

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDEX –
METROPOLITAN CITIES (HDI/SDG METROPOLITAN CITIES)

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDEX –
PROVINCES (HDI/SDG PROVINCES)

2021



Prof. Murat ŞEKER
Cenk OZAN
Berna YAMAN
Şirin NAS

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INTRODUCTION

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR SOCIAL OWNERSHIP

Human Development

UNDP has published the 2021-22 Human Development Report, “Uncertain Times, Unsettled Lives”. The combination of increasingly severe planetary pressures created by the Anthropocene human era, intense and widespread polarizations, and major transformations affecting societies has led humanity to enter a very uneasy period.

This “uncertainty and unrest” described by the Global Human Development Report reflects the state of Türkiye as much as the rest of humanity. Recently, the “Precariat” report of the “ACT Human” Initiative, which we are carrying out together with IPC, was published. The precariat can be explained as those who live insecurely. We have a very large audience who are uncertain of tomorrow when we consider 9 million uninsured employees, 5,5 million un-employed young people, 3.7 million people who continue to live under temporary protection status, those who are not included in the working life due to social and legal reasons, those who are driven into a new way of working called “freelance” and stay-at-home women who do not have any social protection and social security links.,

We are also feeling the effects of climate change more deeply in Türkiye. We see unending forest fires, changing seasonal effects, effects on agricultural production, decreasing diversity of living things in the seas and mucilage more and more in our daily lives.

Once upon a time, humanity was especially frightened by natural disasters. Now the priority is given to human threats, such as a nuclear war that an autocrat may initiate, or a virus that can leak out of a laboratory. The new economic environment that has emerged with the Covid-19 pandemic, high inflation, supply chain problems, the food crisis triggered by the Ukrainian war are pushing humanity into a new period of no return.

In Türkiye, we feel all of these in various intensities in our daily lives.

2 billion people in the world live in conflict zones. For the first time in history, over 100 million people have been forcibly displaced on this scale. More than 3.7 million Syrians continue their lives in our country under temporary protection status in a manner that their presence is defined as “temporary”. Widespread migrations, combined with economic crises, are causing the menacing rise of xenophobia and neo-nazi movements in many countries. In a contradictory way, the “precariat” poses another danger for the future by forming the social base of autocracy and neo-nazi movements, such as the “lumpen proletariat” in Marxist theory.

The polarization effect manifests itself by increasing in sometimes intertwined various political and social layers. INGEV’s “2021 Social Cohesion - Progress Report” pointed out that there was a negative fracture in cohesion. The report examines social cohesion on 3 axes: social connectedness, social relations and the understanding of common interest. Trust is one of the most important variables in the axes. The Social Cohesion Development Report drew attention to substantial decreases in variables such as trust in institutions, trust in people, trust in the media, trust in political parties. For example, trust in political parties was showing a tragic decline from 40 percent to 13 percent. Society’s distrust of each other had doubled to 36 percent.

In addition to all these, digital transformation and robotic technologies are entering daily life much faster than expected. While the available job opportunities are shrinking, some types of jobs are being handed over to robots and artificial intelligence. The companies that form the backbone of the world economic system are constantly looking for efficiency, that is, they have to produce more income with less labor. Although the predictions that many more lost job

opportunities will emerge in new areas in the medium and long term are true, this does not prevent the current risks and anxiety of losing one's job.

All these risks, which also affect our mood in Türkiye, have created a setback in human development for the first time in the world. In the last two years, there has been a decline in 90 percent of countries. The expected rise of the Overall Human Development Index has halted.

If we fail to be included, humanity will face the risk of entering a period of permanent decline.

The UNDP Human Development Reports mainly use an index system. This index system based on education, health and income has developed with breakdowns over time. In addition, new indices have been added, such as multidimensional poverty and planet-imprinted human development. These data help to measure and interpret developments as objectively as possible. The rankings, on the other hand, show which areas they should focus on at the macro level in terms of countries.

However, the main importance of the Reports is the analysis of the world that it reveals along with the evaluation of other data and the vision of progress that it proposes.

In fact, it is this vision of human development that should be taken into account first of all, especially by politicians and civil society.

Sustainable Development

In 2016, 193 UN member states agreed on 17 goals to eradicate poverty, protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity.

While Human Development presented a vision of the future by interpreting historical data, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set a set of goals for the future. During the process, 17 goals, a total of 169 objectives defined separately for each of these goals, and a set of 232 indicators for these goals were created. The year 2030 was set as the target. In 2030, these goals would be achieved.

In a sense, the UNDP human development vision has been linked to a system of measurable goals that all countries have committed to.

At the end of the 6-year period, the situation is not bright in terms of achieving the 2030 targets. The 2022 Progress Report identified the growing risks before achieving the target. In his preface to the Progress Report, UN Secretary-General Guterres stated that an urgent rescue response is needed for the SDGs. According to the report, due to many intertwined crises, achieving the 2030 goals has become seriously risky. For the first time in two decades, the poverty rate, which could be continuously reduced, had increased, with 1 in 10 people experiencing hunger. 1 out of every 3 people did not have enough nutrition, and deaths due to disasters had increased sixfold. Due to the pandemic, 147 million children were cut off from education, and 2.8 billion people did not even have basic handwashing facilities.

The pandemic, the war in Ukraine, supply chain problems, job losses; that is, many layers were intertwined, jeopardizing the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.

It should no longer be considered pessimism to say that "it will not be possible to achieve the 2030 goals unless there is a very urgent focus, and the current world organization is not in a position to provide an urgent focus".

The SDG Progress Report also highlighted a very basic shortcoming; lack of data. Although the number of available data increases over time, its consistency in terms of timeliness, synchronicity and scope is a problem. This is actually the most critical issue in any measurable goal setting system. The system can function to the extent that it is based on collected, processed, simultaneous and up-to-date data on the same methodological basis. Defining a target without securing it can also make the whole system speculative.

Human Development and Sustainable Development

It is undoubtedly very important for governments and decision-makers to adopt the vision of Human Development and Sustainable Development Goals and base them on their implementation; but it is the ownership at the social level that will guarantee and perpetuate the process.

At INGEV, where we have determined the advocacy of Human Development and supporting applications in various fields as our main mission, we have particularly attached importance to social ownership. One of the first activities of INGEV was the “Human Development Index-Districts (HDI-D)”.

District municipalities are the units with the “hottest hand” in terms of communication with the citizen. Spreading the concept of Human Development at the level of district municipalities would be an important stage in terms of reflecting it to citizens. As a matter of fact, this study, which was carried out among nearly 200 districts, created serious awareness with the interest shown by our municipalities.

The main issue in the design of the HDI-D system was the localization of indices and variables. The variables measured by the Global Human Development Index were primarily related to central governments. When designing the districts system, attention was paid to covering the areas where local governments would take the initiative. There is no doubt that a district completely isolated from the influence of the central government would not be a human development module. Again, in addition to short-term effects in the performance of local governments, it is necessary not to neglect the cumulative effect, which also covers previous periods.

In the light of all this, categories and indicator sets were created based on the localization of the vision of Human Development. The first HDI-D book published in January 2017 was a pioneering study on the localization of the vision with a holistic system along with the general index and its subcategories.

Meanwhile, the UN SDG came into force on January 17, 2016, after which the work on the set of goals and indicators was matured. The targets and indicators identified were in fact significantly similar to the local indicators used in the HDI-D.

See for details on Sustainable Development Goals and HDI-D relationship [//ingev.org/rapor-lar/Yerellesen_Insani_Gelisme.pdf](http://ingev.org/rapor-lar/Yerellesen_Insani_Gelisme.pdf)).

In order to examine the issue in detail, we conducted a comprehensive study on the relationship between human development indicators and SDGs at the local level with the support of UCLG MEWA. As a result, the potential of the variables used in the HDI-D to be used directly or as a substitute for SDG target measurement was determined. The analysis showed that human development and sustainable development can be combined and reflected with a wide set of indicators, especially on the basis of metropolitan areas and provinces.

Thus, human development and sustainable development can be systematically measured on the basis of metropolitan cities and provinces, and it has become significantly reflected at the district level. In the meantime, the importance of localizing SDG targets has started to be emphasized all over the world, and Voluntary Local Review have started to be developed. An independent, reliable and reproducible data set is also a prerequisite for local targeting.

Thus, as a result of all these intensive studies, the 2021 reports were based on a database and index structure that jointly addresses human development and sustainable development at the local level.

A large database has been created for all metropolitan cities and provincial municipalities. This database also provides objective data on the sustainable development goals of our local governments without the need for other efforts and provides the opportunity to objectively

measure the realizations. On the one hand, the vision of human development is reflected at the local level, while sustainable development for local governments is based on a concrete basis.

We have also changed the name of the indices to reflect this new development; HDI /SDG Human Development and Sustainable Development Index.

In addition, this year we examined metropolitan cities and provinces as two separate groups in order to make the rankings fairer for both provinces and districts and to make the clusters similar. In the same way, the districts were divided into two separate groups and each group was ranked within itself.

The Local Human Development Sustainable Development reports are being prepared as an independent initiative of INGEV, which is characterized as “non -profit, non-political” in the literature. They are financed from INGEV’s own resources. A large team has been working intensively for about a year to complete the report.

We would like to thank Prof. Murat Şeker for guiding the academic coordination of the study since the very first day, Neslihan Sezer, who coordinated the project this year, data scientists Cenk Ozan and Berna Yaman Sahin, Sirin Nas, Berk Çoker and Binnur Çakır, who undertook communication activities, and the company “ActSight”, which conducted the “Secret Citizen” research.

The Global Human Development Report notes that cultural change must now become the main tool for humanity to move forward. The well-being of a person should now be under-stood together with the ability to express themselves, intervene in decision-making mechanisms, and take part in decisions that affect their daily lives. Limiting the state of well-being to physical-material definitions is now an obstacle to development. Feeling good is possible together with the democracy of daily life.

”HDI / SDG Metropolitan Cities and Provinces” index results indicate that there is a long way ahead of us. The index average for metropolitan cities is 49.8 and the average for Provinces is 47.9. We’re not even halfway there yet. Concrete steps are needed, especially on the axes of ‘Reducing Inequalities’, ‘Sustainable Cities and Communities’, ‘Decent Work and Economic Growth’.

At INGEV, we hope this work contribute to the fact that Human Development and Sustainable Development become a hotter concept to consider by local governments, the target - mea-surement mechanisms are created more easily and then awareness and ownership increase by being reflected on the society.

Vural ÇAKIR
President, INGEV

INGEV Human Development Index Report 2022

“You can’t improve what you don’t measure,” says a wise old management adage. It is in this spirit that INGEV, a leading Turkish NGO, has been diligently calculating for the local level in Türkiye the human development index (HDI) created by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to measure the level of human wellbeing at country level around the world. This 2022 edition is the sixth iteration of INGEV’s calculations, expanded this time to cover 200 districts, 30 metropolitan municipalities and 51 provincial municipalities. Unsurprisingly, they show a big gap between the high and low scorers.

UNDP created the HDI in 1990 as a way to get beyond thinking that measured the level of national development strictly through indicators like gross domestic product (GDP). Income was important, UNDP acknowledged, but other factors also contributed weightily to human wellbeing, including knowledge, health and longevity. So UNDP combined these measures with strictly economic indicators to produce the HDI, which in the three decades of its existence has earned credibility for its ranking of countries by level of human development.

Türkiye’s progress in the HDI over 32 years reflects remarkable development advances: the country’s HDI value rose from 0.600 in 1990 to 0.838 in 2021, a 39.7 percent increase. In the global rankings, this puts Türkiye in an enviable 48th position out of 191 countries. All three dimensions of the HDI have seen advances: life expectancy at birth increased by 8.3 years between 1990 and 2021; mean years of schooling increased by 4.2 years; and expected years of schooling increased by 9.3 years. And the country’s gross national income per capita surged by 139 percent in the same period. But, like 90 percent of the world’s countries, Türkiye experienced an HDI setback in 2020-21 caused by the COVID pandemic.

INGEV’s valuable initiative uses UNDP’s methodology to measure HDI at the level of individual Turkish districts and municipalities. Why is this important? There are two main reasons. First, national averages can conceal sharp disparities at the regional and local level. Understanding who is worst-off is vital in shaping social policies and guiding investments to help ensure all residents have a chance to enjoy equal opportunities and living standards.

Second, while national governments control many factors that influence household incomes and opportunities, it is at the level of local government that vital decisions are taken that most directly affect human wellbeing, whether concerning the construction of roads, the preservation of green space, or the support offered to vulnerable people in need. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by all UN member states in 2015 as an ambitious agenda “for people and planet” depend heavily on action at the local level. Indeed, it has been calculated that 92 of the 169 targets and 142 of the 240 indicators that underpin the 17 SDGs are cannot be achieved without engagement by local governments.

“Comparisons are odious,” is another well-worn adage. This may be true among friends, but one huge benefit of the HDI – both as applied to produce UNDP’s annual global ranking of countries and in generating INGEV’s ranking of Turkish municipalities – is to enable policy makers, development practitioners, civic activists and ordinary citizens to make comparisons between countries, regions and cities that are based on objective, standardized criteria. The point is not to shame or embarrass those that fall short in the rankings, but rather to mobilize decision-makers at national and local level to address disparities and close gaps. In this sense, the measurement is done; now is time for the improvement to begin.

The overarching philosophy of the SDGs is captured in the imperative, “to leave no one behind.” INGEV’s customized HDI measurements at the local level in Türkiye, much like UNDP’s HDI calculations globally, help us to understand not only who belongs in this category but what investments are most needed to overcome development deficits.

Louisa Vinton

Resident Representative, UNDP in Türkiye

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Human Development Index, published by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) since 1990, monitors countries in terms of the level of human development within the framework of various parameters and provides policy recommendations for high human development.

In the 2020 report, Türkiye Decisively ranked 54th among 189 countries. while it increased its rank to 48 out of 191 countries in the 2021 report. The Human Development Index, which is based on the components of a Long and Healthy Life, Access to Information and Education, as well as a Decent Standard of Living, has also been calculated in recent years by being adapted to Gender Equality. Accordingly, Türkiye's rank is declining and it ranks 65th in the list covering 170 countries.

When the statements made by UNDP and the report were reviewed, it was observed that more than 90 percent of the countries included in the index, including Türkiye, showed a decline in at least one of the years of 2020 and 2021.

More than 40 percent of the countries saw a decline in both years. These data caused a lower-than-expected realization in the Global Human Development Index. The main reason for this situation was determined as the pandemic environment and the subsequent social and economic crises.

On the one hand, increasing social needs, on the other hand, problems in food demand and supply, as well as high inflation, which was observed on a global scale, led to the deepening of the crisis on a global scale. One of the main recommendations of the report published this year is to implement security-oriented policies covering social securities, which could fight against uncertainties for the societies to get ready in an era when the likelihood of risks and crises has increased, and when they will be encountered.

This study, in which human development has been monitored at the country level for more than 30 years, points to very important findings on a macro scale, while monitoring the changing micro characteristics and local dynamics of countries is of great importance in terms of actions to be taken.

For this reason, the "Human Development Index – Districts" (HDI-D) study initiated by INGEV in order to monitor human development on a local scale since 2016 has been expanded in scope over time and turned into an index model that includes metropolitan municipalities in 2020. This year, another index covering the provincial municipalities other than the metropolitan municipalities has been produced.

Therefore, as will be seen in this report, 30 metropolitan cities and 51 provinces are monitored in two different indices in terms of human development. This report, which includes the results of "HDI/SDG-Metropolitan Cities" and "HDI/SDG-Provinces", has been built in a model in which the level of human development of 81 provinces can be followed for years.

In the report, a structure covering 81 provinces but observing the distinction between metropolitan and provincial municipalities has been established. While this structure is being constructed, the sub-index distributions monitored in previous years are updated as the title and content and they have been made more compatible with the Sustainable Development

Goals (SDGs). By making comparisons between the sub-indices of the HDI and the SDG, an indicator and target harmonization were carried out to cover 14 out of 17 SDGs. In the first of the "HDI / SDG-Metropolitan Cities" model, a total of 228 indicators were compiled, while this year, an index model was constructed based on a total of 519 indicators, the scope of which was expanded in the context of the harmonization process with Sustainable Development Goals.

At the same time, the same set of indicators was used in the "HDI/SDG-Provinces" model. Secondary data obtained from central-local official institutions, metropolitan and provincial municipalities, indicators created as a result of scanning municipal activity reports and carried out through communication channels of municipalities and the results obtained from the the **secret citizen** surveys were used in the index model.

Except for the results of the main index, 9 sub-indices 'Reducing Inequalities', 'Safe City', 'Decent Work and Economic Growth', 'Quality Education', 'Health and Quality of Life', 'Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure', 'Sustainable Environment and Energy', 'Sustainable Cities and Communities' and 'Gender Equality' have been generated in the index model. The main index has emerged as a composite of these 9 sub-indices.

Given the results of "HDI / SDG-Metropolitan Cities", Istanbul again ranked first, as in 2020. Ankara's rank has not changed and has come in second place. Istanbul and Ankara are followed by Antalya, Eskişehir and İzmir, respectively. Other provinces that stand out in the ranking are Muğla, Kocaeli, Denizli, Balıkesir and Bursa. The provinces ranked last in the index are Kahramanmaraş, Van, Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa and Mardin.

The highest score among the 30 metropolitan areas on the main index scale is 62.43; the lowest score is 38.72; and the average score is 49.76. While there are 15 metropolitan cities above the average, the number of metropolitan cities below the average is 15.

When the index results are analysed in terms of sub-components, it is observed that 'Decent Work and Economic Growth' is one of the main areas where the average value is the lowest. Another area where the average value is low is the 'Sustainable Environment and Energy'. The areas where the average values are high are 'Safe City', 'Gender Equality' and 'Health and Quality of Life' components.

These data point to the need to intensify efforts towards sustainable environment with the improvement of decent work and general economic conditions in metropolitan cities. On the other hand, the difference between the maximum and minimum values also shows us the unbalanced structure between the metropolitan area.

Therefore, one of the leading areas where this difference is getting bigger between metropolitan cities in the relevant component is "Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure". This result, which reveals that the regional imbalance is also observed at the metropolitan level, is also observed in the 'Qualified Education' component.

The 'Health and Quality of Life' component, on the other hand, appears as a component in which the scores close to each other are taken, the difference is quite narrowed, and the re-gional balance at the metropolitan level is more effective.

As will be seen in the report this year, another index model has been created to cover provinces other than metropolitan cities. The "HDI/SDGs-Metropolitan Cities", which are modeled with the methodology and indicators we have applied in "HDI/SDGs-Metropolitan Cities", cover 51 provinces. Here, provincial municipalities are taken into account in local government indicators. However, the results of the two indices should not be evaluated in comparison with each other. Since the average, standard deviation, maximum and minimum data used in the index calculation process are different values in the set of metropolitan cities and provinces, each index should be examined at the level of the cities within its scope.

Given the results of "HDI / SDGs-Provinces", it is seen that Çanakkale comes in the first place among the 51 non-metropolitan cities. Çanakkale is followed by Edirne, Isparta, Yalova, Sivas and Nevşehir respectively. The provinces ranked last in the index are Şırnak, Ağrı and Hakkari.

Among the 51 cities on the main index scale, the highest score is 59.24; the lowest score is 36.49; and the average score is 47.94 Dec. There are 29 cities above the average, while 22 cities below the average are ranked.

When the index results are analyzed in terms of sub-components, it is observed that 'Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure' come at the top of the areas where the average value is the lowest. 'Sustainable Environment and Energy' and 'Decent Work and Economic Growth' are other areas where the average is low. The areas where the average values are high are the components of 'Safe City' and 'Health and Quality Life'. As in metropolitan cities, it is observed that there are deficiencies in the economy and environment-based components in the rest of the cities in terms of human development.

Given the differences between the maximum and minimum values in the index components, it is understood that the highest difference is again in the field of 'Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure'. This points out that the industrial and infrastructure situation in particular is one of the areas where the imbalance between the cities is high. Again, the other components where the difference between the cities are getting larger are 'Sustainable Environment and Energy', 'Qualified Education' and 'Gender Equality'. On the other hand, the 'Health and Quality of Life' component appears as a component in which the scores close to each other are taken, the difference are quite narrowed, and the regional balance at the level of cities is more effective. In metropolitan cities, the 'Health and Quality of Life' area is an area where the regional balance is more consistent than other components.

When both indices are analyzed in the sub-index dimension, it is observed that a number of indicators reveal the differences between the provinces and have a decisive role in the index results. According to the analysis conducted using the Gray Relational Analysis method, which is one of the multi-criteria decision-making methods, the indicators used in the index are classified in terms of determining power.

The prominent indicators in 'Reducing Inequalities' are listed as internet subscription rate, poverty line, number of poor and labor force participation rate. Age dependency ratio, air pollution data, and migration rate indicators were decisive in the 'Sustainable Cities and Communities' sub-index. Among the indicators in the field of "Sustainable Environment and Energy", electricity and water consumption, renewable energy sources, and actions taken by local governments towards the climate crisis come to the fore. In the "Decent Work and Economic Growth" component, indicators of female employment, occupational accident density, and female unemployment rate became prominent. In the 'Qualified Education' component, pre-

school enrollment rate between the ages of 3-5, the number of students per classroom, and vocational education courses emerge as the primary reasons for the differences between provinces. The indicators that stand out in the 'Health and Quality Life' are adolescent (adolescent pregnancy) fertility rate, suicide rate, and infant mortality rate. In the 'Safe City' sub-index, the intensity of sexual assault and abuse crimes, traffic accidents, and murder data are decisive indicators. In the "Gender Equality" component, femicides, girl child marriage rates, and female representation in local governments are included as prominent indicators in determining the index result.

When especially the results of the "HDI/SDG-Metropolitan" and the "HDI/SDG-Provinces" are considered together, it is observed that there is a significant lack in the areas of 'Decent Work and Economic Growth' and 'Sustainable Environment and Energy'. The mentioned titles are the areas with the lowest average values in both indices, while at the same time they are the areas with high regional imbalance.

In fact, this result can also be considered as a reflection of the global crisis faced after the pan-demic. The increasing employment problem, coupled with negative developments affecting household income and livelihood, leads to a slowdown in the pace of human development. On the other hand, the derivative problems that the climate crisis confronts us with exponential acceleration day by day are another important factor that puts obstacles in the way of human development.

At this point, it is of great importance to take into account data-based models in the steps to be taken, to implement monitoring systems and to initiate these processes at the local level. Designed for these purposes **HDI Model** and its indices have undertaken the mission of providing a foundation for all stakeholders in the public decision-making process, especially local governments. I hope that the report prepared with this mission and motivation will be useful to all readers.

Prof. Murat ŞEKER

Successful Metropolitan and Provincial Municipalities were Announced at the Launch of the Human Development and Sustainable Development Index (HDI/SDG)!

INGEV has published the Human Development and Sustainable Development Index (HDI/SDG) prepared for local governments. This year, the report covered the Provincial Municipalities October in addition to the Metropolitan Municipalities. Announcing the results of the 2021 index with the launch of the HDI / SDG, INGEV presented its awards to the Metropolitan and Provincial Mayors who have achieved success in human development with an online launching.

The opening speech and the overview of the meeting was presented by the INGEV President Vural Cakir, while Prof. Dr. Murat Şeker, who has been conducting the academic coordination of the study since 2016, the initiation of the study, explained the HDI/SDG research structure. One of the important stages of the event was the "Sustainable Development in Local Governments" Panel. UNDP Resident Representative in Türkiye Louisa Vinton, Director of IPC at Sabancı University Prof. Fuat Keyman, SKD Türkiye Chairman of the Board of Directors Ebru Dildar Edin attended the event. The panelists drew new road maps for local governments by talking about three critical areas such as "the role of local governments in human development and sustainable development", "virtuous city and new locality", "cities and circular economy". Experts Cenk Ozan and Berna Yaman also shared information about the results of the index.

About the HDI/SDG (Human Development and Sustainable Development Index)

Research:

INGEV is expanding its work to support human development at the local level.

The Human Development and Sustainable Development Index aims to guide human development at the local level. Today, when localization is gradually increasing, local policy tools that affect human development are also diversifying. The effective use of data-based management tools by local governments on a micro scale and their support by other stakeholders, especially central governments, improves the quality of life. INGEV cares about manageable variables that can affect daily life and has been conducting the Human Development Index-Districts (HDI-D) study since 2016. This year, in addition to the HDI-D survey, the HDI/SDG (Human Development and Sustainable Development) model was developed, in which the data of metropolitan and provincial municipalities were analyzed, and another step was taken towards monitoring human development and sustainable development on a local scale with the HDI/SDG.

The 2021 HDI-SDG Report and Index covers 81 provinces where Metropolitan and Provincial Municipalities operate.

The “Human Development and Sustainable Development: Local Governments” Report, called HDI/SDG, covered 81 provinces where metropolitan and provincial municipalities operate.

The HDI / SDG Survey, which was conducted for the first time this year, consists of 9 sub-indices and 519 variables.

A literature review was conducted in the process of determining the variable of the HDI/SKI model, the UN Sustainable Development Indicators and TSI sustainable development indicators 2010-2019 activities, and the Research on the Socio-Economic Development Sequence of the Provinces and Regions announced in the past years by the Ministry of Development were reviewed, and the globally recommended indicators at the provincial level, and the substitution indicators were analyzed and the HDI/SDG model was developed and tried to be aligned with the Sustainable Development Objectives.

In this context, the determined **519** factors were grouped into 9 sub-indices, **the Reduction of Disparities, Quality Education, Healthy and Quality of Life, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Sustainable Environment and Energy, Gender Equality, Decent Work and Economic Growth, and Safe City and Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure.** Together with the detailed examination of local government annual reports and strategic plans, the collection of central statistics, the analysis of the municipal website and social media accounts, “secret citizen” scenarios have been submitted to the municipality on a total of 16 issues and their response levels were included in the index

Istanbul ranked first in the HDI / SDG 2021 Metropolitan Cities index ranking.

Istanbul is followed by Ankara, Antalya, Eskişehir and Izmir. Other provinces that stand out in the ranking are Muğla, Kocaeli, Denizli, Balıkesir and Bursa.

INDEX SEQUENCE	PROVINCE	HDI/SDG-METROPOLITAN General Index
1	Istanbul	62.43
2	Ankara	58.99
3	Antalya	57.48
4	Eskişehir	56.57
5	Izmir	55.94
6	Muğla	54.28
7	Kocaeli	54.22
8	Denizli	53.20
9	Balıkesir	52.90
10	Bursa	51.80
11	Samsun	51.65
12	Konya	51.59
13	Trabzon	50.97
14	Aydın	50.88
15	Mersin	50.51
16	Sakarya	49.39
17	Ordu	48.73
18	Tekirdağ	48.62
19	Erzurum	48.50
20	Adana	47.77
21	Kayseri	46.69
22	Malatya	46.57
23	Gaziantep	45.74
24	Manisa	45.13
25	Hatay	44.22
26	Kahramanmaraş	43.62
27	Van	42.49
28	Diyarbakır	42.14
29	Şanlıurfa	40.93
30	Mardin	38.72

The highest score on the main index scale among metropolitan cities is 62.43, the lowest score is 38.72, and the average score is 50.57. While there are 14 metropolitan cities above the average, the number of metropolitan cities below the average is 16; this metropolitan cities are Mersin, Sakarya, Ordu, Tekirdağ, Erzurum, Adana, Kayseri, Malatya, Gaziantep, Manisa, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Van, Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa and Mardin, respectively. Given the regions of the metropolitan cities in the top ten in the index ranking, it is observed that the Black Sea, Eastern Anatolia and Southeastern Anatolia regions are not represented

In addition to the HDI / SDG Main Index, there are 9 sub-indices.

In addition to the Main Index that constitutes the total results in the HDI/SDG 2021 Index, 9 sub-indices that are important in directing local government activities are published. These are Reduction of Disparities, Quality Education, Healthy and Quality of Life, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Sustainable Environment and Energy, Gender Equality, Decent Work and Economic Growth, and Safe City and Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure.

Top 5 metropolitan cities in these indices are as follows:

HDI/SDG Metropolitan Inequality Reduction Index

INDEX SEQUENCE	PROVINCE
1	İSTANBUL
2	ANKARA
3	ŞANLIURFA
4	KONYA
5	MERSİN

HDI/SDG Metropolitan Safe City Index

INDEX SEQUENCE	PROVINCE
1	KAHRAMANMARAŞ
2	ANTALYA
3	KOCAELİ
4	BALIKESİR
5	SAKARYA

HDI/SDG Metropolitan Decent Work and Economic Growth Index

INDEX SEQUENCE	PROVINCE
1	ANTALYA
2	İSTANBUL
3	MUĞLA
4	ANKARA
5	AYDIN

HDI/SDG Metropolitan Qualified Education Index

INDEX SEQUENCE	PROVINCE
1	ANKARA
2	ESKİŞEHİR
3	MUĞLA
4	TRABZON
5	DENİZLİ

HDI/SDG Metropolitan Healthy and Quality of Life Index

INDEX SEQUENCE	PROVINCE
1	ANKARA
2	İSTANBUL
3	ANTALYA
4	ESKİŞEHİR
5	SAMSUN

HDI/SDG - Metropolitan Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Index

INDEX SEQUENCE	PROVINCE
1	İSTANBUL
2	KOCAELİ
3	İZMİR
4	BURSA
5	BALIKESİR

HDI/SDG - Metropolitan Sustainable Environment and Energy Index

INDEX SEQUENCE	PROVINCE
1	İSTANBUL
2	İZMİR
3	MUĞLA
4	ANKARA
5	KONYA

HDI/SDG - Metropolitan Sustainable Environment and Energy Index

INDEX SEQUENCE	PROVINCE
1	İSTANBUL
2	ANKARA
3	İZMİR
4	ESKİŞEHİR
5	BURSA

HDI/SDG - Metropolitan Gender Equality Index

INDEX SEQUENCE	PROVINCE
1	DENİZLİ
2	ANTALYA
3	ESKİŞEHİR
4	ANKARA
5	İSTANBUL

The HDI/SDG 2021 Index reveals the areas where metropolitan cities need to develop.

Sustainable Cities and Communities, Healthy and Quality Life, Safe City and Gender Equality areas are the areas where the average value is the highest in metropolitan cities. The sub-indices where the average is low are the Reduction of Inequalities, Sustainable Environment and Energy, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, and Qualified Education. On the other hand, from the perspective of minimum values, a Sustainable Environment and Energy, Decent Work and Economic Growth Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure and Quality Education and Human Development, metropolitan cities showing the lowest performance in terms of sustainable development are the areas that need to undertake more work in terms of human development and sustainable development.

Çanakkale ranked first in the HDI / SDG 2021 Provincial index ranking.

Çanakkale is followed by Edirne, Isparta, Yalova and Sivas. Other provinces that stand out in the ranking are Nevşehir, Afyonkarahisar, Bolu, Kütahya and Düzce.

INDEX SEQUENCE	PROVINCE	HDI/SDG-PROVINCES GENERAL INDEX
1	Çanakkale	59.24
2	Edirne	57.51
3	Isparta	55.27
4	Yalova	55.24
5	Sivas	54.56
6	Nevşehir	54.16
7	Afyonkarahisar	53.57
8	Bolu	53.55
9	Kütahya	53.03
10	Düzce	52.24
11	Uşak	51.79
12	Kırklareli	51.46
13	Elazığ	50.66
14	Amasya	50.62
15	Erzincan	50.44

16	Kastamonu	50.39
17	Giresun	50.26
18	Çorum	50.20
19	Tokat	50.06
20	Burdur	49.76
21	Karabük	49.64
22	Rize	49.62
23	Tunceli	49.39
24	Adıyaman	48.30
25	Karaman	48.18
26	Bilecik	48.06
27	Kırşehir	47.89
28	Zonguldak	47.82
29	Sinop	47.61
30	Niğde	47.29
31	Artvin	47.09
32	Kırıkkale	46.58
33	Çankırı	46.43
34	Aksaray	46.29
35	Yozgat	46.18
36	Bartın	45.94
37	Kars	45.69
38	Osmaniye	44.30
39	Bingöl	44.28
40	Batman	44.24
41	Kilis	43.70
42	Bitlis	43.10
43	Gümüşhane	42.91
44	Bayburt	42.60
45	Ardahan	42.00
46	Muş	41.32
47	Siirt	40.43
48	Iğdır	39.40
49	Şırnak	39.28

50	Ağrı	38.76
51	Hakkari	36.49

Among the provinces, the highest score on the main index scale is 59.24, the lowest score is 36.49, and the average score is 47.86. There are 27 provincial municipalities above the average, while the number of provincial municipalities below the average is 24. Given the regions of the provincial municipalities in the top ten in the index ranking, it is observed that the Eastern Anatolian and Southeastern Anatolian regions are not represented.

In addition to the HDI / SDG Main Index, there are 9 sub-indices.

In addition to the Main Index that constitutes the total results in the HDI/SDG 2021 Index, 9 sub-indices that are important in directing local government activities are published. These are Reduction of Disparities, Quality Education, Healthy and Quality of Life, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Sustainable Environment and Energy, Gender Equality, Decent Work and Economic Growth, and Safe City and Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure.

Top 5 metropolitan cities in these indices are as follows:

HDI/SDG Metropolitan Inequality Reduction Index

INDEX SEQUENCE	PROVINCE
1	KÜTAHYA
2	AFYONKARAHİSAR
3	ÇANAKKALE
4	EDİRNE
5	TOKAT

HDI/SDG Metropolitan Safe City Index

INDEX SEQUENCE	PROVINCE
1	ARTVİN
2	KIRŞEHİR
3	BİLECİK
4	AMASYA
5	KIRKLARELİ

HDI/SDG Metropolitan Decent Work and Economic Growth Index

INDEX SEQUENCE	PROVINCE
1	ÇANAKKALE
2	NEVŞEHİR
3	YALOVA
4	EDİRNE
5	BOLU

HDI/SDG Provincial Quality Education Index

INDEX SEQUENCE	PROVINCE
1	TUNCELİ
2	ÇANAKKALE
3	ISPARTA
4	EDİRNE
5	BURDUR

HDI/SDG Metropolitan Healthy and Quality Life Index

INDEX SEQUENCE	PROVINCE
1	ISPARTA
2	EDİRNE
3	BOLU
4	ELAZIĞ
5	BATMAN

HDI/SDG - Metropolitan Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Index

INDEX SEQUENCE	PROVINCE
1	SİVAS
2	ÇANAKKALE
3	ZONGULDAK
4	ELAZIĞ
5	YALOVA

HDI/SDG - Metropolitan Sustainable Environment and Energy Index

INDEX SEQUENCE	PROVINCE
1	ÇANAKKALE
2	SİVAS
3	AFYONKARAHİSAR
4	YALOVA
5	ISPARTA

HDI/SDG - Metropolitan Sustainable Cities and Communities Index

INDEX SEQUENCE	PROVINCE
1	AFYONKARAHİSAR
2	SİVAS
3	YALOVA
4	ÇORUM
5	ÇANAKKALE

HDI/SDG Provincial Gender Equality Index

INDEX SEQUENCE	PROVINCE
1	DÜZCE
2	YALOVA
3	BOLU
4	ÇANAKKALE
5	GİRESUN

The HDI/SDG 2021 Index reveals the areas where metropolitan cities need to develop.

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A project team of experts is leading the work.

The report of the project, which was carried out with the general support of INGEV President Vural Cakir, was written by Istanbul University Urban Policy Application and Research Center Director Prof. Dr. Murat Şeker.

INGEV experts took part in the project team for statistical analysis. In addition, Acsight Cloud4Feed carried out the field data collection and data processing of this year's study.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDEX –
METROPOLITAN CITIES (HDI/SDG METROPOLITAN CITIES)

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDEX –
PROVINCES (HDI/SDG PROVINCES)

2021



Prof. Murat ŞEKER
Cenk OZAN
Berna YAMAN
Şirin NAS