efendi neighborhoods in the "Zero Waste and Energy Saving Trainings" provided at the Class 1 Waste Collection Center and to carry out promotional activities in this regard will help SDG 7 achieve higher index scores across the district.

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

For the Decent Work and Economic Growth goal, the Yedikule and Atikali neighborhoods represent priority areas for intervention.

Increasing job opportunities in these neighborhoods and providing more support to job seekers are among the most important steps to be taken. In this context, an increase in the number of licensed workplaces will help diversify workplaces and increase employment opportunities.

At the same time, increasing the number of trainings offered to job seekers within the scope of career trainings will contribute to the skills development of individuals and increase their employability, while participation in entrepreneurship and business development trainings will support the creation of new job opportunities.

In addition, strengthening access to financial services and banking infrastructure in these neighborhoods, increasing the number of ATMs and ATMs, facilitating financial transactions and strengthening the financial infrastructure necessary for economic growth will support the increase in the district score.

By representing different aspects of the Decent Work and Economic Growth goal, these steps will contribute to raising the district index to increase economic development and social welfare across the district.

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

For the Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure goal, Atikali, Yavuz Sultan Selim, Sümbül Efendi, Karagümruk, Hırka-i Şerif, Mevlana Kapı, Ali Kuşçu and Zeyrek neighborhoods represent priority areas for intervention.

Developing and strengthening basic infrastructure such as drinking water, wastewater, energy and natural gas in these neighborhoods will contribute to moving closer to the district-wide targets set for SDG 9.

In addition, promotional activities to increase the proportion of students studying scientific subjects in Science Fatih is one of the important steps to be taken. Increasing participation in trainings on entrepreneurship and business development, such as the Productive Fatih Entrepreneurship Program, and providing more incentives for young people in this area are among the activities that will take the district further for the Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure goal.

Strengthening digital connectivity and facilitating access to information by increasing the number of people served free internet and the number of free internet service points in these neighborhoods, and thus enabling society to participate more in digitalization, will also contribute to raising the SDG 9 district index across the district.

SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

In line with the Reduced Inequalities objective, Aksaray Neighborhood has been identified as the neighborhood that needs priority intervention. Increasing support to reduce the population experiencing livelihood difficulties in the neighborhood, identifying disadvantaged groups and activities to reduce inequalities will contribute to approaching the target values set for SDG 10 throughout the district.

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

For the Sustainable Cities and Communities goal, all neighborhoods in the district perform well in the "Above Target" and "Very Close to Target" and "Close to Target" categories. The absence of neighborhoods that are far and very far from the target value in the index results shows that the district's targets under this objective have achieved a successful result at all levels.

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

For the Responsible Consumption and Production goal, Cibali Neighborhood represents a priority area for intervention. It is observed that the demand from citizens for waste products to be delivered to the municipality and recycled for reuse is lower than in other neighborhoods. Therefore, one of the critical steps to be taken is to strengthen the dialogue between the municipality and citizens in Cibali Neighborhood, and to raise awareness and raise awareness to support the recycling of waste.

SDG 13: Climate Action

For the Climate Action goal, all neighborhoods in the district show a successful performance in the "Above Target" and "Very Close to Target" and "Close to Target" categories. The fact that there are no neighborhoods that are far and very far from the target value in the index results shows that the district's targets under this objective show a successful result at all levels.

SDG 15: Life on Land

For the purpose of Terrestrial Habitat, Zeyrek and Ali Kuşçu represent the priority neighborhoods for intervention.

Increasing the amount of green space and supporting terrestrial habitats in Zeyrek and Ali Kuşçu neighborhoods are the primary steps to be taken. Increasing the access of the residents of these neighborhoods to green areas, increasing the proportion of green cover in the neighborhoods and increasing the satisfaction level of the residents with green areas will allow the district to approach the target values set for SDG 15.



SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

For the goal of Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, Cibali Neighborhood represents one of the priority neighborhoods to be intervened in. Increasing all kinds of inspections to ensure public order and security in Cibali Neighborhood, monitoring the rate at which residents feel safe, and controlling areas that create a perception of insecurity are among the primary steps to be taken.

In addition, greater inclusion of neighborhood residents in governance and participation processes plays a critical role in SDG 16's more successful acceleration in achieving district-wide targets.

Engaging residents in decision-making processes ensures that local policies and projects are better aligned with neighborhood needs and encourages greater community participation. Therefore, developing policies to strengthen governance and participation processes in Cibali Neighborhood will be an important step towards building a more just, strong and safe society across the district.

SDG 18: Culture and Heritage

Cibali, Cerrahpaşa and Karagümrük neighborhoods are among the priority neighborhoods for the Culture and Heritage goal and it is crucial to develop policies to increase participation in cultural events, excursions, trainings and talks in these neighborhoods. Providing opportunities for residents of these neighborhoods to more closely experience and preserve cultural heritage will contribute to greater community access to cultural richness. At the same time, increasing promotional activities and making cultural events accessible to all will allow the cultural and heritage potential of the neighborhoods to reach a wider audience.

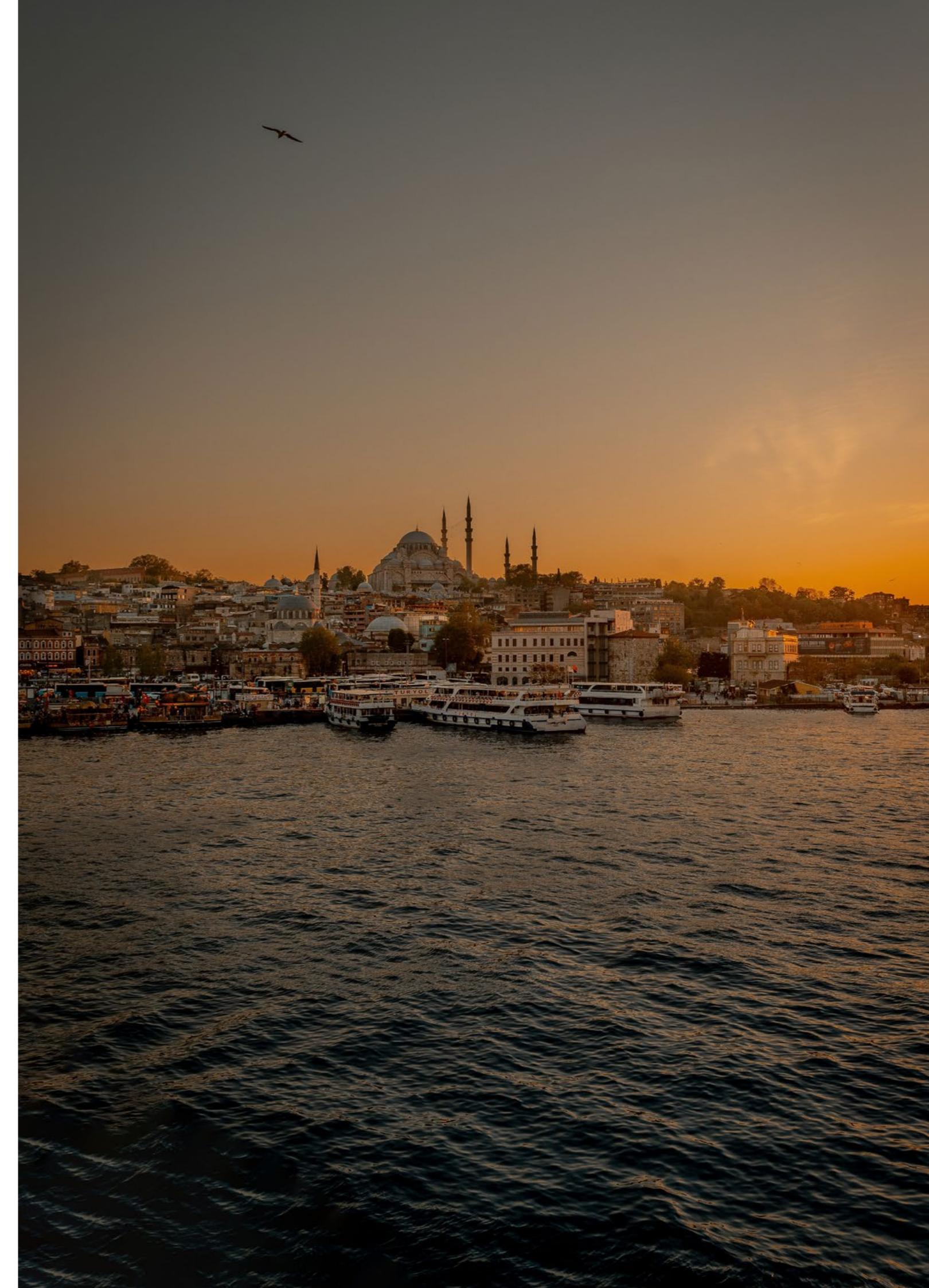
These policies will make a significant contribution to preserving the cultural vibrancy and heritage of the Cibali, Cerrahpaşa and Karagümrük neighborhoods, contributing further to the cultural identity of the community and moving closer to the SDG 18 targets set across the district.

Indicator Based Action Plan

For the year 2030, the neighborhoods that need to be focused on and the indicators that need to be increased in order to increase the sustainable development index throughout the district have been discussed. In this context, for each Sustainable Development Goal, neighborhoods performing "Far from Target" and "Very Far from Target" were identified. The performance scores of these neighborhoods were examined based on the standardized values of certain indicators, and indicators with values between 0 and 50 were considered.

These indicators not only affect the weighted scores of the neighborhoods, but also the overall Sustainable Development Index of the district. Therefore, it is critical to focus on these indicators and strengthen activities in neighborhoods that are "Far from Target" by 2030.

Improving and developing indicators in these neighborhoods will contribute to the sustainable development index across the district to reach the target. Therefore, strategies to improve these indicators should be identified and implemented as a priority in the identified neighborhoods. This will allow for a step closer to the district's sustainability goals.



 SDG 1	 Cibali	Rate of Households Requesting Social Assistance	
		Rate of Population with Very Low Socio-Economic Level	
		Rate of Population Accessing Municipality Services	
 SDG 2	 Cibali	Satisfaction with Services for Persons with Disabilities	
		Rate of Households Requesting Social Assistance	
		Rate of Population Accessing Municipality Services	
 SDG 5	 Eminönü District	Satisfaction with Services for Persons with Disabilities	
		Rate of Households Served through soup kitchens	
		Proportion of Households Provided with Meat Assistance	
 SDG 6	 Eminönü District	Proportion of Households Provided with Food Aid	
		Ratio of Population Benefiting from Yedikule Garden and Ayvansaray Garden	
		Amount of Food Distributed for Stray Animals (Kg)	
 SDG 7	 Ayvansaray	Total Number of Mamamatiks in the District	
		Number of Wooden Cat Houses Placed Permanently in the District	
		Number of Local Animal Protection Officers	
 SDG 8	 Yedikule	Food and Market Inspection Rate	
		Rate of Women Benefiting from Municipality Services	
		Satisfaction Rate of Activities for Women	
 SDG 9	 Atikali	Rate of Female Population Participating in Vocational Training Courses	
		Number of Children Educated by the Municipality	
		Rate of Women in Managerial Positions	
 SDG 9	 Atikali	Potable Water Network Length per Person (M/Person)	
		Waste Water Pipeline Length per Person (M/Person)	
		Total Water Consumption (M ³)	
 SDG 9	 Yavuz Sultan Selim	Rate of Fountains Restored and Reintroduced to Aquatic Ecosystems	
		Waste Water Pipeline Length per Person (M/Person)	
		Rate of Fountains Restored and Re-introduced to Aquatic Ecosystems	
 SDG 9		Length of Storm Water Pipeline per Person (M/Person)	
		Rate of Households Using Natural Gas in the District	
		Length of Energy Transmission Line per Person (M/Person)	
 SDG 12	 Sümbül Efendi	Rate of Households Using Natural Gas and Electricity as Home Heating Source	
		Number of People Trained on Zero Waste and Energy Saving	
		Number of Trainings on Zero Waste and Energy Saving	
 SDG 12		Natural Gas Line Length per Person (M/Person)	
		Length of Energy Transmission Line per Person (M/Person)	
		Number of People Trained on Zero Waste and Energy Saving	
 SDG 12		Number of Trainings on Zero Waste and Energy Saving	
		Rate of Female Population Receiving Vocational Training	
		Number of People Receiving Art/Music Education	
 SDG 12		Rate of People Working in Creative Industries and Informal Sectors	
		Number of Participation in Trainings and Events on Entrepreneurship and Business Development	
		Unemployment Rate	
 SDG 12		Number of Trainings Provided for Job Seekers	
		Number of People Employed in the Dissemination of Local Culture and Tourism	
		Number of Commercial Banks	
 SDG 12		Number of ATMs	
		Number of Workplaces Providing Insurance Services	
		Rate of Increase in the Number of Licensed Workplaces	
 SDG 15	 Zeyrek	Rate of People Working in Creative Industries and Informal Sectors	
		Number of Participation in Trainings and Events on Entrepreneurship and Business Development	
		Number of Trainings Provided for Job Seekers	
 SDG 15		Rate of Migrants in Employment in the District	
		Number of People Employed in the Dissemination of Local Culture and Tourism	
		Number of ATMs	
 SDG 16	 Cibali	Drinking Water Network Length	
		Waste Water Pipeline Length	
		Energy Transmission Line Length	
 SDG 16		Natural Gas Line Length	
		Rate of Students Receiving Education in Scientific Subjects	
		Number of Participation in Trainings on Entrepreneurship/Business Development	
 SDG 16		Rate of People Provided with Free Internet Service	
		Number of Free Internet Service Points	
		Drinking Water Network Length	
 SDG 18	 Cibali	Waste Water Pipeline Length	
		Energy Transmission Line Length	
		Natural Gas Line Length	
 SDG 18		Number of Participation in Trainings on Entrepreneurship/Business Development	
		Rate of People Provided with Free Internet Service	
		Number of Free Internet Service Points	

 SDG 9	 Sümbül Efendi	Waste Water Pipeline Length	
		Energy Transmission Line Length	
		Natural Gas Line Length	
 SDG 9	 Karagümruk	Number of Participation in Trainings on Entrepreneurship/Business Development	
		Rate of People Provided with Free Internet Service	
		Number of Free Internet Service Points	
 SDG 9	 Hırka-i Şerif	Drinking Water Network Length	
		Waste Water Pipeline Length	
		Energy Transmission Line Length	
 SDG 9	 Mevlanakapı	Rate of Students Receiving Education in Scientific Subjects	
		Rate of People Provided with Free Internet Service	
		Number of Participation in Trainings on Entrepreneurship/Business Development	
 SDG 9	 Ali Kuşcu	Rate of People Provided with Free Internet Service	
		Number of Free Internet Service Points	
		Waste Water Pipeline Length	
 SDG 9	 Zeyrek	Energy Transmission Line Length	
		Rate of Students Receiving Education in Scientific Subjects	
		Number of Participation in Trainings on Entrepreneurship/Business Development	
 SDG 9	 Cibali	Rate of People Provided with Free Internet Service	
		Number of Free Internet Service Points	
		Number of Citizens Recycling Waste	
 SDG 12	 Zeyrek	Number of Citizens Recycling Waste Oil	
		Number of Citizens Recycling Electronic Waste	
		Number of Citizens Recycling Pharmaceutical Waste	
 SDG 12	 Ali Kuşcu	Number of Citizens Recycling Textile Waste	
		Satisfaction Rate for Recycling Services	
		Number of Fatih Sustainability Volunteers	
 SDG 12		Amount of Green Space Per Capita	
		Green Cover Ratio	
		Rate of Streets without Vegetation	
 SDG 15	 Cibali	Satisfaction Rate for Parks and Green Spaces	
		Number of Citizens Requesting Flower Planting	
		Amount of Green Space Per Capita	
 SDG 15		Green Cover Rate	
		Number of Public Order and Security Inspections	
		Number of Noise Pollution Inspections	
 SDG 16	 Cibali	Rate of Citizens Feeling Safe	
		Number of Parks with Security Cameras	
		Number of Shopkeepers Visited within the Scope of Shopkeeper Satisfaction Surveys	
 SDG 16	 Cerrahpaşa	Rate of Population Interviewed within the Scope of Service Satisfaction Surveys	
		Number of Facilities Improved and Optimized within the Scope of Service Satisfaction Surveys	
		Number of Young People Interviewed in Youth Surveys	
 SDG 16	 Karagümruk	Number of Women Interviewed for Women's Day Special Survey	
		Rate of Population Submitting Complaints and Requests to the Municipality	
		Rate of Households Participating in Participatory Budget SMS Survey	
 SDG 18	 Cibali	Number of People Participating in Activities for the Protection of Culture and Cultural Heritage	
		Satisfaction Rate for Cultural Activities	
		Number of Oral History Studies	
 SDG 18	<img alt="Cerrahpaşa icon		



APPENDIX

		UN Goals	Local Targets
1 NO POVERTY  SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.	Target 1.2	By 2030, reducing the population living in poverty and develop social development policies to address it	By 2030, reducing the population living in poverty and developing social development policies to address it
	Target 1.3		
	Target 1.4	By 2030, providing accessible and equal municipal services for all	By 2030, providing accessible and equal municipal services for all
	Target 1.5	Preparing strategic plans and contingency plans for a climate and disaster-resilient future, training for this and prioritization of vulnerable groups in the implementation of plans	Preparing strategic plans and contingency plans for a climate and disaster-resilient future, training for this and prioritization of vulnerable groups in the implementation of plans
	Target 1.a	Increasing social development efforts and the proportion of the allocated public budget	Increasing social development efforts and the proportion of the allocated public budget
	Target 1.b	Developing technological data infrastructure in the formulation of social development strategies and the direction of investments	Developing technological data infrastructure in the formulation of social development strategies and the direction of investments
	Target 2.1	Ensuring access to safe, nutritious and adequate food for all, especially those at risk	Ensuring access to safe, nutritious and adequate food for all, especially those at risk
	Target 2.2	By 2030, supporting the nutritional needs of infants and mothers with infants to end all forms of malnutrition	By 2030, supporting the nutritional needs of infants and mothers with infants to end all forms of malnutrition
	Target 2.3	Supporting fishermen who are small-scale food producers, to protect and maintain the fishing activities in the district	Supporting fishermen who are small-scale food producers, to protect and maintain the fishing activities in the district
	Target 2.4	Increasing urban agricultural practices and ensuring the sustainability of agricultural areas	Increasing urban agricultural practices and ensuring the sustainability of agricultural areas
2 ZERO HUNGER  SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	Target 2.5	Ensuring healthy and safe living environments for animals living in the district	Ensuring healthy and safe living environments for animals living in the district
	Target 2.a	Increasing investments for the development of agricultural production and cooperatives in and around the district	Increasing investments for the development of agricultural production and cooperatives in and around the district
	Target 2.c	Ensuring that local people have access to affordable, accessible, reliable food through inspection activities	Ensuring that local people have access to affordable, accessible, reliable food through inspection activities
	Target 3.3	Carrying out preventive activities for all epidemic diseases, increasing urban resilience and creating a healthy living environment for everyone	Carrying out preventive activities for all epidemic diseases, increasing urban resilience and creating a healthy living environment for everyone
	Target 3.4	Ensuring equal and fair access to mental and physical health services for all and ensuring mental and physical health and well-being	Ensuring equal and fair access to mental and physical health services for all and ensuring mental and physical health and well-being
	Target 3.7	Raising awareness of family planning throughout the district, increasing access to trainings and information activities	Raising awareness of family planning throughout the district, increasing access to trainings and information activities
	Target 3.8	Ensuring access to basic health and care services for all	Ensuring access to basic health and care services for all
	Target 3.a	Increasing the awareness of the people of the district about tobacco products and their harms and taking preventive actions to combat addiction	Increasing the awareness of the people of the district about tobacco products and their harms and taking preventive actions to combat addiction
	Target 4.1	Ensuring that free, equal and quality primary and secondary education are accessible to all	Ensuring that free, equal and quality primary and secondary education are accessible to all
	Target 4.2	Making quality early childhood education free, fair and accessible to all	Making quality early childhood education free, fair and accessible to all
4 QUALITY EDUCATION  SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	Target 4.3	Ensuring that affordable and high-quality vocational and technical education and university and university preparation education are equal and accessible to all	Ensuring that affordable and high-quality vocational and technical education and university and university preparation education are equal and accessible to all
	Target 4.4	Ensuring that decent work, entrepreneurship and vocational training are equal and accessible for all	Ensuring that decent work, entrepreneurship and vocational training are equal and accessible for all
	Target 4.5	Ensuring equal access to basic and vocational education for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups	Ensuring equal access to basic and vocational education for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups
	Target 4.6	By 2030, supporting activities to increase the literacy rate of the people of the district	By 2030, supporting activities to increase the literacy rate of the people of the district
	Target 4.7	Ensuring that the knowledge and skills needed to support Sustainable Development are acquired by all	Ensuring that the knowledge and skills needed to support Sustainable Development are acquired by all
	Target 4.a	Increasing qualified, fair, free and accessible learning environments for all in Fatih	Increasing qualified, fair, free and accessible learning environments for all in Fatih
	Target 5.1	Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls	Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls
	Target 5.2	Eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls, and ensuring the support and empowerment of women and children who are victims of violence	Eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls, and ensuring the support and empowerment of women and children who are victims of violence
5 GENDER EQUALITY  SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Target 5.4	Promoting and developing public services and social policy and responsibility sharing within the family	Promoting and developing public services and social policy and responsibility sharing within the family

		UN Goals	Local Targets
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION  SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Target 5.5	Ensuring that women have equal opportunities in political, economic and social life, increasing and supporting their participation in decision-making mechanisms on these issues	Ensuring that women have equal opportunities in political, economic and social life, increasing and supporting their participation in decision-making mechanisms on these issues
	Target 6.1	Supporting infrastructure to make clean water accessible to all by 2030	Supporting infrastructure to make clean water accessible to all by 2030
	Target 6.3	Safe collection and recycling of wastewater for district-wide cleaning	Safe collection and recycling of wastewater for district-wide cleaning
	Target 6.4	As part of the fight against water scarcity by 2030, reducing the amount of water consumption per capita throughout the district and ensuring conscious water consumption	As part of the fight against water scarcity by 2030, reducing the amount of water consumption per capita throughout the district and ensuring conscious water consumption
	Target 6.6	Conservation and restoration of water-related ecosystems and water-related cultural values	Conservation and restoration of water-related ecosystems and water-related cultural values
	Target 6.a	Development of infrastructure to ensure water collection and reuse for water efficiency by 2030	Development of infrastructure to ensure water collection and reuse for water efficiency by 2031
	Target 6.b	Raising awareness about water management and water conservation	Raising awareness about water management and water conservation
	Target 7.1	Ensuring access to clean energy for all in the county	Ensuring access to clean energy for all in the county
	Target 7.2	Utilization of renewable energy potential and increase of energy facilities in the district	Utilization of renewable energy potential and increase of energy facilities in the district
	Target 7.3	Ensuring efficient use of energy in the district and developing and disseminating energy efficient technologies	Ensuring efficient use of energy in the district and developing and disseminating energy efficient technologies
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY  SDG 7: Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Target 7.a	Conducting researches on energy, energy efficiency, development of clean energy technologies and making energy investments according to these researches	Conducting researches on energy, energy efficiency, development of clean energy technologies and making energy investments according to these researches
	Target 8.1	Maintaining the budget in accordance with national conditions in municipal services and efficient use of per capita revenue	Maintaining the budget in accordance with national conditions in municipal services and efficient use of per capita revenue
	Target 8.2	Increasing economic efficiency and reaching higher levels in the district, supporting innovation and sectoral diversity with high value-added sectors	Increasing economic efficiency and reaching higher levels in the district, supporting innovation and sectoral diversity with high value-added sectors
	Target 8.3	Strategic work to support creativity, entrepreneurship and productivity for all in the district	Strategic work to support creativity, entrepreneurship and productivity for all in the district
	Target 8.5	By 2030, promoting productivity and ensure access to employment for all, including all vulnerable groups in the county	By 2030, promoting productivity and ensure access to employment for all, including all vulnerable groups in the county
	Target 8.6	Minimizing the proportion of people in the district who are neither employed nor in education by 2030	Minimizing the proportion of people in the district who are neither employed nor in education by 2030
	Target 8.8	Ensuring a secure work environment for all	Ensuring a secure work environment for all
	Target 8.9	Maintaining economic vitality through the promotion of sustainable tourism	Maintaining economic vitality through the promotion of sustainable tourism
	Target 8.10	Ensuring access to financial services such as banking and insurance for all	Ensuring access to financial services such as banking and insurance for all
	Target 9.1	Ensuring affordable and equitable access for all, building quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructures covering local and regional infrastructure	Ensuring affordable and equitable access for all, building quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructures covering local and regional infrastructure
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH  SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.	Target 9.4	By 2030, the use of clean and environmentally responsible, sensitive technologies, increasing resource use efficiency	By 2030, the use of clean and environmentally responsible, sensitive technologies, increasing resource use efficiency
	Target 9.b	Supporting technology development, research and innovation for the country	Supporting technology development, research and innovation for the country
	Target 9.c	Increasing access to information and communication technologies, especially ensuring smooth and uninterrupted internet access throughout the district	Increasing access to information and communication technologies, especially ensuring smooth and uninterrupted internet access throughout the district
	Target 10.1	Reducing income inequality across the county and improving the economic situation and ensuring sustainability	Reducing income inequality across the county and improving the economic situation and ensuring sustainability
	Target 10.2	Supporting and empowering all disadvantaged and vulnerable groups at the social and economic scale	Supporting and empowering all disadvantaged and vulnerable groups at the social and economic scale
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE  SDG 9: Building resilient infrastructures, supporting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and strengthening innovation	Target 10.7	Creating safe living environments for the population coming to the district with responsible migrations and supporting their adaptation	Creating safe living environments for the population coming to the district with responsible migrations and supporting their adaptation
	Target 11.1	Identifying and transforming risky structures/areas and ensuring that everyone has access to durable and safe housing	Identifying and transforming risky structures/areas and ensuring that everyone has access to durable and safe housing
	Target 11.2	Taking into account the sensitivity of vulnerable groups (the disabled, the elderly, children, women), designing safe, economical, sustainable transport systems and ensuring an accessible transport network for all	Taking into account the sensitivity of vulnerable groups (the disabled, the elderly, children, women), designing safe, economical, sustainable transport systems and ensuring an accessible transport network for all
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES  SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	Target 11.3		
	Target 11.4		
11 MAKING CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE  SDG 11: Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Target 11.5		
	Target 11.6		



		UN Goals	Local Targets
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES  <p>SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p>	Target 11.3	Supporting and developing sustainable and inclusive urbanization and a participatory planning approach	Supporting and developing sustainable and inclusive urbanization and a participatory planning approach
	Target 11.4	Increasing activities to ensure the protection of the natural and cultural heritage of the Historical Peninsula	Increasing activities to ensure the protection of the natural and cultural heritage of the Historical Peninsula
	Target 11.5	Ensuring sustainable urban development that is sensitive to disaster risks and preventing life, property and socio-cultural loss due to disasters	Ensuring sustainable urban development that is sensitive to disaster risks and preventing life, property and socio-cultural loss due to disasters
	Target 11.6	By 2030, reducing the negative environmental impact per capita of cities by paying special attention to air quality and the management of municipal and other waste	By 2030, reducing the negative environmental impact per capita of cities by paying special attention to air quality and the management of municipal and other waste
	Target 11.7	Enhancing the quality of public open and green spaces and making them fair and accessible for all	Enhancing the quality of public open and green spaces and making them fair and accessible for all
	Target 11.b	Preparing the city for a possible disaster with all its components	Preparing the city for a possible disaster with all its components
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION  <p>SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p>	Target 12.2	Ensuring the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources and increasing awareness for this	Ensuring the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources and increasing awareness for this
	Target 12.3	Reducing food loss by raising consumer awareness, preventing food waste and carrying out activities for the use of waste food	Reducing food loss by raising consumer awareness, preventing food waste and carrying out activities for the use of waste food
	Target 12.4	Ensuring environmentally responsible management of all wastes throughout their life cycle and reducing their release into the air, water and soil	Ensuring environmentally responsible management of all wastes throughout their life cycle and reducing their release into the air, water and soil
	Target 12.5	By 2030, reducing waste generation through prevention, reduction, recovery and reuse	By 2030, reducing waste generation through prevention, reduction, recovery and reuse
	Target 12.8	Increasing knowledge and awareness of sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	Increasing knowledge and awareness of sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
13 CLIMATE ACTION  <p>SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>	Target 13.1	Increasing resilience to climate and disaster-related hazards and improving the county's capacity to adapt to climate change	Increasing resilience to climate and disaster-related hazards and improving the county's capacity to adapt to climate change
	Target 13.2	Strengthening Fatih's capacity to benefit from climate funds	Strengthening Fatih's capacity to benefit from climate funds
15 LIFE ON LAND  <p>SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p>	Target 15.1	Protecting, restoring and ensuring the sustainability of natural resources and ecosystems	Prevention and significant reduction of all forms of marine pollution from terrestrial activities
	Target 15.2	Increasing green spaces and reforestation and rebuilding natural habitats and ecosystems	Increasing green spaces and reforestation and rebuilding natural habitats and ecosystems
	Target 15.5	Conservation of natural heritage and biodiversity in the Historic Peninsula	Conservation of natural heritage and biodiversity in the Historic Peninsula
	Target 15.b	Strengthening resources that ensure the sustainable use and conservation of terrestrial ecosystems	Strengthening resources that ensure the sustainable use and conservation of terrestrial ecosystems
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS  <p>SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>	Target 16.1	Ensuring that community life is carried on in safety and peace everywhere and for everyone	Ensuring that community life is carried on in safety and peace everywhere and for everyone
	Target 16.6	Determination of transparent, effective, fair and innovative management approach in public services	Determination of transparent, effective, fair and innovative management approach in public services
	Target 16.7	Increasing participation in management, implementing Governance Models and incorporating everyone's ideas, opinions and demands into decision-making processes	Increasing participation in management, implementing Governance Models and incorporating everyone's ideas, opinions and demands into decision-making processes
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS  <p>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</p>	Target 17.16	Developing collaborations with institutions and organizations; Preparation of projects for national and international funding sources	Developing collaborations with institutions and organizations; Preparation of projects for national and international funding sources
	Target 17.17	Promoting and disseminating effective public-private and civil society partnerships by leveraging the experience of partnerships and the fundraising strategy	Promoting and disseminating effective public-private and civil society partnerships by leveraging the experience of partnerships and the fundraising strategy



GOAL	LOCAL TARGET	UN Goal	Indicator	Description	Indicator Level	Data Source
SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.	By 2030, reducing the poverty-stricken population and developing social development policies to address this.	1.2/1.3	Proportion of households benefiting from social assistance	Ratio of the number of households benefiting from social assistance provided by the Social Affairs Directorate to the total number of households	District	Fatih Municipality Social Affairs Directorate
		1.2/1.3	Proportion of households requesting social assistance	Ratio of the number of households requesting social assistance to the total number of households	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Social Affairs Directorate
		1.2/1.3	Proportion of the population with very low socio-economic status	Proportion of individuals who describe their economic situation as "unable to make ends meet"	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
	By 2030, providing accessible and equal municipal services for all.	1.4	Proportion of the population accessing municipal services	Proportion of population accessing services provided by Fatih Municipality	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
	Preparing strategic plans and mitigation plans for a climate and disaster-resilient future, providing training and prioritizing vulnerable groups in the implementation of plans.	1.5	Ratio of risky areas	Proportion of areas identified as risk-oriented and public-oriented transformation areas	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Urban Transformation Strategy Document
		1.5	Number of students receiving search and rescue training	Number of students trained by Fatih Search and Rescue (FARK)	District	Fatih Municipality Fatih Search and Rescue Unit
		1.5	Number of schools provided with search and rescue training	Number of schools trained by Fatih Search and Rescue (FARK)	District	Fatih Municipality Fatih Search and Rescue Unit
		1.5	Number of people trained in search and rescue	Number of people trained by Fatih Search and Rescue (FARK)	District	Fatih Municipality Fatih Search and Rescue Unit
	Increasing social development efforts and the proportion of public budget allocated.	1.a	Proportion of municipal budget allocated for social services	Proportion of public budget allocated for social services in the overall budget	District	Fatih Municipality 2022 Annual Report
		1.a	Social Assistance Satisfaction Rate	The rate of satisfaction of the social assistance offered by Fatih Municipality in the local population	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
		1.a	Satisfaction with Services for the Disabled	The satisfaction rate of the services for the disabled provided by Fatih Municipality among the local people	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	Developing technological data infrastructure for formulating social development strategies and guiding investments.	1.b	Use of digitization/innovation tools	Fatih Municipality's work on digitalization and innovation "Strategy Decision Support System" project	District	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
	Ensuring access to safe, nutritious and adequate food for all, especially those at risk	2.1	Number of households served through soup kitchens	The ratio of the number of households benefiting from the soup kitchen services provided by the Directorate of Social Affairs to the total number of households	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Social Affairs Directorate
		2.1	Proportion of households receiving meat subsidies	The ratio of the number of households benefiting from the meat assistance provided by the Directorate of Social Affairs to the total number of households	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Social Affairs Directorate
		2.1	Proportion of households receiving food aid	The ratio of the number of households benefiting from the provision assistance provided by the Directorate of Social Affairs to the total number of households	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Social Affairs Directorate
	By 2030, supporting the nutritional needs of infants and mothers with infants to end all forms of malnutrition	2.2	Proportion of population given Newborn Baby Pack	The ratio of the number of people given the Newborn Baby Package to the number of newborn babies in the district borders	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Social Affairs Directorate
	Supporting fishermen who are small-scale food producers, protecting and maintaining the fishing activities in the district	2.3	Number of fishing shelters	Number of fishing shelters in the District	District	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
		2.3	The ratio of the number of fishermen's shelters in the district to the number in the province	The ratio of the number of fishermen's shelters in the district to the number of fishermen's shelters in Istanbul	District	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
	Increasing urban agricultural practices and ensuring the sustainability of agricultural areas	2.4	Proportion of population benefiting from Yedikule Garden and Ayvansaray Garden	The ratio of the number of people benefiting from Yedikule Garden and Ayvansaray Garden services to the total population	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		2.4	Yedikule Garden and Ayvansaray Garden area size (m ²)	Area size of Yedikule Garden and Ayvansaray Garden	District	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
	Ensuring healthy and safe living environments for the animals living in the district	2.5	Total number of animals cared for at the Animal Shelter	Total number of animals cared for at Fatih Municipality Yedikule Animal Shelter and Treatment Center	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Health Affairs Directorate
		2.5	Amount of food distributed for stray animals (kg)	The amount of food distributed by the Directorate of Health Affairs for stray animals in the district borders	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Health Affairs Directorate

GOAL	LOCAL TARGET	UN Goal	Indicator	Description	Indicator Level	Data Source
SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	Ensuring healthy and safe living environments for the animals living in the district	2.5	Total number of Automatic Animal Feeding Machines in the district	The number of Automatic Animal Feeding Machines (Mamamatik) placed on the streets by the Directorate of Health Affairs for the feeding of stray animals within the borders of the district	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Health Affairs Directorate
		2.5	Number of cat houses distributed in the district	The number of cat houses placed on the streets by the Directorate of Health Affairs for the safe and healthy shelter of cats in the district borders	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Health Affairs Directorate
		2.5	Number of wooden cat houses fixed in the district	The number of wooden cat houses placed on the streets by the Directorate of Health Affairs for the safe and healthy shelter of cats in the district borders	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Health Affairs Directorate
		2.5	Satisfaction with Service for Street Animals	The satisfaction rate of the services provided by Fatih Municipality for street animals in the local population	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
		2.5	Number of Local Animal Protection Officers	Number of volunteers who have taken responsibility by the Directorate of Health Affairs to raise awareness of protection in the local population for stray animals	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Health Affairs Directorate
	Increasing investments for the development of agricultural production and cooperatives in and around the district	2.a	Number of rural agricultural products purchased from nearby rural production centers (women's cooperatives) and sold in the district in order to support local agricultural production, increase access to healthy food in the district and especially support women's participation in agricultural life	The number of agricultural products purchased from nearby rural production centers (women's cooperatives) and sold in the district in order to support local agricultural production, increase access to healthy food in the district and especially support women's participation in agricultural life	District	Fatih Municipality HALKTAS
		2.a	Proportion of budget allocated for near-vicinity rural products	Share of the municipal budget allocated to support local agricultural production, to increase access to healthy food in the district and especially to support women's participation in economic life	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Financial Services
		2.c	Food and Market Inspection Rate	Share of the inspections carried out by the Police Department at food sales points in order to ensure food safety in all audits	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Police Directorate
		3.3	Number of disinfection studies	The number of disinfection procedures carried out by the Directorate of Health Affairs in public areas within the scope of combating vectors, infectious diseases, etc.	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Health Affairs Directorate
		3.3	Number of Disinfestations	The number of disinfection operations carried out by the Directorate of Health Affairs in public places within the scope of combating vectors, infectious diseases, etc.	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Health Affairs Directorate
	Carrying out preventive activities for all epidemic diseases, increasing urban resilience and creating a healthy living environment for everyone	3.3	Number of animals treated with antiparasitics	The number of antiparasitic applications made by the Directorate of Health Affairs to street animals within the scope of combating vectors, infectious diseases, etc. for the health of stray animals	District	Fatih Municipality Health Affairs Directorate
		3.3	Number of booklets distributed to raise awareness about combating vectors	Number of informative booklets distributed by the Directorate of Health Affairs to raise awareness within the scope of combating vectors, infectious diseases, etc.	District	Fatih Municipality Health Affairs Directorate
		3.3	Number of vaccinations against infectious diseases in the Street Animal Treatment Center	The number of vaccinations carried out by the Directorate of Health Affairs in the treatment center of stray animals within the scope of combating vectors, infectious diseases, etc. for the health of stray animals	District	Fatih Municipality Health Affairs Directorate
		3.3	Number of animals treated	Number of stray animals treated by the Directorate of Health Affairs	District	Fatih Municipality Health Affairs Directorate
		3.3	Total Number of Treatments Applied to Animals	Total number of treatments administered by the Directorate of Health Affairs	District	Fatih Municipality Health Affairs Directorate
		3.3	Animal Shelter presence and treatment center presence	Fatih Municipality Yedikule Animal Shelter and Treatment Center presence	District	Fatih Municipality Health Affairs Directorate
		3.3	Number of animals undergoing neutering	Number of animals neutered by the Directorate of Health Affairs	District	Fatih Municipality Health Affairs Directorate
		3.3	Number of animals microchipped	The number of animals microchipped by the Directorate of Health Affairs in order to monitor the ownership, vaccination, health, etc. status of stray animals	District	Fatih Municipality Health Affairs Directorate
		3.3	Number of People Receiving Animal First Aid Training	The number of people to whom basic training is provided by the Directorate of Health Affairs to intervene in cases requiring emergency intervention such as injuries to stray animals	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Health Affairs Directorate
		3.4	Number of adults receiving Psychological Counseling Services	Number of adults provided with psychological counseling services by Fatih Municipality, FIT Fatih Unit in order to protect and improve the mental health of local people	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit



GOAL	LOCAL TARGET	UN Goal	Indicator	Description	Indicator Level	Data Source
 SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.	Ensuring equal and fair access to mental and physical health services for all and ensuring mental and physical health and well-being	3.4	Number of children and adolescents receiving Psychological Counseling Services	The number of children and adolescents provided psychological counseling services by Fatih Municipality, FIT Fatih Unit in order to protect and improve the mental health of local people	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		3.4	Proportion of population benefiting from sports facilities/activities	The ratio of the number of people benefiting from the sports centers and activities of Fatih Municipality to the population	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		3.4	Area size per capita (m²/person)	The ratio of the total size of sports fields to the population in Fatih district	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
		3.4	Satisfaction Rate from Sports Facilities	Satisfaction rate with the sports facilities and services provided by Fatih Municipality	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
		3.4	Number of people who have had a health screening within the scope of Fit Fatih (traveling scale)	The number of citizens who underwent health screening within the scope of the "Traveling Scale" project within the scope of protecting and improving the health of local people by Fatih Municipality, FIT Fatih Unit	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality FIT Fatih Unit
		3.4	Number of people benefiting from the dietitian service	The number of people provided dietitian services by Fatih Municipality, FIT Fatih Unit in order to protect and improve the mental health of local people	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		3.7	Number of Maternity Seminar Participants	Number of people participating in the training given by Fatih Municipality, Women and Family Unit for mothers and expectant mothers on family planning, etc.	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
	Ensuring access to basic health and care services for all	3.8	FHC reach distance (m)	Access to the nearest Family Health Center from the neighborhood center	District Neighborhood	District Health Directorate / Fatih Municipality Strategy and R&D Unit
		3.8	Ideal number of pharmacies	Number of pharmacies per 3500 people in the neighborhoods	District Neighborhood	District Health Directorate / Fatih Municipality Strategy and R&D Unit
		3.8	Number of hospitals	Number of hospitals in Fatih district	District	District Health Directorate / Fatih Municipality Strategy and R&D Unit
		3.8	Distance to Nearest Hospital (m)	Access distance from the neighborhood center to the nearest hospital	District Neighborhood	District Health Directorate / Fatih Municipality Strategy and R&D Unit
		3.8	Patient transport ambulance demand meeting rate	The ratio of the number of requests for patient transport services of Fatih Municipality to the number of people served	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		3.8	Dialysis transplant service demand meeting rate	Number of people to whom Fatih Municipality provides dialysis transplantation services	District	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		3.8	Rate of Meeting Disabled Demands	The rate of meeting the demands of disabled citizens (wheelchairs, battery powered vehicles, etc.) by Fatih Municipality, Social Affairs Directorate	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
 SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	Free, equal and quality primary and secondary education accessible to all	3.a	Number of people educated about the harms of tobacco products	Number of people participating in trainings to raise awareness of the district population about tobacco products and their harms	District	Green Crescent Counseling Center (YEDAM)
		3.a	Number of trainings/seminars on the hazards of tobacco products	Number of trainings/seminars provided to raise awareness of the district population on tobacco products and their harms	District	Green Crescent Counseling Center (YEDAM)
		4.1	Education area per person (m²/person)	Ratio of total education facility areas to population	District Neighborhood	District Directorate of Education / Fatih Municipality Strategy and R&D Unit
		4.1	Elementary school accessibility	According to Turkey's Spatial Plans Construction Regulation, primary education facilities are located within 500 m distance. The index table has a value of "100" if there is access to primary education within a distance of 500 m and "0" if there is no access.	District Neighborhood	District Directorate of Education / Fatih Municipality Strategy and R&D Unit
		4.1	Proportion of students receiving education in information centers	The rate of students receiving education in Fatih Municipality's "Information Houses" facilities where school support courses are offered	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		4.1	Proportion of students receiving education in Fatih Science	Proportion of students receiving education at Fatih Municipality's "Science Fatih" center, where technology, design, astronomy, nature and mathematics subjects are taught interactively	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		4.2	Kindergarten accessibility	Availability of kindergarten facilities within 500 m distance according to Turkey's Spatial Plans Construction Regulation. The index table has a value of "100" if there is access to primary education within 500 m and "0" if there is no access.	District Neighborhood	District Directorate of Education / Fatih Municipality Strategy and R&D Unit

GOAL	LOCAL TARGET	UN Goal	Indicator	Description	Indicator Level	Data Source
 SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	Ensuring that quality early childhood education is free, equitable and accessible for all.	4.2	Number of children educated by the municipality	Number of students registered at "Children's Stops", which is an education center for pre-school children by Fatih Municipality	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		4.2	Number of municipal education facilities for children	Number of educational centers in the neighborhood where the municipality provides free education for children (children's library, children's stop, science fatih, fatih academy)	District	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		4.2	Proportion of children benefiting from services for children	The ratio of children participating in all activities of Fatih Municipality for children such as trainings, events, etc. to the total number of children	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		4.2	Satisfaction with Services for Children	Satisfaction rate of local people with the services for children provided by Fatih Municipality	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
		4.3	Ratio of Graduates with Bachelor's Degree and above	Proportion of people with bachelor's and postgraduate (master's and doctorate) education	District Neighborhood	Field Research (Survey)
		4.3	Rate of Graduates of High School	Proportion of people with "high school graduate" education	District Neighborhood	Field Research (Survey)
		4.3	Ratio of people benefiting from libraries	The ratio of people benefiting from Fatih Municipality's libraries and the ratio of the population aged 15+.	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
	Ensuring that affordable and quality vocational and technical education and training, as well as university and university preparatory education and training, are equal and accessible for all.	4.4	Number of vocational and technical high schools	Number of vocational and technical high schools in Fatih district	District	District Directorate of Education / Fatih Municipality Strategy and R&D Unit
		4.4	Total number of students in vocational and technical high schools	Total number of students enrolled in vocational and technical high schools	District	District Directorate of Education / Fatih Municipality Strategy and R&D Unit
		4.4	Proportion of students benefiting from the Career Center	Proportion of students benefiting from the "Career Center" where entrepreneurship and vocational trainings are provided by Fatih Municipality	District	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		4.4	Proportion of female population participating in vocational training courses	The proportion of the female population receiving vocational training in the "Art Training Units" where vocational trainings for women are provided by Fatih Municipality	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		4.4	Proportion of young population receiving training at Fatih Municipality Canoe and Rowing Sports Center within the scope of sports trainings for vocational development	Proportion of young population receiving training at Fatih Municipality Canoe and Rowing Sports Center within the scope of sports trainings for vocational development	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		4.4	Number of participants in entrepreneurship and vocational seminar/training programs	Number of users of "Zeyrek Academy" and "Davutpaşa Madrasa" centers where entrepreneurship and vocational trainings are provided by Fatih Municipality and number of participants in "Ideathon Idea Contest", "Sustainability Volunteers" and "Productive Fatih" programs	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		4.5	Number of disabled people receiving vocational training	The number of people participating in the "Disabled Workshops", a vocational development training program for the disabled by Fatih Municipality	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		4.6	Illiteracy rate	Proportion of illiterate people	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
Increasing quality, fair, free and accessible learning environments for all in Fatih	By 2030, supporting activities to increase the literacy rate of the district population	4.6	Proportion of people given literacy training	The ratio of people who participated in the trainings provided by Fatih Municipality for illiterate people to total illiterate people	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		4.7	Number of Fatih Sustainability Volunteers	The number of people who participated in the Localization of Sustainable Development Goals Program by Fatih Municipality and qualified to become "Fatih Sustainable Volunteers" by receiving sustainability trainings	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
	Ensuring equal access to basic and vocational training for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.	4.a	Number of learning environments where free education is provided by the municipality	Number of centers where Fatih Municipality provides free education	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		4.a	Distance to the nearest library	Access distance from the neighborhood center to the nearest Fatih Municipality Library	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		4.a	Number of Libraries	Number of municipal libraries in Fatih District	District	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		4.a	Satisfaction Rate with Library Services	Satisfaction rate of local people with the library service provided by Fatih Municipality	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)



GOAL	LOCAL TARGET	UN Goal	Indicator	Description	Indicator Level	Data Source
 SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere	5.1	Proportion of working female population	Proportion of individuals who define their employment status as "actively working"	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
		5.1	Proportion of women benefiting from municipal services	The ratio of the number of women benefiting from the services provided by Fatih Municipality to the number of all women in the district	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		5.1	Satisfaction rate with activities for women	The rate of satisfaction created by the services provided by Fatih Municipality for women in the local population	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
		5.1	Proportion of women participating in vocational training courses	The ratio of the number of women receiving vocational training in Fatih Municipality Ant Training Units to the total number of women	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
	Eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls and supporting and empowering women and children victims of violence	5.2	Number of psychological support services provided to women victims of violence	Number of women benefiting from the psychological support service provided by the Women's Democracy Foundation (KADEM) to women who are victims of violence	District	KADEM (Women's Democracy Foundation)
		5.4	Number of children educated by the municipality	The ratio of the number of children registered to Fatih Municipality Children's Station to the number of children between the ages of 4-6 in the district	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
	Promoting and developing shared responsibility within the family through public services and social policy	5.4	Participation rate of women in surveys	The ratio of the number of women surveyed within the scope of household surveys conducted by the Social Research Team to the number of women to be surveyed	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		5.5	Proportion of women working in managerial positions in the municipality	Proportion of female employees working in managerial positions in Fatih Municipality	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Human Resources
	Ensuring that women have equal opportunities in political, economic and social life, and increasing and supporting their participation in decision-making mechanisms in these areas	5.5	Proportion of female staff working in the municipality	Proportion of the number of female employees working in Fatih Municipality	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Human Resources
		5.5	Female headman ratio	Number of female quarter headmen	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Human Resources
		5.5	Proportion of female council members	Proportion of Fatih Municipality women council members	District	Fatih Municipality 2022 Annual Report
		5.5	Proportion of women in managerial positions	Proportion of individuals who describe their employment status as "I work in a managerial position"	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
		5.5	Proportion of female population who submit their requests and complaints to the municipality	The ratio of the number of women applying to Fatih Municipality Communication Center in 2022 to the total number of women in the district	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		6.1	Length of drinking water network per capita (m/person)	The ratio of total drinking water network length to population in Fatih district	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
		6.1	Number of water breakdowns per household	Ratio of the number of water breakdowns reported to ISKI to the total number of households	District Neighborhood	ISKI - Istanbul Water and Sewerage Administration
 SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.	Ensuring safe collection and recycling of wastewater for district-wide cleaning.	6.3	Waste water pipeline length per capita (m/person)	The ratio of total wastewater pipeline length to population in Fatih district	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
		6.4	Total amount of water consumption (cubic meters)	Total amount of water consumption	District Neighborhood	ISKI - Istanbul Water and Sewerage Administration
	By 2030, within the scope of combating water scarcity, reducing the amount of water consumption per capita throughout the district and ensuring conscious water consumption	6.6	The proportion of fountains restored and reintroduced into aquatic ecosystems	The proportion of fountains that have been restored by Fatih Municipality Cultural Heritage Protection Directorate and integrated back into the water infrastructure	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage
		6.6	Number of garbage traps in the Golden Horn	The number of garbage traps that allow cleaning the garbage on the sea surface in the Golden Horn	District	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
		6.6	Number of fishing shelters	Number of fishing shelters in the district	District	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
	By 2030, developing infrastructure to ensure water collection and reuse for water efficiency	6.a	Amount of water collected by rainwater harvesting (tons)	The total amount of water collected by Fatih Municipality with rainwater harvesting	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration

GOAL	LOCAL TARGET	UN Goal	Indicator	Description	Indicator Level	Data Source
 SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.	By 2030, developing infrastructure to ensure water collection and reuse for water efficiency	6.a	Rainwater pipeline length (meters)	The ratio of total rainwater pipeline length to population in Fatih district	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
		6.b	Number of people participating in the underwater cleaning activity	Number of people participating in the Golden Horn underwater cleaning within the scope of Environment Day activities	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
		6.b	Number of participants of the Water Symposium	Number of people participating in the Water Symposium where the cultural, architectural and social value of historical water structures and water are discussed	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage
	Ensuring access to clean energy services for all in the district	7.1	Proportion of households using natural gas	Ratio of the number of households subscribed to IGDAŞ to the total number of households	District Neighborhood	IGDAŞ (İstanbul Gas Distribution Industry and Trade Corporation)
		7.1	Natural gas line length per capita (m/person)	The ratio of the total natural gas line length to the population in Fatih district	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
		7.1	Length of power transmission line per capita (m/person)	The ratio of the total power transmission line length to the population in Fatih district	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
		7.1	Proportion of households using natural gas and electricity as a source of heating at home	Proportion of those who declare that they use "natural gas" and "electricity" as a source of heating at home	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
	Utilization of renewable energy potential in the district and increasing energy facilities	7.2	Solar Power Plant area size	The size of the solar power plant to be installed by Fatih Municipality	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
		7.2	Estimated amount of energy to be produced by solar power plant to be installed by Fatih Municipality	The total amount of energy to be produced by the solar power plant to be installed by Fatih Municipality	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
		7.3	Number of people trained in Zero Waste and energy conservation	Number of people participating in the trainings given to raise awareness on zero waste and energy saving at Fatih Municipality 1st Class Waste Collection Center	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
		7.3	Number of trainings on Zero Waste and energy saving	Number of trainings provided to raise awareness on zero waste and energy saving at Fatih Municipality 1st Class Waste Collection Center	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
	Ensuring efficient use of energy in the district and developing and disseminating energy efficient technologies	7.3	Length of the cycle path (meters)	Length of existing bicycle lanes within the district borders	District	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
		7.3	Protection of climate-compatible building stock	Proportion of climate-compatible buildings (wooden, masonry, masonry) in good condition	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
		7.a	Having an Energy Efficiency Action Plan	Preparation of "Energy Efficiency Action Plan" on energy efficiency in Fatih district	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
 SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.	Maintaining the budget in municipal services in accordance with national conditions and efficient use of per capita income	8.1	Municipal revenue budget per capita	The ratio of Fatih Municipality revenue budget to population	District	Fatih Municipality 2022 Annual Report
		8.1	Municipal expenditure budget per capita	The ratio of Fatih Municipality expenditure budget to population	District	Fatih Municipality 2022 Annual Report
	Increasing economic productivity in the district and bringing it to higher levels, supporting innovation and sectoral diversity with high value-added sectors	8.2	The rate of increase in the number of licensed establishments	The rate of increase in the number of licensed enterprises between 2022-2021	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of License
		8.3	Proportion of women receiving vocational training	The proportion of women who participate in free vocational trainings and receive certificates in Fatih Municipality Ant Training Units	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		8.3	Number of People Studying Art/Music	Number of people who received professional art education at Fatih Art Academy	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		8.3	Proportion of people working in the creative sectors/informal sectors	The proportion of people surveyed by the Social Research Team within the scope of household surveys work in the creative sectors	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		8.3	Number of Attendances to Trainings/Events on Entrepreneurship and Business Development	Number of people participating in Ideathon events organized by Fatih Municipality and trainings such as Productive Academy that encourage entrepreneurship	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit



GOAL	LOCAL TARGET	UN Goal	Indicator	Description	Indicator Level	Data Source
 SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.	By 2030, promoting productivity and access to employment for all, including all vulnerable groups in the district	8.5	Unemployment Rate	Proportion of individuals who describe their employment status as "not working-looking for a job"	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
		8.5	Number of job applicants	Number of people applying to Fatih Municipality Career Center to apply for a job	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Social Affairs Directorate
		8.5	Number of trainings provided for job seekers	Number of people trained in CV preparation, body language, interview techniques and interview simulation within the scope of Fatih Municipality Career Trainings	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
	By 2030, minimizing the rate of people who are neither employed nor in education in the district	8.6	Proportion of young people who are neither in education nor in employment	While defining the working status as "not working-looking for a job", the proportion of young individuals between the ages of 18-24 who define their education status as "graduate"	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
		8.6	Proportion of migrants in employment in the district	The proportion of foreigners among the shopkeepers surveyed by the Social Research Team within the scope of Economic Life Surveys	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
	Ensuring a secure work environment for all	8.8	Number of people given first aid training	Number of people trained in first aid for Fatih Municipality personnel	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Human Resources
		8.8	Number of personnel given Occupational Health and Safety courses	Number of people given occupational health and safety training for Fatih Municipality personnel	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Human Resources
	Maintaining economic vitality by supporting sustainable tourism	8.9	Number of Accommodation Facilities Certified by the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Culture and Tourism	Number of accommodation facilities with Ministry certificate	District	Republic of Turkiye Ministry of Culture and Tourism
		8.9	Number of Municipal Certified Accommodation Facilities	Number of municipally certified accommodation facilities	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of License
		8.9	Number of arrivals to accommodation facilities with business certificates	Total number of arrivals to the accommodation tribunals with business certificate	District	Republic of Turkiye Ministry of Culture and Tourism
		8.9	Average length of stay in establishments with a certificate of operation	Average length of stay in establishments with a certificate of operation	District	Republic of Turkiye Ministry of Culture and Tourism
		8.9	Annual occupancy rate of facilities with operating certificates	Annual occupancy rate of facilities with operating certificates	District	Republic of Turkiye Ministry of Culture and Tourism
		8.9	Number of overnight stays in facilities with operating certificates	Total number of overnight stays in establishments with operating certificates	District	Republic of Turkiye Ministry of Culture and Tourism
		8.9	Number of arrivals to municipally certified accommodation facilities	Total number of arrivals to municipally certified accommodation facilities	District	Republic of Turkiye Ministry of Culture and Tourism
		8.9	The average length of stay in municipally certified accommodation facilities	The average length of stay in municipally certified accommodation facilities	District	Republic of Turkiye Ministry of Culture and Tourism
		8.9	Annual occupancy rate of municipally certified facilities	Annual occupancy rate of municipally certified facilities	District	Republic of Turkiye Ministry of Culture and Tourism
		8.9	Number of overnight stays in municipally certified facilities	Total number of overnight stays in municipally certified facilities	District	Republic of Turkiye Ministry of Culture and Tourism
	Ensuring access to financial services such as banking and insurance for all	8.9	Number of people employed for the dissemination of local culture and tourism	Number of young volunteers designated as Fatih Municipality Volunteer Tourism Ambassador and working in the field	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		8.9	Number of museums/archaeological sites	The total number of museums in Fatih district that are open to visitors	District	Fatih District Governorate Official Website
		8.10	Number of commercial banks	Total number of commercial banks in Fatih district	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of License
		8.10	Number of ATMs	Total number of ATMs in Fatih district	District Neighborhood	Interbank Card Center Official Website
		8.10	Number of Businesses Providing Insurance Services	Number of licensed workplaces providing insurance services in Fatih district	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of License
		9.1	Length of drinking water network per capita	The ratio of the total drinking water network line length to the population in Fatih district (person / m)	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate

GOAL	LOCAL TARGET	UN Goal	Indicator	Description	Indicator Level	Data Source
 SDG 9: Building resilient infrastructures, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and strengthening innovation	Ensuring affordable and equitable access for all, building quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient local and regional infrastructure	9.1	Wastewater pipeline length per capita	The ratio of total wastewater pipeline length to population in Fatih district (person/m)	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
		9.1	Length of power transmission line per capita	The ratio of total power transmission line length to population in Fatih district (person/m)	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
		9.1	Length of natural gas lines per capita	The ratio of total natural gas line length to population in Fatih district (person/m)	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
		9.1	Satisfaction with road/asphalt and pavement service	The rate of satisfaction of the road/asphalt and pavement services offered by Fatih Municipality among the local people	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
	By 2030, using clean and environmentally sensitive technologies by increasing resource utilization efficiency	9.4	Solar Power Plant size	The size of the "Land Solar Power Plant" established in Bayat District of Afyonkarahisar Province to meet the consumed energy of the enterprises within the Fatih Municipality	-	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
		9.4	Solar Power Plant energy size	The annual energy size produced by the "Land Solar Power Plant" established in Bayat District of Afyonkarahisar Province to meet the consumed energy of the enterprises within the Fatih Municipality	-	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
		9.b	Proportion of students studying scientific subjects	Proportion of students receiving education at Fatih Municipality's "Science Fatih" center, which provides education on scientific subjects such as technology, design, astronomy, nature and mathematics	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		9.b	Number of Attendances to Trainings/Events on Entrepreneurship and Business Development	Number of people participating in training and seminar on entrepreneurship and business development by Fatih Municipality	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		9.c	Proportion of people provided with free internet service	The ratio of people who use free cable internet (Wi-Fi) in public places by Fatih Municipality to the population	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		9.c	Number of Free Internet Service Points	Number of public spaces where free cable internet (Wi-Fi) connection is available by Fatih Municipality	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
 SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	Reducing income inequality across the District and improving the economic situation and ensuring sustainability	10.1	Proportion of the population experiencing livelihood difficulties	Proportion of individuals who describe their economic situation as "I can't get along"	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
		10.1	Number of Applications for Social Assistance	Number of social assistance requests made to Fatih Municipality Social Affairs Directorate	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Social Affairs Directorate
	Supporting and empowering all disadvantaged and vulnerable groups at the social and economic scale	10.2	Detection of people with disabilities and receiving their requests	Number of households visited for the purpose of collecting requests and complaints of disabled households through field research	District Neighborhood	Field Research (Survey)
		10.2	Proportion of support provided to elderly people in need of care	Rate of home cleaning service provided by Fatih Municipality Social Affairs Directorate for elderly people in need of care	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Social Affairs Directorate
	Creating safe living environments and supporting the adaptation of the population coming to the district through responsible migration	10.7	Proportion of registered foreign population	Proportion of foreign national population residing in Fatih District registered with the Civil Registry Office	District	Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK)
		11.1	Demolition rate of derelict buildings	Demolition rate of abandoned buildings identified as threatening urban safety	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Building Supervision
		11.1	Rate of transformation of slum areas into green areas	Rate of transformation of slum areas in the district into public space (green space)	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Real Estate and Expropriation
		11.1	Number of buildings applying for transformation projects with state aid	Number of buildings that applied to the "Half of it is on Us Campaign", an economic support campaign for buildings to be transformed by the government in order to produce resilient cities by expanding urban transformation	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Urban Development
		11.1	The proportion of buildings transformed with municipal incentives	Ratio of demolished buildings to all buildings within the scope of "42 Plan Note", which is a municipal incentive for the transformation of risky buildings	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Urban Development
 SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Identifying and transforming risky buildings/areas and ensuring access to durable and safe housing for all	11.1	Demolition rate in structures declared risky by law	Rate of demolition of risky buildings within or outside the risky areas within the scope of the Urban Transformation Law No. 6306 by the state	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Urban Development
		11.1	Satisfaction with Building Inspection - Prevention of Illegal Construction	Satisfaction rate of the local people with the works on building inspection/prevention of illegal constructions offered by Fatih Municipality	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)



GOAL	LOCAL TARGET	UN Goal	Indicator	Description	Indicator Level	Data Source
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities Designing safe, economical, sustainable transportation systems taking into account the vulnerability of vulnerable groups (disabled, elderly, children, women) and ensuring an accessible transportation network for all	11.2		Length of rail system line passing through the district (m)	The total length of the rail system (metro, tram, etc.) within the borders of Fatih district	District	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
	11.2		Length of Pedestrianized Road (m)	Length of pedestrian-prioritized roads in Fatih district	District	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
	11.2		Number of Bus Stops	Number of bus stops in Fatih District	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
	11.2		Number of stations/piers	Number of rail system stations and maritime piers at transportation points of Fatih District	District	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
	11.2		Number of Parking Lots	Number of municipal parking lots in Fatih district	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
	11.2		Parking Lot Vehicle Capacity	Vehicle capacity of municipal parking lots in Fatih district	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
	11.2		Length of cycling transportation networks (m)	Length of roads for cycling in Fatih district	District	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
	11.2		Integration of Different Transportation Modes	Number of integrated transportation modes (maritime, road, rail, etc.) in Fatih district	District	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
	11.2		Ratio of Audits Conducted for Accessibility	Proportion of inspections carried out to ensure accessibility and sustainability (penal actions for sidewalk occupation, vehicle parking, pontoon, pedestrianized area, etc.)	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Police Directorate
	11.3		Participation rate in the Participatory Budget study	Ratio of people participating in the SMS survey within the scope of the "Fatih Municipality Participatory Budget" study, which enables the public to directly participate in the decision-making mechanism regarding budget expenditures and priorities at the local scale	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy and R&D Unit/ SMS Survey
Supporting and developing sustainable and inclusive urbanization and participatory planning approach Increasing activities to protect the natural and cultural heritage of the Historic Peninsula. Preventing loss of life, property and socio-cultural loss due to disasters by ensuring sustainable urban development that is sensitive to disaster risks	11.3		Participation rate in the survey for identifying spatial project needs	Participation rate in the "Field Research Project Demand Survey" in which the projects and demands of the local people are taken before the realization of spatial projects	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy and R&D Unit/ SMS Survey
	11.3		Urban Development and Urban Planning and Satisfaction with Management	Satisfaction rate of local people with Fatih Municipality's zoning, urban planning and management	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
	11.4		Ratio of Civil Architecture Examples maintained and repaired	Ratio of projects and maintenance and repair carried out by Fatih Municipality Directorate of Cultural Heritage Protection in Civil Architecture Examples	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Cultural Heritage Protection
	11.4		Ratio of Memorial Monuments maintained and repaired	Ratio of projects and maintenance and repair carried out on monuments by Fatih Municipality Directorate of Cultural Heritage Protection	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Cultural Heritage Protection
	11.4		Proportion of budget allocated to Cultural Heritage Protection Directorate	Percentage share of the budget allocated to the Directorate of Cultural Heritage Protection in the total budget	District	Fatih Municipality 2022 Annual Report
	11.4		Rate of registration of buildings proposed for registration	Rate of acceptance of buildings proposed to registries for protection by the state	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Cultural Heritage Protection
	11.4		Ratio of fountains maintained and repaired	Project and maintenance and repair rate carried out by Fatih Municipality Directorate of Cultural Heritage Protection in historical fountains	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Cultural Heritage Protection
	11.4		Ratio of historical tombstones maintained and repaired	Project and maintenance and repair rate carried out by Fatih Municipality Directorate of Cultural Heritage Protection on historical tombstones	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Cultural Heritage Protection
	11.4		Conducting facade rehabilitation works	Presence of facade rehabilitated buildings in the neighborhood	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
	11.5		Being included in the scope of Urban Transformation Study	Neighborhoods in Fatih District within the scope of "Urban Transformation Strategy Document"	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
	11.5		Number of students receiving search and rescue training	Number of students trained by Fatih Search and Rescue (FARK)	District	Fatih Municipality Fatih Search and Rescue Unit
	11.5		Person density of Disaster Assembly area (ki/m ²)	Ratio of areas to be used as gathering areas in Fatih district in case of possible disasters to population	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate

GOAL	LOCAL TARGET	UN Goal	Indicator	Description	Indicator Level	Data Source
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities Enhancing the quality of public open and green spaces and making them fair and accessible for all	11.6		Annual amount of household waste per capita	Ratio of annual total amount of domestic waste to population	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
	11.6		Annual amount of CO ₂ emissions reduced (tons)	The amount of carbon dioxide reduced annually within the scope of Fatih Municipality's activities (by transforming slum areas into open green areas and preventing the use of coal fuel in this area)	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
	11.6		Amount of medical waste per capita	Ratio of total annual amount of medical waste to population	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
	11.6		Satisfaction Rate for Garbage / Cleaning Service	Satisfaction rate of local people with Fatih Municipality's urban development, urban planning and management	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
	11.7		Amount of green space per capita	Ratio of total green areas to population in Fatih district	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
	11.7		Amount of playground space per child	Ratio of the total size of children's playgrounds designed for children to the number of children	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Parks and Gardens
	11.7		Number of Children's Playgrounds	Number of children's playgrounds designed for children	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Parks and Gardens
	11.7		Satisfaction Rate for Parks and Green Spaces	The satisfaction rate of Fatih Municipality's park and green area service among the local people	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
	11.7		Satisfaction Rate for Children's Playgrounds	The satisfaction rate of Fatih Municipality's children's playgrounds service among the local people	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
	11.7		Satisfaction rate with sports areas in parks	The rate of satisfaction of Fatih Municipality's sports activities service in the parks created by the local people	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production Preparing the city for a possible disaster with all its components	11.b		Number of schools where search and rescue training is provided	Number of schools trained by Fatih Search and Rescue (FARK)	District	Fatih Municipality Fatih Search and Rescue Unit
	11.b		Number of students receiving search and rescue training	Number of students trained by Fatih Search and Rescue (FARK)	District	Fatih Municipality Fatih Search and Rescue Unit
	11.b		Number of people given search and rescue training	Number of citizens trained by Fatih Search and Rescue (FARK)	District	Fatih Municipality Fatih Search and Rescue Unit
	11.b		Number of Search and Rescue volunteers	Number of "Search and Rescue Volunteers" who will work voluntarily in possible disasters in Fatih district	District	Fatih Municipality Fatih Search and Rescue Unit
	11.b		Number of vehicles in disaster preparedness	The number of vehicles (construction machinery, trucks, etc.) owned by Fatih Municipality within the scope of preparation for possible disaster situations	District	Fatih Municipality Fatih Search and Rescue Unit
	11.b		Number of containers in disaster preparedness	Number of containers for temporary shelter that Fatih Municipality has within the scope of preparation for possible disaster situations	District	Fatih Municipality Fatih Search and Rescue Unit
	11.b		Number of drills carried out during disaster preparedness	The total number of exercises carried out within the scope of Fatih Municipality's preparation for possible disaster situations	District	Fatih Municipality Fatih Search and Rescue Unit
	11.b		Collaborations in disaster preparedness	Number of collaborations made within the scope of Fatih Municipality's preparation for possible disaster situations	District	Fatih Municipality Fatih Search and Rescue Unit
	12.2		Amount of waste recycled (kg)	Amount of paper, plastic, packaging, etc. waste collected for recycling at Fatih Municipality 1st Class Waste Collection Center (kg)	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
	12.2		Number of citizens who convey waste to	Number of requests made to Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABIM) for the collection of waste to be recycled	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production Ensuring sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources and raising awareness on this issue.	12.2		Number of people trained in Zero Waste and energy conservation	Number of people participating in the trainings given to raise awareness on zero waste and energy saving at Fatih Municipality 1st Class Waste Collection Center	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
	12.2		Number of trainings provided to raise awareness on zero waste and energy saving	Number of trainings provided to raise awareness on zero waste and energy saving at Fatih Municipality 1st Class Waste Collection Center	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
	12.3		Reducing food loss by raising consumer awareness, preventing food waste and carrying out activities for the use of waste food	Amount of compost produced from food waste at Fatih Municipality 1st Class Waste Collection Center (kg)	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
	12.3		Amount of compost produced with food waste (kg)	Amount of compost produced from food waste at Fatih Municipality 1st Class Waste Collection Center (kg)	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration



GOAL	LOCAL TARGET	UN Goal	Indicator	Description	Indicator Level	Data Source
 SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Ensuring environmentally sensitive management of all wastes throughout their life cycle and reducing the release of these wastes to air, water and soil By 2030, reducing waste generation through prevention, reduction, recovery and reuse Increasing knowledge and awareness about sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.	12.4	Number of citizens recycling waste oil	Number of requests made to Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABIM) for waste oil collection	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
		12.4	Number of citizens recycling their electronic waste	Number of requests made to Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABIM) for the collection of electronic waste	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
		12.4	Number of citizens who recycle pharmaceutical waste	Number of requests made to Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABIM) for the collection of pharmaceutical waste	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
		12.4	Number of citizens recycling textile waste	Number of requests made to Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABIM) for textile waste collection	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
		12.4	Number of citizens who recycle waste batteries	Number of requests made to Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABIM) for waste battery collection	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
		12.4	Number of waste glass recyclers	Number of requests made to Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABIM) for waste glass collection	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
		12.4	Satisfaction rate with environment and cleanliness	Satisfaction rate of local people with Fatih Municipality's environmental and cleaning services	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
		12.5	Amount of waste oil recycled (l)	Amount of waste oil collected for recycling at Fatih Municipality 1st Class Waste Collection Center	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
		12.5	Electronic waste recycled (kg)	Amount of electronic waste collected for recycling at Fatih Municipality 1st Class Waste Collection Center	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
		12.5	Pharmaceutical waste recycled (kg)	Amount of waste medicines collected for recycling at Fatih Municipality 1st Class Waste Collection Center	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
		12.5	Recycled textile waste	Amount of textile waste collected for recycling at Fatih Municipality 1st Class Waste Collection Center	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
		12.5	Amount of waste batteries recycled (kg)	Amount of waste batteries collected for recycling at Fatih Municipality 1st Class Waste Collection Center	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
		12.5	Satisfaction rate with recycling services	Satisfaction rate of local people with the recycling services provided by Fatih Municipality	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		12.5	Amount of glass waste recycled (kg)	Amount of waste glass collected for recycling at Fatih Municipality 1st Class Waste Collection Center	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
		12.8	Number of Fatih Sustainability Volunteers	Number of Sustainability Volunteers who participated in trainings and activities to raise awareness for the Sustainable Development Goals and 2030 agenda on a voluntary basis within the scope of Fatih Volunteer Local Review	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		13.1	Local Climate Action Plan completion rate	Completion rate of the Local Climate Action Plan prepared by Fatih Municipality	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
		13.1	Annual reduced amount of CO ₂ emissions (tons)	The amount of carbon emissions reduced by the conversion of the areas obtained by the demolition of illegal structures by Fatih Municipality into green areas	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Business Administration
		13.1	The ratio of area with high ground surface temperature and very high	Within the scope of Fatih Municipality Vegetation Plan, the ratio of the size of the area with the ground surface temperature "high" and "very high" to the total district size	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
		13.1	Proportion of households using coal/wood as a source of heating at home	Proportion of people who declare that they use "coal" and "wood" as a source of heating at home	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
		13.1	Proportion of structures in the landslide risk area	The ratio of the number of structures in landslide risk areas to the total number of structures	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
		13.1	Proportion of buildings located in liquefaction risk area	The ratio of the number of structures in the areas with risk of liquefaction to the total number of structures	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
		13.1	Proportion of structures in the flood risk area	The ratio of the number of structures in flood risk areas to the total number of structures	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
		13.1	Proportion of buildings in tsunami risk area	The ratio of the number of buildings in tsunami risk areas to the total number of buildings	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate

GOAL	LOCAL TARGET	UN Goal	Indicator	Description	Indicator Level	Data Source
 SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Protecting, restoring and ensuring the sustainability of natural resources and ecosystems Increasing green spaces and reforestation and rebuilding natural habitats and ecosystems Conservation of natural heritage and biodiversity in the Historic Peninsula Strengthening resources that ensure the sustainable use and conservation of terrestrial ecosystems	15.1	Vegetation Plan completion rate	Completion rate of the Vegetation Plan prepared by Fatih Municipality	District	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
		15.2	Number of trees planted	Number of trees planted by Fatih Municipality Parks and Gardens Directorate	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Parks and Gardens
		15.2	Number of flowers planted	Number of flowers planted by Fatih Municipality Parks and Gardens Directorate	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Parks and Gardens
		15.2	Number of trees pruned	Number of trees pruned by Fatih Municipality Parks and Gardens Directorate	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Parks and Gardens
		15.2	Number of citizens requesting the planting of trees	Number of requests for tree planting at Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABIM)	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		15.2	Number of citizens requesting the planting of flowers	Number of requests for planting flowers at Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABIM)	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		15.2	Number of citizens requesting tree pruning	Number of requests made to Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABIM) for pruning trees	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		15.2	Amount of green space per capita	The ratio of the total size of green space to the population in Fatih district	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
		15.2	Green cover ratio	The ratio of the total green area size to the district size in Fatih district	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
		15.2	Plant-free street ratio	The ratio of the number of plant-free streets to the number of all streets in the district	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Plan & Project Directorate
		15.2	Satisfaction rate with parks and green spaces	The satisfaction rate of the park and green space services offered by Fatih Municipality among the local people	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
		15.5	Number of memorial trees	Number of registered monumental trees of historical and cultural value in the district	District	IBB
		15.b	Proportion of the budget allocated to the Directorate of Parks and Gardens	Share of the budget allocated to Fatih Municipality Parks and Gardens Directorate in the total budget	District	Fatih Municipality 2022 Annual Report
		16.1	Number of inspections of persons/groups posing a threat to street safety	The total number of inspections carried out by the Police Department within the scope of activities to combat beggars	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Police Directorate
		16.1	Number of public order and security checks	The total number of inspections carried out by the Police Department within the scope of activities aimed at ensuring security and security in the district	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Police Directorate
		16.1	Number of noise pollution inspections	The total number of inspections carried out by the Police Department within the scope of activities to combat noise pollution in the district	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Police Directorate
		16.1	Satisfaction rate with audit and police services	The rate of satisfaction of the audit and police services provided by Fatih Municipality among the local people	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
		16.1	The rate at which citizens feel safe	The proportion of individuals who answered "yes" to the question "Do you feel safe in neighborhood life?"	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
		16.1	Number of parks with security cameras	Number of parks installed with CCTV cameras to ensure security and security in parks in the district	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Information Technologies
		16.6	Number of live-electronic tenders	Number of live tenders for transparency in public procurement	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Support Services
		16.7	Proportion of households whose doors were knocked within the scope of household visit surveys	Proportion of households visited by the Social Research Team within the scope of household surveys	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		16.7	Number of tradesmen knocked on the door within the scope of Tradesmen Satisfaction Surveys	Number of tradesmen visited by the Social Research Team within the scope of Economic Life Surveys	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		16.7	Proportion of population interviewed within the scope of Service Satisfaction Surveys	Proportion of population interviewed by the Social Research Team within the scope of Service Satisfaction Surveys	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		16.7	Number of facilities where improvements and optimizations were made within the scope of Service Satisfaction Surveys	Number of facilities where improvements and optimizations have been made by the Social Research Team within the scope of Service Satisfaction Surveys	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit



GOAL	LOCAL TARGET	UN Goal	Indicator	Description	Indicator Level	Data Source
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS  SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Increasing participation in management, implementing Governance Models and incorporating everyone's ideas, opinions and demands into decision-making processes	16.7	Number of young people interviewed under Youth Surveys	Number of people interviewed by the Social Research Team within the scope of Youth Research	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		16.7	Number of women interviewed under the Women's Day Special Survey	Number of women who participated in the Women's Day Special Survey by the Social Research Team	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		16.7	The proportion of households receiving project requests through the governance system	Proportion of households requested by the Social Research Team for projects within the scope of household surveys	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		16.7	Proportion of the population that submits complaints/requests to the municipality	The total proportion of the population applying to Fatih Municipality Communication Center (FABIM)	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		16.7	Proportion of households participating in the Participating Budget SMS survey	Proportion of households participating in the SMS survey conducted within the scope of Fatih Municipality Participatory Budget Model and reporting their requests	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		16.7	Number of dashboards/screens using digital infrastructure and innovation system	Number of dynamic dashboard screens developed through Strategic Decision Systems, a digital governance platform	District	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		18.1	Number of editions of Yeditepe Fatih Culture Art Life Magazine	Total number of Yeditepe Fatih Culture Art Life Magazine printed and distributed by Fatih Municipality	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Culture
18 CULTURE AND HERITAGE  SDG 18: Protecting and preserving culture and cultural heritage and supporting sustainable development	Increasing all kinds of printed and digital publications in order to document cultural heritage and make it accessible to large masses	18.1	Number of editions of Fatih Municipality Cultural Publications	Total number of Cultural Publications printed and distributed by Fatih Municipality	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Culture
		18.1	Number of editions of Fatih Municipality Art Publications	Total number of Art Publications printed and distributed by Fatih Municipality	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Culture
		18.1	Number of publications of Living Fatih Newspaper	The total number of Living Fatih Newspapers printed and distributed by Fatih Municipality	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Culture
		18.2	Yedikule Tales book publication number	Total number of Yedikule Tales Book printed and distributed by Fatih Municipality	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Cultural Heritage Protection
	Improving the familiarity of future generations with cultural heritage by increasing their interest and awareness of cultural heritage at an early age	18.3	Total number of activities carried out for the protection of cultural and cultural heritage	Number of trainings, interviews, thesis presentations, seminars and trips for the protection of culture and cultural heritage	District	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Cultural Heritage Protection
		18.3	Number of people participating in the total activities for the protection of culture and cultural heritage	Total number of people participating in trainings, interviews, thesis presentations, seminars and trips for the protection of culture and cultural heritage	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Cultural Heritage Protection
		18.3	Satisfaction rate with cultural activities	The rate of satisfaction generated by the cultural services provided by Fatih Municipality among the local people	District Neighborhood	Public Opinion Research (Survey)
	Recording and documenting oral history research in order to transfer the memory of local culture to future generations	18.4	Number of oral history studies	Number of oral history researches conducted by Fatih Municipality in order to keep the culture and heritage of the neighborhoods alive	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Directorate of Cultural Heritage Protection
		18.4	Number of participants of Ottoman Turkish Workshop	Total number of people participating in the Ottoman Turkish Workshop	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		18.4	Number of visitors to the Yadigar Kahve "Intergenerational Interaction Center"	The total number of people who came to the Yadigar Kahve "Intergenerational Interaction Center"	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
	Creating a culture of conservation by supporting the accessibility of heritage sites to all, experiencing them on the spot and strengthening the sense of belonging in the space	18.5	Number of participants in guided tours of Yedikule Fortress	Total number of people visiting Yedikule Fortress with a guide	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		18.5	Number of people participating in Cultural Tours by bicycle	Total number of people participating in Cultural Tours by Bicycle	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
		18.5	Number of participants in trips organized for cultural heritage protection and awareness raising	Total number of people participating in trips on cultural heritage protection and awareness issues	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit
	Promoting and supporting academic studies in the field of cultural heritage	18.6	Number of people who participated in Madrasa Davutpaşa Talks	Total number of people who participated in the Madrasa Davutpaşa interviews	District Neighborhood	Fatih Municipality Strategy Development and R&D Unit



Volunteer Intern Students

We would like to thank the intern students who volunteered in the Fatih VLR preparation process for their support.

Name Surname	School	Department
Enes Salih COŞAN	Bursa Technical University	Urban and Regional Planning
Yasemin SÖYLEMEZ	Bursa Technical University	Urban and Regional Planning
Yusuf Emir KART	Bursa Technical University	Urban and Regional Planning
Yunus Emre KALYONCU	Bursa Technical University	Urban and Regional Planning
Reyhan KARAHAN	Bursa Technical University	Urban and Regional Planning

Fatih Sustainability Volunteers

We would like to thank all the young people who took the responsibility of being a “Fatih Sustainable Volunteer” within the scope of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Localization Program by Fatih Municipality.

Ahmet Bahadır SİRİŞ	Büşra POLAT	Hatice BEYZA AKTAŞ	Rafet MANYAS
Ahmet Emin GÜRSOY	Canan AL	Hatice GÜNEŞ	Remziye Eda YARDIMCI
Ahmet KALLO	Cansu Alexandra MALİK	Havva Nur SERİ	Roudayna OWEIDA
Ahmet Yasir AK	Cemile ARMAĞAN	Hüsnije Buket ÇAĞLARSULAR	Safa TÜZ
Amine İLHAN	Cemre EROĞLU	İrem ARSLAN	Samet YASAN
Asya Alin ARSLAN	Ceren GÖKSEL	İrem YOLCU	Sena YALABIK
Ayşe Ceren YOĞURTÇU	Cihan ALBAYRAK	Kader DEMİRBAŞ	Sıla MERT
Ayşe OLUKÇU	Deniz KURHAN	Kadir Burak KALE	Sıla Zeynep ÖZSARI
Ayşe ÖZDEMİR	Duygu DUTLUCALI	Kübra KAMILOĞLU	Songül GÜVENÇ
Ayşegül Tuğçe KARTAL	Ebrar İrem KARAMAN	Kübra ÖNDER	Sudenaz ÇOBAN
Ayşenur KARASOY	Elif Ayşe BİBER	Levent GÜNEŞ	Sümeyye Meryem YILMAZ
Azad SEKİ	Elif ÇAĞAN	Mahide BALCI	ŞEvval DEMİR
Bengü VILLATORO	Esra KARADUMAN	Maide DOĞANDERE	ŞEvval İDİ
Berat KALYONCU	Fatma Zehra MUMCU	Medya AKBAŞ	ŞUle ÇALIŞKAN
Beril Menekşe EKŞİOĞLU	Fatma Zeynep BAYRAM	Melisa DOĞAN	Tugay ŞEN
Betül AYYAZAR	Goncanur DÜZÜLTÜAŞ	Melisa EKŞİOĞLU	Tuğba AYAZMA
Betül Sena SALDAMLI	Gökçe Betül ÇAKMAK	Merve BAYRAM	Tülay YILDIRIM
Betül YAZAR	Gökçe ÖZEL	Merve Sultan İRHAN	Yeşim ÖZER
Beyzanur ASKER	Gürçan YILDIRIM	Mustafa BİLEN	Yiğit MÜEZZİN
Burak İDİ	Halime SUBAŞI	Müjgan KURT	Yunus Emre KALYONCU
Burakhan BAYRAKTAR	Hamide GÖZALP	Osman BOLAT	Yusuf Emir KART
		Ömer AYTAN	Zehra DEMİR
		Ömer ÇELİK	Zeynep CANPOLAT
		Öznur KAYGISIZ	Zeynep GÜNEŞ
		Pınar YALINAY	



REFERENCES

Emecen, P. D. (2017). An Overview of Historical Events in the Historical Peninsula after the Conquest. Fatih Municipality Publications.

Istanbul Site Management Presidency. (2011). Istanbul Historic Peninsula Management Plan. Istanbul: Ministry of Culture and Tourism & IMM.

Istanbul Site Management Presidency. (2018). Istanbul Historic Peninsula Management Plan. Istanbul: Ministry of Culture and Tourism & IMM.

Istanbul Site Management Presidency. (2022). Istanbul Historic Peninsula Management Plan. Istanbul: Ministry of Culture and Tourism & IMM.

Kuban, D. 2007, Istanbul A City History Bizantium, Constantinople, Istanbul. History Foundation Yurt Publications.

Labadi, S., Giliberto, F., Rosetti I., Shetabi,L.& Yildirim E. (2021). Heritage and Sustainable Development Goals: A Policy Guide for Heritage and Development Actors, International Council on Monuments and Sites-ICOMOS, p10.

Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Culture and Tourism & Governorship of Istanbul. Istanbul Tourism Statistics Report. (2022).

Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye, Presidency of Strategy and Budget. (2019). Türkiye Sustainable Development Goals 2nd Review Report.

Tanrıkuş, M. (2014) Geography and Culture, Space-Culture-History-Geography-Sign, Edge Akademi Publishing, Istanbul, p50.

UCLG-MEWA. (2022). Sustainable Development Goals: What Local Governments Need to Know.

Yedievli, H. U. (2021). Sustainable Living Spaces Human Oriented Cities.

Yeni, O. (2014). Sustainability and Sustainable Development: A Literature Review. Gazi University Journal of Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, p 181.

Yılmaz, C. (2015). The Great History of Istanbul from Antiquity to the XXIth Century.

Internet Connections

<https://www.unesco.org.tr/Pages/52/19/Somut-Olmayan-Kültürel-Miras-İhtisas-Komitesi>
(Access Date: 15.08.2023)

www.culture2030goal.net

www.sozluk.gov.tr (www.tdk.gov.tr)

www.aregem.kulturturizm.gov.tr

<https://www.fatih.bel.tr/tr>



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

