



# TURKEY

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The National Focal Point team is composed of :

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The Water Director is :

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*The National Focal Point (NFP) for Turkey has been designated in 1999 by General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works. The General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (DSI in Turkish acronym) with a legal entity and supplementary budget is the primary executive state agency of Turkey for planning, managing, developing and operating the overall national water resources and infrastructures. In 2005, the General Director of DSI decided to join the EMWIS Steering Committee.*

*EMWIS NFP has launched a national water portal in Turkish and English. This portal gives information on the institutional water framework in Turkey, training programmes, water legislation, water context, research programmes, etc. It integrates also other national sources of information and news (hydrometry, dams database, Turkish hydrology news). A water data system is being developed thanks to the existing information and communication infrastructure of DSI.*

## DATA

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|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Area</b> : 783 562 km<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• <b>Population</b> (mill) : 75,52 ***</li> <li>• <b>GDP per capita</b> : 4 400 € ***</li> <li>• <b>Water per capita</b> :<br/>1 700 m<sup>3</sup>/inhab./year *</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Access to improved water resource</b> :<br/>TOTAL : 92% **<br/>- Urban : 96% **<br/>- Rural : 83% **</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Water withdrawal</b> :<br/>irrigation : 75% *<br/>domestic &amp; industry : 25% *</li> <li>• <b>Access to sanitation</b> :<br/>TOTAL : 61% **<br/>- Urban : 858% **<br/>- Rural : 13% **</li> </ul> |
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### Sources :

\* Turkey Country Report, Prepared for the 3rd World Water Forum, March 2003

\*\* UN-JMP 2004 (considering house connections)

\*\*\* MEDSTAT 2007

## Republic of Turkey

### ⇒ Legal Framework

The water legislation is spread around some seven laws, starting in 1945 with the Bank of Provinces Law (drinking water supply) and in 1953 with the Establishment and Duties of the Directorate General for State Hydraulic Works (DSI). A specific law has been established for groundwater management (1960). Recent amendments have been made to the Environment law (1983, amended in 2006) and law on Drinking, Potable and Industrial Water Supply to the Municipal Settlements (1968, amended in 2007).

### ⇒ Right to Water

The right to water is included in legislation.

### ⇒ Main institution

Overall responsibility for water resource management is attributed to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) while the General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (DSI) under this Ministry is the primary executive state agency responsible for planning, management, improvement, and operation of all water resources. General Directorate of Environment Management (DGEM) under MoEF is responsible for the protection of the surface and groundwaters, seas, and soil against pollution. DSI provides drinking water and water for irrigation and works in cooperation with the General Directorate of Bank of Provinces (Iller Bank), municipalities (at the local level), and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA).

	Water Resource Management	Drinking water supply	Sanitation	Irrigation
MoEF- DSI	✓	✓		✓
MoEF-DGEM	✓		✓	
MARA				✓
Iller Bank		✓	✓	
Municipalities		✓	✓	

**The territorial water management :** All relevant institutions for water resource management, i.e. Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, are centrally organised at the national level with regional directorates (areas different from river basins).

**Inter-ministerial coordination** is assured with the cooperation between the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

### ⇒ Main issues of Water Resource Management

Agriculture was always the main user of water resources in Turkey. As a consequence the modernisation of irrigation infrastructures represents an important issue for the quantitative protection of water resources. The government however is substantially lacking financial resources. A transfer from public to private ownership and the establishment of Water Users Organisations is one strategy to tackle this challenge. The growing tendency of urbanisation and population growth in major cities makes sanitation and the protection of water quality an issue of growing importance. Therefore, it is necessary to implement new technologies and strategies for water resource management.

### ⇒ Water pricing and cost recovery

	Institutions responsible for water pricing	Level of cost recovery (%)
Households	Municipalities	more than 80 %
Industry	Municipalities	more than 80 %
Agriculture : Irrigation	DSI	more than 80 %

### ⇒ Water master plan

Water master plans exist at river basin scale (totally 25 main river basins) and they are updated when necessary. The five year Development Plans of the State Planning Office –SPO is a general strategy including land and water development (9th plan: 2007-2013).

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