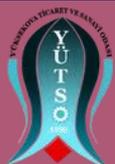




YÜKSEKOVA DISTRICT REPORT

2020



YÜKSEKOVA
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY





HISTORY OF YÜKSEKOVA

It is known that permanent settlement in Yüksekova, which is a historical city, dates back to 7000 BC and the Urartian Civilization lived in Yüksekova in the 1000s.

The district was occupied by the Russians at the end of the World War I, and as a result of the success of the Army-supported Militia Forces, the district was saved from the enemy occupation on May 5, 1918. As historical civilizations, Hurrians, Medes, Persians and Urartians ruled here. The remains of Dara, the village of King Darius, still exist today as a mound within the borders of our district. The tombstones and steles in Kelyaşın and Uluyol villages and the ram-shaped stones in Güçlü village belong to the Urartians and the ruins of the cultural and holy Musasır (Aldier) city of the Urartians are available in the Derav area between Kadıköy and Büyükçiftlik.

The most lasting ruins of the Urartian civilization is the Ordu Road. There are inscriptions written in Urartian language on the Kelyaşın and Uluyol steles and monuments on the Ordu road, and the most accurate information about this civilization has been obtained from these inscriptions. There are remains of a large city and castle at the mouth of Avış Stream in the west of the district.

In today's Yüksekova, the social structure of the people is still based on tribalism, and the Pinyaniş, Doskri, Diri, Oramar and Ertoşi tribes constitute the majority in the district. It is known for certain that permanent settlement in Yüksekova, which is a historical city, dates back to 7000 BC. In 1000 BC, the Urartian Civilization lived in this region. Yüksekova, formerly named as Gever, was added to the Ottoman territories during the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent.

Yüksekova experienced invasion by the Russians at the end of the World War I, while it was liberated on 5 May 1918 thanks to the district's Militia Forces and the army. Yüksekova, which was the district of Hakkari Liva of Van Province in the 19th century, became a district in 1936. The ancient name of the central district was Dize.

GEOGRAPHICAL STRUCTURE OF YÜKSEKOVA

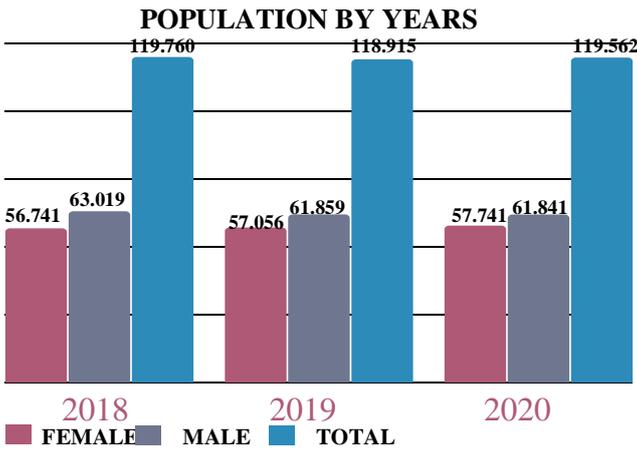
Yüksekova district is a border district of our country surrounded by the Iranian state and Şemdinli district in the east, the İraqi state in the south, the Çukurca district and Hakkari province in the west, the Başkale district of Van province in the north and the Iranian state.

Its surface area is 2291 square kilometers, and it is 80 km away from the province of Hakkari. The altitude of our district, which is surrounded by mountains, is 1950 meters. It is surrounded by Cilo Mountain in the west, Mor Mountain in the north, Iranian border mountains in the east and Sibiriz mountain range, which is an extension of the Cilo Mountains in the south. The district of Yüksekova is a collapse zone.

Yüksekova district is located between the longitudes of 42-10 and 44-50 and the northern latitudes of 36-57 and 37-48. The Yüksekova plain is 15 km wide and 40 km long. Although it has rich alluvial soils, tree farming and fruit growing is rarely practiced due to negative climate conditions. The large temperature difference between day and night and the seasons paved the way for animal husbandry with lush meadows and pastures rather than agriculture.

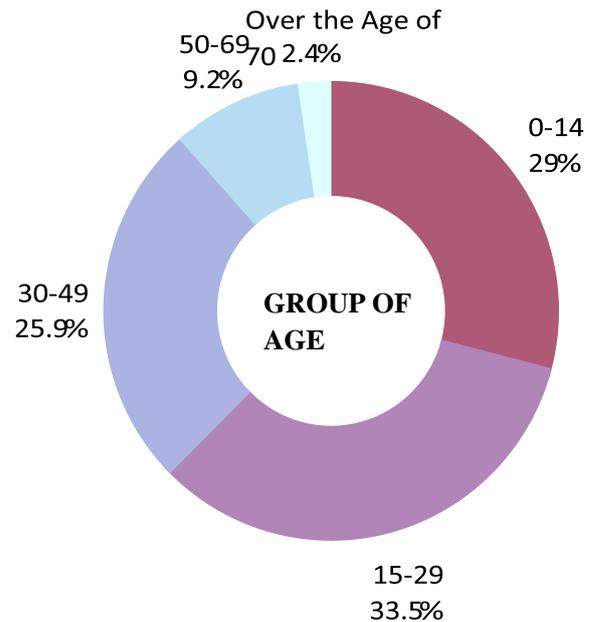
The largest plateau is the Kandil Plateau, around Armutdüzü. The largest valley is the Nehil Stream Valley, which is a tributary of Zap that runs through Yüksekova. The plateaus in Yüksekova have steered the economic life and especially brought animal husbandry into the forefront. The main plateaus are the following: CEYTER, MERGEZER, MEYDANBELEK, MOR MOUNTAIN, VARGENİM, KANİMASİ. The main streams are Nehil and Oramar Rivers.

POPULATION STRUCTURE OF YÜKSEKOVA



Yüksekova district is the largest district of Hakkari province. According to a census data in 2020, there are a total of 119.562 people. 42.62% of Hakkari's total population is located in Yüksekova district. There has been a population increase compared to 2019. 48% of the district population is female population. According to the population data of 2020, the population of the district center is 71,705, while the population of the village is 47,857. 40% of the total population lives in rural areas. The rural population has been decreasing over the years.

Considering the population of the district by age group, 33.5% of the total population is in the age group of 15-29, 29% is in the age group of 0-14, and 25.9% is in the age group of 30-49. Most of the population is under 30.



EDUCATION IN YÜKSEKOVA

The district has a young population. In this respect, the number of students is also high. Apart from the schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education, there is also a health vocational school affiliated to Hakkari University. In the mentioned district, there are 145 schools and 750 classrooms affiliated to the Ministry of National Education. On the one hand, while there are 29,511 students in total in the district, 1,478 teachers work in the villages and regions. The number of students per classroom in primary and secondary schools in the district is 38. While this number is 40 in general secondary schools, it is 34 in vocational high schools. The literacy rate in the district is over 90%.

30% of the population over the age of 15 are secondary school graduates and the rate of those who graduated from high school or equivalent schools corresponds to 29%. The rate of graduates from college and higher schools is increasing year by year. According to 2020 data, the rate of graduates from college or higher education institutions is 11%.

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE IN YÜKSEKOVA

Yüksekova is the most developed district of Hakkari, where it is economically evaluated. The economy of the district is basically based on livestock and border trade activities. Industrial production related to animal husbandry also increases over time. In addition to animal husbandry, agricultural production is also carried out in the rural areas of the district, especially in subsistence status. Border trade activities are increasing in the district, which is adjacent to Iran. More than 30 million dollars of import and export activities are carried out with Iran annually.

Studies have been started for the establishment of an Organized Industrial Zone for industrial producers, with the increase in industrial production in the district.



AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK IN YÜKSEKOVA

In the mentioned district, where 40% of the population lives in rural areas, animal husbandry is the main source of economic livelihood. Ovine breeding is particularly common. Live animals are sold in both domestic and foreign markets. Crop production could not develop due to climatic conditions.

AGRICULTURE

The district is not very suitable for agriculture due to its geographical structure and climate. On the other hand, small-scale agricultural activities are observed in towns and villages, generally for domestic consumption purposes.

Field of Cereals and Other Herbal Products	236.527 DECARE
Field of Fruits, Beverage And Spice Plants	9.328 DECARE
Field of Vegetable Gardens	5.039 DECARE
Field of Fallow	8 DECARE
Total Field	250.902 DECARE

The cumulative agricultural area of the district is 250,902 decares. Cereals and other herbal products are produced in a large proportion of 94% of the total area. The area of fruit, beverage and spice plants is 9,328 decares. The area allocated for vegetable production is 5.039 decares.

The use of agricultural machinery in the district is increasing day by day. According to 2020 data, there are 4,939 agricultural tools and machinery in Yüksekova, 375 of which are tractors.

PRODUCTION OF CEREALS AND OTHER HERBAL PRODUCTS

PRODUCT NAME	CULTIVATED AREA (DECARE)	HARVESTED AREA (DECARE)	YIELD (KG/DECARE)	PRODUCTION (TON)
WHEAT	86.821	86.815	123	1.076
SWEETCORN	13	13	77	1
BARLEY	4.111	4.107	88	363
BEANS	70	70	200	14
CHICKPEAS	630	629	113	71
SAFFLOWER SEED	1.506	1.502	147	221
POTATO	30	30	700	21
VETCH (GREEN FORAGE)	9.235	9.229	450	4.153
CLOVER (GREEN FORAGE)	91.423	91.415	1.050	95.986
TREFOIL (GREEN FORAGE)	6.453	6.450	600	3.870
CORN (SLAGE)	400	398	2.000	796
MEADOW GRASS (GREEN FORAGE)	35.835	35.828	300	10.748
TOTAL	236.527	236.486	5.848	126.960

In 2020, 126960 tons of grain and other herbal products were produced on an area of 236527 decares.

In the production of cereals and other herbal products, which constitute 94% of the total agricultural area of the district, the highest production is made in alfalfa. In the district, where meadows and pastures cover a large area, the green grass harvested is used especially for the feeding of animals.

YÜKSEKOVA DISTRICT REPORT 2020

PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLES

Vegetable production are carried out an area of 5.039 decares. The most produced vegetable type in 2020 is tomato (6.777 tons).

PRODUCT	CULTIVATED AREA (DECARE)	HARVESTED AREA (DECARE)
BEANS (FRESH)	500	550
CABBAGE (WHITE)	50	40
PARSLEY	9	4
WATERMELON	140	266
MELON	20	30
GREEN PEPPER	380	418
PEPPER (LONG GREEN)	70	74
CUCUMBER (TABLE)	1.125	2.475
AUBERGINE	10	9
TOMATOES	2.510	6.777
MARROW	30	44
PUMPKIN	80	152
OBION (GREEN)	25	15
ONION	90	78
TOTAL	5.039	10.932

PRODUCTION OF FRUITS

PRODUCT NAME	TOTAL NUMBER OF TREES	TOTAL FRUIT AREA (DECARE)	YIELD (KG/NUMBER OF TREES)	PRODUCTION (TON)
GRAPE (TABLE)	0	40	600	24
FIG (FRESH)	7.961	3	13	28
APPLE (GOLDEN)	41.734	755	22	421
APPLE (STARKING)	59.638	2.103	24	770
APPLE (AMASTYA)	47.392	1.080	21	525
APPLE (GRANNY)	28.322	432	21	204
OTHER APPLES	31.337	642	29	515
PEAR	26.909	517	17	184
QUINCE	7.888	13	20	77
APRICOT	4.838	95	18	51
APRICOT (ZERDALI)	4.039	40	17	35
CHERRY	9.573	50	17	94
SOUR CHERRY	8.632	35	17	78
PEACH	6.787	26	20	81
NECTARINE	11.337	6	19	63
PLUM	25.153	435	20	296
MULBERRY	12.851	5	19	64
ALMOND	5.859	4	10	30
MUSTACHIO	335	0	9	1
WALNUT	92.580	3.045	17	800
POMEGRANATE	9.647	2	17	61
TOTAL	442.814	9.328	21	4.402

Fruit production activities are carried out in a total area of 9.328 decares in the district.

In the district where there are 442.814 trees 4.402 tons of fruit production were produced.

In the district where 21 kinds of fruit are grown, walnut is the one with the highest production.

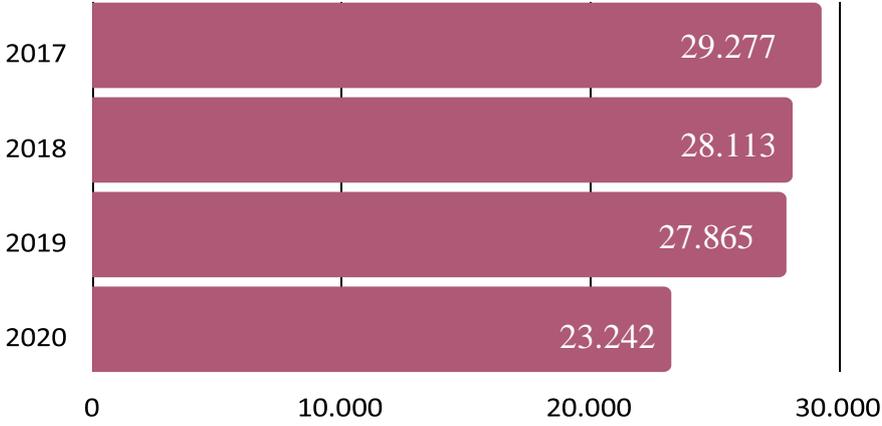
A total of 800 tons of walnut were produced in 2020.

YÜKSEKOVA DISTRICT REPORT 2020

LIVESTOCK

In the district, where 40% of the population of the district lives in rural areas, livestock is the main economic source of livelihood. Ovine breeding is particularly common. The products obtained within the scope of livestock activities are offered to the domestic market. Beekeeping is also a common industry in the district.

NUMBER OF CATTLES

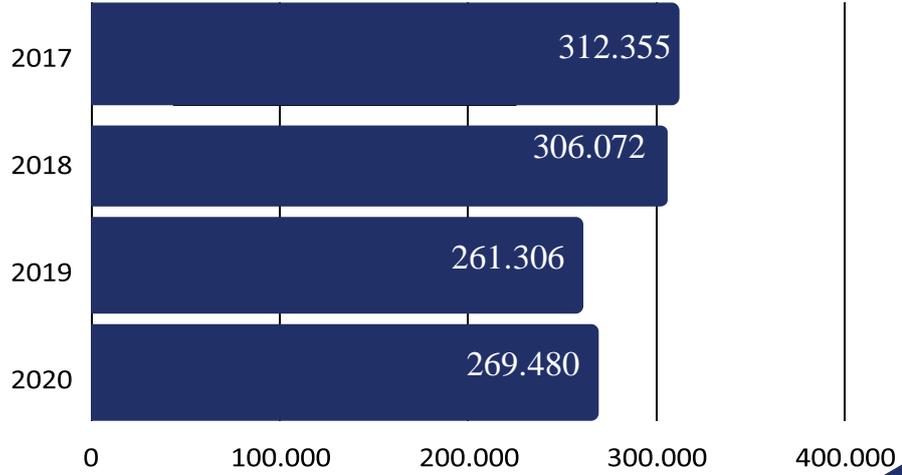


As of 2020, there are a total of 23,242 cattle in the district. According to the figures of 2017, the number of cattle decreased by 20%. There are 38,766 cattle in total in Hakkari city center and its districts. Yüksekova district constitutes 60% of the total number of cattle.

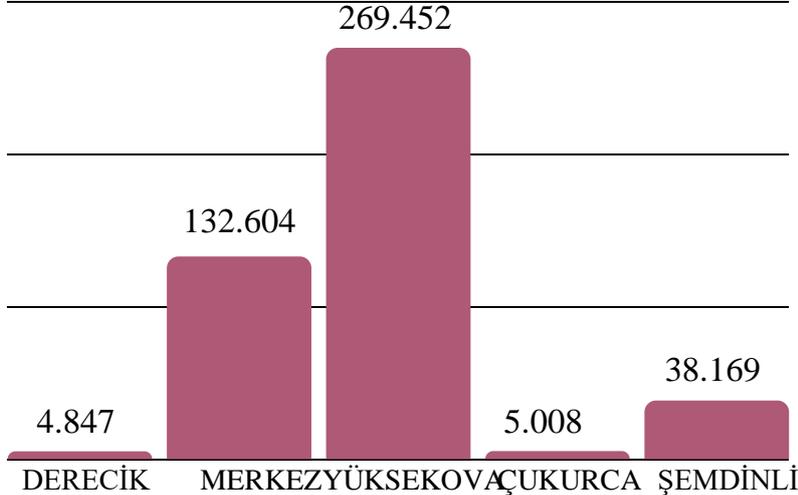
NUMBER OF SMALL CATTLES

Small cattle breeding is one of the biggest livelihoods of the district. In 2017, the number of sheep, which was 312355, decreased by 14 percent in 2020.

NUMBER OF SHEEPS

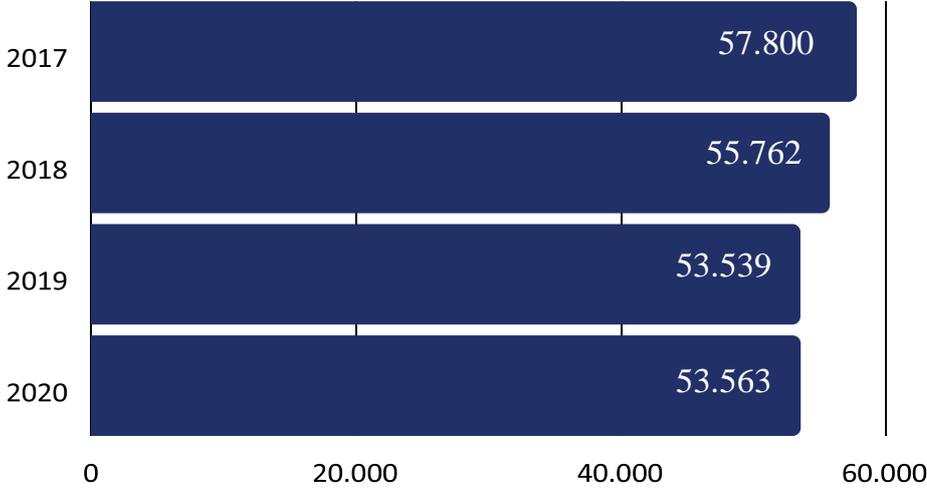


NUMBER OF SHEEPS IN DICTRICTS



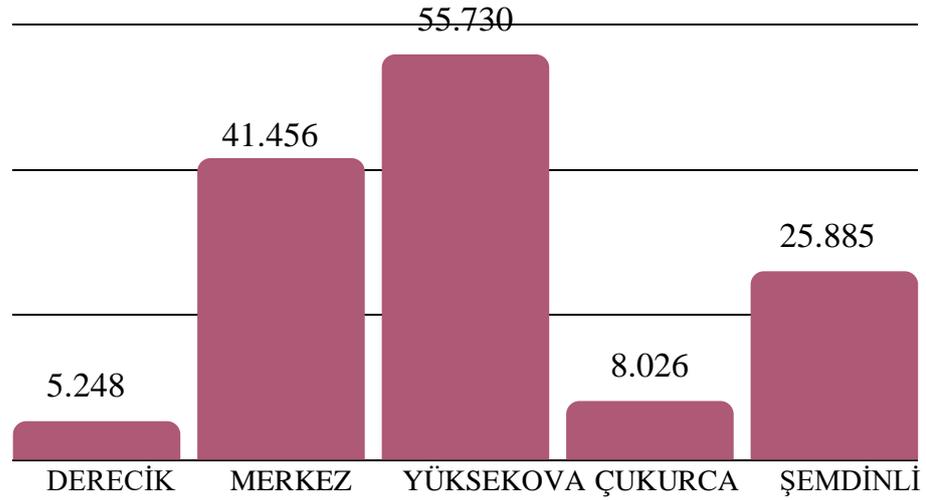
According to the data of 2020, there are a total of 450,080 sheep in Hakkari. 60% of the total is in Yüksekova district.

NUMBER OF GOAT



In 2020, the total number of goats was 53563. Considering the year 2017, it is seen that the number of goats also decreased.

NUMBER OF GOATS IN DISTRICTS



The total number of goat in Hakkari province is 99045, and Yüksekova constitutes 56% of this number.



YÜKSEKOVA DISTRICT REPORT 2020

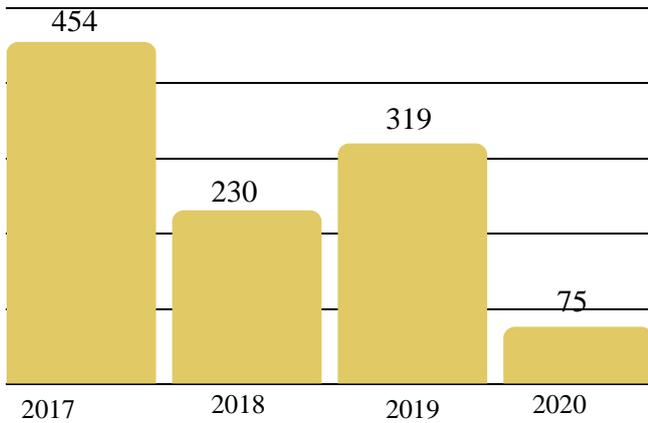
BEEKEEPING

Hakkari is a city famous for its honey. Half of the honey production is made in Yüksekova district. Beekeeping is one of the most important resources of the district's economy. In this district, where natural and organic honey is produced, beekeeping is one of the main livelihoods of the people. Honey production in the region is carried out using traditional methods. Among the methods used, there are processes such as separation, processing, heat treatments. The honey quality of this region is affected by plant groups that contain intense aromatic components, which have a barren formation structure based on high altitude. Among these, many plant species populations such as thyme, sage, sage, honeydew, chamomile, and kaaba herbaceous can be counted.

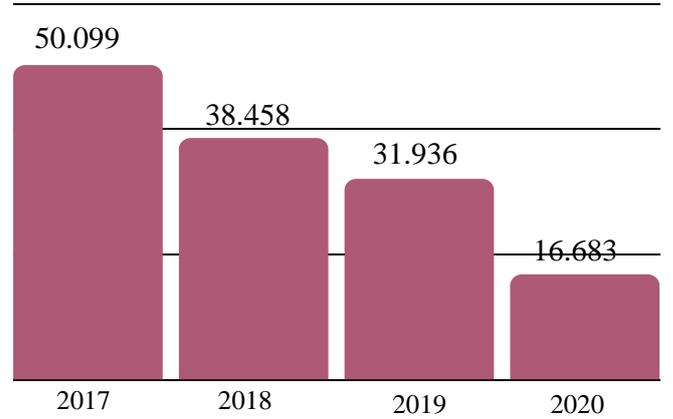
Aromatic honey plants, which have the feature of increasing honey quality and are also known as highland plants, are among the plant diversity of the region.



HONEY PRODUCTION IN YÜKSEKOVA (TON)



NUMBER OF HIVES IN YÜKSEKOVA



The number of hives in the district, which was 50,099 in 2017, dropped dramatically and decreased to 16 thousand in 2020. Likewise, with the decrease in the number of hives, honey production decreased from 454 tons to 75 tons per year. One of the most important reasons for the decline is the conflicting processes in the region and the diversion of producers to different business areas.

BORDER TRADE

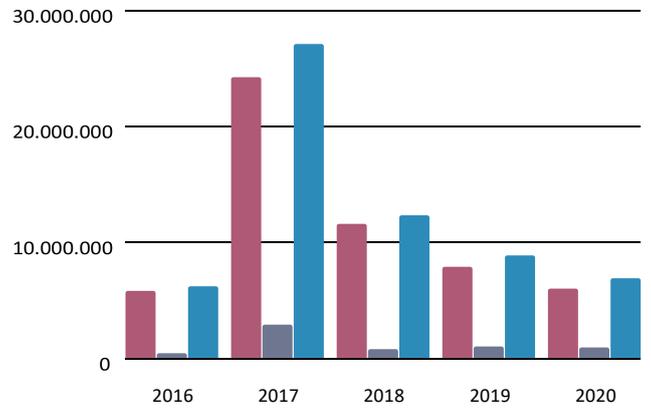
Border trade is one of the most economically important sectors of the district after animal husbandry. Border trade activities with Iran contributed greatly to the economy of the district.

ESENDERE SINIR KAPISI

Esendere Border Gate, located in the east of Turkey's Eastern Anatolia region, constitutes an important commercial location in addition to its geopolitical and geostrategic importance. The commercial activities of Esendere border gate caused direct or indirect changes in the settlements in the border gate effect area. Due to the border problems and terrorism problems in the area in question in the past, commercial activities at the customs gate have come to a point of zero. However, thanks to the elimination of these problems, the commercial activities of the customs gate were positively affected, and the social, political and economic structure in the said area was revived and developed at a visible level. Thanks to the qualitative improvements at the customs gate, which has made important economic contributions to IRAN and TURKEY on an international scale, economic gain and the quality of the service provided are tried to be increased.

FOREIGN TRADE THROUGH THE ESENDERE BORDER GATE

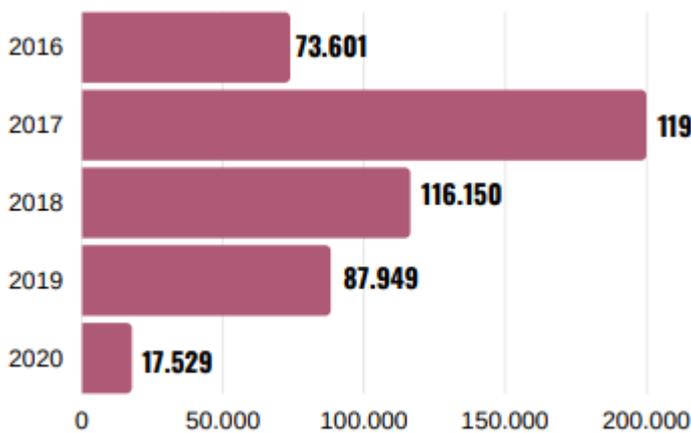
YEARS	EXPORT (DOLLAR)	IMPORT (DOLLAR)	FOREIGN TRADE VOLUME (DOLLAR)
2016	5.753.280	396.412	6.149.692
2017	24.196.453	2.862.052	27.058.505
2018	11.536.586	747.823	12.274.409
2019	7.833.634	978.437	8.812.071
2020	5.950.828	892.480	6.843.308



Resource: Tüik

When the foreign trade data made through the Esendere Border Gate are examined, it is seen that there has been an increase in imports and exports on a yearly basis. In 2017, the total foreign trade volume broke a record with 27,058,505 million dollars. 90% of the total foreign trade volume is exports. Foreign trade through the Esendere Border Gate will gradually increase, following the completion of the modernization processes.

NUMBER OF FOREIGNERS ENTERING THROUGH THE ESENDERE BORDER GATE



In 2017, 119,794 foreigners entered the country through the Esendere Border Gate. In 2020, the entrances from the border gate, which was closed due to the pandemic, decreased to 17,529.

TOURISM

In our district, which is adjacent to Iraq and Iran, a standard highway, created by Cento as a result of a joint work, reaches Iran from our Esendere border gate. Esendere is one of the two border gates of our neighbor Iran. The passing of this road through this district is of great importance in terms of tourism. Considering this situation, Yüksekova district governorship and the private sector have started to work on the construction of touristic facilities in the district. Thanks to the understanding of the touristic value of our district in recent years, the number of domestic and foreign tourists is increasing day by day. Yüksekova district is located at the easternmost tip of Turkey and therefore neighbors Iraq and Iran. The number of people who come to our country by using the Esendere border gate, where the Turkey-Iran tourist route passes, is quite high. Tourists, who come to the district center, aim to make scientific researches on various subjects by going to the lakes of Cilo and Sat. In addition, it has also been determined that some tourists who are interested in historical artifacts have come in recent years. The Cilo-Sat mountains are called "Turkey's Himalayas". With its snowy hills, glacial lakes, and occasionally fierce natural beauties, this landscape, which defies human intervention, is a feature that cannot be easily found in another part of our country.

HISTORICAL AND TOURISTIC PLACES

The rock paintings that the experts of the Turkish Historical Society came across in the Geveruk Valley of the Cilo and Sat Mountains by walking around step by step in 1938 increased the historical value of the Yüksekova region. There is a large city ruin and castle ruins in Derav (Melik) village on the Büyükçiftlik-Kadıköy road in the east direction of Büyükçiftlik village at the western end of Yüksekova district. It is highly probable that this is the Ancient city of Musashir belonging to the Urartians. Yüksekova has many other important places in addition to the village of Dara. Since Musashir was an important center in the history of Urartu, it is possible to find the remains of the city as a result of the excavations to be carried out. On the hill in the middle of Köprücük Village, there are the remains of a long rectangular church with two parts. The walls are made of smooth, dark stone. Half piers on the side walls carry the tonal cover. There is a decorated stone above the door. Dirhes, which are thought to be small defense masses built as news towers against Assyrian attacks or to protect the herds going up the plateau and to ensure the security of the plateau, are located in the Tirişin plateau of Yüksekova. Cilo and Sat mountains, which have many peaks that have not been climbed by anyone yet, are two of the highest mountains in Turkey and are beautiful places that are worth visiting and taking the trouble for all mountaineers and nature lovers.



HIGHLIGHTS

- Having a Border Neighborhood with Iran
- Modern Esendere Border Gate
- Ovine and Cattle Assets
- Geography and Climate suitable for Winter Tourism
- Extensive Pasture Presence
- Suitable geography for beekeeping activities
- Being the Largest District of the Province
- Young Population Potential
- Suitable Geography for Outdoor Sports

INVESTMENT AREAS

- Border Trading Investments
- All Investments Related to Livestock
- Winter Tour Investment
- Outdoor Sports Tourism Investments
- Beekeeping Operations Investments
- Industrial Investments on Agriculture and Livestock
- All Other Industrial Investments
- Walnut Fruit Oriented Investments



WHAT TO DO

- Improving Transportation to the City Center and Border Gates
- Facilitation of Border Trade Activities
- Carrying out modern studies to protect the existing sheep and cattle potential and to increase their numbers.
- Establishment of modern combined meat plants
- Accelerating the Works for the Establishment of the Organized Industrial Zone
- Providing Necessary Support to Animal Producers
- Making Necessary Promotions and Studies for the Development of Tourism
- Conservation and Enrichment of the Existing Bee Population
- Providing Necessary Support to Honey Producers
- Promotion of District Honey and Walnuts for Appreciation
- Carrying out the Necessary Works to Prevent Migration from the District