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Final Report on YERELBILGI System Design

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Component	Component 2: Capacity Building for New Metropolitan Municipality Model and Inclusive Local Governance Processes Component 3: Online Management Information Systems
Activity	A.2.1.2. Develop a software system for monitoring the progress of implementation of reforms in local administration
Output	System Design Report

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Abbreviations

EU	European Union
ABPRS	Address-Based Population Registration System
AYKOME	Infrastructure Coordination Centre
BEPER	Performance Measurement in Municipalities Project
MM	Metropolitan Municipality
GIS	Geographic Information System
CIMER	T.R. Presidency's Communication Centre
IEMOD	Modernization Project for the Implementation and Monitoring of Provincial Inventories and Rural Infrastructure Services in Provinces
SSI	T.R. Social Security Institution
TODAIE	Public Administration Institute for Turkey and Middle East
TURKSTAT	Turkish Statistical Institute
NAD	National Address Database
YIKOB	Investment Monitoring and Co-ordination Department

Introduction

The aim of this report is to present findings and recommendations for the content and data infrastructure to update the YERELBILGI (means Local Information) System under the Local Administration Reform Phase III Project (LAR III) and recommend a set of indicators for YERELBILGI. Findings and recommendations on the content and data infrastructure of the system were used to prepare the YERELBILGI updating specifications and create indicators to be included in the renewed system, in the process before the finalization (conclusion) of this report.

Chapter One provides information on the framework of the study in the context of project management savings for coordination during project document, inception report and implementation process.

Chapter Two “Background” addresses the information and experience on the history of central systems other than YERELBILGI for collecting data from local administrations. In this context, information is provided regarding Modernization Project for the Implementation and Monitoring of Provincial Inventories and Rural Infrastructure Services in Provinces (ILEMOD) implemented by the coordination of the Ministry of Interior, Performance Measurement in Municipalities (BEPER) Project and YerelNet implemented by the Public Administration Institute for Turkey and Middle East (TODAIE) concluded in 2018.

Chapter Three “YERELBILGI on Duties, Powers and Responsibilities” examines the duties, powers and responsibilities of local administrations to define the main purpose and scope of YERELBILGI. In this context, the Eleventh Development Plan, duties and powers of Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, General Directorate of Local Governments, responsibilities for the preparation of Local Administrations General Activity Report (LAGAR), and adaptation to e-municipality system are examined.

Chapter Four “Current Situation” analyses the datasets in the YERELBILGI system in terms of the quality and presentation of indicators, and discusses the issues on functioning and problems of the system.

Chapter Five “Data Management for New YERELBILGI System” presents opinions and recommendations regarding the purpose and scope of system; types and technical infrastructure of data besides providing and managing provision and accuracy of them.

Chapter Six “Recommendations on the Set of Indicators for New YERELBILGI System”, the last chapter of the report, describes the framework addressed in the preparation of recommendations for new indicators, the points to be taken into consideration for the indicators during the installation phase of the new system, and explanations for the table of recommended indicators in Annex-1 are included.

1. Study's Rationale and Place for the Project

The studies conducted in the context of YERELBILGI System include all activities of Component 3, Activity 2.1.2 of Component 2 and Activity 1.1.8 of Component 1.

Under Component 3 "Installation and Updating of Online Management Information Systems" of the project, activities for the improvement of YERELBILGI System are described. Accordingly, the following are envisaged:

- Under Activity 3.1.1, creating a database containing all the necessary documents including relevant decisions which were taken at national and international level as well as circulars, secondary legislation, decrees of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization; and renewing the design, user authentication and login screens, data entry and sharing modules of YERELBILGI system, and renewing the questions;
- Under Activity 3.1.2, creating a user-friendly user guide for YERELBILGI;
- Under Activity 3.1.3, providing training prepared in line with the needs of the personnel of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, for the effective use of YERELBILGI.

Under Activity 2.1.2 of Component 2, it is envisaged to develop a software system for monitoring the progress in the local administration reforms. Moreover, it was recommended in the inception report of the project that the works related to the content of YERELBILGI system should be addressed under this Activity. In this context, it was envisaged to prepare the System Design Report as a new activity in the inception report; it is envisaged that the report will address the works of YERELBILGI content and include a model for selecting and comparing indicators for YERELBILGI within the framework of strategic management in the public administration.

Under Activity 1.1.8 of Component 1, it is envisaged to prepare a policy document on performance management for municipalities.

In this context, by addressing the works such as software, database, website under Activity 3.1.1, Activity 3.1.2, Activity 3.1.3, and Activity 2.1.2 in accordance with YERELBILGI system, the System Design Report is envisaged to create a frame for the content design of system and use it as a main input for the preparation of YERELBILGI specifications. Preparation of question sets for YERELBILGI system is planned to be conducted in the process of YERELBILGI system installation following the tender that will be held in accordance with the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, in accordance with Activity 1.1.8.

2. Background of YERELBILGI System

YERELBILGI has a history of almost 20 years. YERELBILGI database was started in 2001 with the cooperation of the Ministry of Interior and TODAIE and transferred to the Ministry of Interior in 2003,¹ for the purpose of collecting the data related to local administrations electronically and organizing such data in a way to assist policy development and decision-making process and subjecting them to analytical inquiry.

According to the speech delivered by the Minister of Interior² in the signing ceremony of the cooperation protocol between the Ministry of Interior and TODAIE in 2001, **outputs and expected results of the YERELBILGI installation project are as follows:**

- Collecting institutional information regarding local administrations and data on local services by using internet technology and assessing them at the level of institutions, provinces and the country;
- Determining policies on local administrations by organizing data on local administrations and creating a sound information infrastructure;
- Presenting the information that will be collected to the public as well as public entities
- Creating a continuous informing process for the public, by providing transparency on all acts and actions;
- Revealing the factors which prevent approaching to local services within the discipline of planning and programming, reduce productivity, and cause waste of resources;
- Integration of the administration with the general public, as the administration becomes transparent with the elimination of unnecessary confidentiality that may lead to mistrust and suspicion in the local administrative system; increasing productivity by making the citizen's scrutiny effective, and preventing corruption;
- Collecting accurate and up-to-date information in order to measure service performance of local administrations and evaluating whether they use sources effectively;
- Building the measures for problem solving on realistic foundations and using the resources in the most rational way by ensuring control on information and preventing wastefulness;
- Collecting the information on local administration units' establishment and organization, geographical size, employment structure, budget and final accounts, land development practices, services such as water, sewer, treatment, waste, heating, transport, information on real estate, vehicles and construction equipment, regularly and continuously so as to allow drawing conclusions at national level.

¹ e-DEVLET PROJECT AND PRACTICES, State Planning Organization Information Society Department, September 2015

² Website of Hürriyet Newspaper, dated 04.04.2001 <http://www.hurriyet.com.tr/gundem/yerel-yonetim-bilgileri-tek-elde-toplanacak-39235643>

The tools that have not survived until today on data collection from the local level offer important lessons. In the early 2000s, great efforts were made on this issue with various tools, and it was envisaged to integrate YERELBILGI in the Information Society Strategy and Action Plan (2006-2010) with other relevant databases. However, other tools disappeared over time before this integration could be achieved.

- ILEMOD - Modernization Project for the Implementation and Monitoring of Provincial Inventories and Rural Infrastructure Services in Provinces: The system, which was started to be kept electronically after 2000 by the Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Local Governments and contain information on the social, economic and administrative structure and inventory of the province, was suspended in 2011³ on account of the fact that it would not be possible to develop, implement and keep it updated under the current conditions. The relevant website (www.ilemod.gov.tr) was also closed and does not continue to exist as an archive.
- BEPER - Performance Measurement in Municipalities Project: It was initiated by the Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Local Governments in 2020 with a World Bank loan for measuring performance of municipalities and making comparisons between municipalities. The system, which was launched in 2004, was updated by the project implementation unit in the following few years but could not be maintained and remained as a pilot study. The General Director of Local Administrations during this period indicated that the main reason for the failure of this project was the lack of data required in municipalities.⁴ In an article dated 2007 which examines the project, it is mentioned that the biggest obstacle for the project was 'collecting data and certifying the accuracy of communicated data'.⁵ The relevant website (www.beper.gov.tr) was also closed and does not continue to exist as an archive.
- YerelNet: It was collecting data on the local administrations and was initiated by TODAIE in 1999 by transferring funds from the investment program in order to provide a platform for the public, local administration units and the interested experts. The website, which was opened in 2000, was updated until 2018⁶ when TODAIE was closed down. The website contained main contact and location information of provinces, districts, special administrations, municipalities and villages, information on population, election results and news on the basis of local administrations. The relevant website (www.yerelnet.org.tr) is currently registered in the name of YerelNet Association, contains a completely different content focused on culture and tourism, and does not continue to exist without preserving the old archive.

In the draft of Local Administration Strategy Document, which was prepared under the Local Administration Reform Phase I Project implemented between 2005-2007 and submitted to the

³https://www.icisleri.gov.tr/ortak_icerik/bilgiislem/Bili%C5%9Fim%20Koordinasyon%20Kurulu%20Karar%C4%B1.pdf

⁴ Belgin Uçar Kocaoğlu, Administrative Capacity Assessment in Municipalities: Comparison of Examples from Central Anatolia Region and Arizona State Municipalities, Hacettepe University Doctoral Dissertation.

⁵ Semih Bilge, Performance Measurement in Municipalities (BEPER) Project, e-Akademi. January 2007

⁶ Decree Law No. 703 published in the Official Gazette of 9 July 2018

evaluation of the Ministry of Interior, the following recommendations were given regarding the YERELBILGI:

- Expanding YERELBILGI in a way to include education, health, social services and infrastructure by making cooperation with other ministries;
- Renewing YERELBILGI in cooperation with BEPER and TURKSTAT in a way to ensure transparency and accountability in local administrations;
- Changing the audit guidelines of Inspection Board and Board of Controllers, including BEPER, to ensure accuracy of the information;
- Providing training to inspectors and controllers to ensure that they will be able to conduct inspections on YERELBILGI and BEPER;
- Conducting a preparatory work with the Union of Municipalities of Turkey (UMT) for independent and effective management of YERELBILGI and BEPER and transferring it to UMT.

Expert support was provided for updating YERELBILGI and reporting the data with such projects as the Local Administration Reform Phase II Project (2009-2011) and Local Level Participatory Strategic Governance Project (2011-2013).

Subsequent to the relocation of the General Directorate of Local Governments from the Ministry of Interior to the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization in 2018, YERELBILGI was transferred to the latter by a protocol signed between two ministries.

In the period before the inception of the Local Administration Reform Phase III Project, which was outlined above, some disconnections occurred between local administration units regarding current relevance of the collected data, some categories of datasets were not updated, the use of analytical tools such as filtering and comparing became impossible due to problems caused by the system design, and the user-friendly characteristics of the system disappeared over time. At the current stage, it is necessary to redefine the purpose and scope of YERELBILGI.

3. YERELBILGI by Duties, Powers and Responsibilities

The key foundations for determining the purpose and scope of YERELBILGI are high-level policy documents such as Development Plans mainly, and the duties and powers of the General Directorate of Local Governments and particularly LAGAR.

Eleventh Development Plan

The Eleventh Development Plan of 2019-2023 defines the main policy goal of local administrations as follows: “The main goal is to equip local administrations with an inclusive, financially viable, transparent and accountable structure whereby they may offer efficient, fast and high-quality services, observe the needs of disadvantaged groups and thus maximize the level of citizen satisfaction.” Commitments to be taken into consideration in terms of YERELBILGI in policies and measures are as follows:

- Alignment between the priorities of the local administrations’ strategic plans and resource allocations will be increased.
- Administrative, financial and technical minimum standards of the services of local administrations will be determined.
- Citizens’ participation and supervision role in municipal decision-making processes will be strengthened.

In this context, the data infrastructure to be presented in YERELBILGI and related indicators should support the priorities in strategic plans and contain the minimum standards to be determined. On the other hand, it should be accessible to citizens in order to strengthen their supervision roles and include main reporting tools so that users can easily examine the data.

Duties and powers of General Directorate of Local Governments

According to Article 100 of Presidential Decree No.1, the duties and powers of the General Directorate of Local Governments are stated as follows:

- Perform, follow, finalize and improve the duties and services which were given by the legislation regarding the acts and actions of local administrations,
- Supervise that the investments and services of local administrations are executed in accordance with the development plans and annual programs,
- Conduct research, collect, evaluate and publish statistical information in order to develop local administrations,
- Plan in-service training for the personnel of local administrations and monitor the implementation thereof,

- Determine the standards of organization, materials and job positions of local administrations,
- Perform other duties assigned by the Minister.

In the context of these duties, YERELBILGI may serve the following functions:

- Data collection for monitoring the measures for which the responsibility is given to local administrations in the annual program
- Data collection for the Local Administrations General Activity Report in accordance with the Law No. 5018 on Public Fiscal Administration and Control
- Data collection for studies that will be conducted for developing local administrations
- Developing a ministry-level statistics program for local administrations and collecting data on this issue
- Data collection for identifying training needs
- Data collection for determining and monitoring the organization, vehicle and staff standards of local administrations,
- Data collection for monitoring local administrations in terms of high-level policy documents and making assessment to develop local administrations,
- Providing statistics regarding the General Directorate under the ones undertaken by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization under the official statistics program of TURKSTAT. These statistics are:
 - Intercity Path Lengths-Annual
 - Rural Path Lengths-Annual (by surface type).

Local Administrations General Activity Report (LAGAR)

The Court of Accounts has since 2012 repeatedly criticized LAGARs in its annual evaluations. In accordance with the relevant regulations, the LAGAR must be prepared by the Ministry of Interior on the basis of administrative activity reports of local administrations, disclosed to the public by 15 June in the following fiscal year and submitted to the Court of Accounts. This duty has been performed by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior since 2018. The LAGAR is evaluated in line with its compliance to the relevant regulations, in the Activity General Evaluation Report prepared by the Court of Accounts every year. Repeated criticisms of the Court of Accounts may be summarized that the said report does not include evaluations by examining/consolidating the local administrations activity report and the situation in data tables presented in the report cannot be evaluated.

YERELBILGI or a similar informatics infrastructure may increase the quality of activity reporting and strategic management processes in local administrations. To that end, the software should first be prepared in a structure which will demand the necessary information that should exist in the activity

reports of local administrations and require local administrations to prepare their own activity reports duly. At the same time, a software programme may facilitate the preparation of LAGAR with data-based and text-based entries that constitute the activity report. For this reason, the content of activity reports on the relevant subjects should be entered into the system.

Local administrations' own evaluations may also be compiled so as to constitute a basis for general evaluations which will be made by the central government. This is what is meant by text-based entries into the software system. The evaluations to be made by local administrations may be in the following nature.

- In an **objective** nature where the works are listed (for example, evaluations for the results of internal audit may be considered in this regard).
- In a **subjective** nature where comments and perceptions on the subject are compiled. A satisfaction or feedback survey on the basis of local administration units on the functioning of local administrations and impact of certain reforms and legislation may be considered in this regard.

Under Activity 2.1.2 of LAR III Project, the need for software infrastructure for monitoring the impacts of legislation reforms may be designed so as to allow the above-mentioned evaluations. Therefore, local administration units should be able to enter their evaluations for the implementation of a certain legislation into the YERELBILGI system through a set of multiple-choice and open-ended questions. It should be possible to analyse and visualise the conclusions of such a survey with business intelligence tools in the YERELBILGI system. Data may also be collected in this regard through a survey for web visitors (citizens) who do not have user login to the system. However, caution is needed for the evaluation of such conclusions as this type of web surveys are not based on a (representative) sample and the main population is limited to those with internet access. There are free (Google Forms) and affordable tools (as of May 2020, Jotform - 39\$ per month up to 10,000 surveys, SurveyMonkey - 70\$ per month for unlimited number of surveys, SurveyGizmo - 35\$ per month for unlimited number of surveys, Typeform - 35\$ per month up to 1,000 surveys, Survicate - 99\$ per month up to 1,000 surveys, and Survs - 19\$ per month up to 2,000 surveys) in the market to conduct such surveys. The development (coding) of such a tool into the YERELBILGI system is not compatible with the main purposes of YERELBILGI for data collection from local administration units and it will require a completely different structuring. For this reason, a solution for connecting free or paid tools in the market with the web portal will be sufficient. However, it should be ensured that the data file regarding survey results may be transferred to the YERELBILGI system and so that business intelligence tools may be benefited from.

The software infrastructure may offer an insight through strategic plan indicators for ensuring strategic management in the public and monitoring and evaluation of local administrations by the central

government. One of the evaluations that should be included in the LAGAR is the general evaluations on strategic planning and performance-based budgeting practices. Considering that the activity reports of local administrations should be examined, e.g. they should be monitored and evaluated, indicators for strategic purposes and objectives are of key importance.

Monitoring of local administrations through indicator sets by the central government does not only refer to performance evaluation. This evaluation should be considered in order to ensure compliance between the local administration system with its development purposes and ensure mutual learning of local administrations, rather than monitoring which local administration is successful or unsuccessful.

The “key performance indicators” approach, which was established in the Strategic Planning Guideline for Municipalities that was prepared by the Strategy and Budget Office of the Presidency and first used in this period, has a critical importance. Through these indicators, it is underlined that efficiency and results-based indicators should be included in the strategic plans of municipalities and some indicators are recommended. By publishing strategic plans, information will be obtained on which indicators are determined by municipalities and which indicators are common among municipalities. In the upcoming period, following this experience, the central government may require some key indicators to be included in strategic plans of municipalities and a set of indicators might arise for monitoring and evaluation of municipalities by the central government. New YERELBILGI system may provide the following:

- Keeping, archiving and accessing the said indicators
- Uploading the data to the system by municipalities or obtaining them from other data repositories of the public
- Being able to make analyses and visualizations with business intelligence tools, for example, municipalities’ being able to make comparisons among themselves on averages by municipality type/directly or publicly.

Examples of Key Performance Indicators*

- Rate of meeting CIMER requests on time
- Rate of meeting Citizens’ Assembly requests
- Number of in-service training hours provided to the personnel of the institution
- Training time per person (hour)
- Amount of enacted ground (m2)
- Amount of newly opened road (km)
- Amount of road that has been maintained (km)
- Length of projected bicycle path (km)
- Amount of agricultural land maintained, re-arranged and planted (m2)

- Ratio of the maintained roads to the existing road network (%)
- Average response time to applications and complaints (days)
- Number of events organized in twin cities
- Number of online services used in the municipality (number)
- Average vehicle age
- Revenue actualization rate (%)
- Expense actualization rate (%)
- Number of lawsuits filed against the municipality
- Size of currently mapped area (m²)
- Energy saving rate in the municipality building (%)
- Percentage of savings in electricity, water, natural gas consumption (kw, m³, m³)
- Number of inspections made to workplaces for food (number)
- Number of packaging waste collection points (number)
- Amount of waste batteries collected (kg)
- Amount of daily municipal waste per person (g)
- Increase in the amount of recyclable material collected (%)

*These were compiled from the strategic plans of various municipalities. It is for illustrative purposes and not a final recommendation.

Under Activity 1.18 of LAR III Project, a holistic set of indicators will be recommended, including the indicators to be recommended with the approach of above key performance indicators.

Adaptation to E-Municipality System

The following supplementary article was added to the Law No.5393 on Municipality and Law No. 7099 published in the Official Gazette of 10 March 2018.

“Supplementary Article 3 - Municipalities shall use e-municipality information system in which all kinds of administrative acts and actions are conducted in order to perform duties and services assigned to them by legislation and to finalize the applications made by the citizens. The Ministry of Interior is authorized to establish and operate e-municipality information system, to determine the policies for data storage, data transmission and data sharing, to determine working principles and procedures and to constitute a central service standardization on this system.”

Under the protocol signed between the Ministries of Interior, of Development, and of Environment and Urbanization in 2017, it was decided to include 63 modules in the e-Municipality Information System, 45 modules (within Management Information Systems) to be prepared by the Ministry of Interior and 18 modules (within Geographical Information Systems) to be prepared by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization. In November 2017, e-Municipality Information System was brought into use at pilot

municipalities; 16 metropolitan municipalities, 32 provincial municipalities, 485 district municipalities, 125 town municipalities and 18 Directorates of Water and Sewer Administration have used e-Municipality Information System since May 2020. It is envisaged to include all municipalities in the system by the end of 2020.⁷

While e-Municipality is a tool which is used for the execution of services, YERELBILGI is a data platform regarding the necessary inputs and the outputs and conclusions of these services. It will be possible to create new indicators in YERELBILGI system with the related data generated by service provision in e-Municipality system.

⁷ E-Municipality website of the Ministry of Interior www.belediye.gov.tr

4. Current Situation

YERELBILGI has a nature that does not allow using modern business intelligence tools and analytical reports, which are outdated as a software infrastructure. The system has grown eclectically; it does not have a user-friendly feature for data entry, reporting or visitors. Ready reports which include large number of units block the system. Reporting skills of the system is based on ready reports; the needs for new reporting must be managed within the software. Since the system was not established on data update periods, there is no periodical data systematic; datasets of the updated month and year cause confusion.

This chapter includes evaluations for the quality and presentation of the indicators related to datasets in YERELBILGI. The evaluation was made for Municipality datasets which are open to the general public; and datasets of the selected municipalities or the ones which might be the most relevant to this subject were examined. Municipality datasets which are open to the general public contain 19 datasets; one for identity information and others for the services (Figure 1). All datasets, except for the ones including information on debt stock of municipalities, are open to the general public.

The images used in the following dataset evaluations are selected as Ankara and Çankaya as they are familiar to the potential readers of the report. Moreover, the municipalities where the relevant dataset was filled due to its nature (e.g. tourism) were searched and the dataset image of the first municipality where the dataset was filled was used. The evaluations in this chapter are not related to the service level but to the structural problems of the dataset.

Figure 1: Municipal Datasets [An overall list of datasets in the system]

Kimlik Verisetleri
⇒ Belediye Kimlik Bilgileri

Diğer Verisetleri
⇒ Belediye Başkanı Bilgileri
⇒ Belediye Denetim Bilgileri
⇒ Belediye Personel Durumu
⇒ Belediye Araç ve İş Makinaları
⇒ Sığınma Evleri ve Kent Konseyi
⇒ Belediye İçmesuyu
⇒ Belediye Kanalizasyon
⇒ Belediye İmar
⇒ Belediye Yapı Bilgileri
⇒ Belediye Çöp
⇒ Belediye Park Bahçe
⇒ Belediye Ulaştırma Bilgileri
⇒ Belediye Turizm Bilgileri
⇒ Belediye e-Dönüşüm
⇒ Belediye Otopark
⇒ AB Fonları ve Uluslar arası Kuruluşlardan Proje Karşılığı Alınan
⇒ Belediye Yol Envanteri
⇒ İş Yerinin Ruhsatlandırılmasına Dair İşlemler

Identity Information for Mayors and Municipalities

It contains the indicators which may be entered centrally or will not change from year to year (static). Municipality type or establishment year indicators may be entered in a lump by the central government. On the other hand, name and gender of the Mayor, number of councillors, population of the municipality and number of neighbourhoods are the indicators that may be centrally updated (Figures 2 and 3).

In this dataset, indicators of company partnership which do not overlap identity quality are included. It is recommended to evaluate these indicators in a separate dataset. On the other hand, only the companies with more than 50% shareholding are queried. All affiliates of municipalities may be included in the evaluations.

A registration procedure needs to be established based on the legislation for acquisition through company establishment or grants. This registration may be realized on YERELBILGI or in the form of an official correspondence procedure. Another recommendation is to cooperate with the Trade Registry Gazette regarding company shareholding and to facilitate provision of information on the companies in which the municipality or its affiliated administrations have shares.

Figure 2: Municipal Identity Information – Çankaya Municipality

» [Ankara İli](#) » [Çankaya İlçesi](#) » [Çankaya Belediyesi](#)
2011 / Ocak 2011 / Şubat 2011 / Mart 2011 / Nisan 2011 / Mayıs 2011 / Haziran 2011 / Temmuz 2011 / Ağustos 2011 / Eylül 2011 / Ekim 2011 / Kasım 2011 / Aralık 2012 / Ocak 2012 / Şubat 2012 / Mart 2012 / Nisan 2012 / Mayıs 2012 / Haziran 2012 / Temmuz 2012 / Ağustos 2012 / Eylül 2012 / Ekim 2012 / Kasım 2012 / Aralık 2013 / Ocak 2013 / Şubat 2013 / Mart 2014 / Ekim 2014 / Kasım 2014 / Aralık 2015 / Ocak 2015 / Şubat 2015 / Mart 2015 / Nisan 2015 / Mayıs 2016 / Nisan 2016 / Mayıs 2016 / Haziran 2016 / Temmuz 2016 / Ağustos 2016 / Eylül 2016 / Ekim

Belediye Kimlik Bilgileri

Verinin Ait Olduğu Yıl / Ay	2016 / Ekim												
Telefon No:	312 458 88 00												
Faks No:	312 442 58 13												
e-Posta:	ilhamiliman@gmail.com												
Elektronik Ağı Adresi:	http://www.cankaya.bel.tr/												
Belediyenin Türü:	Büyükşehir İlçe												
Kuruluş Yılı:	1985-3-25												
Belediye Meclis Üyelerinin Sayısı:	45												
Belediye Meclis Üyelerinin Cinsiyeti Durumu:	<table><tr><td>Kadın Üye</td><td>9</td><td>Sayı</td></tr><tr><td>Erkek Üye</td><td>36</td><td></td></tr></table>	Kadın Üye	9	Sayı	Erkek Üye	36							
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Yüksek Lisans Mezun	5	Sayı											
Lisans Mezun	23												
Lise Mezun	6												
İlköğretim Mezun	11												
Belediye Nüfusu:	922536												
Mahalle Sayısı:	124												
Şirket ortaklığı %50 den fazla olan şirket var mı?:	Evet												
Şirket ortaklığı %50 den fazla olan şirket varsa belirtiniz:	Çankaya Belde Sosyal Etkinlikler Gıda Temizlik Eğitim Bilgi Sanayi ve Tic. Aş. (598,43); Çankaya İmar Proje İnşaat Maden Belde Gereksinimleri San. ve Tic. A.Ş. (%96,94); Çankaya Bel-Pet Akaryakıt ve Türevleri Ltd. Şti. (%51)												
Bütçe İçi İşletmeleriniz varsa belirtiniz?:	Otopark İşletmesi												

Figure 3: Mayor's Identity – Afyon Municipality

» [Afyonkarahisar İli](#) » [Merkez İlçesi](#) » [Afyon Belediyesi](#)
 2011 / Mart 2011 / Nisan 2011 / Mayıs 2011 / Haziran 2011 / Temmuz 2011 / Ağustos 2011 / Eylül 2011 / Ekim 2011 / Kasım 2011 / Aralık 2012 / Ocak 2012 / Şubat 2012 / Mart 2013 / Şubat 2014 / Nisan

Belediye Başkanı Bilgileri

Verinin Ait Olduğu Yıl / Ay	2014 / Nisan
Adı Soyadı:	BURHANETTİN ÇOBAN
Cinsiyeti:	Erkek
Öğrenim Durumu:	Lisans
Üye Olduğu Siyasi Parti:	Ak Parti

Dataset for Municipal Audit Information

The dataset includes the questions whether the Court of Accounts Audit and Ministry of Interior Audit were conducted. Since the dataset does not have an update period, it is not distinguished in which period the audit was conducted; whenever the dataset screen is opened and record button is pressed on, it gives a result of that month and year. As seen in the figure below, this situation shows a result as if audit were conducted every month. On the other hand, it will be easier to acquire audit information centrally from the Court of Accounts and Ministry of Interior instead of the municipalities.

Figure 4: Dataset for Municipal Audit Information – Çankaya Municipality [Audit month-year, by TCA, MoI]

» [Ankara İli](#) » [Çankaya İlçesi](#) » [Çankaya Belediyesi](#)
 2011 / Ocak 2011 / Şubat 2011 / Mart 2011 / Nisan 2011 / Mayıs 2011 / Haziran 2011 / Temmuz 2011 / Ağustos 2011 / Eylül 2011 / Ekim 2011 / Kasım 2011 / Aralık 2012 / Ocak 2012 / Şubat 2012 / Mart 2012 / Nisan 2012 / Mayıs 2012 / Haziran 2012 / Temmuz 2012 / Ağustos 2012 / Eylül 2012 / Ekim 2012 / Kasım 2012 / Aralık 2013 / Ocak 2013 / Şubat 2013 / Mart 2013 / Nisan 2013 / Mayıs 2013 / Haziran 2014 / Ocak 2014 / Kasım 2014 / Aralık 2015 / Ocak 2015 / Şubat 2015 / Mart 2015 / Nisan 2015 / Mayıs 2015 / Haziran 2016 / Nisan 2016 / Mayıs 2016 / Haziran 2016 / Temmuz 2016 / Ağustos 2016 / Eylül 2016 / Ekim

Belediye Denetim Bilgileri

Verinin Ait Olduğu Yıl / Ay	2016 / Ekim
Sayıştay Denetimi Yapıldı mı?:	Evet
İçişleri Bakanlığı (Mülkiye Müfettişi/Mahalli İdare Kontrolörü) Denetimi Yapıldı mı?:	Evet

Sıra	Yıl	Ay	Sayıştay Denetimi Yapıldı mı?	İçişleri Bakanlığı Denetimi Yapıldı mı?
12	2015	Şubat	Evet	Evet
13	2014	Kasım	Evet	Evet
14	2014	Aralık	Evet	Evet
15	2015	Ocak	Evet	Evet
16	2014	Ocak	Evet	Evet
17	2013	Haziran	Evet	Evet
18	2013	Mayıs	Evet	Evet
19	2013	Nisan	Evet	Evet
20	2013	Mart	Evet	Evet
21	2013	Şubat	Evet	Evet
22	2013	Ocak	Evet	Hayır
23	2012	Aralık	Evet	Hayır
24	2012	Kasım	Evet	Hayır
25	2012	Ekim	Evet	Hayır
26	2012	Eylül	Evet	Hayır
27	2012	Temmuz	Evet	Hayır
28	2012	Haziran	Evet	Hayır

Dataset for Municipal Staffing

It is the most needed dataset; it was needed every 3-4 months according to past experience. However, data entry performance of municipalities varies considerably. For example, Çankaya Municipality has made 46 updates, Ağrı Municipality 15 updates, İstanbul MM 2 updates, and Pazarağaç Municipality 27 updates since 2011.

On the other hand, the number of personnel in the standard job positions is specified in current indicators. In order to prevent incorrect data entries, it would be appropriate to enter such information centrally according to the regulation of standard job positions.

Figure 5: Dataset for Municipal Staffing – Çankaya Municipality [Staffing total, by positions and vocational groups]

■ [Ankara İli](#) ■ [Çankaya İlçesi](#) ■ [Çankaya Belediyesi](#)
2011 / Ocak 2011 / Şubat 2011 / Mart 2011 / Nisan 2011 / Mayıs 2011 / Haziran 2011 / Temmuz 2011 / Ağustos 2011 / Eylül 2011 / Ekim 2011 / Kasım 2011 / Aralık 2012 / Ocak 2012 / Şubat 2012 / Mart 2012 / Nisan 2012 / Mayıs 2012 / Haziran 2012 / Temmuz 2012 / Ağustos 2012 / Eylül 2012 / Ekim 2012 / Kasım 2012 / Aralık 2013 / Ocak 2013 / Şubat 2013 / Mart 2013 / Nisan 2013 / Mayıs 2013 / Haziran 2013 / Temmuz 2013 / Eylül 2013 / Ekim 2013 / Kasım 2013 / Aralık 2014 / Ocak 2014 / Mart 2014 / Haziran 2014 / Temmuz 2014 / Aralık 2015 / Şubat 2015 / Mayıs 2015 / Haziran 2015 / Eylül 2015 / Aralık 2016 / Nisan 2016 / Mayıs 2016 / Haziran 2016 / Temmuz 2016 / Ağustos 2016 / Eylül 2016 / Ekim 2017 / Temmuz 2017 / Ağustos 2017 / Eylül 2017 / Ekim 2017 / Kasım 2017 / Aralık 2018 / Ocak 2018 / Şubat 2018 / Mart 2018 / Nisan 2018 / Mayıs

Belediye Personel Durumu

Verinin Ait Olduğu Yıl / Ay	2018 / Mayıs
Toplam Memur Norm Kadro Sayısı:	1593
Toplam Memur Sayısı:	1163
Yönetici ve Nitelikli Personel Norm Kadro Sayısı:	218
Yönetici ve Nitelikli Personel Sayısı:	145
İç Denetçi Norm Kadro Sayısı:	5
İç Denetçi Sayısı:	4
İdari Personel Norm Kadro Sayısı:	415
İdari Personel Sayısı:	385
Teknik Personel Norm Kadro Sayısı:	295
Teknik Personel Sayısı:	276
Sağlık Personeli Norm Kadro Sayısı:	61
Sağlık Personeli Sayısı:	72
Zabıta Personeli Norm Kadro Sayısı:	517
Zabıta Personeli Sayısı:	198
İtfaiye Personeli Norm Kadro Sayısı:	0
İtfaiye Personeli Sayısı:	0
Yardımcı Hizmet Personeli Norm Kadro Sayısı:	87
Yardımcı Hizmet Personeli Sayısı:	78
Diğer Kadrolardaki Personel Norm Kadro Sayısı:	0
Diğer Kadrolardaki Personel Sayısı:	5
Sürekli İşçi Norm Kadro Sayısı:	635
Sürekli İşçi Sayısı:	757
Toplam Sözleşmeli Personel:	11
Tam Zamanlı Çalışan Sözleşmeli Personel Sayısı:	11
Kısmi Zamanlı Çalışan Sözleşmeli Personel Sayısı:	0
Geçici Çalışan İşçi Sayısı:	0
Geçici İş pozisyonu (Adam/Ay) Toplam Vize Sayısı:	0
Toplam Personel Sayısı (memur sözleşmeli sürekli işçi):	1930
Hizmet Satınalma Yoluyla Çalıştırılan Personel Sayısı:	0
Belediye Şirketlerinde Çalışan Personel Sayısı:	1280

Dataset for Municipal Vehicles and Construction Equipment

Current indicators are divided as owned or leased by the municipality. The purpose of indicators is not understood; it is considered that indicators including financial conclusions such as the ratio of lease expenses to the budget might be added.

Figure 6: Dataset for Municipal Vehicles and Construction Equipment – Istanbul MM [Equipment Inventory]

İstanbul İli Merkez İlçesi İstanbul Belediyesi
2013 / Aralık 2015 / Kasım

Belediye Araç ve İş Makinaları

Verinin Ait Olduğu Yıl / Ay	2015 / Kasım
Ruhsatlı Belediyenize Ait İş Makinası Sayısı:	200
Kiralık İş Makinası Sayısı:	22
Ruhsatlı Belediyenize Ait Yük Taşıyıcı Araçların Sayısı:	509
Kiralık Yük Taşıyıcı Araçların Sayısı:	529
Ruhsatlı Belediyeye Ait Toplu Taşım İçin Kullanılan Araçların Sayısı:	101
Kiralık Toplu Taşım İçin Kullanılan Araçların Sayısı:	448
Ruhsatlı Belediyeye Ait Binek araç sayısı:	118
Kiralık Binek Araç Sayısı:	1933
Ruhsatlı Belediyeye Ait Deniz ve Su Ulaşım Araçlarının Sayısı:	12
Kiralık Deniz ve Su Ulaşım Araçlarının Sayısı:	20
Ruhsatlı Belediyenize Ait Diğer Motorlu Araçların sayısı:	1199
Kiralık Diğer Motorlu Araçların Sayısı:	450

Shelters and Citizens' Assembly

The title and content are not compatible; daycare and childcare centres are also inquired in the content. It is not appropriate that Citizens' Assembly is under the same title with shelters and daycare centres. The indicators of "How many people benefit from this service" regarding guesthouse is not appropriate because it does not refer to a certain period and is considered as instant data. Except for establishment of Citizens' Assembly and non-adult and women's assemblies, there is no indicator on the performance of Citizens' Assembly (e.g. the number of Citizens' Assembly recommendations submitted to the Assembly).

Figure 7 Dataset for Shelters and Citizens' Assembly – Çankaya Municipality

■ [Ankara İli](#) ■ [Çankaya İlçesi](#) ■ [Çankaya Belediyesi](#)
2011 / Ocak 2011 / Şubat 2011 / Mart 2011 / Nisan 2011 / Mayıs 2011 / Haziran 2011 / Temmuz 2011 / Ağustos 2011 / Eylül 2011 / Ekim 2011 / Kasım 2011 / Aralık 2012 / Ocak 2012 / Şubat 2012 / Mart 2012 / Nisan 2012 / Mayıs 2012 / Haziran 2012 / Temmuz 2012 / Ağustos 2012 / Eylül 2012 / Ekim 2012 / Kasım 2012 / Aralık 2013 / Ocak 2013 / Şubat 2013 / Mart 2013 / Nisan 2013 / Mayıs 2013 / Haziran 2014 / Ocak 2014 / Ekim 2014 / Kasım 2014 / Aralık 2015 / Ocak 2015 / Mayıs 2015 / Aralık 2016 / Nisan 2016 / Mayıs 2016 / Ağustos 2016 / Ekim

Sığınma Evleri ve Kent Konseyi

Verinin Ait Olduğu Yıl / Ay	2016 / Ekim
Kadın danışma merkezi sayısı kaçtır?:	1
Belediyede kaç adet kadın konukevi bulunmaktadır?:	1
Kadın konukevlerinin kapasitesi kaç kişiliktir?:	40
Bu hizmetten kaç kişi yararlanıyor?:	28
Kreş ve gündüz bakımevi sayısı kaçtır?:	11
Kapasitesi kaç kişiliktir?:	1500
Yıl içerisinde yararlanan çocuk sayısı kaçtır?:	1132
Yaşlı bakımevi sayısı kaçtır?:	0
Kapasitesi kaçtır?:	0
Yıl içerisinde yararlanan kişi sayısı kaçtır?:	0
Belediyede Kent Konseyi kuruldu mu?:	Evet
Kent Konseyi bünyesinde kadın meclisi kuruldu mu?:	Evet
Kent Konseyi bünyesinde gençlik meclisi kuruldu mu?:	Evet

Dataset for Potable Water and Sewer

Performance-type indicators such as sales price of water, total financial size of discounts, and ratio of water supplied to the system to consumed water might be added.

Indicators which are compiled by TURKSTAT every two years may be included in this chapter as well. These indicators are as follow:

- Amount of water distributed (m³/year)
- Number of subscribers for distributed water
- Number of potable and utility water treatment plants
- Amount of treated water in potable and utility water treatment plants (1,000 m³/year)
- Number of municipalities responding to distributed water with potable and utility water network
- Number of municipalities provided with potable and utility water network
- Total amount of water drawn for potable and utility water network (1,000 m³/year)

Figure 8: Dataset for Municipal Potable Water - Ankara MM

Ankara İli Merkez İlçesi Ankara Belediyesi																																																											
2011 / Ocak	2011 / Şubat	2011 / Mart	2011 / Nisan	2011 / Mayıs	2011 / Haziran	2011 / Temmuz	2011 / Ağustos	2011 / Eylül	2011 / Ekim	2011 / Kasım	2011 / Aralık	2012 / Ocak	2012 / Şubat	2012 / Mart	2012 / Nisan	2012 / Aralık	2013 / Ocak	2013 / Şubat	2013 / Mart	2013 / Nisan	2013 / Mayıs	2013 / Haziran	2013 / Temmuz	2013 / Ağustos	2013 / Eylül	2013 / Ekim	2013 / Kasım	2013 / Aralık	2014 / Ocak	2014 / Şubat	2014 / Mart	2014 / Nisan	2014 / Mayıs	2014 / Haziran	2014 / Temmuz	2014 / Ağustos	2014 / Eylül	2014 / Ekim	2014 / Kasım	2014 / Aralık	2015 / Ocak	2015 / Şubat	2015 / Mart	2015 / Nisan	2015 / Haziran	2015 / Temmuz	2015 / Ağustos	2015 / Eylül	2015 / Ekim	2015 / Kasım	2015 / Aralık	2016 / Ocak	2016 / Mart	2016 / Nisan	2016 / Mayıs	2016 / Temmuz	2016 / Ağustos	2016 / Kasım	2016 / Aralık

Belediye İçmesuyu

Verinin Ait Olduğu Yıl / Ay	2014 / Kasım	
Toplam Su abonesi:		Sayı
	Toplam	1991087
	Konut	1926068
	İşyeri	192126
	Diğer	19901
İçme Ve Kullanma Suyu Şebekesi Uzunluğu (Km):	11411	
Toplam Tüketilen Su Miktarı (Metreküp/Yıl):	18029519	
Su Ücretlerinde Toplam Tahakkuk Miktarı (TL):	111227348	
Su Ücretlerinde Toplam Tahsilat Miktarı (TL):	131474667	

Figure 9: Dataset for Municipal Sewer Network – Ankara MM

Ankara İli Merkez İlçesi Ankara Belediyesi																																															
2011 / Ocak	2011 / Şubat	2011 / Mart	2011 / Nisan	2011 / Mayıs	2011 / Haziran	2011 / Temmuz	2011 / Ekim	2011 / Kasım	2011 / Aralık	2012 / Ocak	2012 / Şubat	2012 / Mart	2012 / Nisan	2012 / Aralık	2013 / Ocak	2013 / Şubat	2013 / Mart	2013 / Nisan	2013 / Mayıs	2013 / Haziran	2013 / Temmuz	2013 / Ağustos	2013 / Eylül	2013 / Ekim	2013 / Kasım	2013 / Aralık	2014 / Ocak	2014 / Nisan	2014 / Mayıs	2014 / Haziran	2014 / Temmuz	2014 / Ağustos	2014 / Eylül	2014 / Ekim	2014 / Aralık	2015 / Ocak	2015 / Şubat	2015 / Mart	2015 / Nisan	2015 / Temmuz	2015 / Ağustos	2016 / Nisan	2016 / Mayıs	2016 / Temmuz	2016 / Ağustos	2016 / Eylül	2016 / Kasım

Belediye Kanalizasyon

Verinin Ait Olduğu Yıl / Ay	2011 / Ocak	
Kanalizasyon Şebekesinin Uzunluğu (Km)::	1009	
Atıksu Arıtma Tesisi Var mı?:	Evet	

Dataset for Land Development and Buildings

It is contemplated that the information on municipal area size may be entered through the central Geographical Information System (GIS), and the information on building permits through National Address Database (NAD). According to the responsibility distinction of metropolitan and district municipalities, some indicators should not be shown in the relevant municipality type. While a result indicator such as the area of annual land development plan change may be filled in the example of Pazarağaç and Ağrı Municipality, it was not filled in Çankaya Municipality which is expected to be more developed in terms of capacity. Since the update period is not clear, there is a possibility that the reporting may be confused. For example, it is not clear whether the “number of buildings for which

demolition decision was made” dated May 2016 is valid until May 2016, or during the year of 2015 or from the date when mayor was elected.

Figure 10: Dataset for Municipal Land Development – Çankaya Municipality

■ [Ankara İli](#) ■ [Çankaya İlçesi](#) ■ [Çankaya Belediyesi](#)
 2011 / Ocak 2011 / Şubat 2011 / Mart 2011 / Nisan 2011 / Mayıs 2011 / Haziran 2011 / Temmuz 2011 / Ağustos 2011 / Eylül 2011 / Ekim 2011 / Kasım 2011 / Aralık 2012 / Ocak 2012 / Şubat 2012 / Mart 2012 / Nisan 2012 / Mayıs 2012 / Haziran 2012 / Temmuz 2012 / Ağustos 2012 / Eylül 2012 / Ekim 2012 / Kasım 2012 / Aralık 2013 / Ocak 2013 / Şubat 2013 / Mart 2013 / Nisan 2013 / Mayıs 2013 / Haziran 2014 / Ocak 2015 / Mayıs 2016 / Nisan 2016 / Mayıs

Belediye İmar

Verinin Ait Olduğu Yıl / Ay	2016 / Mayıs
Belediyenin Alan Büyüklüğü (Hektar):	45974
Belediye Mücavir Alanı Varsa Toplam Alan Büyüklüğü(Hektar):	0
Mücavir Alan İçerisinde Kalan Köy Sayısı:	0
1/25.000 Ve Daha Üst Ölçekli Çevre Düzeni Planı Varsa yüzölçümü (hektar):	45974
1/5.000 Ölçekli Nazım İmar Planı Varsa yüzölçümü (hektar):	0
1/1.000 Ölçekli Uygulama İmar Planı Alan Yüzölçümü (hektar):	22580
Kentsel Dönüşüm Planı Uygulandı mı?:	Hayır
Kentsel Dönüşüm Planı Uygulandı ise Toplam Alanını (Hektar) Yazınız:	0
Yıllık İmar Planı Değişikliği Sayısı:	121
Yıllık İmar Planı Değişikliği Yüzölçümü (Hektar):	0
İnşaat Alanı Artışına Yönelik İmar Planı Değişikliği Sayısı:	21
İnşaat Alanı Artışına Yönelik İmar Planı Değişikliği Yüzölçümü (Hektar):	0
Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Varsa Yüzölçümü (Hektar):	0
Yıkım Kararı Verilen Bina/İnşaat Sayısı:	513
Yıkım Kararı Uygulanan Bina/İnşaat Sayısı:	0
Durdurulan İnşaat Sayısı:	30

Figure 11: Dataset for Municipal Building Information– Çankaya Municipality [Building stock, and licenses by month-year]

■ [Ankara İli](#) ■ [Çankaya İlçesi](#) ■ [Çankaya Belediyesi](#)
 2011 / Ocak 2011 / Şubat 2011 / Mart 2011 / Nisan 2011 / Mayıs 2011 / Haziran 2011 / Temmuz 2011 / Ağustos 2011 / Eylül 2011 / Ekim 2011 / Kasım 2011 / Aralık 2012 / Ocak 2012 / Şubat 2012 / Mart 2012 / Nisan 2012 / Mayıs 2012 / Haziran 2012 / Temmuz 2012 / Ağustos 2012 / Eylül 2012 / Ekim 2012 / Kasım 2012 / Aralık 2013 / Ocak 2013 / Şubat 2013 / Mart 2013 / Nisan 2013 / Mayıs 2013 / Haziran 2014 / Ocak 2015 / Mayıs 2016 / Nisan 2016 / Mayıs

Belediye Yapı Bilgileri

Verinin Ait Olduğu Yıl / Ay	2016 / Nisan								
Belediye ve Mücavir Alan Sınırlarında Bulunan Yapı Sayısı:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Sayısı</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Konut</td> <td>360000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>İşyeri</td> <td>130000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diğerleri</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Sayısı	Konut	360000	İşyeri	130000	Diğerleri	
	Sayısı								
Konut	360000								
İşyeri	130000								
Diğerleri									
Verilen Toplam Yapı Ruhsatı Sayısı:	328								
Verilen Toplam Yapı Kullanma İznî Sayısı:	274								

Dataset for Municipal Waste

Indicators do not vary according to duties distinction of metropolitan and district municipalities (Figure 12-13), which causes confusion. For example, the metropolitan municipality probably refers to the amount of waste coming to the disposal centre as the amount of annually collected waste. However, the same question could have referred to the solid waste that the metropolitan municipality “collected” from its area of responsibility, for example from parks and gardens.

It is recommended that the dataset not be named as “garbage”, rather be named “solid waste”.

It might be considered that the data on waste collected by TURKSTAT every two years will be given here on the basis of municipalities. These indicators are as follows:

- Amount of waste according to waste disposal method (ton/year)
- Average amount of municipal waste per person (kg/person-day)
- Amount of municipal waste collected (ton/year)

Figure 12: Dataset for Municipal Waste– Çankaya Municipality

■ [Ankara İli](#) ■ [Çankaya İlçesi](#) ■ [Çankaya Belediyesi](#)
2011 / Ocak 2011 / Şubat 2011 / Mart 2011 / Nisan 2011 / Mayıs 2011 / Haziran 2011 / Temmuz 2011 / Ağustos 2011 / Eylül 2011 / Ekim 2011 / Kasım 2011 / Aralık 2012 / Ocak 2012 / Şubat 2012 / Mart 2012 / Nisan 2012 / Mayıs 2012 / Haziran 2012 / Temmuz 2012 / Ağustos 2012 / Eylül 2012 / Ekim 2012 / Kasım 2012 / Aralık 2013 / Ocak 2013 / Şubat 2013 / Mart 2013 / Nisan 2013 / Mayıs 2013 / Haziran 2014 / Ocak 2015 / Mayıs 2016 / Nisan 2016 / Mayıs

Belediye Çöp

Verinin Ait Olduğu Yıl / Ay	2013 / Mayıs
Çöp Toplama İşi Nasıl Yapılmaktadır?:	İhale Yöntemiyle
Yıllık Toplanan Çöp Miktarı (Ton):	328500
Çöp Bertaraf Yöntemi:	
Düzenli Depolama Varsa Kapasitesi (Ton):	0
Düzenli Depolama Varsa Kaç yıllık?:	0
Çöp Bertaraf Tesisi Var mı?:	Hayır
Varsa Tesiste Kullanılan Yöntem:	
Çöp İşleme/Değerlendirme Tesisi Var mı?:	Hayır
Çöp İşleme/Değerlendirme Tesisi Varsa Kapasitesi (Ton/Yıl):	0

Figure 13: Dataset for Municipal Waste – Ankara MM [Waste collection and disposal facilities]

■ [Ankara İli](#) ■ [Merkez İlçesi](#) ■ [Ankara Belediyesi](#)
2011 / Şubat 2011 / Aralık 2012 / Haziran 2012 / Aralık 2013 / Ocak 2013 / Şubat 2013 / Mart 2013 / Nisan 2013 / Mayıs 2013 / Haziran 2013 / Temmuz

Belediye Çöp

Verinin Ait Olduğu Yıl / Ay	2013 / Temmuz
Çöp Toplama İşi Nasıl Yapılmaktadır?:	Belediye Tarafından
Yıllık Toplanan Çöp Miktarı (Ton):	1610000
Çöp Bertaraf Yöntemi:	Düzenli Depolama
Düzenli Depolama Varsa Kapasitesi (Ton):	75000000
Düzenli Depolama Varsa Kaç yıllık?:	45
Çöp Bertaraf Tesisi Var mı?:	Evet
Varsa Tesiste Kullanılan Yöntem:	
Çöp İşleme/Değerlendirme Tesisi Var mı?:	Evet
Çöp İşleme/Değerlendirme Tesisi Varsa Kapasitesi (Ton/Yıl):	1642500

Dataset for Green Areas

Questions do not vary according to duties distinction. For example, it is not clear whether the total green areas in metropolitan city or the green areas under the responsibility of metropolitan municipality.

It is understood that the data of green areas per person is not compatible with the population data and the data of total green areas. System does not include cross checks to prevent such errors.

Figure 14: Dataset for Green Areas – Çankaya Municipality

■ [Ankara İli](#) ■ [Çankaya İlçesi](#) ■ [Çankaya Belediyesi](#)
2011 / Ocak 2011 / Şubat 2011 / Mart 2011 / Nisan 2011 / Mayıs 2011 / Haziran 2011 / Temmuz 2011 / Ağustos 2011 / Eylül 2011 / Ekim 2011 / Kasım 2011 / Aralık 2012 / Ocak 2012 / Şubat 2012 / Mart 2012 / Nisan 2012 / Mayıs 2012 / Haziran 2012 / Temmuz 2012 / Ağustos 2012 / Eylül 2012 / Ekim 2012 / Kasım 2012 / Aralık 2013 / Ocak 2013 / Şubat 2013 / Mart 2014 / Ocak 2014 / Aralık 2015 / Ocak 2015 / Mayıs 2016 / Nisan 2016 / Mayıs

Belediye Park Bahçe

Verinin Ait Olduğu Yıl / Ay	2011 / Ocak
Toplam Açık Yeşil Alanlar (Hektar):	2169.00
Belediye Sınırları İçerisinde Kişi başına düşen yeşil alan miktarı (m2):	2.00

Dataset for Tourism

Information on total beds and accommodation facilities are compiled by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism under the official statistics program and presented in provincial-district details⁸. It is recommended to acquire these data from the relevant Ministry so as to be processed into the system.

⁸ <https://yigm.ktb.gov.tr/TR-201122/belediye-belgeli-tesis-konaklama-istatistikleri.html>

Figure 15: Dataset for Municipal Tourism Information – Datça Municipality [Tourism enterprises and bed capacity]

» [Muğla İli](#) » [Datça İlçesi](#) » [Datça Belediyesi](#)
2011 / Mart 2011 / Nisan 2011 / Mayıs 2011 / Haziran 2011 / Temmuz 2011 / Ağustos 2011 / Eylül 2011 / Ekim 2011 / Kasım 2011 / Aralık 2012 / Aralık 2014 / Ocak 2014 / Mayıs 2015 / Mart

Belediye Turizm Bilgileri

Verinin Ait Olduğu Yıl / Ay

2015 / Mart

Toplam Yatak Sayısı:		<i>Yatak Sayısı</i>
	Toplam	4297
	Turizm Belgeli Konaklama Tesisi	74
	Belediye Tarafından	2304
	Ruhsatlandırılan Konaklama Tesislerindeki	
Konaklama Tesisi Sayısı:		<i>Sayısı</i>
	Toplam Konaklama Tesisi	127
	Turizm Belgeli Konaklama Tesisi	

Dataset for E-Transformation

This dataset includes only the question of whether identity sharing system is used in the municipality. The information on how many modules is added to e-municipality system may be acquired by integrating with the relevant system. On the other hand, information on informatics infrastructure which is partly included in the activity reports of municipalities, may be included in this dataset.

Figure 16: Dataset for Municipal E-Transformation– Datça Municipality

» [Muğla İli](#) » [Datça İlçesi](#) » [Datça Belediyesi](#)
2011 / Mart 2011 / Nisan 2011 / Mayıs 2011 / Haziran 2011 / Temmuz 2011 / Ağustos 2011 / Eylül 2011 / Ekim 2011 / Kasım 2011 / Aralık 2012 / Aralık 2014 / Ocak 2014 / Mayıs 2015 / Mart

Belediye e-Dönüşüm

Verinin Ait Olduğu Yıl / Ay

2015 / Mart

Belediyenizde Kimlik Paylaşım Sistemi Kullanılıyor Mu?:	Hayır
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Dataset for Transport

It is contemplated that performance indicators such as transport fee schedule and place of investments in the budget may be included.

Figure 17: Dataset for Transport – Ankara MM [State of transport modes, licenses to transport modes & types]

■ [Ankara İli](#) ■ [Merkez İlçesi](#) ■ [Ankara Belediyesi](#)

2011 / Mart 2011 / Nisan 2011 / Mayıs 2011 / Haziran 2011 / Temmuz 2011 / Ağustos 2011 / Eylül 2011 / Kasım 2012 / Ocak 2012 / Şubat 2012 / Mart 2012 / Nisan 2012 / Mayıs 2012 / Haziran 2012 / Temmuz 2012 / Eylül 2012 / Ekim 2012 / Kasım 2012 / Aralık 2013 / Ocak 2013 / Şubat 2013 / Mart 2013 / Nisan 2013 / Mayıs 2013 / Haziran 2013 / Temmuz 2013 / Ağustos 2013 / Eylül 2013 / Ekim 2013 / Kasım 2013 / Aralık 2014 / Ocak 2014 / Şubat 2014 / Mart 2014 / Nisan 2014 / Mayıs 2014 / Haziran 2014 / Temmuz 2014 / Ağustos 2014 / Eylül 2014 / Ekim 2014 / Aralık 2015 / Ocak 2015 / Şubat 2015 / Mart 2015 / Nisan 2015 / Mayıs 2015 / Haziran 2015 / Temmuz 2015 / Eylül 2015 / Ekim 2015 / Kasım 2015 / Aralık 2016 / Ocak 2016 / Şubat 2016 / Mart 2016 / Nisan 2016 / Temmuz 2016 / Ağustos 2016 / Eylül 2016 / Ekim 2016 / Kasım 2016 / Aralık 2017 / Ocak 2017 / Şubat 2017 / Mart 2017 / Nisan 2017 / Mayıs 2017 / Haziran 2017 / Temmuz 2017 / Ağustos 2017 / Eylül 2017 / Ekim 2017 / Kasım 2017 / Aralık 2018 / Ocak 2018 / Şubat 2018 / Mart 2018 / Nisan

Belediye Ulaştırma Bilgileri

Verinin Ait Olduğu Yıl / Ay	2018 / Nisan	
Belediye Tarafından Yapılan Toplu Taşıma:		
Raylı Sistem Uzunluğu (km)	65000	
Raylı Sistem ile Taşınan Yolcu Sayısı (Kişi/Gün)	397029	
Deniz İşletmeciliği ile Taşınan Yolcu Sayısı (Kişi/Gün)	0	
Otobüs ve Minibüs ile Taşınan Yolcu Sayısı (Kişi/Gün)	668538	
Özel ve Tüzel Kişilere Verilen Ruhsat, İzin, İmtiyaz veya Kiralama Yöntemiyle Çalışan Toplu Taşıma Araçları:		Sayı
Otobüs	1586	
Minibüs	2231	
Taksi Dolmuş	0	
Deniz-Dolmuş Motor	0	
Belediyenin İzin Verdiği Özel Servis Araçları ve Ticari Taksiler:		Sayı
Öğrenci Servis Araç	7252	
Diğer Servis Araç	654	
Ticari Taksi	7701	

Dataset for Vehicle Parking

Questions in the dataset do not vary according to the duties distinction of municipalities. For example, it is not clear whether the number of vehicle parking given by the metropolitan municipality is within the metropolitan boundaries or those belonging to the metropolitan municipality.

Figure 18: Dataset for Municipal Vehicle Parking – Ankara MM

■ [Ankara İli](#) ■ [Merkez İlçesi](#) ■ [Ankara Belediyesi](#)

2011 / Şubat 2011 / Aralık 2012 / Şubat 2012 / Mart 2012 / Nisan 2012 / Haziran 2012 / Temmuz 2012 / Ağustos 2012 / Eylül 2012 / Ekim 2012 / Kasım 2012 / Aralık 2013 / Ocak 2013 / Şubat 2013 / Mart 2013 / Nisan 2013 / Mayıs 2013 / Haziran 2013 / Temmuz 2013 / Eylül 2014 / Ocak 2014 / Mayıs 2014 / Kasım 2015 / Mayıs 2015 / Temmuz 2015 / Ağustos 2015 / Eylül 2015 / Ekim 2016 / Kasım 2016 / Aralık 2017 / Ocak 2017 / Şubat 2017 / Mart 2017 / Nisan 2017 / Mayıs 2017 / Haziran 2017 / Ağustos 2017 / Eylül 2017 / Ekim 2017 / Aralık 2018 / Ocak 2018 / Şubat 2018 / Mart 2018 / Nisan 2018 / Mayıs

Belediye Otopark

Verinin Ait Olduğu Yıl / Ay	2018 / Mayıs	
Belediye Tarafından İşletilen Kapalı Otopark Araç Kapasitesi:	70	
Özel Sektör Tarafından İşletilen Kapalı Otopark Araç Kapasitesi:	0	
Belediye Tarafından İşletilen Açık Otopark Araç Kapasitesi:	0	
Özel Sektör Tarafından İşletilen Açık Otopark Araç Kapasitesi:	40	

Figure 19: Dataset for Municipal Vehicle Parking – Çankaya Municipality

■ [Ankara İli](#) ■ [Çankaya İlçesi](#) ■ [Çankaya Belediyesi](#)
2011 / Ocak 2011 / Şubat 2011 / Mart 2011 / Nisan 2011 / Mayıs 2011 / Haziran 2011 / Temmuz 2011 / Ağustos 2011 / Eylül 2011 / Ekim 2011 / Kasım 2011 / Aralık 2012 / Ocak 2012 / Şubat 2012 / Mart 2012 / Nisan 2012 / Mayıs 2012 / Haziran 2012 / Temmuz 2012 / Ağustos 2012 / Eylül 2012 / Ekim 2012 / Kasım 2012 / Aralık 2013 / Ocak 2013 / Şubat 2013 / Mart 2013 / Nisan 2014 / Ocak 2014 / Aralık 2015 / Ocak 2015 / Mayıs 2016 / Nisan 2016 / Mayıs

Belediye Otopark

Verinin Ait Olduğu Yıl / Ay **2011 / Ocak**

Belediye Tarafından İşletilen Kapalı Otopark Araç Kapasitesi: 380

Özel Sektör Tarafından İşletilen Kapalı Otopark Araç Kapasitesi: 0

Belediye Tarafından İşletilen Açık Otopark Araç Kapasitesi: 904

Özel Sektör Tarafından İşletilen Açık Otopark Araç Kapasitesi: 0

Dataset for Road Inventory

It is understood that questions do not vary according to the duties distinction of metropolitan and district municipalities. For example, it is not clear whether the road network length is the total road network under the responsibility of municipality or the total road network within the municipality boundaries.

Figure 19: Dataset for Road Inventory – Ankara MM

■ [Ankara İli](#) ■ [Merkez İlçesi](#) ■ [Ankara Belediyesi](#)
2011 / Aralık 2013 / Ağustos 2013 / Aralık 2014 / Temmuz 2014 / Ekim 2016 / Mart 2016 / Haziran 2016 / Ağustos 2016 / Eylül 2016 / Ekim 2016 / Aralık 2017 / Ocak 2017 / Şubat 2017 / Nisan 2017 / Mayıs 2017 / Haziran 2017 / Temmuz 2017 / Ağustos 2017 / Eylül 2017 / Aralık 2018 / Ocak 2018 / Şubat 2018 / Mart 2018 / Nisan 2018 / Mayıs

Belediye Yol Envanteri

Verinin Ait Olduğu Yıl / Ay **2018 / Mayıs**

Toplam Yol Ağı Uzunluğu (Km): 37563.00

Beton (Km): 0.00

Asfalt (Km): 1032589.00

Stabilize (Km): 2076516.00

Tesviye (Km): 0.00

Ham (Km): 1203765.00

Dataset for EU Funds and Assistance of International Organizations

Indicators ask about the amount of assistance which was received during the year and cumulatively. Although analytical budget classification does not include any code related to this indicator, it is not clear whether this code is used in terms of data accuracy as the indicator description is not provided.

Figure 20: Dataset for EU Funds and Assistance from International Organizations – Şanlıurfa Municipality

Şanlıurfa İli Merkez İlçesi Şanlıurfa Belediyesi
2010 / Aralık 2012 / Aralık

AB Fonları ve Uluslar arası Kuruluşlardan Proje Karşılığı Alınan

Verinin Ait Olduğu Yıl / Ay 2010 / Aralık

Toplam Yardım Miktarı: 503.68

Yılı İçerisinde Alınan Yardım Miktarı (TL): 251.84

Indicators Not Integrated into Main Dataset

During the period when YERELBILGI was used, it was tried to collect information from municipalities with various one-off data sets. These indicators -which are not integrated into the main data sets, are not periodized and are not available to the public- are as follows:

- Budget actualizations: Year, estimated budget, budget actualization
- Revenues of vehicle parking: Revenues of parking car acquired from metropolitan district municipalities, how much of the revenues acquired in accordance with the provisions of article 27 of the Law on Metropolitan Municipality are used for vehicle parking
- Number of workers transferred in accordance with Law No. 6111
- Identity information of company/affiliates: Clear and brief name of company/affiliate, date of establishment, company's field of activity(s), capital undertaken by your administration (1,000 TRY), capital paid by your administration (1,000 TRY), share of administration in the company (%)
- Company balance sheet total assets: Total current assets, total fixed assets
- Company balance sheet total liabilities: Liabilities - short term debts, equity, net profit of the period (TRY), net loss of the period (TRY)
- Financial management of company: Personnel expenses, other current expenses, investment expenses regarding the company's field of activity.

5. Data Management for New YERELBILGI System

Purpose

The purpose of YERELBILGI is to develop, monitor and evaluate the change in local administrations and settlements for coordination, administrative tutelage and enforcement processes in terms of central government on the basis of selected indicators for local administration and settlements, especially the municipalities; to make comparisons with other local administration units in order to improve management and services of local administrations, to ensure transparency for accountability, and to provide public scrutiny through the data presented for citizens.

In this context, a system should be developed to collect information from local administrations and other administration units when necessary; to provide security and accuracy control of the collected information; to report this information and share it with relevant stakeholders; to present it to the public through web interface and to analyse the collected information with different tools such as situation determination and measurement of change.

The system should be flexible, open to development, user-friendly for both of those who will provide the data and report and analyse it with potential to adapt to the needs that may arise in the future, and to be sustainable and independent from individuals without including costs of coding and re-development.

Institutional scope

YERELBILGI datasets should include Municipalities, Special Administrations, Investment Monitoring and Coordination Department (YIKOB), Unions of Municipalities and Villages. However, indicators in the system may include data on the settlements (e.g. population of the settlement) as well as the data of these institutions (e.g. budget). The institutional scope of YERELBILGI should be expanded gradually and in line with the needs. In the first stage, datasets for the basic reporting needs of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization should first be compiled for municipalities (or, e.g. metropolitan municipalities as a narrower group), and should contain minimum contact and definition information on other local administration units.

The data presented in YERELBILGI consist of the data received from central government databases and the data entered by or on behalf of local administrations. In principle, the data which are collected by the central government should not be requested from local administration, and an infrastructure should be established to receive data from central government databases via web services or manually.

In provinces where metropolitan municipality status is accorded, it should be considered that some data are entered by the metropolitan municipality on behalf of districts.

It is recommended that the distribution of users who enter data into the system be as follows:

- Municipalities that are responsible for strategic planning, 315 provincial/district municipalities and 30 metropolitan municipalities (a total of 345 users).
- 52 special provincial administrations and YIKOBs (a total of 81 users).
- It may be considered that data entry of other 1044 municipalities in 81 provinces may be executed by the governorship due to capacity and personnel constraints (a total of 81 users).

According to this distribution, there is a total of 507 users who are entering data.

Quality of Datasets

During the creation of datasets, collectability of the data and basic needs and priorities of system users should constitute the basic conditions; it should be avoided to generate the largest dataset while collecting data. Although the indicators are not included in international standards and official statistical program, they should be selected compatible with other data collection activities that are conducted systematically, as long as it is possible. Indicators should vary according to the capacity of local administration units for data provision and the scope of their duties; non-sophisticated key indicators should be preferred for small municipalities. There should be a metadata framework such as the period of all datasets and date of update. The data should be reportable in machine readable formats such as csv, txt, excel, etc.

The data entered into the system may be numerical, text-based, multiple-choice or open-ended. Objective data including the values of certain indicators in the local administration may be entered into the system, as well as subjective evaluation and delivering opinion in the form of an open-ended or multiple-choice survey for receiving opinions on certain issues.

On the other hand, there should be two types of data, which is open (public) and closed (non-public). Central government users should be authorized to see the closed data, but web visitors should not; and local administration users should anonymously be authorized only to see the data of averages, percentiles, the rank of their own local administration type, etc. In open data, such reporting should be possible with the name of the local administration.

As the basic rule, the data entered into the system should have certain periods such as 3 months, 6 months, 12 months, it should be ensured to enter the data within a certain time (e.g. annual data, within the first month of the following year), and the data should not be requested beforehand. In addition, the system should exceptionally allow the creation of datasets for ad hoc data collection.

Ensuring Data Accuracy

As mentioned in the data sources, the basic principle for ensuring data accuracy is not requesting the same data from the local administration if it is found in the central government databases and making data entry centrally. For example, population data should be extracted directly or manually from the

Address-Based Population Registration System (ABPRS) and transferred to the system. In order to ensure accuracy, it is an easy application to limit data entries according to the quality of the requested data. The measures that a number with more than two digits cannot be entered for the indicator requested in percentages, no other characters than numbers may be entered, and controlling exceptionally large deviations from the value entered for the previous period may be given as examples. In the long term, data processes of YERELBILGI should be included in internal audit programs and used both as data source and audit element in the investigations of the Ministry of Interior inspectors, local administration controllers and Courts of Accounts Auditors.

System Management

A unit of at least two people should be established for system management. Relevant job descriptions are as follows:

1. Operator: Authorization works for data entry into the system, monitoring data entry performance of users, warning the units which do not complete data entry on time, informing senior management regarding this issue, preparing draft correspondence,
2. Analyst: Reporting the data by using analytical tools in the system (comparison and classification of data, determining the changes, etc.), research and development work for adding new indicators and removing old indicators.

It is necessary to establish a YERELBILGI unit which is responsible for user operations (system login authorization, monitoring data entry performance, etc.) and reporting.

Accordingly, the features that should be included in the system for its management are as follows:

- A user authentication infrastructure for data entry via e-government or user encryption
- Reporting for data entry performance; such parameters as the amount of data entered by certain person, the duration of delay occurred should be visible.
- Warnings by the system admin and the user when the due date of data entry was exceeded, or as a reminder before the time.

Technical Framework

In line with this purpose and scope, the basic requirements that are contemplated to be met by the system;

A modern and user-friendly data collection tool:

- Requested question sets should be able to be added easily without requiring new coding or skills
- It should be a simple, easy and fast-operating interface for the users who perform data entry
- Changes in the data entry should be tracked (versioning)

It should allow interaction with other data sources (SSI, e-municipality) through web services when necessary. In this context:

- The system should support different database technologies (Microsoft SQL server, Oracle, PostgreSQL, MySQL).
- External data files (xlsx, xlsx, xls, ACCDB, Json, Xml) should be able to be added into the system when necessary.
- Accordingly, there should be Geographical Information System (GIS) and extensive data support in the system though not mandatory.

It should allow working by combining the data (reporting, analysis, performance indicators) from different data sources (acquired from data collection interface thorough web services)

It should have a modern, visually advanced, user-friendly reporting interface. In this context:

- In order to generate reports, coding knowledge should not be required, and any number of reports should be generated in a short time by the personnel with basic computer literacy.

It should be able to generate graphics, tables, dashboards and balanced scorecards. In this context:

- All these visual images and analytics should be able to be generated in a short time by the personnel with basic computer literacy without the need for coding or expertise.
- It should be able to generate analytics both in the form of graphics and tables.
- Graphical interface should include modern visual images (not only pie charts or bar charts, but also multi-dimensional charts, map presentation etc. when necessary).
- It should be able to generate interactive graphics, reports, dashboards.
- It should be able to be used as singular and grouped in analytics without requiring data coding.
- Data units required in datasets should be able to be created without coding.
- Sectioning and filtering the data, transitions between tables and graphics should be possible without coding.
- All reports, graphics and dashboards should be able to be extracted as excel, pdf, PowerPoint etc.
- In order to create performance criteria etc. from the data in the system, new variables should be able to be created without coding
- There should be hierarchical authorization for report and analytics users; different users should view different reports. (For example, Minister's own dashboard, General Manager's own dashboard, etc.)
- All report, graphics and analytical outputs of the system should be able to be embedded in the web.

- All reports, graphics and analytical outputs of the system should be mobile-compatible and work in different browsers and devices.

The features that need to be included in terms of security and maintenance are summarized below:

- System should meet the accepted security standards.
- Continuous technical support should be available.
- Detailed documentation should be provided for the system which will be developed.

Training and capacity building

When the Ministry takes over the system, a comprehensive training program should be designed so that it can be used with all the features. The scope of this training is recommended as follows:

- Separate training should be provided for data collection and reporting/analytical reporting modules.
- Separate training should be designed for different user types (those responsible for data entry, system administrators, those preparing reports/analytics, end users).
- Besides theoretical training during which features of the system are explained and shown, practical training should also be conducted where the personnel learn by practice.
- Transfer of the current reports of YERELBILGI to the new system may be jointly performed by the relevant personnel and the team which developed the system, so that continuity of the necessary human resources assured in order to maintain the system at the end of the project.
- A workshop may be organized on how to do issues that are not included in the current system such as performance measurement, advanced analytics, etc. which will be included in the system to be developed.

Two-Component System with Software and Web Portal

YERELBILGI system should be addressed in two components as software and web portal. Since the installation and adaptation of the software requires special expertise and depth in itself, software and web portal should be created by two separate contractors.

Collecting data for the question sets and comparing them with business intelligence tools, listing and generating similar reports, developing a relevant guideline and providing training should be addressed in the context of “software” whose technical features are specified above. In this context, the indicators to be recommended at the municipal level under municipal performance management activity in Activity 1.1.8 and the software for monitoring reforms under Activity 2.1.2 should be addressed in Activity 3.1.2; update of YERELBILGI, developing a guideline on how to use the system under Activity 3.1.3 and preparing training for using the system under Activity 1.1.4 should be addressed under “software”.

Creating webpages that give information on legislation database and YERELBILGI system under Activity 3.1.1 should be addressed through web portal. Web portal should include embedded text editors for adding files, creating a page hierarchy and preparing pages. The association of the software with the webpage should be performed by the web portal contractor. It is recommended to select the web portal among the ready-made packages accepted in the market in order to avoid problems in the operation of the web portal and make the installation easily.

6. Recommendations on Set of Indicators for New YERELBILGI

This chapter recommends a set of indicators for YERELBILGI System under Activity 2.1.2 and Activity 3.1.2. The indicators were prepared in accordance with the Technical Specifications regarding the renewal of YERELBILGI System's informatics infrastructure, together with the findings for the purpose framework and current situation which were addressed in the previous chapters of this report.

The indicators were developed with a national-level perspective. Accordingly, this set of indicators tries to present the data which are acquired from or related to municipalities in a universal framework that may be reported to the national level, may be compared between municipalities and may be valid for each type of municipality, by creating the least number of indicators from the same theme as possible.

In this study, no distinctions such as data, information, indicator or key indicator were made, and all YERELBILGI "inputs" which were recommended to be acquired from municipalities or central sources were named as indicators. Because, while data may be acquired from municipalities and other sources (e.g. population and total amount of water consumed), direct indicators (e.g. water consumption per person) may also be acquired. It is even possible to create new indicators (e.g. the ratio of water consumption per person to wastewater per person) with dynamic tools offered by the system.

In Activity 1.1.8 of the project, key indicators will be developed for the central government to monitor the performance of municipalities, with studies that will be held at municipal level. The indicator set in YERELBILGI system will be updated as a result of these two studies that will complement each other and the reviews that will be made with the project beneficiaries.

Categorization is an important step in determining for what purpose indicators will be used or what to monitor or evaluate. Since the evaluation in the annexed indicator list was made on old YERELBILGI indicators; current dataset categories were used in the categorization and names of general themes were used for the new indicators.

However, two sets of categories will be recommended for categorizing the indicators related to the municipalities or the cities they provide services.

The first set of categories is related to municipalities' fields of activity. According to the Strategic Planning Guideline for Municipalities published in 2019, municipalities are expected to classify all their fields of activity following the legislative analysis of their duties, powers and responsibilities. In their new term strategic plans, municipalities have made categorization for fields of activity by using the limited examples and guiding information in the guideline. These groupings, which overlap institutional structuring, are performed sometimes by expanding the duty fields of the units, sometimes by narrowing them and sometimes by classifying them in terms of their impact on the city. For this study, strategic plans of metropolitan municipalities were examined by considering their capacities for strategic plan

preparations. The activity categorization that may be accessed in the strategic plans of metropolitan municipalities is provided in Annex 4. By benefiting from these categories, it is contemplated that the set of categories below may be used for YERELBILGI. The set which contains 20 titles may be reduced by combinations.

Categories Based on Field of Activity Classification in Municipal Strategic Plans	
Long List	Short List
1. Spatial development and land development	1. Spatial development and land development
2. Environment and green areas	2. Environment and green areas
3. Transport	3. Social services
4. Culture and art	4. Water and wastewater services
5. Water and wastewater	5. Disaster, emergency and social order services
6. Social services	6. Transport and infrastructure services
7. Social assistance and solidarity	7. Rural development services
8. Health	8. Administration and governance
9. Sports services	
10. Life-long learning	
11. Disaster and emergency management	
12. Social order and safety	
13. Rural development	
14. Smart cities and information technologies	
15. Tourism and publicity	
16. Financial management	
17. HR management	
18. Public relations and participation	
19. Assets management	
20. Strategic management, institutional transformation and innovation	

The second set of indicators that will be recommended is the indicator categories of ISO 37120 - City services and quality of life which are established at the standards of sustainable cities and communities. If indicators related to the cities are also included in YERELBILGI System beyond the services of municipalities, the category set and indicators established at this standard may also be used. ISO 37120 – Categories of sustainable cities and communities are:

ISO 37120 – Categories of sustainable cities and communities	
1. Economy	10. Recreation
2. Education	11. Safety
3. Energy	12. Solid Waste
4. Environment and Climate Change	13. Sports and Culture
5. Finance	14. Telecommunication
6. Governance	15. Transport
7. Health	16. Urban/Local Agriculture and Food Security
8. Housing	17. Urban Planning
9. Population and social conditions	18. Wastewater

The following data and information sources were used for the indicator set recommendation:

- 1) Key Performance Indicators included in the strategic plans prepared by the municipalities and affiliate administrations according to the new strategic planning guideline⁹,
- 2) Findings in the previous chapters in the context of this study relating to the current YERELBILGI question sets
- 3) Official statistics on municipalities or the fields of activities offered by municipalities
- 4) The information acquired from the negotiations that were held with the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization under this project

The indicators are presented in the table in Annex-1. This table addresses old and new datasets or indicators in the form of a table. Explanations on the titles of table, which are required to read the table, are given below.

- 1) Indicator No: It shows the number of old indicators in the current YERELBILGI system and the newly recommended indicators.
- 2) Indicator: It contains the names of old and new indicators.
- 3) Theme: It contains the dataset name in YERELBILGI system if the indicator is old, but the category name is given if the indicator is new.
- 4) Indicator Elimination/Addition: The indicators recommended to be removed from the current dataset take the value 0, the indicators recommended to be kept exactly take the value 1, the indicators recommended to be changed or updated take the value 2, and the newly recommended indicators take the value 3.

⁹ In order to review the key performance indicators, strategic plans of 14 metropolitan municipalities, 16 water and sewer administrations and 65 provincial, district and metropolitan district municipalities - which can be accessed on the web - were examined. It was found that some municipalities did not determine key performance indicators. At this stage, indicators on outputs, results, efficiency or critical inputs that may be appropriate for YERELBILGI are shown in the tables in Annex-2 and Annex-3, which were adjusted according to the frequency of inclusion in the plans. These indicators were reviewed and the appropriate ones were included in YERELBILGI indicators.

- 5) Explanation: There are explanations about the purpose of the indicators that are changed or newly added, and about what they mean or how they will be calculated. No explanation was provided for the indicators that were self-explanatory.
- 6) Data Entering Entity: It shows which institution will enter the said indicator.
- 7) Data Source: It shows from which institution the data on the said indicator will be acquired.
- 8) Benchmark Indicator: It contains the indicators that may be entered into the system in the form of ready-made queries, normalized with the adjustments such as the ratio and per capita and may be comparable between municipalities with outputs, results and efficiency.
- 9) The period to which the data belong: The current year in which the data related to the indicator are entered, “t” indicates the period to which the data belong. For example, if data are entered in March 2020, t-1 refers to 2019.
- 10) Update period: It refers to the periods in which the data should be updated.
- 11) Data Entry Time: It monthly shows the time that the relevant data should be entered into the system at the latest. t year refers to the year in which the data should be entered.
- 12) MM: It shows that the indicator is related to Metropolitan Municipality.
- 13) MDM: It shows that the indicator is related to Metropolitan District Municipality.
- 14) OM: It shows that the indicator is related to other municipalities.
- 15) Note: It refers to the issues about the indicator that needs to be considered and resolved.

The scope of the indicator set is intended for municipalities which have more than 50,000 population and are responsible for preparing a strategic plan because the responsibility of these municipalities for preparing strategic plans requires them to make efforts to use their sources in the context of measurable targets, to compile data and to analyse the compiled data. For this reason, they are expected to be more interested than other municipalities in monitoring the indicators and comparing them with other municipalities. However, in the later stages, provincial municipalities, small metropolitan district municipalities, other district municipalities and town municipalities should be expected to participate in the system directly or through other organizations in line with their capacities and availability of the data.

YERELBILGI is not only a tool for collecting data from municipalities. The data on municipal services acquired from central sources should also be presented on this platform; the outputs produced by municipalities and the contribution of these outputs on the desired conclusions in line with the goals of sustainable development and the goals in national development plan should be able to be monitored. Accordingly, the data which were deemed necessary to be acquired from central sources were also added to the dataset. Another purpose of the data entry from central sources is not forcing municipalities to acquire the same data again if data source is the municipality, for the data compiled in central government organizations; and acquiring the data by contacting other institutions at central level and not forcing municipalities to acquire the data at local level if the data source is not the municipality.

The dashboard contains all the indicators in the old YERELBILGI system. These were coded as: must be removed, must be preserved as is, and must be changed. Moreover, recommendations for new indicators were also added. Some indicators do not require additional data entry and are calculated automatically. Accordingly:

- Of the 188 old indicators of YERELBILGI, it is recommended to preserve 89, change 23 and remove 76.
- 105 new indicators are recommended.
- A total of 208 indicators are present for the new system. Of these indicators, 125 will be entered by municipalities, 37 will be entered by the responsible unit for YERELBILGI in the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, and 46 will be automatically calculated by using the data entered.
- 65 of the indicators were determined as benchmark indicators as specified in the section where the table titles were defined above.

The following issues should be considered by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization.

- 1) Reviewing all the indicators and approving the appropriate ones so that they may be identified in the system to be established.
- 2) In the indicators in the table, the indicators that are already present in YERELBILGI system related to the financial information which is requested separately for each company are preserved. Evaluating whether these data should be requested separately for each company or as consolidated.
- 3) Identification information, financial information and personnel information regarding the affiliate administrations are collected separately in the current system. It should be evaluated whether the same structure will be preserved or not.
- 4) It is contemplated that although some official statistics are not presented at district level, they may be supplied to the system at district level by contacting to the relevant institutions which produce and compile the data. For example, the number of licensed athletes, number of vehicles registered in traffic, etc. In this context, if the indicator is deemed appropriate, it should be considered to be discussed with relevant institutions.
- 5) For all the indicators that overlap with the service scope of the municipality, “other municipalities” type was marked. However, it may be necessary to reduce the number of indicators by considering the capacity of these municipalities. For example, while the response time to fire incidents may be acquired by metropolitan municipalities, it may not be acquired by a provincial municipality. It should be evaluated which indicators to be reduced in this regard.
- 6) It should be evaluated whether the data should be entered on the basis of the responsibility of the relevant institution or on the geographical basis. This is especially important for those who

will use the system as citizens. In this context, some recommendations and subjects that need to be decided during the installation phase of the system are listed below:

- Is the metropolitan municipality required to enter a service, which is within the remit of the metropolitan municipality, not only in the provincial but also at district level? For example, entering water consumption data for each district.
 - How to form the data on the number of licenses to open non-polluting enterprises at provincial or district level? a) Metropolitan municipality enters the licenses granted only within its own remit, district municipality enters all other non-polluting licenses within its remit; b) metropolitan municipality enters data both at provincial and district level by making data coordination with district municipalities; c) since metropolitan licenses are exceptions, only the licenses of district municipalities are entered, data of the districts are collected at provincial level.
 - In some cases, it may be meaningful that provincial and district municipalities of the metropolitan city enter data at district level, regardless of the division of powers between metropolitan and district municipalities. This is especially valid for the indicators on use of areas. For example, data of active green areas may be entered by metropolitan municipality for the whole province, and by district municipalities regardless of which institution is responsible for the parks at district level.
- 7) Indicators are recommended to be entered once a year, with some exceptions. However, it should be evaluated to enter some data every two years if it is planned to relieve the system a little more. Is the sum of indicators we want to break down required to be calculated automatically or entered and checked individually? For example, if the number of children who benefit from the kindergarten is not known on the basis of girls and boys, should it be allowed to be entered as total number?
- 8) For some indicators for which disaggregation is requested, should the total be entered automatically or the disaggregated figures be entered?

Some technical details that may be useful during the installation phase are as follows:

- 1) Is the sum of the indicators we want to break down required to be calculated automatically or entered and checked individually? For example, if the number of children who benefit from the kindergarten is not known on the basis of girls and boys, should it be allowed to be entered as total number or if the water subscription = business + residential and the business has been entered but the residential not, then what to do? Can the system be designed to prevent such problem?
- 2) Instead of entering the data as 0 for some indicators, the option which indicates that the said service is not provided by the municipality may be considered.

Conclusion

This report contains findings and recommendations for the renewal of YERELBILGI System. In this context, a governance framework regarding the background of the system, current situation of the data structure, purpose, scope, management and technical features of the system, and a set of indicators to be used in the new system are recommended.

Work on the report started in September 2019; the first version was completed on December 31, following the discussions, meetings and desk analysis. Data infrastructure and governance issues were included in the first version in order to form a basis for the tender process of YERELBILGI Informatics infrastructure, and then the output for the recommended indicator sets on 23 April 2020 was completed separately. This version was finalized after internal audit processes.

The report is about a system design regarding the indicators which constitute the governance and content of new YERELBILGI and provides an insight on the implementation process regarding the development and installation of the system. It should be noted that implementational adaptations may be made under the constraints and possibilities during the implementation process.

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Various meetings and negotiations with the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization for renewing YERELBILGI System

ANNEXES

Annex-1: Table of Indicators Recommended for the New YERELBILGI System

Annex-2: Table of Key Performance Indicator Examples Included in the Strategic Plans of Municipalities

Annex-3: Table of Key Performance Indicator Examples Included in the Strategic Plans of Water and Sewer Administrations

Annex-4: Fields of Activities Determined in 2020-2024 Strategic Plan of Various Municipalities

(Available as a separate file.)