



ADAPTATION MEASURES

Sustainable plans can reduce vulnerability to climate change by promoting adaptation and increasing viable capacity and resilience.

Adaptation measures that can be taken for climate resilience for sectors are as follows:

- To ensure that structures withstand potential increases in extreme weather events such as storms, floods and heat waves, and extreme cold weather.
- To ensure that investment decisions take into account the changing consumer demand patterns as a result of climate change.
- To provide increased flexibility so that structures can be changed in the future without incurring excessive costs.
- To ensure that organizations and professionals have the right skills and capacity to implement adaptation measures.
- To establish a more flexible and robust infrastructure network that can cope with anticipated climate impacts.

Strategy, Targets and Policies

• The 11th Development Plan includes the following articles under the title of 'Livable Cities, Sustainable Environment':

- Ensuring that everyone, especially those with low incomes, have access to an adequate, livable, durable, safe, inclusive, economically affordable, sustainable, climate change-resistant housing with basic infrastructure services is the main objective.
- Quality, safeness, accessibility, energy efficiency and disaster resilience standards will be developed in housing production and will be taken into consideration at every level.
- Land development planning criteria will be developed considering disaster risks during the planning stage and it will be ensured that land development planning be made in accordance with disaster risks and hazards.
- The main objective is to provide safe and clean drinking water access for all population and to minimize the adverse effects of wastewater on human health and environment through the effective management. An active solid waste management system that help reducing harmful effects on human health and negative environmental impacts and ensuring eliminating, recycling and recovery present the sector's another main objectives. Besides, it is essential to establish safe, time and cost effective and sustainable urban transportation systems.

- Regarding the protection and effective use of water resources, River Basin Management Plans, Sectoral Water Allocation Plans, Basin Master Plans, Drought Management Action Plans, Flood Management Action Plans and Drinking Water Basins Protection Action Plans will be completed in the 25 basins of the country.
- The reuse of treated wastewater safely for beneficial purposes, primarily in agriculture will be planned at the river basin level, thus reducing pressures on water resources.
- The quality and quantity of groundwater will be clarified.
- National Water Information System will expand and become more sustainable.
- Water and wastewater service provision will be adequate and efficient as well as making sure that the standards will be met. Operational performance and investment efficiency of responsible institutions will be improved.



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INFRASTRUCTURE-BUILDINGS POLICIES AND IN TURKEY CLIMATE ADAPTATION

The infrastructure-buildings sector is one of the most vulnerable sectors to climate change.

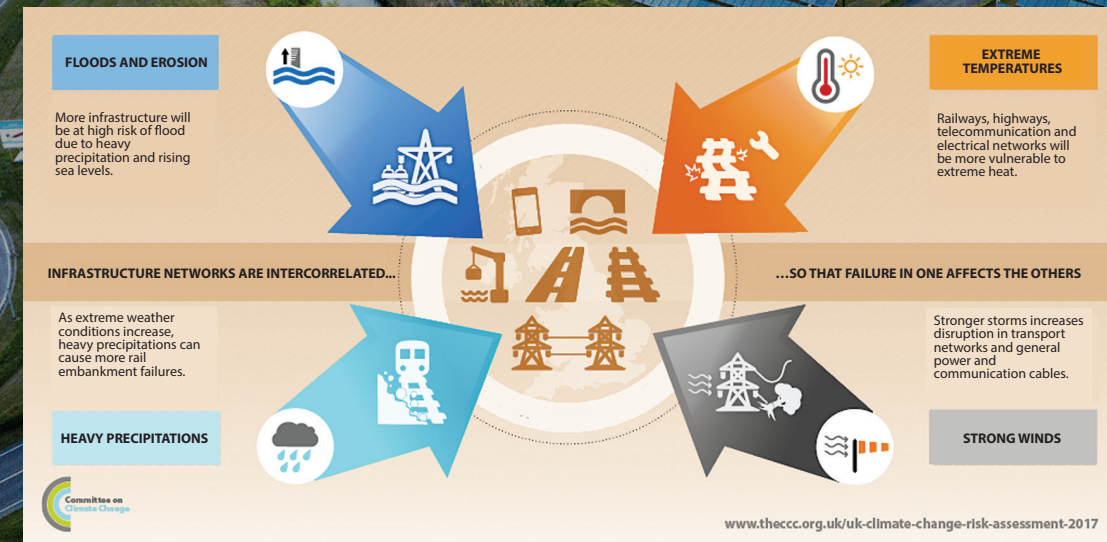
As a significant part of construction activities take place in the open environment, exposure and sensitivity to climate change are quite high.

This lead to different problems such as damage to physical infrastructure, disruption of commercial activities, health and safety problems.

Sub-sectors that may be affected by climate change in the infrastructure and buildings sector:

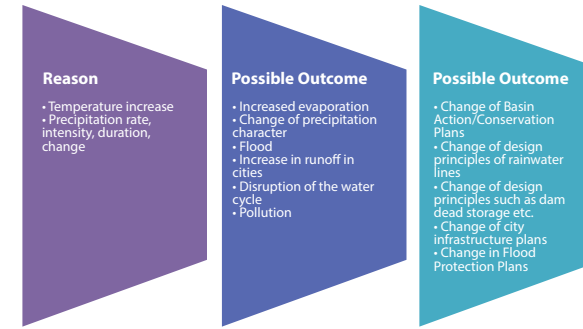
- Water (rainwater, drainage, capacity and maintenance of sewer infrastructure)
- Energy (electricity generation systems, transformer, infrastructure and services of electricity transmission lines)
- Telecommunications (underground and surface transmission infrastructure and service)
- Transportation (highway, railway, seaway and airway infrastructure and services)
- Buildings (coastal facilities, ports, critical buildings and facilities)

POTENTIAL IMPACT AND RISKS

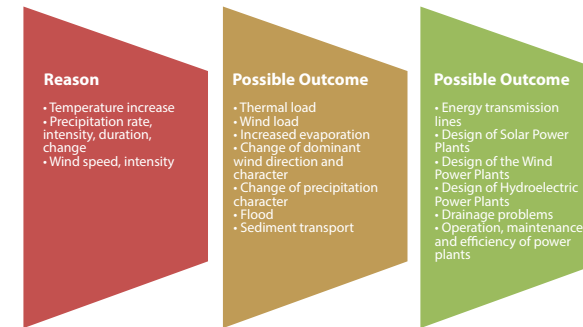


Water Supplies and Water Delivery

• WATER INDUSTRY



• ENERGY INDUSTRY



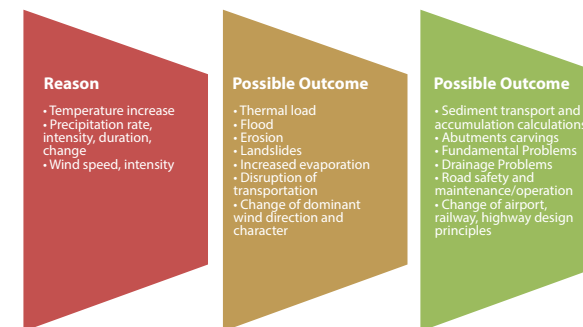
• TELECOMMUNICATION INDUSTRY

The increased frequency and intensity of extreme wind, lightning and wildfire events can cause significant damage to the above ground fixed line transmission infrastructure and service.

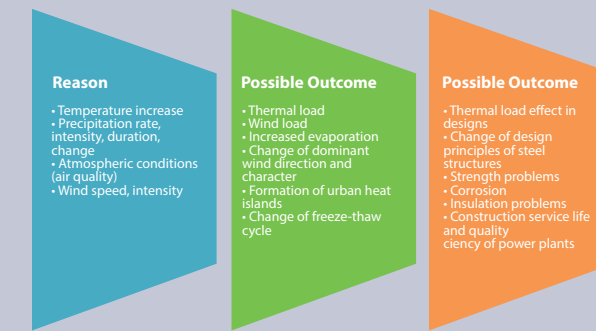
Increasing extreme precipitation events are likely to affect underground telecommunications facilities.

The increase in storm activity can result in a significant increase in the cost of telecommunications supply and infrastructure maintenance due to the frequency and length of network outages and disruption of communications services.

• TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY



• BUILDING INDUSTRY



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