

SECTOR PLANNING DOCUMENT

TURKEY

SECTOR TITLE: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2014-2017)

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PART ONE - SECTOR PROFILE

1. SECTOR CONTEXT

As having a share of 8,9 % (2013) in total gross domestic product (GDP) and 23,6% of the whole labor force (2013), the Agriculture and Rural Development sector constitutes a vital part of Turkish economy. Even though the sector faces a relative decline in its share of economic parameters due to the structural changes towards services and industry, it has grown in absolute values. The labor productivity in agriculture is lower compared to the other sectors. Income of the labor employed in agricultural sector lingers at lower levels.

Out of 78 Million ha total area, agricultural lands account for 23,8 Million ha in the Republic of Turkey with the exclusion of pastures and meadows. Even though there are approximately 3 Million agricultural holdings (2001) in Turkey, most of these holdings are family farms employing family labor, and these holdings are smaller than the ones in the EU (6,1 ha, compared to an EU-27 average of 14,6 ha). The fact that most of the holdings are family farms employing household as labor is the reason behind lagging labor productivity in Turkey.

Recorded animal numbers in 2013 for cattle, sheep and goat are approximately 14,4 Million, 29,3 Million and 9,28 Million, respectively. Total fisheries production is 607.515 tons in 2013 of which 55,8 % obtained from marine fisheries, 5,8 % from inland fisheries and 38,4% from aquaculture, while the consumption per capita is 6,3 kg.

In terms of EU accession process, there has been a noticeable progress made in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector and the EU accession requirements made necessary several institutional changes so to tackle the sector issues effectively and efficiently. Considerable progress has been achieved in establishing various components of the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) and in aligning targeted legislation for animal and plant health, information systems employed in agriculture, food safety, organic farming and rural development. Concerning the food safety laboratory infrastructure, particular progress on the food testing and control systems and their subsequent accreditation by national authorities in line with EU and international standards has opened new trade opportunities for a range of agri-food products. Trade in organic farming products through control and certification bodies accredited by the EU has been developed. The assessment of the application of Turkey to be included in the list of equivalent third countries according to Article 33(2) of Regulation 834/2007 is still under evaluation by the Commission. As another significant progress, Thrace has been recognized as a foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) free zone with vaccination in accordance with the Terrestrial Animal Health Code. Finally, further to the set up of the complex IPARD support mechanism, the last two years of performance of the Rural Development Programme are particularly outstanding.

Agriculture and Rural Development Sector covers the subjects and intervention areas of Common Agricultural Policy, Common Fisheries Policy and EU's policies concerning food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary.

The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector in Turkey is regulated by Agricultural Law (No 5488, 2006) which determines policies necessary for improvement and supporting the agricultural sector and the rural areas, and Law on Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed (No:5996, 2010) which aims to protect public health, consumer interests, food and feed safety, plant health, animal health and welfare, and Law on Fisheries (No 1380, 1971) as the framework law which provides the basis for

fisheries regulations, and secondary legislation enacted in accordance with these Laws. Furthermore, there is a wide range of national documents which identifies the priorities and objectives of the sector. Of these documents, The Strategic Plan of Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MoFAL) for the period of 2013-2017 is of great importance for setting specific needs of and priorities for the agricultural sector with a pre-accession perspective. The Plan, which aims at the effective, economic and efficient use of public resources, increasing the transparency and accountability, and planning of the activities, was published in April 2013.

During the preparation phase of the Strategic Plan of MoFAL for 2013-2017, a very comprehensive SWOT analysis on the issues of agriculture and rural development, food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy, and fisheries has been conducted. According to the findings of the SWOT analysis presented in the tables at the end of this section, the main strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats are reflected as the main needs and priorities of the sector, and further translated into actions described in Part II.

As a result of SWOT analysis of the sector, the Strategic Plan of MoFAL for 2013-2017 set the continuation of the efforts towards the alignment with the EU as a priority under all its strategic objectives. The EU accession related strategic targets of the Plan include the establishment of a Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS), the management of agricultural supports under the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS), the encouragement to establishing producer organizations, the strengthening of the efficiency of the food and feed official control systems as well as the insurance of plant health, animal health, animal welfare, animal by-product management (collection, treatment and disposal) and zoonotic disease control. Moreover, contribution to the full implementation of FADN system, as well as the modernization of agri-food establishments, the strengthening of the diagnostic capacity for animal diseases, particularly for transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE), sustainable fisheries management including data collection, monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS), resource management and environmentally friendly aquaculture are highlighted as further priorities in the Strategic Plan.

The aforementioned strategic targets, as well as the main priority areas for the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector, are reflected in the IPA Indicative Strategy Paper for Turkey (2014-2020). In this respect, Part II of this document focuses on priority areas for the “Institutional and Capacity Building in Agriculture and Rural Development” sub-sector proposing three sub-actions in close relation to negotiation chapters, namely: 1) agriculture and rural development; 2) food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy; and 3) fisheries.

As to the rural development sub-sector, IPARD II Programme for the period of 2014-2020 for Turkey was officially approved by the Commission's decision No: C(2015)337 dated 27th January 2015, with a budget of 801.000.000 € . The main objective of the programme is to contribute to Turkey's preparation for the implementation of the Acquis concerning the Common Agricultural Policy and related policies for Turkey's accession to the EU. It has been agreed that geographical area covered by IPARD II Programme will remain the same, thus continuing to insist on the 42 provinces currently targeted. IPARD II Programme will be focusing on the investments in physical assets of agricultural holdings, investments in physical assets concerning processing and marketing of agricultural and fishery products, agri-environment- climate and organic farming measure, implementation of Local Development Strategies - LEADER-Approach, investments in rural public infrastructure, investments regarding farm diversification and business development in rural areas and technical assistance measure for the Managing Authority of the Programme.

There is coherence between “institution and capacity building” sub-sector and “rural development” sub-sector and there will be no overlapping between the activities under two sub-sectors.

On the other hand, MoFAL has been investing in the sector by using national funds to carry out projects addressing most of the above mentioned priority areas sustainable and environmental friendly modern farming practices, including education of farmers, rural development and land consolidation, research and measures for food safety, animal and plant health). These self-funded projects address the same concerns and priority areas covered by IPA, although they do not cover all of the issues at stake, due to their complexity and to financial constraints. Therefore, IPA funds will be playing a pivotal and complementary role for the issues of the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector. In addition to its financial aspect, IPA assistance will be crucial in making the experience and expertise of EU Member States available to support the development of the sub-sector. Table 1: SWOT analysis of the sub-sector of (1) food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy, (2) fisheries and (3) agriculture and rural development within the perspective of EU negotiations:

Institution and capacity building for Negotiating Chapter 12: Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Policy	
<p><u>Strengths</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The presence of a single competent authority for the official controls of food and feed - The presence of the official control mechanism throughout the country; - The presence of food and feed laboratories; - The existence of risk based control and monitoring programs; - Implementation of Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed; - The presence of veterinary registration systems; - The existence of national food reference laboratory; - The presence of integrated combat methods with diseases and pests; - The presence of veterinary border inspections posts (VBIPs); - The presence of private diagnostic laboratories; 	<p><u>Weaknesses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequacy of effective official controls for food and feed regarding technical capacity and infrastructure including veterinary and phytosanitary import controls; - Shortage of qualified technical personnel; - Lack of Plant Health Reference Laboratory; - Lack of a designated national authority (DNA) for conducting plant protection products authorization studies in line with that of the EU; - Weak mitigation measures for control of wild life rabies (Due to limited quality bait distribution and limited knowledge concerning fox population, fox density and fox ecology). - Inadequate number of veterinary border inspections posts (VBIPs) located particularly in significant airports - Absence of staging points which are necessary for animal welfare during the transportation of animals; - Absence of quarantine centers for unidentified animals; - Inadequate infrastructure of the slaughterhouses; - Inadequate infrastructure for diagnosis and control of zoonotic diseases - Insufficient capacity related to the retrospective traceability of disease outbreaks - Inadequate capacity with regard to the processing, handling, transportation and traceability of animal by-products. - Inadequate infrastructure of risk assessment body - Length of the external land borders making controls of smuggling difficult - Animal health status with presence of several animal diseases with significant economic impact - Remaining deficiencies in the animal identification database which still does not allow plausibility checks to be performed -
<p><u>Opportunities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constant increase in demand for safe food in good quality in the world markets - Technological developments; 	<p><u>Threats</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak competitiveness of small-scale enterprises; - Food safety risks associated with imported consignments; - Epidemics and wildlife diseases;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU accession process; - Developing food industry - Developments in the production of vaccines and biological substances; - The presence of qualified scientists in different sectors for risk assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unexpected increase in pest population, degradation of the ecosystem; - Inadequate implementation of improved integrated combat methods for phytosanitary and animal diseases; - Poor and incorrect practices at the stage of transportation and storage of agricultural products; - Lack of awareness of risk assessment approach
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Institution and capacity building for Negotiating Chapter 13: Fisheries :	
<p><u>Strengths</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The presence of legal framework for fisheries and aquaculture management and control - The presence of a single competent authority for fisheries and aquaculture management - The presence of institutional structure of Ministry providing on-site services across Turkey - The presence of the official control mechanism throughout the country; - Strong existence of public institutional cooperation - The presence of fisheries research institutes - The existence of fisheries information system (FIS) - Strong infrastructure and high production capacity in aquaculture and processing industry - Strong institutionalization in fisheries and aquaculture cooperation partnership - NGOs' increasing interest - Dynamic fisheries and aquaculture sector 	<p><u>Weaknesses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Needs for the improvement of fisheries data collection system - Needs for the improvement of monitoring control and surveillance - Lack of fish stock assessment - Needs for increasing the awareness and participation of stakeholders to the EU alignment process - Needs for improvement of the capacity for sustainable resource management - Lack of Efficiency of Producer Organisation for Management and Marketing - Inefficient natural stock management activities.
<p><u>Opportunities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of new fisheries law in conformity with fisheries acquis, - Strong fishing fleet structure, - Existence of suitable water resource for Aquaculture, - Well-qualified human capacity and developed domestic technologic capacity, - Increase in the public awareness on environment, nutrition and welfare, 	<p><u>Threats</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blocking fisheries chapter in EU accession process, - Competition among relevant sectors, - Climate changes, - The habitat degeneration in the new inland waters, - The fishery resources are effected by the capture fishery activities, climate change, pollution of waters and environmental factors.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relatively unpolluted natural water resources, - The capacity increase of new inland water resources through the restocking and habitat development activities, - Restocking is another featuring factor apart from capture fishery and aquaculture for sustainable management of fishery resources, - Existence platforms of stakeholder, - Increasing International cooperation. 	
Institution and capacity building for Negotiating Chapter 11: Agriculture and Rural Development :	
<p><u>Strengths</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of local organization of the Ministry providing on-site services across Turkey; - Presence of IT infrastructure with databases; - Natural resources and climate which allow diversity of production; - Agro-strategic country location having a great variety of agricultural products along with in close distance to the main markets such as the EU, Russia, Middle East, Africa etc.; - R&D capability and usage of new information and technologies; - Experiences on the regional and rural development projects; - Increase in the share of rural development in the budget - The presence of an accredited IPARD Agency with qualified staff. - NGOs' increasing interest in rural areas such as lately Rural Tourism Association have been elaborating rural tourism based projects including IPARD measures 	<p><u>Weaknesses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate in service trainings (i.e. for MoFAL staff); - Lands are split into small parcels; - Marketing mechanisms are not sufficiently developed; - Inadequacy and lack of a functional integration among the databases of MoFAL; - Low level of competitiveness in most of the enterprises; - Efficiency problems in agro-industrial integration and marketing activities; - Lack of capacity building in IPARD Agency in terms of IPARD II new measures such as rural advisory services, farm diversification and business development, investment in rural public infrastructure, improvement of trainings, etc. - Lack of rural network system - Lack of knowledge regarding EU standards and rules for young farmers - Uncontrolled and unconscious water use in agriculture - Drought risk arising from climate change and pollution in water resources
<p><u>Opportunities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opportunity to benefit from the international funds for capacity building; - Participatory management approach which gives importance to the views of stakeholders in the decision-making process - Continuity of the market demand for the sector and existence of close foreign markets; - The use of technology and the increase in consumer awareness; 	<p><u>Threats</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demand for agricultural lands for non-agricultural use; - Continued fragmentation of agricultural lands; - Increase in the pollution of surface/ground water as a result of inappropriate usage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides; - Increased demand for biofuels, climate change, depletion of water resources and drought; - Insufficient financial resources available for rural areas

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in the awareness on the issues of protection of soil and water resources and environment; - Development of organic farming and Good Agricultural Practices; - Increase in the inclination of the private sector to invest in rural areas and NGOs' increasing interest in rural areas - Increase in interaction between urban and rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Migration of young and skilled labour from rural areas; - Traditional behavioural tendencies and production habits as obstacles to improve the efficiency; - Increase in migration from rural areas - Unexpected increase in degradation of the ecosystem
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2. SECTOR APPROACH ASSESSMENT

2.1. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

2.1.1. National sector policies and strategies

There is a wide range of national documents identifying the road map for the Turkish agricultural sector. Those national documents varying from macro level to micro level have been elaborated Turkish agriculture strategies and plans in a more holistic way. Furthermore, some of the policy documents were drawn up to specifically addressing the preparation of the sector for EU membership.

In order to show the overarching strategic framework for the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector, the given national policy and strategy documents varying details and scope are as follows;

The 10th Development Plan (2014-2018) is prepared by Ministry of Development (MoD) (<http://www.mod.gov.tr/Pages/DevelopmentPlans.aspx>). It is the most important and the highest level nation-wide strategic document to lead the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector amongst other sectors and consider their relations. As the primary critical strategy document covering national and sectoral priorities and objectives, the 10th National Development Plan sets the convergence of minimum welfare levels in rural areas to the national level as the main objective. Strengthening the rural economy, improving human capital, decreasing poverty, and improving social and physical infrastructure are the main pillars of the rural development policy in the Plan. This Plan also refers to the improvement of agricultural statistics with the aims to strengthen the capacity of all institutions involved statistical data production. Furthermore, it aims at ensuring food safety by enhancing effective and risk based control system as well as effective resource management and institutional capacity development in the area of fisheries. As for fisheries, 10th Development Plan, Pre-Accession Economic Programme (2013- 2015) and Strategic Plan of MoFAL envisage capacity development in the fisheries sector as well as the strengthening of monitoring, inspection and control activities.

As the main reference document for national investments, the 10th National Development Plan incorporates all sectoral and sub-sectoral objectives. The main objective for the agricultural sector is to build a well-organised, highly productive and competitive sector, which meets infrastructural requirements, is based on the use of high-technology, and has an efficient and demand-based production structure that ensures the sufficient and balanced nutrition of the population and the sustainable use of natural resources.

In the 10th Development Plan, a number of policies are also specified in order to achieve the objectives. The implementation of the policies is ensured by the Priority Transformation Programmes (Turkish versions of the programmes are listed at <http://odop.kalkinma.gov.tr/>) which are taken into consideration by related public institutions whenever a legislation, administrative decision or a financing issues is to be drafted.

Another important strategic document is the Turkey's EU Strategy. This new strategy aiming to eliminate the obstacles on Turkey's path to the EU membership by accelerating the dynamics of Turkey- EU relations has become operational in November 2014. The new strategy highlights that the determination of the government to continue accession negotiation smoothly in each chapter and sector. For this reason, by MEUA, the national action plan was elaborated accordingly to create operational background for the implementation of the Strategy. The action plan was formulated for two different period, i.e. the national action plan I and the national action plan II covering the term of

November 2014-June 2015 and of June 2015-June 2019, and published on 30 October 2014 and on 1 December 2014, respectively. The national action plan presents the overall the road map for smoother accession negotiations and demonstrates the government's commitment to pursue the membership target. Activities submitted under this document and the national action plan for the two terms are compatible and consistent with each other.

The Strategic Plan of MoFAL for 2013-2017 (<http://www.tarim.gov.tr/Link/4/Stratejik-Plan>), as the other key strategic document, shows an integrated sector-wide strategy including robust objectives, interventions, means, budget and performance indicators. The given strategic plan has an explicit linkage with the 10th Development Plan and other strategic documents prepared for particular areas of the sector. Importantly, the Strategic Plan also embraces EU priority areas. As a result, the Strategic Plan is – together with the 10th Development Plan - the overarching strategic framework covering the entire sector . The Strategic Plan sets out 6 goals in 5 areas, including the following 17 strategic objectives. The budget allocated for the Strategic Plan is indicated in Annex I.

1. Protection and improvement of agricultural resources and ensuring the continuity of them.
2. Enhancing and extending the methods and technologies aimed at increasing the yield and quality of production.
3. Ensuring the food safety and accessibility to agricultural products.
4. Improving the effectiveness of food and feed control services.
5. Strengthening the infrastructure of food and feed enterprises and ensuring their compliance with standards.
6. Increasing awareness of community on the issue of safe food.
7. Enhancing and extending integrated and biological combat studies in plant health services.
8. Enhancing the control and inspection services of plant protection products and application equipment.
9. Enhancing the internal and external quarantine services in plant production.
10. Enhancing the services of combat with animal diseases and pests.
11. Creation of necessary standards and systems to ensure animal welfare.
12. Enhancing the agricultural infrastructure services.
13. Ensuring the evaluation of agricultural products in place and increase of the added value of them.
14. Raising the living standards in rural areas and realization of the rural development.
15. Activation of institutional management system and human resources management.
16. Improving the technological and physical infrastructure and enhancing the social facilities.
17. Strengthening the corporate image and enhancing the efficiency and visibility.

In this sense, some of the above mentioned objectives for the sector are mostly overlapping with the requirements of accession as presented in Indicative Strategy Paper for Turkey (2014-2020). The below summarized objectives have been planned to address the weaknesses and threats of the sector which are identified in the SWOT analysis in the The Strategic Plan of MoFAL for 2013-2017.

- To prepare Turkey for the future implementation of EU policies (CAP, CFP, rural development policy and food safety policy);
- To develop the institutional capacity of MoFAL;
- To modernize and improve the efficiency of the agricultural structure and administrative capacity to achieve food security and safety;
- To increase competitiveness and prevent yield loss;

- To ensure the environmentally friendly sustainable use of natural resources;
- To ensure rural development, diversify the income of the rural population and improve rural development capacity and life standards;
- To address food safety related deficiencies, in particular, food and feed controls, modernisation of agri-food establishments, eradication of plant and animal diseases and harmful organisms, and to ensure plant, animal and human health;
- To increase public awareness concerning food safety;
- To improve animal welfare conditions;
- To improve advisory services;
- To ensure the sustainable exploitation of marine fisheries resources and provide accurate information on marine resources;
- To improve for fisheries management and environmentally friendly aquaculture production;
- To increase the varieties of fishery resources particularly the varieties which are under the threat of disappearance (turbot, sturgeon, seabass, seabream etc.)
- To develop infrastructure in rural areas;
- To strengthen human resources, organizational and local development capacity;
- To promote adaptation to climate change in Turkey;
- To improve capacity to decrease the effect of climate change on agriculture and food security
- To contribute to animal health through manufacturing the veterinary medicinal products in line with good manufacturing practices.

The above mentioned objectives identified in the national strategy documents reflect the priorities of the sector and they are in line with the ones which were submitted during preparation phase of the Indicative Strategy Paper for Turkey. Therefore; it is important to underline the fact that the priorities of the sector have been depicted in the aforementioned documents consistently, since the objectives stated in the last version of Indicative Strategy Paper for Turkey and the rest of the national strategy documents are similar.

For the sake of ensuring a viewpoint that focuses on stakeholders and is based on common sense, surveys were carried out in order to receive views, opinions and recommendations of the external stakeholders such as ministries, other public institutions and organizations, governorships, municipalities, universities, non-governmental organizations, other sector representatives, while developing the Strategic Plan of the Ministry for 2013 – 2017 period. The results of 575 surveys filled by the external stakeholders in the internet environment, and 3.465 surveys carried out to measure the expectations and perception of the personnel of the ministry were analysed in the studies. Within the framework of the services and activities carried out by the Ministry, developments and recommendations for each area were determined for core working areas in Common Sense Platform.

The history, legal liabilities, organizational structure and budget of the Ministry, together with all other actions affecting and directing the sector were taken into consideration while developing the Strategic Plan. During the preparation process, expectations and recommendations of all stakeholders including non-governmental organizations, universities, public institutions and organizations and especially the personnel of the ministry, and the consumers were taken into consideration.

The other relevant strategic documents with the Strategic Plan of MoFAL for 2013-2017 are the National Rural Development Plan (2010-2013) and the National Rural Development Strategy (2007-2013), the National Action Plan on Organic Agriculture (2013-2016), the Turkish Organic Farming

Strategy Plan (2012-2016) and the National Rural Development Strategy (2014-2020). The preparation of the National Rural Development Plan (2014-2017) is on-going.

The National Rural Development Strategy for 2014-2020, whose primary objective is to create a comprehensive policy framework for rural development activities based upon recent tendencies in the world in rural development field, the requirements of the EU accession process and our own national experiences, was prepared by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock and adopted by the Higher Planning Council of the Ministry of Development on 31 December 2014.

The National Action Plan on Organic Agriculture (2013-2016) aims to improve capacity for organic farming control and certification systems and as such contributes to strategic goals 1 and 2 of the Strategic Plan of MoFAL for 2013-2017.

Furthermore, the Strategy to Improve the Turkish Agricultural Statistics System (2016-2020) and the Strategy for Agricultural Supports are expected to be adopted and submitted to the Commission by the end of 2016. IPA funded activities should support their preparation and implementation.

The Strategy for the Transposition, Implementation and Enforcement of the EU Acquis in Chapter 12 – Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Policy includes the roadmap and calendar foreseen for the transposition and implementation of the EU acquis in several fields, including among others, animal health, animal welfare, animal by-products, zoonotic diseases, capacity building in the phytosanitary area, particularly for the authorisation and control of plant protection products. The goals described in this particular strategy document will be achieved by legislative harmonisation studies which will be carried out through adoption and implementation of the necessary legislation.

For rural development, the 2012-2016 Planning Document of the IPARD Agency responsible for the implementation of the IPARD programme-Agriculture and Rural Development Support Institution (ARDSI), focuses on capacity building of the Agency.

Three documents, namely the Strategy Document on the Identification of Agricultural Lands the National Farmer Registration System (2010) and the NPAA envisage the implementation of the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) and the use of LPIS for agricultural supports. In this respect, within its EU harmonization process, Turkey will ensure the agricultural support system is compliant with the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) support system in line with its reform since 2013.

The above mentioned strategy and policy documents have been inspired by a new and more integrated approach towards planning in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector. Furthermore, it is a fact that the EU accession process has been facilitating this approach, notably since the sector approach initiated with 2013 programming year of IPA.

Consistently, for the IPA programming period 2014-2017 the alignment with the relevant EU Acquis is sought by reflecting the prioritization of negotiation chapters in each of the three sub-sectors as follows: a) enhancing the services for combating animal diseases, also directly linked with strategic objectives in Strategic Plan of MoFAL for 2013-2017; b) to implement the EU requirements concerning stock assessments in fisheries activities; 3) to contribute to progress on Chapter 11 by improving institutional capacity to implement relevant EU legislation on IACS, CMO, FAS, Agricultural Statistics, FADN etc.

2.1.2. Institutional setting, leadership and capacity

MoFAL is the lead institution for this sector and in this respect is responsible for improvement and coordination of activities related to the development of policies, the preparation and enforcement of legislation in all areas of the sector and monitoring the implementation of the policies.

MoFAL has been carrying out studies intended for the realization of main activities of sector such as the agricultural and livestock production, the development of aquaculture production, carrying out researches intended for the development of the sector and the creation of agricultural policy, food production, food safety, rural development, ensuring conservation and efficient use of land, water resources and biodiversity and the organization of raising awareness activities for stakeholders, effectively managing the agricultural subsidies and regulation of agricultural markets.

MoFAL tries to give direction to the sector through Directorate Generals (DGs) and other connected or affiliated institutions of the Ministry. Each Directorate General arranges meetings or workshops etc. on its responsibility area together with the stakeholders and carries out brainstorming, discussion about needs and problems encountered, if necessary. According to the results of the held meeting, MoFAL tries to find a solution that will provide the optimum benefit of the sector.

A statutory decree entered into force in 2011 regarding the restructuring of the MoFAL and it is an important step in developing administrative structures necessary to implement the related EU legislation. Thanks to the new administrative structure, MoFAL has now a much more contemporary framework to tackle the sector issues. On the other hand, MoFAL has an extensive local organisation across Turkey at provincial and district level apart from headquarter. MoFAL has 81 Provincial Food, Agriculture and Livestock Directorates and 919 District Directorates at local level. 3 423 staff at headquarter and 42 125 staff at the local level. The breakdown of the staff by units and their backgrounds are presented in the below tables.

Table 1. Breakdown of staff in each MoFAL unit (2015)

Headquarter Units	Number of Staff
High level officials and advisors	199
Private Secretariat	2
General Directorate (GD) of Personnel	152
Department of Supporting Services	307
Department of Training Extension and Publications	260
Department of Counselling and Inspection	177
Department of Information Technology	51
Department of Strategy Development	231
Department of Legal Consultancy	61
Consultancy of Press and Public Relations	8
GD of EU and Foreign Relations	188
GD of Food and Control	379
GD of Fisheries and Aquaculture	147
GD of Agricultural Reform	671

GD of Plant Production	272
GD of Livestock	133
GD of Agricultural Research and Policy	182
Total	3423

The MoFAL Directorate Generals (DGs) and units directly linked with negotiating chapters are listed below:

DG of EU and Foreign Relations, which is responsible for carrying out relations between European Union and ensuring coordination on the alignment with the relevant EU acquis. It also manages and coordinates bilateral relations with other countries and international organizations.

DG of Food and Control is responsible for ensuring safe food and food supply, making policy in line with this aim, issues about food additives and materials in touch with food, studies about animal welfare, and protecting consumer and public health by ensuring plant, animal, food and feed safety, combat animal diseases and conduct animal health services; determining and monitoring production, sale, transportation and conservation conditions of medical and protective agents used for animal health, and their active and inactive ingredients; providing animal health and safety of animal-origin food by determining rules related to institutions and entities which carry on diagnose and treatment activities, and rules related to livestock markets, slaughterhouses and animal training facilities, and controlling them.

DG of Agricultural Reform, is responsible for contributing the development of the country to provide a liveable rural region by restructuring agricultural infrastructure, preparing the IPARD programme, monitoring, evaluation and publicity of the implementation of the programme, coordinating the work of sectoral monitoring committee as IPARD Managing Authority, preparing the sectoral annual report and final implementation reports, and submitting these to related authorities, increase the knowledge level of producers, collection of data related to agriculture and keeping these statistics In addition, DG of Agricultural Reform is responsible for to preparing, implementing and monitoring programmes to establish a competitive agriculture sector, develop physical potential and lands, improve standard of living and economic diversity, and establish local rural development capacity. The other tasks of the Directorate General are related to agricultural and rural subsidies; cooperatives, associations and other producer organisations; analysis laboratories for soil and irrigation water, agricultural land consolidation. Determining policy and strategies related to agricultural mechanisation, training of farmers, agricultural extension and consultancy are the other duties of the Directorate General. Within the tasks, to establish FADN and provide its functionality, collecting agricultural data to prepare statistics, establishing IT systems including Integrated Administration and Control System and update them are counted also. Besides, improving irrigation efficiency, and ensure the use of adequate irrigation techniques, maintaining the activities about agriculture insurance against global climate changes, agricultural environment, drought, etc., improving handicrafts and carrying out studies about marketing of agricultural products are the other tasks of the Directorate General.

DG of Fisheries and Aquaculture is responsible for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture and control of fishing activities. Tasks of the Directorate General are as follows; determining principles for sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and fishing activities and promoting them, protecting fisheries and aquaculture resources. In addition, activities related to improve production resources and increase their

efficiency are the other tasks. Establishing an IT System for fisheries, aquaculture and fishing is amongst the duties of the Directorate General. DG of Plant Production, which is responsible for protecting and reclaiming of meadow, summer pasture, winter quarters, increasing the production, productivity and diversity of plant, and directing plant production, establishing information system regarding plant production.

DG of Livestock, is responsible for issues regarding livestock, animal products and breeding.

DG of Agricultural Research and Policy is responsible for specifying priorities and strategies regarding agricultural research and development in line with development plans, researches on food, feed and mechanization, issues about research institutions under MoFAL, researches on zoonotic and plant diseases (vaccine, serum, preserving medicines etc.), and researches on aquaculture in inland waters and seas.

Furthermore, IPARD Agency as the connected institution of MoFAL was established in 2007 by the Law no. 5648, and is composed of one central and 42 provincial units. The Agency has 156 staff employed in the head office and 1790 staff in the provincial offices. The responsibilities of the Agency is to ensure effective implementation of Rural Development Programs by informing and consulting beneficiaries, evaluation of project proposals, selection of the projects to be financed under the Programme, contracting and monitoring the implementation of projects. The Agency works in close cooperation with Managing Authority established under the DG Agricultural Reform.

Another key actor is Ministry of Development (MoD), which provides consultancy services to the government for the development of economic, social and cultural policies; prepares development plans, mid-term programmes, annual programmes, strategies and action plans for macroeconomic, sectoral and regional development, and manages the consistency of fiscal, monetary, foreign trade and foreign exchange policies with the targets laid down in the development plan and annual programmes.

As the other important actor, the Ministry for EU Affairs (MEU) is responsible for coordination of the accession studies in close cooperation with MoFAL and any other relevant actors in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector, along with other sectors.

Also, Ministry of Development (MoD) and Ministry of EU Affairs (MEU) have pivotal roles for the sector along with other stakeholder institutions whose connections depend on the chapters. Information about these institutions is given below respectively.

The Other institutions that have responsibilities in negotiation chapters are given below with a short description of their intervention areas:

In the field of agriculture and rural development (Chapter 11); Ministry of Economy (development and implementation of foreign trade policy, and conduct of quality controls on exported and imported products), Sugar Authority (identification of sugar policies and allocation of sugar quotas), Turkish Patent Institute (protection of geographical indications), Turkish Statistical Institute, Tobacco and Alcohol Market Regulatory Authority (regulating the tobacco, tobacco products, alcohol and alcoholic beverages markets), Turkish Standards Institution (preparation and publishing standards for all kinds of items, products, procedures and services) etc.

In the field of food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy (Chapter 12) Ministry of Environment and Urbanization , Ministry of Health (responsible for drinking water and foods intended for special

medical purposes and has the right of intervention in cases of emergency concerning public health), Ministry of Customs and Trade (application of customs cross border procedures in international trafficking of goods, passengers and vehicles), Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (responsible for overall water management including irrigation sector, competent authority for the Animal Protection Law no. 5199, and forestry propagation materials).

In the field of fisheries (Chapter 13); Ministry of Interior (Coast Guard Command) (inspection and control of fishing activities), Naval Forces (inspections as part of the ICCAT Joint Scheme of International Inspection) are the other public institutions.

2.1.3. Sector and donor coordination

For the coordination of EU alignment effort among government institutions, the Internal Coordination and Harmonization Committee (IKUK) established for Chapters 11, 12 and 13, coordinates the work on the alignment and implementation of the EU acquis and the accession negotiations. IKUK meetings are held under chairmanship of the MEU and with participation of permanent EU Contact Points (Chosen from high level managers) of each public institute. Whenever necessary, the IKUK monitors and evaluates all efforts of the relevant public organizations and agencies in the framework of their respective functions for the alignment of Turkish legislation with the EU acquis. The IKUK also assesses and submits to the relevant boards and committees the proposals of public organizations and agencies in the framework of their respective functions concerning the alignment of Turkish legislation with the EU acquis. Finally, the IKUK sets priorities and guides the efforts concerning the changes of legislation required for enactment/revision in line with the EU acquis. Furthermore, the Sector Working Group, headed by the MEU, coordinates the prioritisation of alignment issues, selection of projects to be proposed for financing under IPA programming and provides references for the work conducted under the IKUK

With regard to the internal coordination within the Ministry, DG of EU and Foreign Relations has the sole responsibility for ensuring the coordination between relevant units of MoFAL and their relations with key donors, in accordance with the provisions of “The Directive of Establishment and Tasks and Responsibilities of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock”. DG of EU and Foreign Relations has the pivotal role for IPA programming, as well. In other words, the DG of EU and Foreign Relations performs an important duty in channelling international funds to the same or similar policy areas as determined for IPA II. Consistency and compatibility, therefore, would be developed between ministerial institutions, key donors and the EU.

Turkey has had close cooperation with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) for almost three decades in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector. In the sector, the international donors, besides the EU, as Turkey’s partners are as follows; the World Bank (WB), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Apart from European financial assistance, a great number of projects addressing sectoral issues have been conducted with donor institutions within the sector. It is crucial to highlight that the IFI’s projects were designed to tackle the problems existing in the sector, being most of those problems also related to the priority areas identified for the EU financial assistance. Further, the projects funded by IFIs have been conducted mostly as follow-up projects of former projects. However, during the IPA II period, the cooperation with the other key donors will be reviewed considering the priority areas for IPA II and its sector approach, and

mainstreaming will be a key tool for improving effectiveness and efficiency of international funds in the sector.

In terms of civil society involvement in the sector, a couple of means have been implemented. First, MoFAL works in close collaboration with NGOs such as cooperatives, unions, associations, foundations and voluntary organizations operating in the field of agriculture while regulating the sector. MoFAL organises annual meetings with NGOs such as IPARD sector monitoring committee meetings, organic farming national steering committee meetings and hazelnut advisory board meetings etc. to exchange views on the problems or challenges that the sector faces. Moreover, relevant NGOs as stakeholders are invited regularly to the project meetings if any projects conducted at MoFAL. Secondly, when drafting the legislations, open consultation mechanisms are used in order to improve the quality of governance and address all the issues properly in policies and legislations. In Turkey, the “Regulation on Procedures and Principles of Preparation of Legislation (Official Gazette No: 26083)” is in force to support the involvement of NGOs in decision making and consultation mechanisms during the preparation of legislations. Article 6 (2) of the Regulation states that “the opinion of relevant local administrations, universities, labour unions, professional organizations with public institution status and NGOs is taken during drafting the legislation”. Consequently, while drafting any related legislations MoFAL receives the comments and opinions of relevant civil society bodies.

2.1.4. Mid-term budgetary perspectives

(Comment : under this section a brief information on the linkage between the policy framework and the annual budgeting process may also be relevant.)

Turkey’s Public Financial Management and Control Law No: 5018, requires the annual preparation of the Medium Term Programme (MTP) and Medium Term Fiscal Plans (MTFP) for a three year perspective. These documents also take EU accession requirements into account.

The MTFP (2014-2016) envisages that the budgetary allocation of 31,1 billion TL to agricultural supports in the period of 2014-2016. On the other hand, in the Public Investment Program of the year 2014, prepared by Ministry of Development (MoD) in the scope of MTP and MTFP, 1,9 billion TL was allocated to agricultural investments. The breakdown of this amount among sub-sectors is given below:

Table 3: Budgetary breakdown of allocations (%)

Sector-Agriculture	100.0
- Land Consolidation & Plant Production and Plant Health	55.8
- Animal Husbandry (production and health) and Veterinary	3.7
- Fisheries (MoFAL (production and health) Fishery Ports(MoTMAC)	3.6
- Forestry	35.7
- Food Safety	1.2

According to Public Financial Management and Control Law No. 5018, a public administration has to base its budget and resource allocation on its strategic plan and performance program (which includes performance indicators) and the strategic plan to be prepared has to be grounded on national

development plan, government program, medium term program, medium term fiscal plan and annual program. A performance program is an annual application tranche of a strategic plan.

2.1.5. Performance assessment framework

There are different performance assessment frameworks available for the activities in which MoFAL is involved.

In the Ministry, an internal monitoring system assesses to what extent the Strategic Plan for Agriculture 2013-2017 is achieved. Additionally there are integrated assessment tools for the evaluation of especially EU funded activities in the sector, i.e. the EU Accession Negotiations Management Board, DIS Meetings (held with participation of decentralised system actors), and ROM (Result Oriented Monitoring). Additionally, feedback received from each MoFAL concerning strategic objectives and performance targets that are set in the Ministry's Performance Program for each unit is assessed with regards to fulfilment level and entered into SGB-Net and e-Bütçe IT systems. In accordance with the Public Financial Management and Control Law numbered 5018, the performance program in public institutions shall be established. As a result of this provision, a performance program dedicated to MoFAL was introduced. Through the Performance Program coordinated by Department of Strategy Development of MoFAL, basically the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Agriculture 2013-2017 is monitored and evaluated based on the Performance Indicators stated in the Strategic Plan for Agriculture 2013-2017. The monitoring is conducted by means of monitoring reports submitted on quarterly basis by responsible general directorates or departments at MoFAL and those monitoring reports are evaluated by Department of Strategy Development of MoFAL to revise policies and actions if there is a need to change in accordance with the evaluation results. The program includes performance objectives, which are linked to the strategic objectives defined in the Strategic Plan for Agriculture. There are also indicators, which serve for the evaluation of the progress achieved under each performance objective according to the sectoral statistics.

The results of the monitoring are also submitted to the Undersecretary and meetings are held with participation of all relevant parties of the MoFAL in order to discuss the results of the evaluation of the Program and necessary actions and precautions need to be taken to address if any deviation from the Performance Indicators stated in the Strategic Plan for Agriculture 2013-2017. The monitoring reports mostly known as activity reports submitted by the bodies of MoFAL each year in March or April, those individual activity reports are compiled and published by Department of Strategy Development of MoFAL as annual activity report including performance evaluation part, as well. It is also important to say that this publication contributes surely transparency in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector and accountability of MoFAL. As another performance monitoring tool dedicated for EU funded projects, the EU Accession Negotiations Management Board was established in 2007 in order to manage the negotiations process effectively and on a regularly basis, under the chairmanship of the Deputy Undersecretary of MoFAL responsible for DG of EU and Foreign Relations; who is also the permanent contact point for the EU relations within MoFAL. Chapter-based monitoring meetings are organized monthly to monitor the progress in each negotiation chapter with the participation of the responsible Deputy Undersecretaries for the Chapters. The secretarial works of these meetings are performed by DG of EU and Foreign Relations. The minutes of the meetings are sent to the relevant DGs and the progress made by the DGs is reported back to DG of EU and Foreign Relations.

In addition, as it was the case under IPA I, DIS Meetings could be organized regularly by the DG of EU and Foreign Relations to discuss the current status or the EU funded projects. Representatives of the EU Delegation, MEU, CFCU, and beneficiaries of the projects participate to these meetings whose

minutes of meetings prepared and submitted to the participants by DG of EU and Foreign Relations. By means of the DIS Meetings, the stakeholders' feedbacks and reflections on the projects could be taken into account by the beneficiaries.

Furthermore, “Establishing Result Oriented Monitoring System (ROM) in Turkey Project” was initiated by MEU at the beginning of 2011. Projects under the Component I of IPA were monitored by ROM System with a perspective on the achievement of results. Some of the EU funded projects conducted by MoFAL have been subjected to ROM. It is a fact that ROM implementation for the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector is of great importance to beneficiaries in order to monitor the effects of the projects and to design follow-up projects accordingly. Therefore, it is crucial to establish a similar system to ROM System at MoFAL in order to improve efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, relevance and impact of the projects, and to provide the necessary coordination among the institutions conducted individually monitoring.

As a result of this need, DG EU and Foreign Relations is planning to establish a software system by using IPA II funds for recording and monitoring of the EU funded activities implemented by MoFAL and ensuring an effective coordination of the monitoring based activities by CFCU, MEU and MoFAL along with ROM. Within the project, a database and a procedure to monitor projects will be constituted. By this project, it will be possible to update data by relevant DGs quarterly and monitor the progress at the projects of MoFAL.

2.1.6. Public finance management

Turkey is pursuing a broad program of public expenditure and financial management reforms to improve the quality of public service delivery while maintaining fiscal discipline. In the 10th Development Plan, PFM is one of the core components setting transparency, accountability, participation, efficiency and citizen satisfaction as the main performance criteria in the provision of public services. After successful implementation of the core PFM during the time span of 9th Development Plan, when it took over a period of several years to be reformed, the challenge for Turkey now is to move forward with in depth implementation, ultimately resulting on enhanced quality in public sector management.

The PFM reforms are large-scale, covering almost the entire public sector, and complex, requiring fundamental behavioural changes. These reforms are implemented over several years and require on-going adjustments based on outcomes. The Public Financial Management and Control Law no. 5018 was issued in 2003. The purpose of this Law is to regulate the structure and functioning of the public financial management, the preparation and implementation of the public budgets, the accounting and reporting of all financial transactions, and financial control in line with the politics and objectives covered in the development plans and programs, in order to ensure accountability, transparency and the effective, economic and efficient collection and utilization of public resources.

This Law covers the financial management and control of public administrations within the scope of general government, encompassing public administrations within the scope of central government, social security institutions, and local administrations. Without prejudice to the provisions of international agreements, the utilization and control of European Union funds and domestic and foreign resources allocated to public administrations shall be subject to the provisions of this Law.

According to Law no. 5018, the Ministry of Development works in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance in the process of determination of appropriations of the projects that will be included in the investment program of the public administrations.

Consistent with the medium-term program, the medium-term fiscal strategy prepared by the Ministry of Finance which includes targeted deficit and borrowing requirements, total revenue and expenditure projections for the next three years, the ceilings of appropriation proposals of the public administrations are determined by the High Planning Council.

In order to guide the preparation process of the budget proposals and investment programs of the public administrations; The Budget Call and its supplement the Budget Preparation Guide are prepared by the Ministry of Finance, and the Investment Circular and its supplement Investment Program Preparation Guide are prepared by the Ministry of Development and published in the Official Gazette until the end of June.

The realization and implementation results of public investment projects are submitted by the relevant public administrations to the Court of Accounts, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Development as a report by end of March of subsequent year.

There has been a number of projects for improving the public financial management in Turkey. One of these projects, Strengthening the Public Financial Management and Control System in Turkey Project was approved on 27 March 2009 by EU and the project activities began on 1st April 2009 and were completed in 2011. The project was carried out by General Directorate of Budget and Fiscal Control as a CHU for FMC, with United Kingdom Court of Account and Treasury as a twinning partner. The Project also involved four pilot institutions, namely the Strategy Development Units of Prime Ministry, Under secretariat of Treasury, Ministry of Development and Ministry of Finance.

Project's overall objective was strengthening the public internal control system by increasing efficiency and effectiveness of financial management and control (FMC) implementation in Turkey.

Project, aimed strengthening the implementation of FMC system with an aim to develop best internal control practices in Turkey, particularly developing the capacity of CHU for FMC and achieving full implementation of FMC operations in the Strategy Development Units (SDU) of pilot institutions to further disseminate the best practices throughout the public sector.

2.1.7. Macro-economic framework

In the aftermath of the global economic crisis the growth pace of Turkish economy and its trade partners have diverged significantly; domestic demand recovered rapidly contrary to sluggish external demand. In this process, current account deficit increased to unprecedented levels and the necessity to rebalance the economy became evident. Starting from last quarter of 2011 macro-prudential measures were put into implementation to establish a more balanced economic structure. With these policies growth has settled to a more moderate path, external demand has been the main source of growth in 2012 and current account deficit to GDP ratio decreased to 6.1 percent. In 2013 external demand remained stagnant, domestic demand revived and current account deficit increased again. With 7.9 percent (MoD), current account deficit to GDP ratio in 2013 was realized higher than the Medium-term Program (2014-2016) and Pre-Accession Economic Program (PEP) (2014-2016) estimate which was 7.1 percent.

Main objectives of the macroeconomic policy in the forthcoming period are on one hand to reduce current account deficit gradually, on the other hand to increase the growth rate through minimizing the effects of global uncertainty on Turkish economy. Within this context, real GDP growth which is estimated to realize around 3.6 percent in 2013, is expected to increase to 4 percent in 2014 and converge towards the potential growth rate of 5 percent in 2015 and 2016 (PEP 2014-2016). While converging gradually towards potential growth, with the effect of macro-prudential measures implemented, macroeconomic policies target decreasing current account deficit to GDP ratio gradually to 6.4 percent in 2014, 5.9 percent in 2015 and 5.5 percent in 2016 (PEP 2014-2016).

Simultaneous decline of total investments and savings in recent years has increased the need for structural policies in this area. Effects of changes in US monetary policy since May 2013 have highlighted this need. Accordingly, increasing domestic savings, directing resources to productive areas, raising productivity level of the economy, increasing employment, reducing inflation will be among main macroeconomic targets (PEP 2014-2016). In this framework, with the acceleration in GDP growth, unemployment rate is expected to gradually decline from its 9.7 percent level in 2013 to 8.9 percent in 2016 (PEP 2014-2016). The Central Bank of Republic of Turkey (CBRT) will continue inflation targeting regime in compliance with the main objective of achieving price stability. The CBRT targets decreasing the inflation rate (end-year CPI inflation) gradually from its 7.4 percent level at end-2013, to 5 percent at end-2016. The ultimate target is to decrease inflation rate to levels complying with the Maastricht criteria, while taking into account financial stability issues into consideration (PEP 2014-2016).

The strong stance in public finance will be maintained in the medium term, fiscal policies will be supportive for the goals of strengthening economic and financial stability, for keeping current account deficit under control through increasing domestic savings and raising growth potential of the economy. Sustainability of public finances will be pursued by keeping public sector borrowing requirement at reasonable levels, and achievements in public finances in the past will be continued as well. Accordingly, general government deficit, which is estimated to realize around 1 % of GDP in 2013, is estimated to decrease to 0.5 % of GDP in 2016 (PEP 2014-2016). With this successful performance in public finances and sustaining of growth in the economy, general government debt stock to GDP ratio is forecasted to decrease from 35 % in 2013 to 30 % in 2016 (PEP 2014-2016).

Moreover, transformation of the existing production structure is targeted via reducing import dependency and increasing innovation capacity of the economy. The structural policies towards these areas will contribute to increase in potential growth rate and reduction in the saving-investment gap through enhancing competitiveness of the economy in the medium term. Thereby, important progress will be ensured towards achieving the long-term development goal of the Tenth Development Plan that is to upgrade the global position of Turkey and enhance welfare of people.

2.2. OVERALL ASSESSMENT

In Turkey, the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector has witnessed significant developments on the legal, policy and strategic aspects and a variety of regulations have been adopted for the aim of harmonising with the EU Acquis.

The national strategy and policy documents reveal a new and more integrated approach to tackle the sector issues for the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector towards. The accession to the EU directly has been affecting this approach, as well. It is crucial to highlight that the overall national

objectives are compatible with the priorities set out during IPA II period. It means the EU accession issues will not only be financially supported by IPA. Nationally funded studies will be conducted as complementary studies in accordance with the national strategy and policy documents.

In the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector, the strong cooperation among relevant institutions, donors and civil society will continue under the supervision and the coordination of MoFAL as the lead institution.

The budgetary allocation for the sector is provided through the annual preparation of the Medium Term Programme (MTP) and Medium Term Fiscal Plans (MTFP) for a three year perspective in accordance with the provisions of Turkey's Public Financial Management and Control Law No: 5018.

As regard to assessment of performance in achieving the objectives defined in the Strategic Plan of MoFAL, there is an internal evaluation system, which is called Performance Program, employed in the Ministry along with other integrated assessment tools for the evaluation of especially EU funded activities in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector, i.e. the EU Accession Negotiations Management Board, DIS Meetings, and ROM.

In line with these, to assess the sector approach in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector, the sub-sectors, the interaction between sub-sectors and the linkage among activities proposed under sub-actions need to be presented primarily.

The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector comprises two sub-sectors, which are (I) institutional and capacity building, and (II) rural development mostly known as IPARD. Although, those two sub-sectors have had different intervention modalities since the IPA I period, both sub-sectors ultimately have been serving for the same objective, which is to contribute to Turkey's preparation for the implementation of the *acquis communautaire* on agriculture and rural development field for its accession to the EU. The institutional and capacity building activities promote increasing the alignment level with the EU standards mostly in legal terms along with introducing new systems and so on, whilst IPARD concerns increasing the implementation capacity of those currently introduced legal framework along with other the other EU requirements to be met in rural areas. In other words, target public is supported under IPARD to implement those legal requirements to improve their production tools and processes in order to achieve more economic efficiency and guarantee their viability and long-term sustainability in the context of a future opening of Turkish agriculture to the EU Common Market. Currently, IPARD II program is being drafted including new measures besides former measures, thus it will keep contributing to the implementation of and dissemination of the harmonization studies in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector. Lessons learned from the IPA I period and priority areas defined in IPA II period are being taken into account while drafting IPARD II program, which strengthens the correlation between institutional and capacity building and IPARD subsectors. In other words, IPARD as the largest component of the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector during IPA II, will keep contribute to the sustainable adaptation of the agricultural sector and the implementation of Community standards concerning the CAP and related areas like food safety, veterinary and phyto-sanitary matters. IPARD II program where all details can be found will be submitted later to the Commission by the Managing Authority.

Institutional and capacity building sub-sector consists of three actions, (I) food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy; (II) fisheries; and (III) agriculture and rural development. The three actions are designed by inspiring the negotiation chapters due to a couple of reasons. First, the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector has a broad range of issues to be addressed and thus those issues were

divided into three chapters in accession studies. Having gathered similar issues under the same chapter also facilitates efficient and feasible interventions. Second, the institutional setting in MoFAL and legal framework in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector are compatible with the division of those chapters, as well. Therefore, if any common and/or compact activities rather than chapter based activities were proposed, certain operational difficulties may be come across. Consequently, it is important to reiterate that it does not seem viable to design common activities for rather different issues in spite of being subject under the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector, which are required tailor made intervention modalities. For instance, eradication of zoonotic diseases, and promoting fruit and vegetable organizations as both activities formulated under this document below could not be intervened under the same activity due to not having in common at activity level in terms of problem definition, target group, aims etc. On the other hand, every activity in each sub-action is formulated thoroughly in a compatible manner to reflect the close linkage within the sub-actions. It is a fact that even though institutional and capacity building sub-sector is designed as three different sub-actions, at the impact level every single activity will serve the overall objective, which is to contribute to Turkey's preparation for the implementation of the *acquis communautaire* on agriculture and rural development field. Therefore the division of sub-actions are of relevance in terms of sector approach.

In this sense, above mentioned information demonstrates that Turkish Agriculture and Rural Development Sector is qualified to be implemented through Sector Support Oriented Option according to the sector approach assessment criteria. Considering the numerous indicators for measuring the progress on different levels, it represent key impediment to successful implementation of the “Institutional and Capacity Building in Agriculture and Rural Development” sub-sector policies together with the support actions envisaged in this SPD in following sections. Therefore, carefully tailored polices in this sub-sector and enabling enough resources for its coordination and implementation would be of utmost importance for its effectiveness. The aforementioned issues are going to be addressed well and the objectives related to those issues are going to be met via IPA actions along with domestic and other donors’ resources where applicable.

However, the results will materialise only when the actions are completed. In other words, the results are going to be achieved gradually in accordance with the time table of the implementations of the actions which is prepared considering priority areas and budget constraints. Therefore, some of the issues may not be able to be addressed by the time of the 2014-2020 mid-term review despite having been proposed in this document. Nonetheless, the projects conducted under the former programming period and the actions, which are going to be finalized by the time of the 2014-2020 mid-term review, are going to play pivotal role to mitigate the given integrated issues by the mid-term review. Lastly, it is important to stress that the sector itself due to its own dynamics is not suitable to be funded by means of sector budget support.

3. RELEVANCE WITH OTHER POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

It is a fact that the above mentioned analysis and the assessments about the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector have been reflecting the scope of the main reference documents, i.e. the Accession Partnership (2008/157/EC) and National Program for the Adoption of the Acquis (NPAA) of 2008. It is obvious that there is a significant compatibility between the two leading references documents.

On one hand, the Accession Partnership (2008/157/EC) is of great importance in terms of enhancing of the pre-accession strategy and leading the related sectors to align with the EU standards. The issues

particularly specified in the document are related to developing the system of land identification to prepare for controls on agricultural land and implementation of pilot actions relating to environment in view of future implementation of agri-environmental measures as medium-term priorities for Chapter 11; preparation of a National Programme for upgrading agri-food establishments as short term priority and enhancing laboratory and control capacities in the food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary domain as medium term priority for Chapter 12 and strengthening MCS, resource management and data collection as short term priority for Chapter 13.

On the other hand, Turkey's National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis (NPAA) of 2008 addresses the short-term and medium-term priorities as drawn up in the Accession Partnership (2008/157/EC).

Moreover, the most recent progress report for Turkey (2013) indicates a number of priority areas to be addressed in this document. Many of the issues pointed out as required further improvements are evaluated as the priority areas to take the actions in IPA II period. Those issues presented in the 2013 Progress Report for Turkey as overlapping the priority areas for the IPA II are related to the strategy for agricultural statistics, preparation of the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS), development of common market organisation (CMOs), increasing in the rate of absorption of IPARD Program while avoiding the recommitment risks, promoting project pipeline in IPARD Program, ensuring more involvement of advisory systems, development of quality policy, development of the reorientation of agricultural support, the full functionality of land, seaport and airport border inspection posts (BIPs), improvement of the efforts on transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs), developing a national upgrading plan for agri-food establishments, improvement of more effective official controls in the implementation of hygiene rules, development of risk-based inspections, further alignment with the fisheries acquis and structural actions, market policy, state aid (the sequence of the below mentioned issues are not reflecting of the prioritization of the sector for the IPA II whereas the sequence depends on the negotiating chapters respectively). It is important to highlight that during the preparation of the activity pipeline for the IPA II period, the issues mentioned in 2013 Progress Report for Turkey took as one of the key reference document to meet the needs and requirements for pre-accession period. In addition, opening benchmarks for Chapter 11, and closing benchmarks for Chapter 12 along with the Strategy called the Strategy of the Republic of Turkey for the Transposition, Implementation and Enforcement of the EU Acquis in Chapter 12 Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Policy have played decisive effects while having formulated the project pipeline.

There has been also a national strategic framework to tackle climate change as one of the formidable challenges and a cross cutting issue for the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector. National Climate Change Strategy Paper (2010-2020) and National Climate Change Action Plan 2011- 2023 were adopted by Ministry of Environment and Urbanization. In accordance with this strategy and action plan, complementary actions measures to be implemented by MoFAL aim at preparing Turkey to adapt to climate change and to mitigate the effects of climate change on the agriculture sector.

There are various policy documents, besides the Strategic Plan of MoFAL and the aforementioned documents, such as the Pre-Accession Economic Programme for 2013-2015, Turkey's Programme for Alignment with the Acquis for 2007-2013, Planning Document of the IPARD Agency for 2012-2016, the Strategy Document on the Identification of Agricultural Lands and How to Develop the National Farmer Registration System (2010) and the Strategy for the Transposition, Implementation and Enforcement of the EU Acquis in Chapter 12 – Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Policy.

The priorities identified in these documents are consistent with those laid down in the Accession Partnership Document 2008 (AP), Turkey's Programme for Alignment with the Acquis (2007-2013) and Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance Rural Development (IPARD) Programme.

PART TWO – SECTOR SUPPORT

4. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE CONTEXT

4.1. RELEVANCE WITH THE IPA INDICATIVE STRATEGY PAPER

Objectives of the IPA Country Strategy Paper could be examined under three headings as Agriculture and Rural Development, Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Policy and Fisheries.

In the area of Agriculture and Rural Development, the main objective is the alignment with the Common Agricultural Policy. Within this context, it is necessary to strengthen the capacity of the IPARD Managing Authority and IPARD Agency, to prepare the EU-aligned agricultural support schemes and mechanisms, and to extend the Farm Accountancy Data Network throughout the country. Moreover, actions will be taken to prepare the sector for the implementation of the Single Common Market Organisation.

In the area of Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Policy, it is aimed to expand the official controls of food and feed (including risk assessment and risk communication) and to improve veterinary and phytosanitary import control systems. Also, it is important to address the issue of institutional and capacity building for the preparation and implementation of a national programme for the upgrading of agri-food establishments, including the development of a strategy for the use of non-compliant raw milk, and the monitoring of its implementation. Moreover, capacity building in the area of animal health, animal welfare, animal by-products and zoonotic diseases is among the priorities of the sector.

In the area of Fisheries, the target could be listed as; to prepare a strategy aiming at alignment with the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), to align with the legal framework of the EU, to contribute to enhanced capacity for conservation and sustainability of fisheries resources, and to adopt an ecosystem based fisheries management. These actions will help strengthening of monitoring, surveillance and control (MSC) activities and combating of illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing.

In light of these objectives, the sector support will generate the following principal benefits;

- Improved the capacity of the MoFAL in terms of diagnosis, surveillance and control of animal diseases, including zoonoses, as well as in terms of measures for plant health
- Improved veterinary and phytosanitary import control systems,
- Increase in the number of official controllers trained on EU food and feed safety requirements,
- Improvement in fish stocks assessment,
- Contribution to enhanced capacity for conservation and sustainability of fisheries resources,
- Increase in the number of functional Producer Groups/Organisations.
- Increase in the number of modernized agricultural holdings,
- Preparing the strategy for the alignment of the Single Common Market Organisation,
- Increase in the number of modernized agricultural and fishery products processing enterprises for food safety and marketing efficiency,
- Improved rural infrastructure,
- Improved the capacity of the IPARD Managing Authority and IPARD Agency,

- Increase in the number of draft legislation prepared for alignment with acquis,
- Increase in the number of provinces and farms involved in the FADN system,

4.2. LESSONS LEARNED FROM PAST AND ON-GOING ASSISTANCE

Lessons learnt from the implementation of previous projects has been identified by the Result Oriented Monitoring TA for Turkey and included in the final report on the EC's "Evaluation of European Commission Support to Agriculture Sector In Turkey" project (Framework Contract No. 2013/320990/2). A summary is presented below:

- Legislative alignment requires relatively long time,
- Political commitment is of importance for achieving the objectives of projects,
- Problems may arise in launching the inter-related activities within the identified starting period when the project has more than one contract,
- Stakeholder participation is of high importance for subsequent acceptance of management decisions,
- On-site trainings and study visits are quite useful for acquiring the necessary qualifications,
- Selection of project team, trainers, and experts and programming of project activities are the factors that affect success of the project,
- Allocation of areas should be made and work permits should be obtained before project launch,
- Sustainability of the project results or outcomes after the completion of the project is of high importance for achieving the objective of the projects
- Developing a strategy by MoFAL for ensuring adequate continuation after the project end is a necessity. An internal monitoring system that allows MoFAL to follow up the recommendations made by the project experts should be developed
- It is a necessity to improve the dissemination of outputs, particularly to provincial staff and to relevant stakeholders.
- The roles and responsibilities of the staff and a clear guideline for their duties to be developed and shared with the staff to improve their ownership.
- Establishing a cross-checking mechanism for the data collectors is of high importance
- MoFAL should ensure continuity of the staff whose capacity has already been developed within the projects.
- MoFAL should identify a specific number of experts at each of the provinces/sub-provinces with clear responsibilities; and adequate logistic support needs to be provided to ensure the data collection widespread in the country.
- In some projects, a more accurate assessment of the country situation and a better integration of complementary measures is needed for a more targeted, effective and efficient development.
- There was a problem with the project management structure: splitting of project responsibility between COM services, the EUD, the CFCU and the Competent Authority resulted in loss of responsibility and competence for project implementation.
- In some cases as the control of FMD or the investment in a reference laboratory, it seems that monitoring information on assumptions, risks and prerequisites were not timely available to allow corrective measures during project implementation. One reason seems to be the lack of a permanent Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) department in MoFAL.
- Although there had been trainings in MoFAL on Project Cycle Management, some support was still required, in particular in the provision of regular monitoring data and evaluation.

- Stakeholders in the NGO sector were not sufficiently involved.
- Qualified people should be hired for the translations,
- Close cooperation must be maintained between MoFAL and relevant administrations before the project,
- Establishment of the coordination between different stakeholders from the very beginning in the project is very important for the success of the project,
- Regular participation of assigned staff in the trainings, workshops etc. should also be ensured,
- Meteorological observations should be taken into consideration during the planning phase (may cause delay in project implementation, e.g. vaccination).
- Awareness of FADN among the management level remained still weak.
- FADN staff should have been more trained about the usage of FADN.
- FADN system is still being implemented by means of provincial directorates which makes the management of the system difficult. A concrete FADN structure is needed.
- Up to now FADN data quality could not be improved as much as expected because of the data collection method. Mobile applications could be used as an alternative method.
- Data collection takes too much time. Formation of regional committees and mobilization of the farmers for data collection is needed to increase the speed, quality and efficiency.
- Preparing a selection plan for the field from FADN unit in the Headquarter is not efficient. It should have been determined by the local units since they know their territories better.

5. PURPOSE OF IPA II SECTOR SUPPORT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIORITIES FOR ASSISTANCE

5.1. DESCRIPTION OF THE SECTOR PRIORITIES FOR ASSISTANCE

Overall Objective : To sustain Turkey's efforts in the areas previously covered by IPA relating to Turkey's preparations to implement the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and Common Fishery Policy (CFP) and align its legislation with the *acquis* in the areas of food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy and fisheries policy.

Specific Objective : to enhance the institutional capacity of Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock regarding implementation of the requirements of relevant EU legislation in Turkey within the scope of Chapter 11, 12 and 13.

Priority area 1:

Control and prevention of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)

LSD, which has been first detected in the year of 2013 in the cities close to our side of Syria Border, expanded to the north and west of our country in 2014. Therefore, it is necessary to control and eradicate this disease, and to accomplish these goals, the purchase of vaccines and the implementation of vaccination are foreseen under the scope of this activity, for which procurement and technical assistance will be realized. Rapid and true diagnosis of LSD is also important in terms of controlling the disease. Therefore, it is also necessary to increase the number of 8 veterinary control institutes and to develop diagnosis capacity. Development of laboratory infrastructure and improving the knowledge and skills of the staff will be realized in the framework of this Project. In addition, with this project, research studies will be carried out on the vectors which have a role on the distribution of the disease in question.

As mentioned before, Lumpy Skin Disease has increased in Turkey and neighbouring countries. Among disease control activities, vector identification and virus isolation are the most compelling parts, due to inadequacies of laboratory infrastructure and limited number of qualified staff. Under this project, the purchase of vaccines, procurement of services (assignment of private veterinarians) and technical assistance for vaccination are foreseen as well as strengthening viral laboratory infrastructure, establishment traps and identification of vectors and isolation of LSD virus. Improving monitoring and identification capabilities will be a substantial contribution to control LSD and overall animal health as well.

The most important actions for controlling and eradicating the disease are culling of infected animals, vector control and vaccination. In Turkey, sheep and goat pox vaccine is used in cattle for protection against LSD. Studies on vaccine efficacy are ongoing as well as the study which is being carried out in collaboration with the EuFMD Commission. According to the results, if the vaccine efficacy is not considered sufficient, the homologous Neethling strain will be used as a vaccine strain for the control of the disease.

The entrapped vectors will be collected twice a month and vector typing studies will be carried on. Sentinel herds will be constituted to collect serum and EDTA blood samples once a month and these samples will be analysed for antibody and antigen detection of related viruses. Farmers will be trained to raise public awareness. This step is important to ensure farmers' cooperation which is essential for implementation of the project. An epidemiologist will train relevant personnel about setting up of light traps, epidemiological evaluation, reporting and mapping of vector distribution activities.

Because there is antigenic proximity and cross protection between Sheep Pox, Goat Pox and LSD Viruses, any of them can be used for immunization against LSD. Hence live attenuated vaccines have potential safety concerns, it is not recommended to use in disease-free regions. However it is suggested to use Sheep and Goat Pox Vaccine in regions where outbreaks occur, the Institute continues studies on homologous vaccine production. Evaluation of the effectiveness of current vaccination against LSD, its confirmation by international community will be obtained by a project being implemented with EUFMD. Besides the usage of Pox vaccine is recommended in the areas with LSD epidemics, vaccine producer institute's activity about homolog vaccine is being carried on.

Capacity building for the Ministry staff by means of trainings, determination of light traps' places, epidemiological evaluation, raising public awareness, and vector mapping activities will be carried out under Technical Assistance Contract. Laboratory equipment, vaccines and light traps will be procured under Supply Contract.

The implementation period can be started after completion of supply procurement. That is a crucial factor to affect the project success entirely.

These activities will be carried out with official collaboration between institutes, in coordination with farmers and coordinating with local authorities. The entire action will be coordinated by GDFC.

Specific objective:

To diagnose Lumpy Skin disease and vaccinate animals,

Expected results:

1. Diagnosis infrastructure for LSD is improved and LSD is diagnosed in Turkey.
2. Animals are vaccinated against LSD.

Indicative foreseen activities to fulfil the results:

Activities related to result 1:

- Activity 1.1 Capacity building for the institutes' laboratories.
- Activity 1.2 Ensuring the use of uniform methods for the 8 Institute laboratories (Etlik, Pendik, Bornova, Adana, Elazığ, Erzurum, Konya and Samsun).
- Activity 1.3 Optimization of diagnostic methods for LSD among 8 Institutes.
- Activity 1.4 Epidemiological evaluation, reporting and mapping.
- Activity 1.5 Capacity building for the Ministry staff by means of trainings
- Activity 1.6 Procurement and placement of light traps and collecting vectors twice a month.
- Activity 1.7 Constituting of sentinel herds and follow up studies.

Activities related to result 2:

- Activity 2.1 Procurement of vaccines.
- Activity 2.2 Implementation of the vaccination campaign (assignment of private veterinarians for vaccination, vaccination of all animals foreseen under the program, arrangement of annual assessment meetings)

To strengthen viral diagnosis capability; ELISA kit, extraction kit, PCR One Step Real Time RT-PCR kit will be procured for 8 institute laboratories (Etlik, Pendik, Bornova, Adana, Elazığ, Erzurum, Konya and Samsun). The diagnosis methods will be optimized and use of uniform methods will be ensured amongst these 8 laboratories.

To strengthen vector identification capacity, microscopes (their specific properties determined by experts from Institutes) will be procured. Training will be conducted for the Ministry's staff about LSD.

To entrap and identify vectors, light traps will be procured and placed at representative points in Turkey that are determined by an epidemiologist.

Since the budget will not be sufficient both for vaccine purchase and procurement of services, the purchase of vaccines will be completely covered by the budget of this project while only a certain amount of this budget will be used for the procurement of services. In the areas where the vaccination activities will not be covered by service procurement, the service will be provided by the competent authority.

Implementation arrangements (if known):

Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock Directorate General for Food and Control will be in charge of implementation.

To be implemented through one supply of vaccines, lab equipment and light traps & one TA for service procurement of vaccination campaign, for trainings, studies on epidemiological mapping and method development.

Justification for the choice of implementation arrangements (if applicable):

Priority area 2:

Oral vaccination against Rabies in Turkey

Rabies in Turkey continues in two different cycles, as dog-mediated rabies and fox-mediated rabies. Dog-mediated rabies is seen in all regions of Turkey, except Trakya and some provinces of Central Anatolia. Fox-mediated rabies is seen in a large part of Anatolia, at western parts of Adana-Mersin line and continues to spread. The first cases of rabies related with foxes were seen in İzmir, in 1999 and reached to Yozgat and Nevşehir provinces in 2013.

In 2013, 556 specimens tested positive for the disease. Among positive specimens, dog, cattle and foxes constitute a considerable percentage. At western areas of Turkey, dogs and foxes; and at eastern areas dogs play a significant role regarding to rabies.

Using 500-550 positive resulted specimens annually, in trimester periods to monitor prognosis of the disease rapidly, sequence analysis of specimens from dog, cat, cattle, fox and wolf is made and the cycle of rabies virus in dogs is monitored. By comparing the sequence data of dogs and foxes infected with rabies, virus transmission between these two species can be seen. Through phylogenetic analyses, although it couldn't have been determined which species is the source of disease that transmits the virus in Turkey, it is reasonable to think the virus transmitted from domestic dog to fox evaluating rabies hasn't seen in fox populations before. Evaluating the status of Rabies in Turkey shows the necessity to take action rapidly. Map of positive specimens from foxes in Turkey is shown below Figure.

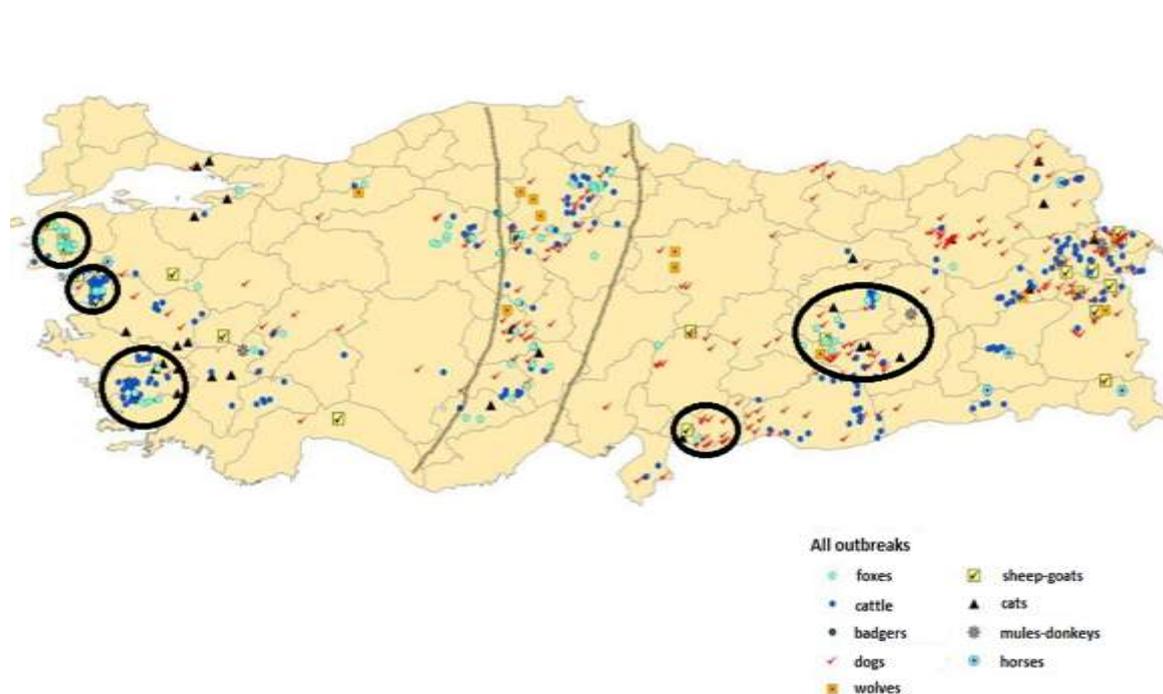


Figure: Map of positive specimens from foxes in 2014

“Parenteral vaccination of cats, dogs and farm animals” activity has been removed from the budget in accordance with comments of the COM services. Combat against the disease won't be maintained by aerial distribution of vaccine baits countrywide. The spot where disease emerges will be taken as focal points, experts will determine the area where the disease may spread and vaccination will be implemented in these areas, not countrywide. If the project can be planned to continue for 4 years and more, 5 years if possible, it will raise the effectiveness of combat. The vaccine needed for stray animals will be provided from the Ministry's budget.

Strategy for combat against Rabies in Turkey was discussed at the Animal Health Working Group Meeting held on 23-24th September 2014 and the meeting conclusions read: “The control strategy includes mass vaccination (parenteral) of cats and dogs and oral vaccination through baits for foxes, wolves and jackals”.

Specific objective:

To decrease of rabies outbreaks in the regions covered by the vaccination campaign.

Expected results:

1. Foxes, wolves and jackals in selected areas are immunized against Rabies.

Indicative foreseen activities to fulfil the results:

Activities related to result 1:

Activity 1.1 Vaccination campaign.

Procurement and provision of vaccine baits for oral vaccination of wild animals; the bait drop will be carried out in a territory of 225 000 km² x twice a year. Baiting density will be 18-20 baits per km² in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd years. Approximately 9.000.000 baits will be needed per year. During the implementation period 27.000.000 baits will be needed (225.000 km² x 2 Campaign/per year x 20 bait/km² x 3 years).

Implementation arrangements (if known):

Directorate General of Food and Control of the Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock will be in charge of implementation.

The activity shall be implemented through one supply contract.

Justification for the choice of implementation arrangements (if applicable):

Priority area 3:

Epidemiological investigations of foodborne outbreaks and foodborne zoonotic agents in Turkey

Globally foodborne diseases and outbreaks are important food safety and public health problem besides economic impact. The most important cause of foodborne outbreaks is zoonotic agents. However, due to insensible use of antibiotics, many foodborne pathogens are becoming resistant to antimicrobial agents, so, control and prevention of food borne pathogens are so important in the World.

MoFAL is making the necessary legislative arrangements for bringing to the world standards with The Law No. 5996.

Analyzing of foodborne outbreak investigations carried out in the world, developed countries are multidisciplinary in particular public health and veterinary public health disciplines in their search for epidemiological outbreaks with team spirit in cooperation with the results and they report the results. Turkey is ready for this approach with Law No. 5996 which was published in 2010 and the secondary regulations issued under this Law.

This project is intended to improve the cooperation to MoFAL staff that is responsible for safe food production from farm to table and epidemiological investigation of foodborne outbreaks, technical support for monitoring of zoonoses and developing knowledge.

According to Law on Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food And Feed (Law no:5996), in order to protect human and animal health, the Ministry cooperates with the Ministry of Health and other relevant institutions and establishments on the monitoring of certain zoonotic diseases and zoonotic agents and antimicrobial resistance, or on the execution of epidemiological research for the investigation of foodborne zoonotic diseases, and the preparation and implementation of monitoring plans. It is the basic Law of Turkey. However, cooperation between MoFAL and MoH is needs to be developed with Workshops and meetings between MoFAL and MoH. So, there can be a link between MoH indirectly.

According to Regulation on Zoonoses and Zoonotic Agents, Relevant Antimicrobial Resistance and Monitoring Of Foodborne Outbreaks published no: 28153 Official Gazette (harmonise with 2003/99/EC directive); MoFAL and MoH close collaboration and coordination for epidemiological investigation of foodborne outbreaks. This epidemiological investigation could ensure epidemiologic profile, trend of zoonotic agents and microbiological studies.

Strengthening of the Laboratory infrastructure and establish a network system are essential for achieving this aim and also training of MoFAL staff and cooperation between MoFAL and MoH are

so important components of this project.

Specific objective:

To monitor and report public health importance zoonotic agents and investigation of foodborne outbreaks through the food chain with appropriate epidemiological investigation and provide technical support to MoFAL staff.

Expected results:

1. Establish a network system or integration to the current systems (Turkveter or GGBS-Food security information system) in GDFC,
2. Strengthening of the Laboratory infrastructure,
3. A manual and training reports of monitored, managed and reported office staff,
4. Guideline regarding cooperation with MoH,
5. Draft Strategic Plan (2018-2022),
6. Manual for reporting on zoonotic agents and outbreaks,
7. Reports of study visits to international institution and other organisations for cooperation with relevant to monitoring and reporting zoonotic agents and FBO.

Activities related to result 1:

Activity 1.1 Establish a network system for monitoring zoonotic agents and foodborne outbreak or integration to the current systems.

Activities related to result 2:

Activity 2.1 Strengthening of the Laboratory infrastructure and remedy the deficiencies for monitoring zoonotic agents and foodborne outbreak,

Activity 2.2 Technical assistance and supply lab. equipment.

Activities related to result 3:

Activity 3.1 Training for central competent authority, local competent authority and lab. staff.

Activity 3.2 Preparation of booklets, brochures, leaflets and guidance manuals.

Activities related to result 4:

Activity 4.1 Preparation a guideline or manual for improving of intersectoral collaboration related to monitoring of foodborne outbreak and foodborne zoonotic agents.

Activity 4.2 Workshops and meetings between MoFAL and MoH.

Activities related to result 5:

Activity 5.1 Preparation of a Draft Strategic Plan (2018-2022) regarding FBO (workshops and meetings with relevant departments).

Activities related to result 6:

Activity 6.1 Preparation a technical manual for reporting on zoonotic agents and outbreaks. (workshops and meetings with relevant departments)

Activities related to result 7:

Activity 7.1 Study visits and cooperation with relevant international Institution and other organisation to monitored and reported zoonotic agents and FBO.

Implementation arrangements (if known):

Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock Directorate General for Food and Control will be in charge of implementation.

To be implemented through one supply and one TA contract.

Justification for the choice of implementation arrangements (if applicable):

Priority area 4:**Improving institutional capacity of the Ministry for the national residue monitoring plan activities in line with Council Directive 96/23/EC.**

The National Residual Monitoring Plan (NRMP) on detecting the usage of the substances or products which are not permitted by the General Directorate of Food and Control or usage of the permitted substances or products out of the purposes and conditions permitted by legislation or the animal products exceeding the maximum residual limits permitted by law within the scope of the “Regulation on the Measures to Monitor Certain Substances and Residues Thereof in Live Animals and Animal Products” prepared in parallel with the “Council Directive On The Measures To Monitor Certain Substances And Residues Thereof In Live Animals And Animal Products” no. 96/23/EC started to be implemented as of 2006 within the framework of harmonization of Turkey to the European Union.

The General Directorate General of Food and Control under the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock is responsible for the preparation of residue monitoring plan and supervision of implementation.

NRMP also started to be applied to poultry, aquaculture animals, milk and honey in compliance with the EU legislation. Then egg was included in the plan in 2010 and bovine animals was included in the plan as pilot scheme in 2012.

There were five laboratories charged within the scope of residual tracking in 2009; three of them were veterinary control laboratories and the other two were food control laboratories. The number of charged laboratories was increased due to the increase in the number of matrix studied within the scope of residual tracking until 2013. Thirteen laboratories were charged: 5 veterinary control laboratories, 5 food control laboratories, 1 reference laboratory, 1 central research institute, and 1 TUBITAK-MAM.

Four FVO mission audits were carried out in consequence of the Residue Monitoring studies in Turkey, and the justifications put forward in the project proposal is in the nature to ensure that the negative comments on Turkey in consequence of FVO missions will be corrected. Besides, the offered project is of great importance in terms of meeting the closing benchmark criteria of the “Chapter 12: Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Policy”, namely that:

- Turkey continues to set up and develop, in accordance with the Acquis, the relevant administrative structures, in particular in order to implement a fully EU-compliant system for all relevant official controls, especially operational Border Inspection Posts, including the funding of this system; Turkey further increases its administrative capacities and strengthens its infrastructures; Turkey demonstrates that it will have sufficient administrative capacity to correctly implement and apply all the Acquis covered by this chapter by accession.

Specific objective:

To improve institutional capacity of the MoFAL for the national residue monitoring plan activities.

Expected results:

- 1- Contribution to the applications of residue monitoring performance in Turkey by training the staff who are in charge with residue monitoring. It will also contribute to increasing knowledge of Turkey about food safety and animal health applications in EU countries.
- 2- Developing of infrastructure of competent scanning laboratories that are charged with the analysis of residue monitoring plan in Turkey.

Activities related to result 1:

Activity 1.1 Arrangement of a training program between EU Countries for staff who are in charge with residue monitoring in Turkey. This training program will be about the residue monitoring applications, laboratory analysis, official controls and legislation studies in EU countries.

Activities related to result 2:

Activity 2.1 Due to inadequate numbers of competent scanning laboratories in Turkey, there is need to support infrastructure of some of the Food Control Laboratories to assign them as competent scanning laboratories.

Implementation arrangements (if known):

Justification for the choice of implementation arrangements (if applicable):

Priority Area 5:

Sustainability and Support of Natural Reserves by the Implementation of Fish Stocks Support Mechanism Through Fish Releasing.

Natural habitats are continuing to deteriorate and an increasing number of wild species are seriously threatened to become extinct. This situation has to be prevented in order to reach the objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) that fishing activities shall contribute to the long-term environmental, economic and social sustainability. Moreover, CFP aims to contribute to the protection of the marine environment, to the sustainable management of all commercially exploited species, and in particular to the achievement of good environmental status by 2020. Because of this, it is important to start the studies for the alignment to the *acquis* (Regulation EU No 1380/2013 and Council Directive 92/43/EEC) in the framework of sustainable resource management in the short term in order to establish the capacity to implement the sustainable resource management in the medium term. Within this context, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock shall take necessary conservation measures based on scientific, technical and economic advice to restore and maintain the already fragile fish stocks (such as sturgeon, turbot and şabut [Barbus Grypus]) on the levels capable of producing maximum sustainable yield.

In line with that, it is important to define the term of fish stocks support mechanism through fish releasing. While fish releasing is the activity of releasing certain species in waters where they occur naturally, transplantation is the process through which certain species are deliberately transported and released by humans within areas of established populations (defined in the Council Regulation (EC) No. 1967/2006).

Within the context of the activity, the number of individuals in the existing stocks is aimed to be increased through the release of individuals which are produced in a hatchery. For example, the stock of turbot in the Black Sea is aimed to be developed as a result of the activity. Furthermore, since Turkey is rich also in terms of inland water resources as well as marine resources, the activity includes not only marine waters but also inland waters fish releasing activities.

Specific Objective

This activity aims to develop a policy framework to strengthen the institutional capacity and to improve the level of legal alignment for sustainable fisheries management to meet the requirements of the reformed CFP.

Moreover, it is intended to improve the capacity of the existing Fisheries Research Institutes of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock in terms of the release of fish for sustainable fish releasing activities and ecosystem based fisheries management.

Last objective of the activity is to establish monitoring programs for post- fish releasing activities and to increase awareness and better coordination among stakeholders.

Expected Results

Expected results of the activity are as follows:

1. Legislative Alignment and Policy Development
2. Preparation of a Strategy for Fish Releasing Activities
3. Capacity Building and Stakeholder Awareness
4. Preparation of the future activities regarding fish releasing including drafting the related documents (such as project fiche, tender documents, Terms of Reference etc.) of the Supply project.

Indicative Foreseen Activities to Fulfil the Results

Activities related to result 1:

Activity 1.1 Evaluation of the current legal and administrative structure regarding the fish releasing activities through review of the relevant Turkish legislation.

Activity 1.2 Preparation of a draft legislation on resource management including fish stocks support mechanism through fish releasing.

Activity 1.3 Preparation of a national action plan to develop instruments and mechanisms for fish releasing activities in Turkey.

Activities related to result 2:

Activity 2.1 Describing the necessary institutional requirements for the structures to be established/strengthened in the context of CFP and other related international and effective fish releasing strategies.

Activity 2.2 Carrying out needs assessment and gap assessment to identify the steps to be taken.

Activity 2.3 Determination and initialization of the appropriate assessments, actions and structural reforms to the baseline of establishment of the "Ecosystem Approach" mentality within the Turkish aquatic ecosystems and fisheries management strategy.

Activity 2.4 Preparation of models including possible alternatives on fish releasing.

Activity 2.5 Development of a strategy for sustainable use of fisheries resources through applying fish releasing.

Activity 2.6 Preparation of resource management plans for at least three species.

Activity 2.7 Analysis of the future tasks and responsibilities of the stakeholders in the process of fish stocks support mechanism through fish releasing, and preparation of a report regarding steps to be taken.

Activities related to result 3:

Activity 3.1 Organisation of the workshops, trainings and seminars for the staff of the MoFAL, other related ministries, institutions and stakeholders on fish releasing, sustainability of the fisheries resources and ecosystem based fisheries management.

Activity 3.2 Organisation of campaigns/activities for public awareness by preparation of manuals, brochures, posters and visual materials.

Activity 3.3 Study visits for the staff of the MoFAL to strengthen the theoretical and practical knowledge of the staff.

Activities related to result 4:

Activity 4.1. Drafting of Project Fiche for the upcoming supply activity for fish stocks support mechanism through fish releasing.

Activity 4.2. Drafting Terms of Reference for the the upcoming supply activity for fish stocks support mechanism through fish releasing.

Activity 4.3. Drafting all of the tender documents for the upcoming supply activity for fish stocks support mechanism through fish releasing.

Implementation Arrangements

The Directorate General of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock is the main stakeholder which is responsible for the management and implementation of this activity. Besides the DG, other internal and external stakeholders such as Fisheries Research Institutes, DG of EU and Foreign Relations and DG of Agricultural Research and Policies as well as Related Provincial and District Directorates of Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock will participate in the workshops, seminars and other related works that are necessary for implementation of the activity.

The Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU) is the Contracting Authority of the project. The Contracting Authority will be responsible for tendering, contracting, administration, overall project supervision, review and approval of the reports, financial management including payments of the project activities.

This activity shall be delivered via a Technical Assistance contract.

Justification for the Choice of Implementation Arrangements (if applicable)

Priority Area 6:

Implementation of stock assessments in fisheries activities

Although the negotiations on the chapter on Fisheries (Ch.13) have been suspended, alignment with the Acquis on the fisheries legislation and the management practices is an ongoing process. During the preparation phase of the Strategic Plan of MoFAL for 2013-2017 a comprehensive SWOT analysis was made. Regarding the institution and capacity building for Negotiating Chapter 13: Fisheries (Sub-action 2), the following weaknesses were identified;

- Needs for the improvement of fisheries data collection system
- Needs for the improvement of monitoring control and surveillance
- Lack of fish stock assessments
- Lack of Efficiency of Producer Organizations for Management and Marketing

Thus, the activity aims to align the Turkish fisheries data collection, management and transmission system with the provisions of the EU Council regulation (EC) No 199/2008

Access to improved marine and fisheries data fulfills the essential prerequisite for rational and sustainable adaptation and implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy principles for the Turkish Fisheries Industry and it is the basis for a comprehensive planning, alignment and sustainability requirement.

Furthermore, a rational fisheries management strategy based on relevant data, and through operational plans supported with market intervention logic would assure sustainability of the resources even when under pressure from climate change, physical, chemical and biological contamination of the marine environment, and relatively uncoordinated fisheries activities, thus serving the broad objectives of food security, including food safety.

This activity will support the Ministry and the fisheries industry in identifying specific knowledge gaps in fisheries stocks and Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) (general and specific knowledge requirement for a variety of audiences, from both the public and the private sector), to develop and institutionalize tailored capacity building programs and stock assessment capabilities within national monitoring and guidance institutions.

Specific Objectives

To set up a reliable fisheries stock data collection, assessment and validation methodology and infrastructure to provide accurate information on marine resources of the coastal waters of Turkey.

Expected Results

1. Functioning marine ecosystem and fish stocks' monitoring and assessment system

Indicative Foreseen Activities to Fulfil the Results

Activities related to result 1:

Activity 1.1: Relevant and required gap analysis, needs assessments, standard survey -sampling-verification guides and protocols, methodology guides, data collection and assessment manuals, concept documents and strategy papers, multi species ecological models for different coastal ecosystems, stakeholder training and awareness materials, fisheries operational and management plans, tender documents, training materials etc.

Activity 1.2: Setting up of "UBSIBIM", connection with related IT systems, securing data relay from 1-2 satellite, taking into operation of minimum 8-10 stationary marine data collection and relay units.

Activity 1.3: Trainings, awareness activities, local and overseas surveys, study and field visits-tours, etc.

Implementation Arrangements

Directorate General of Agricultural Research and Policies of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock is in charge of the management of this activity.

This activity shall be delivered via one Technical Assistance and one supply contract.

Justification for the Choice of Implementation Arrangements (if applicable)

Priority area 7:

Capacity Building for Fishery Producer Organisations and Provincial Agricultural Directorates in line with CMO of CFP

The Common Fisheries Policy gives POs an important role in running the Common Organisation of the Market of fishery and aquaculture products and in fisheries resource management. To ensure the setting up of POs in compliance with EU, Turkey needs to renew its legal regulatory framework for stakeholder participation in decision-making processes. In addition Turkey needs to evaluate its current market mechanisms and provide a specific long term Plan of Action on moving from multiple market mechanisms towards and institutional framework in which POs guide producers towards

sustainable fishing and aquaculture, in particular by collectively managing the activities of their members. The EU uses to this end especially the production and marketing plans delivered by POs. Also Turkey made a first step in exploring the development of PMPs with pilot POs (current Cooperatives and Producer Unions) through EU Twinning Project “Institutional Capacity Building for Fishery Producer Organisations”. This twinning project, in one of its components, analysed the challenges of current market organisation, during which amongst others the following problems were identified:

- the current missing legal framework for the introduction of recognised POs in Turkey, because of which current Turkish POs cannot play as yet a big role in market organisation;
- the complex nature of artisanal fisheries in Turkey;
- POs are not collecting data of their members; the lack of sectoral awareness and applying a value chain approach;
- limited market analyses and market studies, which provides little insight in demand for fishery and aquaculture products;
- data on fishery production are not reliable, which makes it hard to make conclusions about current supply;
- the lack of market intelligence makes it difficult for fishery POs to plan production
- lack of an effective credit system and the opportunity for (especially smaller) fishermen to obtain loans from the bank

Specific objective:

To enhance the institutional capacity of Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock regarding implementation of the requirements of relevant EU legislation in Turkey within the scope of Chapter 13.

Expected results:

1. Technical and institutional capacity of provincial directorates of MoFAL and existing fisheries organisations is increased;
2. A regularly reviewed and updated sector strategy (including National Action Plan) according to the dynamics of the sector has been prepared
3. Setting up a system for the fishermen to submit their data (catch, price, etc.) to their cooperative/producer union
4. Establishing an Auction model.

Indicative foreseen activities to fulfil the results:

Activities related to result 1:

Activity 1.1 Agree on ToR of the established CMO Working Committee (as output of project “Institutional capacity building for fishery producer organisations”) within the MoFAL

Activity 1.2 Application of the Training package (prepared in “Institutional capacity building for fishery producer organisations” project) for Provincial staff and current managers to be employed in the existing fisheries organisations

Activity 1.3 Providing training on consumer information, labelling, market transparency for current Cooperatives/Producer Unions

Activity 1.4 Revision and dissemination of awareness material (manuals, guidelines, website and other visual material)

Activity 1.5 Increasing awareness on CMO both in provincial directorate and stakeholder level

Activity 1.6 Information exchange meetings between POs in EU and Turkish fisheries organisations.

Activities related to result 2:

Activity 2.1 Regular review and update of the sector strategy (including National Action Plan) according to the dynamics of the sector by the CMO Working Committee and sector stakeholders

Activities related to result 3:

Activity 3.1 Introduction of a system for the submission of data of the members (individual catch/production, production method, first sale price, etc.) of the cooperatives/producer unions

Activity 3.2 Establishing a National Fishery and Aquaculture PO Registration System, focusing on supply data of POs and demand data of the market, to be integrated into the “Agricultural Sector Integrated Management Information System” by Central Unions of Fishery Producer Organizations

Activity 3.3 Market and value chain analysis for certain commercial species in the Pilot region in order to provide an initial step for the establishment of market intelligence in the fisheries sector

Activities related to result 4:

Activity 4.1 Setting up Fisheries Auction Model with related IT system for market transparency and secure data.

Implementation arrangements (if known):

Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, General Directorate of EU and External Relations, General Directorate of Food and Control, General Directorate of Agrarian Reform, General Directorate of Agricultural Research and Policies and Agriculture and Rural Development Support Institution (IPARD Agency) are the central authorities. The Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU) is the Contracting Authority of the project. The Contracting Authority will be responsible for tendering, contracting, administration, overall project supervision, review and approval of the reports, financial management including payments of the project activities.

The activity will be implemented through one Technical Assistance contract.

Justification for the choice of implementation arrangements (if applicable):

Priority area 8:

Capacity building for measure “Advisory services” under the IPARD II Programme

The "Advisory Services" measure of the IPARD II programme assists farmers and rural SMEs in effective use of funds and improving the economic and environmental performance of their establishments towards ensuring their sustainability.

Effectiveness of the programme and high utilisation rate of funds is highly dependent on the quality of the project applications received. Experience in the implementation of IPARD programme tells us that the market for advisory services is dominated by private companies that do not provide an effective mechanism for preparation of high quality proposals, especially for small establishments who cannot effort the cost of project preparation. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the knowledge base of the advisory sector in order to contribute to the IPARD objectives.

Specific objective:

To improve capacity in ARDSI regarding the implementation of IPARD II Programme.

Expected results:

1. The advisory services capacity for operating related measure in IPARD II has been improved.

Indicative foreseen activities to fulfil the results:

Activities related to result 1:

Activity 1.1 Analysis of current situation regarding advisory services in Turkey and to examine needs for improvement of capacity

Activity 1.2 Preparation of training programs and action plan by taking into account the current situation analysis and needs assessment.

Activity 1.3 Training of personnel of civil society organizations production techniques relevant to IPARD sectors concentrating on sustainability, cross-compliance, related national and EU standards on food safety, public health, animal health, phytosanitary and animal welfare as first module and for the second module on IPARD II Programme and preparation of project proposals and payment claims.

Activity 1.4 Brochures and hand-outs concerning IPARD II Programme and preparation of project proposals and payment claims prepared.

Implementation arrangements (if known):

Agriculture and Rural Development Support Institution (IPARD Agency) of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock is in charge of the management of this activity.

This activity shall be implemented via one Technical Assistance contract.

Justification for the choice of implementation arrangements (if applicable):

Priority area 9:

Development of strategy for Alignment with Market Regulation (CMO)

As a candidate country, Turkey completed the screening process of Agriculture and Rural Development Chapter (Chapter 11) in 2006. The Screening Report identified six opening benchmarks - one of which is related with extension of the Additional Protocol which led to suspension of the Chapter. Regardless of this decision, Turkey needs to take necessary steps before EU accession in order to be aligned with the requirements of the Common Agriculture Policy. To this end, there is a need to introduce new or radically different legislation and organisational structures to meet the unique requirements for CMO administration. As a result, a strategy which lays down all necessary steps, timetable and estimated budget for the gradual adoption of EU legislation by accession, based on a detailed gap analysis and needs assessment, is necessary for paving the way for the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MoFAL) and related stakeholders.

On the other hand, the recent food crisis has underlined once more that agriculture sector is of utmost importance with its economic and social dimensions; particularly in respect of price volatility, access to food and regulation of the markets. Therefore, Turkey needs to improve its market for the integration with the EU market taking into account the broader aspects of adoption of the EU legislation which involves: promoting the markets through improving competitiveness, helping agricultural markets work better, widening the scope of products available, gradually tightening standards and promoting the use and application of new technologies. Therefore, the strategy should involve legal, administrative and economic aspects.

Specific objective:

To improve Turkey's market for the integration with the EU market taking into account the broader aspects of adoption of the EU legislation.

Expected results:

1. A strategy laying down all necessary steps, timetable and estimated budget for gradual adoption of EU legislation on CMO by the accession has been prepared.
2. Institutional capacity related with the CAP and CMO regime within the Ministry and stakeholders has been improved through awareness raising activities and trainings.

Indicative foreseen activities to fulfil the results:

Activities related to result 1:

Activity 1.1 Conduct a detailed comparison of the Turkish market regulations with EU CMO together with experts from MoFAL and other relevant institutions, and describe the necessary legislative alignments of the Turkish market regulations.

Activity 1.2 Evaluate the current Turkish administrative structures and staff, in MoFAL and other relevant institutions, and describe the necessary institutional requirements for the structures to be established/strengthened for establishing CMO and effective monitoring of agricultural markets, along with the recommendations regarding a mechanism ensuring effective regulation of the markets.

Activities related to result 2:

Activity 2.1 Awareness raising meetings with high ranking staff at ministry-level and relevant stakeholders

Activity 2.2 Training on CAP reform and on CMO rules on the following subjects:

- Market intervention
- Aid schemes
- Marketing standards
- Geographical indications
- Production regulation
- Crisis management
- Competition Rules
- State Aid Rules
- Producers' Organizations (incl. interbranch organizations)
- Contract Systems
- Trade with Third Countries
- Carcass Classification

Activity 2.3 Brochures, hand-outs, training films and public trailers concerning CMO will be prepared.

Implementation arrangements (if known):

Directorate General of European Union and External Relations of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock is in charge of the management of this activity.

The activity shall be implemented via one Technical Assistance contract.

Justification for the choice of implementation arrangements (if applicable):

Priority area 10:

Strengthening Implementation Capacity of Risk Management and Control Activities of Agriculture and Rural Development Support Institution (ARDSI)

ARDSI aims to set up 2016-2020 strategic plan that would be implemented throughout IPARD II period and needs to determine its risk management system correspondingly. This plan will need to ensure that each functional area has a clear work programme, so to be able to assess progress against the achievement of the planned objectives. Moreover ARDSI's risk management system will need to be revised to include the eight components of The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)'s Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERM). Determining whether an ARDSI's enterprise risk management is "effective" is a judgement resulting from an assessment of whether the eight components are present and functioning effectively. For this reason ARDSI aims to set up integrated strategic plan and risk management structure according to the rules of this eight components. (Internal Environment, Objective Setting, Event Identification, Risk Assessment, Risk Response, Control Activities, Information and Communication and Monitoring). In

addition, ARDSI also aims to strengthen control mechanisms to implement performance improvement in order to execution of activities effectively, economically and efficiently.

In addition that according to the Commission recommendation ARDSI also needs to set up risk management and strategic planning system to enhance effectiveness and efficiency of control activities of Institution in the light of ISO 31000 standard. Ultimately, it is expected that the operational planning which is integrated with ERM develops its ability to ensure its on-going compliance with the requirements of their IPARD procedural manuals and the European Commission's accreditation criteria.

Furthermore risk assessment and control activities are important component of internal control framework. Institutional risk assessment will play a key role in the selection of the appropriate control activities to undertake and control activities will ensure to achieve the ARDSI's objectives. Because of this importance and to be effective ARDSI needs to revise of its control activities that must be appropriate, function consistently according to plan throughout the period, and be cost effective, comprehensive, reasonable and directly relate to the control objectives.

As of IPARD II Programme 2016-2020, ARDSI will fulfill requirements of Programme with new sectors and needs to enhance its operational planning system in detail in order to run a better planning for IPARD II.

Since the IPARD II Programme is relatively new period, ARDSI as the IPARD Agency needs to strengthen of the capacity of strategic planning methodology for determined its responsibilities. The Agency needs to revise its risk management system in light of COSO's ERM standards according to the IPARD II programme so that they can be allocated to the appropriate functional area for them, in turn to identify the risk arising from them.

Specific objective:

To improve capacity in ARDSI regarding the implementation of IPARD II.

Expected results:

1. Implementation capacity of risk management and control activities of Agriculture and Rural Development Support Institution (ARDSI) is strengthened.

Indicative foreseen activities to fulfil the results:

Activities related to result 1:

Activity 1.1 The Planning Document laying down all necessary objectives, performance indicators and operational risks for effectively implementation of IPARD II Programme has been prepared.

Activity 1.2 Institutional capacity related with strategic planning and risk management methodology according to the ISO 31000 and COSO's ERM standards has been improved through awareness raising activities and trainings.

Activity 1.3 A monitoring system to track progress of performance and risk indicators has been established in line with IPARD II requirements.

Implementation arrangements (if known):

Agriculture and Rural Development Support Institution (IPARD Agency) as the affiliated institution of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock is in charge of the management of this activity.

The activity shall be implemented through one Technical Assistance contract.

Justification for the choice of implementation arrangements (if applicable):

Priority area 11:

Farm Advisory System (FAS)

The main problem is the unawareness of the farmers about GAEC standards and cross-compliance rules that will be required when IACS system is used for direct payments. There is a strong and efficient training requirement for both farmers and advisors.

In Turkey, agricultural advisory service is currently being carried out in accordance with the Communiqué of “Payment for Agricultural Extension and Advisory Service”. With this legislation, Agricultural Chambers, Advisory Companies, Associations and independent real persons can be assigned as Agricultural Advisors. However, in the current situation these bodies are not well aware of the GAEC standards and cross-compliance rules which are requisites of payments in the support mechanism of the EU.

The objective of the FAS is to help farmers to become more aware of material flows and of on-farm processes relating to the environment, food safety and animal health and welfare. It was introduced at the same time as the cross compliance system.

The FAS must cover at least the statutory management requirements and the ‘good agricultural and environmental condition’ (GAEC) referred to in Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013. The existence of a national FAS guarantees that each farmer can seek and receive advice on at least the basic cross-compliance requirements in the field of the environment, public health, animal and plant health, animal welfare and keeping land in good agricultural and environmental condition. Therefore, FAS is essential for both Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 of the CAP.

In Turkey, all subsidies for crop production are performed through a Farmer Registry System until the IACS is established. The IACS system will be soon used for direct payments to the farmers. One of the components of the IACS system is the FAS which should be established in Turkey in a scheduled timeline.

Specific objective:

To establish a Farm Advisory System in line with the EU requirements.

Expected results:

1. A Farm Advisory System has been established in line with the EU requirements.

Indicative foreseen activities to fulfil the results:

Activities related to result 1:

Activity 1.1 Preparation a seminar for EU practices on developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating of the Farm Advisory System, cross compliance rules, GAEC standards.

Activity 1.2 Review of the Turkish legislation and practice related to monitoring and evaluation of the operators in FAS.

Activity 1.3 Analysis of the future tasks and responsibilities of GDAR-GIS Department

Activity 1.4 Study visit of Turkish experts to give a right idea of FAS and its framework and regulations.

Activity 1.5 Proposal for procedures, rules and programs for establishing and operation of the future FAS Coordination Centre.

Activity 1.6 Different Training programs for advisors.

Activity 1.7 Development of website for FAS

Activity 1.8 Improvement of awareness by using brochures, leaflets, manuals, booklets, newspapers etc.

Activity 1.9 Preparation of application forms to farmers

Activity 1.10 Training programs for farmers will be on

- Animal identification
- GAEC
- Groundwater sludge
- Habitat
- Hormones hygiene
- Land eligibility
- Plant protection
- SMR
- Welfare
- Weighing sanctions

Activity 1.11 Study visit of Turkish experts to give a right idea of FAS and its framework and regulations.

Implementation arrangements (if known):

Directorate General of Agricultural Reform of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock is in charge of the management of this activity.

The activity shall implemented through one Technical Assistance contract.

Justification for the choice of implementation arrangements (if applicable):

Priority area 12:

Determination of required data in Turkey by conducting requirement analysis to develop Agricultural Statistics and to establish methodology for data collection

In the Strategic Plan (2013-2017) of the MoFAL which was prepared by taking into account the objectives identified in the 10th Development Plan, under the Strategic Objective 1 “To protect, improve, and ensure the sustainability of agricultural resources” it is stated that: Production activities will be directed by preserving natural resources through a statistical framework that takes into account climate, soil, topography, land classes and types of use.” and the activity has been proposed on the basis of the above mentioned objectives. In addition, “Development of Turkish Agricultural Statistics Strategy Document”, which is a opening benchmark for Chapter 11 and closing benchmark for Chapter 18, has been taken into consideration in preparation of the activity.

Specific objective:

To create effective agricultural policies by using reliable agricultural statistical data, having international standards. It also aims to provide data, having EU Standards, required by both the public institutions and the related sectors at national level.

Expected results:

1. Analysis of required data has been implemented.
2. Methodologies related to required data collection have been established.
3. Establishing strategy related to provide data-input in compliance with the methodology for statistical data collection and the organizational report has been prepared.

Indicative foreseen activities to fulfil the results:

Activities related to result 1:

Activity 1.1 Implementation of Requirement Analysis, Determination, and Reporting of Statistical Data, which is required.

Activity 1.2 Conducting methodology surveys on how to provide required data, having EU standards.

Activities related to result 2:

Activity 2.1 Establishing guide by determining required institutions and organizations in order to implement requirement analysis and establishing the method and methodology of the requirement analysis,

Activities related to result 3:

Activity 3.1 Establishing strategy related to provide data-input in compliance with the laid out methodology, which is prepared for statistical data collection and preparing the organizational report.

Implementation arrangements (if known):

Directorate General of Agricultural Reform of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock is in charge of the management of this activity.

The activity shall be implemented through one Technical Assistance contract.

Justification for the choice of implementation arrangements (if applicable):

Priority area 13:

Capacity improvement of IACS and LPIS and integration with EU payment system

MoFAL plans to establish the IACS at the end of 2017. This means that Turkish infrastructure to implement EU Agricultural Support System will be ready. This plan is also submitted to the European Commission in the Agricultural and Fisheries Subcommittee meeting which was held on 19 October 2015 in Brussels. Afterwards the next step will be to harmonize the IACS with the EU payment system. This is the reason of this activity. The following chart indicates the IACS establishment in Turkey. Considering the possible delays in tender process of 2016 activities, it is regarded by MoFAL to submit the activity to 2016 programme in order to catch up with the time table. Parcel Identification System (LPIS), which is an important tool to control agriculture subsidies provided by the EU CAP.

The studies are ongoing to establish a fully functioning IACS in Turkey. As it is mentioned in National Programme of Turkey for the Adoption of the EU Acquis 2008 (NPAA), one of the priorities of MoFAL is to establish IACS and Rural Development. In October 2014 the technical assistance project named “Digitization of Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS)” has been started. With the implementation of this project; LPIS which is one of the most important part of IACS; will be established in Turkey.

By the year 2017, the followings EU supported activities will be achieved in Turkey on the road of IACS establishment:

- Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS) (related with the project “Digitization of Land Parcel Identification System” in 2010 IPA-I program, started in October 2014) will be established
- IACS software will be developed (related with the action “Training of staff on the spot controls (OTSC), Risk Evaluation and IACS Software” in the 2013 sector fiche)
- Cross compliance rules will be harmonized (related with the action “harmonization of cross compliance” in the 2013 sector fiche)

On the other hand, IACS consists also an identification system for payment entitlements which is directly related with EU payment scheme.

By the end of 2017, Turkey will still be requiring enhancement of IACS implementation among the stakeholders including payment agency, farmers, Ministry etc. Moreover, it is obvious that the IACS

database structure should be harmonized with the condition of implementing EU payment scheme. So, IACS software and database structure should be updated.

Specific objective:

To increase the capacity of IACS and LPIS implementation and EU alignment within this scope.

Expected results:

1. Gap analysis in alignment of payment schemes.
2. Update of LPIS according to new regulations in CAP.
3. Capacity improvement in IACS implementation.

Indicative foreseen activities to fulfil the results:

Activities related to result 1:

Activity 1.1 Turkish payment scheme and EU payments scheme will be compared

Activity 1.2 A gap analysis will be done

Activity 1.3 Draft regulations will be elaborated for alignment with EU payment scheme

Activity 1.4 Infrastructure for payment entitlement application will be established

Activity 1.5 IACS software will be analysed in order to adjust it to be compliant with EU payment scheme in accordance with updated regulations

Activity 1.6 LPIS structure will be updated in accordance with the updated regulation

Activity 1.7 Training programs will be conducted to enhance the Control with Remote Sensing (CwRS)

Activity 1.8 Awareness campaign and training programs among the users of IACS such as paying agency, Ministry, farmers etc. to enhance the payment application and consultation with farmers will be conducted.

Implementation arrangements (if known):

Directorate General of Agricultural Reform of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock is in charge of the management of this activity.

The activity shall be implemented through one Technical Assistance contract.

Justification for the choice of implementation arrangements (if applicable):

Priority area 14:

Institutional Capacity Building for Fruit and Vegetables Producer Organizations

Common Agricultural Policy gives POs important roles in the regulation of common market organisation and up to an extent, agricultural resource management. For setting up such mechanism leading to setting up the POs in compliance with EU, Turkey needs to renew its legal regulatory framework for stakeholder participation in decision making process as well as proper functioning of the market mechanism. This can be achieved by better organising current cooperatives, their associations and producer unions in the agricultural sector, hereinafter called “producer groups”, through promoting them to become members of POs.

Turkey’s full harmonisation with the Acquis as regards fruit and vegetables Producer Organisations (POs) is foreseen in the long-term, i.e. approaching accession or in the early years after EU accession since setting up associated compliance instruments and mechanisms, such as price and market intervention systems for agricultural products, does not seem to be a realistic approach in short- or medium-term. Availability of EU funds for relevant instruments and mechanisms after accession, the complex nature of the small-scale agricultural holdings, lack of sectoral awareness, types and ways of

marketing of fruit and vegetables products, consumer preferences, lack of an effective marketing chain allowing presentation of fruit and vegetables products all-year around are the outstanding factors contributing to the establishment of a progressive approach to establishment of “recognised” fruit and vegetables POs, with linked instruments and mechanisms on the basis of a long term alignment.

In line with on-going alignment process, Turkey has embarked upon the application of a number of pilot initiatives in support of practical application of common agricultural policy. Although legislative and regulatory framework regarding Agricultural Associations are formulated and enforced by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MoFAL), to some extent, the law in force, i.e. Law no. 1163 and 5200, do not allow establishment of “recognised fruit and vegetables POs” as regulated by the Agricultural Acquis. Therefore, there is a crucial need for full harmonisation at legislative level and forming regulatory framework for development of phased sectoral approach/strategy for moving to establishment of compliance instruments and mechanisms in relation to fruit and vegetables POs, interbranch organisations and CMO, focusing in particular on the strengthening sectoral institutional capacity building.

According to the Decree Law numbered 939 on the organisation and functions of MoFAL, DGAR will remain the responsible DG from producer groups; therefore, this project will serve to improve the staff of DGAR.

Setting up of fruit and vegetables producer groups requires approval from other governmental bodies as well as a number of ministries. In Turkey, currently there are 8.200 Unit Cooperatives, founded under the Law 1163 on Cooperatives with a total partner of 870.000. These cooperatives have been further organised into 85 regional and five central union in accordance with the provision of the Law 1163. On the other hand, a new farmers umbrella organisation has been formed through the Law 5200, of 29 June 2004, on Producer Union. Within the newly developed organisational structuring, there are 210 fruit and vegetables unions and 17.000 members.

Current producer groups in the fruit and vegetables sector need to be enhanced to have a functional and productive structuring that allows them active and responsible roles and influence in the fruit and vegetables co-management.

This activity, therefore, aims to develop a policy framework, with a road-map, for setting up empowered fruit and vegetables POs and interbranch organisations by re-orientating existing producer groups towards establishment of fruit and vegetables POs with responsibilities in accordance with Agricultural Acquis and to improve long term institutional and stakeholder capacity for implementation of targeted structuring. Formation of POs fully complying with the requirements of the EU is expected to be an occasion to small farmers and producers to benefit from it and to create a sphere for participatory involvement into Agricultural management.

Specific objective:

To prepare Turkish Agricultural Sector as Pilot sector for the effective implementation of common organisation of the market in line with the Common Agricultural Policy of the EU by establishing an institutional and legal framework by Producer Organisations.

Expected results:

- 1 Draft legislation prepared and policy developed for support mechanism with relevant Agricultural Acquis in order to fully comply with the EU’s CMO.
- 2 Policy developed and timetabled framework conditions in place for the establishment of responsible and functional fruit and vegetables POs in accordance with the relevant Acquis,
- 3 Improved capacity of MFAL and producer groups for implementation of instruments of the EU’s CMO through trainings, study visits and awareness campaigns for stakeholders.

Indicative foreseen activities to fulfil the results:

Activities related to result 1:

Activity 1.1 Review the current status of harmonisation with Agricultural Acquis and horizontal structures established; recommendations and detailed guidelines for further progress in legislative harmonisation with fruit and vegetables POs including EU's CMO.

Activity 1.2. Review the practices on support mechanisms of EU Member States and prepare a strategy to implement all components of EU's CMO

Activity 1.3. Prepare draft legislation on fruit and vegetables producer organisations in line with relevant EU legislation.

Activities related to result 2:

Activity 2.1 Preparation of a national action plan to develop instruments and mechanisms for establishment and implementation of rules on Agricultural CMO taking into account of POs, market intervention and price support.

Activity 2.2 Development of guidelines and criteria for the roles and recognition of fruit and vegetables POs and interbranch organisations for a functional stakeholder involvement in participatory decision-making process in national Agricultural management, considering Acquis and EU best practice

Activity 2.3 Assessment of current and future market for fruit and vegetables products within Turkey, including possible changes to imports, exports and prices on EU accession and prepare a report as regards current status and future market.

Activity 2.4 Development of a strategy for sustainable marketing and production chain for year-round fruit and vegetables supply and demand

Activity 2.5 Assessment of suitable fruit and vegetables for intervention mechanism and preparation of a report on twinning team's recommendations

Activity 2.6 Preparation of a model including possible alternatives on organisational structuring for organisation of fruit and vegetables stakeholders/ producer groups to proposed POs in order to enhance their efficiency and effectiveness in the co-management of resources and collective decision-making process. This model should include with associated management tools and mechanisms, which also enables good governance and responsible Agricultural in the sector.

Activity 2.7 Preparation of a sector strategy for the common market organisation in Agricultural in Turkey.

Activities related to result 3:

Activity 3.1 Organisation of workshops and seminars for staff from MFAL (DG Agricultural Reform, DG Plant Production, DG Agricultural Research and Policies, DG EU and External Relations and Agriculture and Rural Development Support Institution), other ministries, institutions, stakeholders and NGOs on Agricultural management and CMO,

Activity 3.2 Organisation of campaigns/activities for public awareness¹ by preparation of manuals, brochures, posters and visual materials for promoting market information, certification, CMO, fruit and vegetables co-management, as well as activities regarding publicity (publicity and visibility plan, organisation of events, etc.)

Activity 3.3 Preparation of guidelines and manuals for plan/strategy preparation and management and training of POs in particular for operational programmes (in particular Commission Regulation (EC) No 2200/1996 and 1308/2003

Activity 3.4 Study visits and internships for staff of MFAL (and producer groups) in order to increase capacity building:

3.4.1 Overseas study tours (150 total person-days) to Member State(s)

3.4.2 Internship programme in the government offices and/or stakeholders organisation, i.e. POs, co-operatives and unions of Member State(s) (6 persons, each for 7 working days; 42 total person-days).

3.4.3 Assistance on the selection of suitable Member State will be provided by a Resident Twinning

Adviser (RTA) who will be supported by short-term experts (STEs) from the twinning side.

Implementation arrangements (if known):

Directorate General of Agricultural Reform of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock is in charge of the management of this activity.

The activity shall be implemented through one Twinning contract.

Justification for the choice of implementation arrangements (if applicable):

Priority area 15:

FADN: Target 2020.

The Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) system was first initiated in Turkey in 2007 within the scope of an EU project titled “Establishment of Pilot Turkish Farm Accountancy System”, financed under the 2006 programming year. In the first stage, the system was established in 9 pilot provinces with 350 farms. In this previous project, the required legislative regulations were elaborated, and since their enforcement, the system is being operated according to this legal base.

The second FADN project titled “Extension of pilot FADN Project and Ensure Sustainability”, which was financed under the 2009 programming year, started in 2011 when the number of provinces increased to 12. In this follow-up project, it was aimed to increase data usage and data quality.. However, the quality of data generated by statistical sampling remained limited. As the sampling plan was finalized by the end of the project, it could not be tested. On the other hand, the use of FADN data remained limited to the presentations of the project experts.

The number of provinces was increased to 54 in 2014, and the system was extended to the whole country in 2015. In the needs assessment document, it is emphasized that up scaling the operation of FADN in Turkey will pose specific challenges. The organisation structure i.e. the institutional settings will set the frame for what quality can be achieved in FADN. The institutional settings are the basis for how the production process will work. A properly working production process is an important success factor for achieving good quality in FADN. If the production process is well designed most errors will not occur in the first place. This include for example good routines for selecting and interacting with the farmers for example easy to use cashbooks, visits at farms, forms that makes it easy to enter data in a correct way, appropriate tests, adequate training of staff and so on. The user however will mainly benefit from the result of the production process i.e. the finalised FADN. It could be in the form of reports, models, research, micro-data, policy evaluations etc. In these aspects, to train these farmers and data collectors and build the necessary capacity for an extended FADN, a structure needs to be designed and established for yearly trainings. Thus, further complementary awareness campaigns and farmer trainings are included in the activities of this activity.

1. Insufficient FADN perception
 - 1.1. Intensive awareness raising
 - 1.1.1. Publication of bulletins
 - 1.1.2. Provision of data analysis
 - 1.1.3. Usage of media
 2. Unsustainable institutional capacity
 - 2.1. Establishment of a sustainable FADN Unit
 - 2.1.1. Amendment to national legislation
3. Insufficient usage of FADN data
 - 3.1. Improvement of FADN data usage
 - 3.1.1. Establishment of a simulation model

- 3.1.2. Training of central and provincial staff
- 3.1.3. Sector analysis in the provinces
- 3.1.4. Procurement of necessary software and hardware
- 3.1.5. Integrated usage of FADN data with GIS

Specific objective:

Enhancement of functionality of FADN in Turkey.

Expected results:

1. Perception of FADN at both central and provincial levels has been improved.
2. The capacity of provinces for the implementation of FADN has been improved
3. Data quality has been improved
4. Decision support mechanism of MoFAL has been improved through the use of FADN data.
5. Data collection methodology has been analysed.

Indicative foreseen activities to fulfil the results:

Activities related to result 1:

Activity 1.1 Communication tools such as bulletins, brochures, posters, television and radio spots, and other visibility materials will be prepared to increase awareness on the importance of FADN.

Activity 1.2 For selected 12 province from 12 NUTS1 regions annual FADN reports, including sector analyses, horizontal aspects and cost estimations will be prepared at least 1000 copies will be translated and distributed to the NGOs, farmers and experts in the sector.

Activity 1.3 In selected 12 provinces from 12 NUTS1 regions, visits to stakeholder NGOs will be organized. Provinces will be determined by MoFAL. Visits will be done to but not least Agriculture and Rural Development Support Institution (ARDSI) Provincial Coordination Unit, Provincial Chamber of Agriculture (TZOB), Regional Development Agencies Provincial Coordination Unit, Commercial Bank, Union of Exporters etc.

Activity 1.4 Stand will be opened in one of annual agricultural fairs organized in Turkey. Reports produced under Activity 1.2 will be disseminated at these fairs. Permission for the stand will be acquired by MoFAL and the stand size will be determined by the Beneficiary.

Activity 1.5 A FADN website will be established. The website will include general information about FADN, the history, the organization scheme, the improvement of FADN in Turkey, how farmers benefit from FADN, examples for data use, examples of feedback reports to the farmers, useful links, FAQ. The website will be accessible to the public. The final version of the website will be approved by the Ministry. For the project period maintenance of the website will be provided by the contractor.

Activity 1.6 The participation of national 4 FADN experts from MoFAL to the international Pacioli workshop organized by LEI Wageningen UR every year for the discussion of new developments in data collection, data requirements and research on farm level data sets, including FADN, will be enabled for one year. Besides, there will be 4 more study visits to Member States. 10 persons will participate to each. These persons will be mostly composed of FADN staff in the provincial directorates. All the costs including travel and hotel, participation fee and per diems will be covered by the activity.

Activities related to result 2:

Activity 2.1 Farm management trainings will be given to FADN farmers and representatives of NGOs

in selected 12 provinces from 12 NUTS1 regions. Farm study groups will be organized. Training will be 1 day and study groups will be 1 day. For each activity at least 50 farmers and in total at least 75 persons will participate. Event will be organized in an at least 4-star hotel. Travel and per-diem of FADN staff and venue expenses for farmers, lunch and two coffee breaks will be reimbursed by the contractor. Event provinces will be selected by MoFAL.

Activity 2.2 Training programs will be organized on the usage of FADN data for at least 50 data collectors and at least 15 FADN central staff in 12 NUTS1 regions and Ankara. Training will be for 3 days. Event will be organized in an at least 4-star hotel in the selected province which will be determined by MoFAL. Travel and accommodation costs of MoFAL staff will be reimbursed by the contractor.

Activities related to Result 3:

Activity 3.1 Current IT facilities will be assessed and a needs analysis report will be prepared.

Activity 3.2 The test structure of FADN data will be examined and made coherent with EU standards.

Activity 3.3 A sampling plan for FADN will be elaborated by using the related databases of MoFAL and TURKSTAT.

Activity 3.4 On the spot check (OTSC) study will be done for FADN farms to ensure the reliability of the data. At least randomly selected 1000 farms will be checked in Turkey. OTSC training will be given to the inspectors in Ankara for 5 days; 3 days theoretical, 2 days practical. OTSC will include at least acreage, income, cost and purchase&sale transactions. Contractor will prepare a report and submit it to MoFAL. The report will also include coordinate information ensuring that the inspector really visited the farm.

Activities related to Result 4:

Activity 4.1 Training will be given to FADN central staff on advanced statistical analyses, including generalized linear models, cluster analysis, data envelopment analysis, regression, ANOVA analysis, factor analysis etc. This training will be at least for 10 FADN central staff for 10 days.

Activity 4.2 Training will be organized for FADN central staff on usage of Statistical Package Programs. This training will be for at least 10 staff and not shorter than 2 weeks.

Activity 4.3 A simulation model will be developed for Turkish agriculture. This model will be capable of using both FADN data and other agricultural statistical data. It will also include an optimization module.

Activity 4.4 Training will be given for the usage of the simulation model developed under Activity 4.3 to FADN central staff. This training will be at least for 10 FADN central staff for 5 days.

Activity 4.5 Training will be given to FADN Central staff on the use of Geographical Information Systems tools for FADN data for 3 days in MoFAL premises.

Activity 4.6 Case studies will be performed in 1 province in 2 agricultural basins to test and use the simulation model and statistical analyses mentioned in Activity 4.1 and Activity 4.5.

Activities related to Result 5:

Activity 5.1 Efficiencies of data collection methodologies will be compared.

Activity 5.2 The most efficient data collection methodology for Turkey will be elaborated.

Activity 5.3 Elaborated data collection methodology will be tested in two provinces which will be selected by MoFAL and a report will be submitted.

Activity 5.4 Draft legal infrastructure for more efficient data collection will be prepared.

Implementation arrangements (if known):

Directorate General of Agricultural Reform of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock is in charge of the management of this activity.

The activity shall be implemented through one Technical Assistance contract.

Justification for the choice of implementation arrangements (if applicable):

Priority Area 16:

Capacity building and raising awareness on Geographical indications

“Decree-Law No.555 Pertaining to the Protection of Geographical Signs in Force as From June 27, 1995” and “The Implementing Regulations under The Decree-Law No 555 Pertaining to the Protection of Geographical Signs” are pieces of legislation on geographical indications in Turkey. Turkish Patent Institution is responsible from the implementation of these legislations. In line with Law No 5996; the MoFAL shall perform controls with respect to verification of compliance with the specifications of agricultural products and foodstuffs which are protected geographical indications and protected designations of origin or protected as traditional specialities guaranteed.

Furthermore, according to the Directive on Central Organization of the MoFAL, the Ministry is responsible for informing the sector on geographic indications. Because of this informative responsibility of MoFAL, it is targeted to raise awareness of MoFAL staff, producer groups and producers one of the stakeholders of sector not only about all the legislative base of the issue but also about the importance of it.

As it is known geographical indications are crucial for rural economy as being one of their main means of living. Geographical indications also help decrease unfair competition on marketing and producing the local products. In this scope, capacity building via the awareness of the related personnel of MoFAL about geographical indications, related national legislations and EU Regulations (1151/2012, 668/2014, 665/2014) should be increased.

Activity is planning as a twinning and it is consist of the seminars, trainings, preparation of the publicity tools such as leaflets, brochures, short films etc. This activity is also developed close cooperation between MoFAL, relevant institutions and producer groups.

The project also helps to enhance the awareness of potential beneficiaries under IPARD Measure 302-2.

Specific Objective:

Expected results:

Activities related to result 1:

Activity 1.1

Activity 1.2

etc.

Activities related to result 2:

Activity 2.1

Activity 2.2

etc.

Implementation arrangements (if known):

Justification for the choice of implementation arrangements (if applicable):

Priority Area 17:

Improving the awareness of food processing sector and farmers in terms of EU environmental and hygiene standards and IPARD support

The aim of IPARD Programme is to assist the food processing industry to upgrade them to the relevant Community standards. In this context, the food processing enterprises and farmers should have the related certificates, which shows the compliance with EU standards at the end of their investments. In order to achieve the compliance with related EU standards, the food business operator and farmers shall have the right investment, expenditures and equipment.

The main object of this project is improve the knowledge of food business operators and farmers in terms of EU environmental and hygiene standards, the right equipment to use and structural requirements.

The laws in Turkey were prepared in line with the EU legislations, Turkey still needs time to comply with the raw milk hygiene standards. On the other hand waste and manure management of the farms are crucial for environmental protection and compliance with EU standards. In order to achieve these compliances, IPARD support is a key element for farmers regarding hygiene and environmental standards.

Specific Objective:

To increase harmonization with EU food quality and environment policy, aiming at increased stakeholder awareness and participation in the process of aligning with the EU acquis to ensure a smoother transition period towards full alignment.

Expected results:

1. Institutional capacity related with the food hygiene & environmental protection within ARDSI and food processors and farmers has been improved through awareness raising activities and trainings.

Activities related to result 1:

Activity 1.1 Analysis of EU standards and the current legislation regarding food hygiene & environment protection with MoFAL experts and Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning and other relevant institutions.

Activity 1.2 Need analysis to achieve EU standards

Activity 1.3 GAP analysis of the deficiencies of the food processors & farmers regarding EU alignment

Activity 1.4 Preparation of training programs and action plan by taking into account the GAP analysis and needs assessment

Activity 1.5 Training of ARDSI experts in order to lead the recipients through publicity activities for food processors and farmers

Activity 1.6 Brochures and hand-outs concerning IPARD II Programme and preparation of project proposals regarding EU standards with the right investments

Implementation arrangements (if known):

Agriculture and Rural Development Support Institution (IPARD Agency) of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock is in charge of the management of this activity.
The activity shall be implemented through one Technical Assistance contract.

Justification for the choice of implementation arrangements (if applicable):**Priority area 18:****Technical Assistance for Strengthening the Capacities of MoFAL IPA Unit and End Beneficiaries**

IPA II preparations have been going on in cooperation with the European bodies and relevant Turkish authorities under the coordination of Ministry for of EU Affairs. In IPA II period, Chapters 11- Agriculture and Rural Development, 12- Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary and 13- Fisheries are listed under the agriculture and rural development sector. The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MoFAL) is indicated as the lead institution of the sector.

Alignment with the EU acquis in the aforementioned chapters involves a large number of rules, regulations and directives. Applying all of these correctly is essential for the future implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy, improvement of the administrative system for fisheries and the alignment in the area of food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy.

The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock has experienced in the implementation of EU funded projects. In terms of alignment, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock completed 38 projects which have a budget of approximately 236 Million Euros in the period of 2002-2014, and the EU contribution to those projects is EUR 185,8 Million. 24 projects with a budget of EUR 122,7 Million are on application, contracting and implementation phase. Moreover, in the first period of the IPA (2007-2013), EUR 165,7 Million (EUR 137,8 Million of EU contribution) is allocated for the institutional capacity building projects. it is of utmost importance to build capacity in the Lead Institution for the IPA II period. Even though the EU Harmonisation Department has experience in IPA I period on programming, implementation and coordination of EU funded projects of the MoFAL, newly established IPA Unit which is which is responsible for programming, monitoring and evaluation of Annual Action Documents for the IPA II period lacks experience on the duties given for the IPA II period. Because of this, with this activity, it is aimed to assist the Lead Institution to overcome its lack of experience in programming, monitoring and implementation issues. In this context, the following problems is planned to be addressed in the activity:

- Need to improve the understanding among the staff of the IPA Unit on the issues of programming, monitoring and implementation
- Unclear monitoring role of the Lead Institution
- Need to improve the awareness among internal auditors of the IPA II requirements

In this context, the main stakeholders in this activity are the IPA Unit of the MoFAL, Internal Control Unit and End Beneficiaries.

Specific objective:

To strengthen the technical capacities of MoFAL IPA Unit and End Beneficiaries for the implementation of action documents.

Expected results:

1. Institutional capacity of the Lead Institution for the preparation of ADs, drafting well-designed projects and monitoring has been increased.

2. Institutional capacity of the Internal Control Unit of the MoFAL in line with the requirements of the IPA II period has been increased.
3. Documents of which the IPA Unit is responsible have been reviewed and updated.
4. A software system for recording and monitoring of the projects has been set up.
5. Awareness has been raised.

Indicative foreseen activities to fulfil the results:

Activities related to result 1:

Activity 1.1 Identification of the training needs of the Lead Institution through conducting needs analysis and identification of the number of training courses including training of trainers.

Activity 1.2 Preparation of training curricula in line with the needs identified.

Activity 1.3 Training of the staff of the IPA Unit and End Beneficiaries.

Activity 1.4 Organisation of study visits for staff of the IPA Unit to Candidate Countries (Serbia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Albania or Montenegro) or one of the member states or DG NEAR in order to see the implementation and good practices.

Activity 1.5 Organisation of study visits for the representatives of the End Beneficiaries to the EU Member States in order to make them see the good practises on drafting projects.

Activity 1.6 Organisation of at least two Sectoral Monitoring Committee meetings.

Activity 1.7 SPO training for the high level officials of the Ministry

Activities related to result 2:

Activity 2.1 Training of the internal auditors to conduct the related duties given to them in the IPA II period.

Activities related to result 3:

Activity 3.1 Regular review and update of the Manuals of Procedure.

Activity 3.2 Translation of the Manuals of Procedures.

Activity 3.3 Carrying out a workload analysis.

Activity 3.4 The review and -where deemed necessary- update of the agreement between the operational structure and end beneficiaries

Activity 3.5 Assistance for drafting the future activities.

Activities related to result 4:

Activity 4.1 Introduction of a software system for the submission of the documents of the projects through which the programming and monitoring processes has been expedited and the completed in a timely manner.

Activity 4.2 Carrying out the needs analysis.

Activity 4.3 Coding of the software.

Activity 4.4 Testing of the software.

Activity 4.5 Preparation of software manual.

Activity 4.6 Training of the personnel on the usage of the software.

Activities related to result 5:

Activity 5.1 Conducting workshops, seminars, media activities etc. to disseminate the information on what has been done/will be done during the IPA II period.

Activity 5.2 Publishing manuals in which the activities of the Lead Institution have been defined.

Implementation arrangements (if known):

General Directorate of EU and External Relations of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock is in charge of the management of this activity.

The activity shall be implemented through one Technical Assistance contract.

Justification for the choice of implementation arrangements (if applicable):

5.2. Indicator table Indicator	Description	Baseline (year) (2)	Last available (year) (3)	Milestone 2017(4)	Target 2020 (5)	Source of information
Control and prevention of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)						
Number of samples received and processed by the 8 equipped laboratories		1.500	750	250	250	- TURKVET data, - Ovine and Caprine Animals Laboratory Information System
Number of vaccinated animals		Not determined.	Vaccination of 85% of the animals	Vaccination of 85% of the animals	Not determined.	- TURKVET
Decrease in number of LSD outbreaks.		784 cases (2014)	Minimum 50% decrease in number of cases	No case.	No case.	- TURKVET
Oral vaccination against Rabies in Turkey						
Number of vaccine baits distributed		0	8.100.000	24.300.000	24.300.000	- Records of the General Directorate of Food and Control (GDFC).
Percentage of decrease in rabies outbreaks between the years 2015-2017 in the regions covered by the vaccination campaigns.		737 positive cases	Minimum 50% decrease in number of cases	Minimum 85% decrease in number of cases		- TURKVET data, - Records of the General Directorate of Food and Control (GDFC).
Decrease in the number of rabies cases in farm animals resulting from the transmission of the disease from wild animals between the		14 cases originated from wild animals.	Minimum 50% decrease in number of rabies originated from wild animals.	Minimum 85% decrease in number of rabies originated from wild animals.	No case.	- TURKVET data, - Records of the General Directorate of Food and Control (GDFC). - Records of Veterinary Institutes.

years 2015-2017.						
Epidemiological investigations of foodborne outbreaks and foodborne zoonotic agents in Turkey						
Improving institutional capacity of the Ministry for the national residue monitoring plan activities in line with Council Directive 96/23/EC						
Implementation of Stock Assessments in Fisheries Activities						
Marine ecosystem and fish stock's monitoring and assessment system is actually functioning		No system	System procedure	System actually functioning	System actually functioning	- Activity monitoring reports.
Sustainability and support of natural reserves by the implementation of fish stocks support mechanism through fish releasing						
A strategy for fish releasing and sustainable use of fisheries resources (CFP)				1 Strategy Document	1 Strategy Document	- Training materials and hand-outs. - Certificates given to the trainee. - Monitoring reports. - Documentation of MoFAL. - Official Governmental reports.
Action Plan for fish releasing and sustainable use of fisheries resources (CFP)				1 Action Plan	1 Action Plan	- Training materials and hand-outs. - Certificates given to the trainee. - Monitoring reports. - Documentation of MoFAL. - Official Governmental reports.
Resource management plans for at least three species				3 Resource Management Plans	3 Resource Management Plans	- Training materials and hand-outs. - Certificates given to the trainee. - Monitoring reports.

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentation of MoFAL. - Official Governmental reports.
A suitable monitoring program for fish releasing activities for Turkey				1 Monitoring Program for Restocking	1 Monitoring Program for Restocking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training materials and hand-outs. - Certificates given to the trainee. - Monitoring reports. - Documentation of MoFAL. - Official Governmental reports.
The number of workshops				6	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training materials and hand-outs. - Certificates given to the trainee. - Monitoring reports. - Documentation of MoFAL. - Official Governmental reports.
The number of trained person on fish releasing and sustainable usage of fisheries resources (CFP)				150	150	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training materials and hand-outs. - Certificates given to the trainee. - Monitoring reports. - Documentation of MoFAL. - Official Governmental reports.
Capacity Building for Fishery Producer Organisations and Provincial Agricultural Directorates in line with CMO of CFP						
The number of trained members of the fishery and aquaculture producer organisations		-			400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training materials and hand-outs. - Certificates given to the trainee. - Monitoring reports. - Documentation of MoFAL. - Official Governmental reports
The number of trained Provincial		-			200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training materials and hand-outs.

Agricultural Directorate's technical staff						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certificates given to the trainee. - Monitoring reports. - Documentation of MoFAL. - Official Governmental reports.
The number of training activities carried out		-			10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training materials and hand-outs. - Monitoring reports. - Documentation of MoFAL.
Improved Production and Marketing Plans of existing cooperatives and producers unions based on the data collected within the activity		-			3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring reports. - Documentation of MoFAL
Data (individual catch, first sale price, etc.) submitted to the cooperatives/producer unions by their members.		-			Existence of regularly collected data of selected pilot POs in the newly established database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring reports.
The number of members of fishery and aquaculture producer groups in the Registration System which submit the data regularly		-			100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring reports. - Official Governmental reports
Capacity building for measure "Advisory services" under the IPARD II Programme						
The number of trained advice		-	-	470	470	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training materials and hand-outs.

providers.						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certificates given to the trainee. - Monitoring reports. - Documentation of MoFAL. - Official Governmental reports.
Development of strategy for Alignment with Market Regulation (CMO)						
A roadmap for the alignment of the CMO		NA	NA	1 strategy document	Main mechanisms to implement CMO are in place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training materials and hand-outs. - Certificates given to the trainee. - Monitoring reports. - Documentation of MoFAL. - Official Governmental reports.
Strengthening Implementation Capacity of Risk Management and Control Activities of Agriculture and Rural Development Support Institution (ARDSI)						
Integrated Risk Management and Strategic Planning Framework in the light of ISO 31000		-			1 strategy document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring reports. - Documentation of MoFAL.
Software for monitoring objectives and risks of ARDSI		-			1 software	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring reports
The number of trained personnel/stakeholder		-			2500-3000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training materials and hand-outs. - Certificates given to the trainee. - Monitoring reports.

The number of workshop		-			20-30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports of the meetings - Expert mission reports. - Monitoring reports.
Establishment/improvement of Farm Advisory System						
The number of trained advisors in FAS.		-	-	800	800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training materials and hand-outs. - Certificates given to the trainee. - Monitoring reports. - Documentation of MoFAL. - Official Governmental reports.
Drafted legislation for EU harmonized FAS.		NA	NA.	Necessary legislations are drafted	Main mechanisms to implement FAS are in place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official Gazette - Monitoring reports. - Documentation of MoFAL. - Official Governmental reports. -
Determination of required data in Turkey by conducting requirement analysis to develop Agricultural Statistics and to establish methodology for data collection						
Capacity improvement of IACS and LPIS and integration with EU direct payment system						
Institutional Capacity Building for Fruit and Vegetables Producer Organizations						
The number of trained MoFAL's technical staff.					40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training materials and hand-outs. - Certificates given to the trainee.

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring reports. - Documentation of MoFAL. - Official Governmental reports.
FADN: Target 2020						
81 province reports will be prepared by using FADN data.		-			81	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring reports. - Documentation of MoFAL.
Capacity building and raising awareness on Geographical indications						
Improving the awareness of food processing sector and farmers in terms of EU environmental and hygiene standards and IPARD support						
Percentage of food processors and farmers reached by awareness activities		60 %	80 %	80 %	80 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity monitoring reports, - ARDSI.
The number of contracted projects in regards of food processing industry and farmers (measure 101 & 103 of IPARD programme)		100 (measure 101) 80 (measure 103)	200 (measure 101) 100 (measure 103)	750 (measure 101) 370 (measure 103)	750 (measure 101) 370 (measure 103)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity monitoring reports, - ARDSI.
Technical Assistance for Strengthening the Capacities of MoFAL IPA Unit and End Beneficiaries						
Number of staff of the IPA Unit of MoFAL trained		-			8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training materials and hand-outs. - Monitoring reports. - Documentation of MoFAL. - Official Governmental reports
Number of internal auditors trained.		-			5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training materials and hand-outs. - Monitoring reports. - Documentation of MoFAL.

						- Official Governmental reports
Number of representatives of the End Beneficiaries trained.		-			40	- Training materials and hand-outs. - Monitoring reports. - Documentation of MoFAL. - Official Governmental reports

5.3. ASSUMPTIONS, PRECONDITIONS AND RISKS

For the implementation of the activities under the Priority area 12: “Determination of required data in Turkey by conducting requirement analysis to develop Agricultural Statistics and to establish methodology for data collection”, the finalisation of the on-going Agri-census and adoption of the “Document for Development of Turkish Agricultural Statistics Strategy “ are pre-conditions.

The general assumptions for sound implementation are listed below:

- Political and economic stability continues,
- Commitment to EU Membership continues,
- Government and EU commitment to support sector measures continues,
- Full commitment and participation of the senior management of MoFAL and other relevant institutions.
- Continuation of institutional setting and relevant staff in MoFAL
- Effective cooperation and coordination between all relevant institutions. Beneficiary institutions properly staffed and housed,
- Active interest of the participants on the training sessions.

The general risks for sound implementation are listed below:

- Insufficient number of staff (at central level and laboratory level)
- High staff turnover in the beneficiary institutions,

6. COMPLEMENTARITY WITH OTHER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

IPARD II Programme for the period of 2014-2020 which was prepared in close cooperation with the related institutions and organisations and submitted to European Commission on 25 July 2014. IPARD II Programme for Turkey was officially approved by the Commission's decision No: C(2015)337 dated 27th January 2015.

The main objective of the programme is to contribute to Turkey's preparation for the implementation of the Acquis concerning the Common Agricultural Policy and related policies for Turkey's accession to the EU. In the field of Agriculture and rural development sector above mentioned activities bring synergy between EU funds and National Funds for EU accession process of Turkey. The National Rural Development Strategy (NRDS) forms the basis of the national policy in the field of rural development. The document was prepared in line with national policies set in the 10th national development plan. IPARD priorities and measures were taken into account while drafting NRDS. NRDS will form a general framework for rural development activities and to be financed by national and international resources.

The activities of SPD regarding rural development (A.3.1, A.3.6, A.3.13 and A.3.21) are complementary with IPARD programme. And also these and rest of the activities will certainly be complementary to EU and national funds. Furthermore it is considered that effective coordination will be ensured between relevant institutions to efficient use of EU funds and National funds.

7. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Equal opportunities and gender mainstreaming:

The Actions under this Sector will ensure that all the cross-cutting issues are appropriately incorporated, particularly equal opportunities and gender mainstreaming will be secured throughout the design and implementation process. In line with this all planned activities will respect the principles of equal treatment and opportunities regardless of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.

Minorities and vulnerable groups:

According to the Turkish Constitutional System, the word minority encompasses only groups of persons defined and recognized as such on the basis of multilateral or bilateral instruments to which Turkey is a party. Preparation of the Actions within this Sector was done in full respect of minorities and vulnerable groups. With this Sector planning document, minorities and the rights of the vulnerable groups will be taken into consideration and special attention related to them will be integral part of any Action within this Sector. Events will be held in building where access for handicapped people is available.

Engagement with civil society:

Stakeholder involvement is crucial for the action. Especially main direct stakeholders will be involved in the activities and they will be informed about recent developments on the activity at the regular intervals.

Environment and climate change:

Activities and measures proposed under this Sector should not negatively affect the environment. During the design and implementation phase, the production of printed material will be kept to the strictest minimum and therefore have positive influence on environment.

8. SUSTAINABILITY

Regarding the Activity “Control and Prevention of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)”; sustained monitoring of LSD will be ensured thanks to the Ministry’s staff trained in this activity and improved facilities and resources of Etlik Veterinary Control Central Research Institute; Pendik, Bornova, Adana, Elazığ, Erzurum, Konya and Samsun Veterinary Control Institutes.

Regarding the Activity “Oral Vaccination Against Rabies in Turkey”; the activity has a long-term sustainability since the proper animal health status in the country with respect to the Rabies will enable proper level of human and animal health protection after the accession of Turkey to the EU. The competent authority will gain experience regarding the eradication of rabies and other animal diseases with the implementation of this project. The experience gained will enable the implementation of control measures and administration of vaccines for proper control.

Regarding the Activity "Implementation of Stock Assessments in Fisheries Activities"; it aims directly at the inclusion of the primary and secondary stakeholders as well as the public, through training, capacity building and awareness activities, to achieve the planned outcome of participatory fisheries management principles of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management. Due to the integrated and branched nature of the activity, not only cooperative support from relevant General Directorates of MoFAL and their personnel is required, but constructive involvement of the relevant Ministries, Universities and Stakeholders are also a requirement for the foreseen success and sustainability of the

project. Sustainability of the activity will be ensured by continuing usage of established systems by MoFAL.

The Activity: Development of strategy for Alignment with CMO is expected to produce a strategy for the alignment of the EU's CMO mechanisms, with concrete legislative and institutional proposals. Provided that these proposals are considered applicable, they will be used to shape the new market regulations in Turkey, whose effects would be permanent. Moreover, the trainings and other activities will improve the capacity of MoFAL as well as other institutions and civil society organizations by increasing their awareness and knowledge on EU's CAP and market mechanisms.

Training of trainers will be given in the "Establishment of Farm Advisory System (FAS) in Turkey" activity and these trainers will continue to raise the awareness of stakeholders on basic cross-compliance requirements in the field of the environment, public health, animal and plant health, animal welfare and keeping land in good agricultural and environmental condition. Additionally, draft legislation will be prepared. This legislation will be in line with EU standards and base document for Turkish FAS. Since IACS system will be used for support payments, FAS will be utilized to be in line with EU.

Regarding the Activity "Improving the awareness of food processing sector and farmers in terms of EU environmental and hygiene standards and IPARD support"; ARDSI experts who are trained through this project will continue to improve the awareness of food processing sector and farmers in terms of EU environmental and hygiene standards and IPARD support. Also the brochures and hand-outs will be the main element for the food processors and farmers to have the right investment and project proposal for IPARD support. In this context IPARD funds will contribute the sustainability.

Regarding the Activity: "Strengthening Implementation Capacity of Risk Management and Control Activities of Agriculture and Rural Development Support Institution" it is expected to produce a strategy for the alignments of the EU standards to implement IPARD programme effectively. ARDSI experts who are trained through this activity will be well organize for planning roadmap of IPARD activities. They also will continue to improve control activities that are used for achieving the IPARD objectives. The Planning document and software will be the main element for monitoring performance and risk indicator while fulfilling of IPARD requirements.

Regarding the activity "Capacity building for fishery producer organisations and provincial agricultural directorates in line with CMO of CFP" will be provided by having established systems and increased capacity to further enhance market organisation in Turkey. Of utmost importance is that the team of Twinning can continue its tasks and implement activity outputs without further delay (through the CMO Working Committee). As such it is important to note is that this activity guarantees at the same time the sustainability of EU Twinning.

Regarding the activity "FADN:Target 2020" a number of MoFAL personnel will be dedicated to work solely on FADN and these staff members will be trained on statistical methods, remote sensing and data analysis. Besides, spill over effects will emerge as a result of the activities on the training of trainers in the project.

Regarding the activity "Capacity improvement of IACS and LPIS and integration with EU payment system" through the linked project "Digitization of Land Parcel Identification System LPIS" will be established and capacity improvement will be ensured. As it is written on Agriculture Law Number 5488 until IACS is established Farmer Registry System will be used for plant production subsidy

payments. So by improving the capacity of IACS and LPIS, the subsidies will be paid through IACS and it will be the system for the management and control of payments.

Regarding the activity Establishment/Improvement of Farm Advisory System The Activity: Development of strategy for Alignment with CMO is expected to produce a strategy for the alignment of the EU's CMO mechanisms, with concrete legislative and institutional proposals. Provided that these proposals are considered applicable, they will be used to shape the new market regulations in Turkey, whose effects would be permanent. Moreover, the trainings and other activities will improve the capacity of MoFAL as well as other institutions and civil society organizations by increasing their awareness and knowledge on EU's CAP and market mechanisms.

Training of trainers will be given in the "Establishment of Farm Advisory System (FAS) in Turkey" activity and these trainers will continue to raise the awareness of stakeholders on basic cross-compliance requirements in the field of the environment, public health, animal and plant health, animal welfare and keeping land in good agricultural and environmental condition. Additionally, draft legislation will be prepared. This legislation will be in line with EU standards and base document for Turkish FAS. Since IACS system will be used for support payments, FAS will be utilized to be in line with EU.

9. SECTOR SUPPORT BUDGET

Programming period 2014 – 2017

Activity number- abbreviation (Additional explanation in Annex III).	ESTIMATED COSTS (EUR) (Total)	ESTIMATED COSTS (EUR) (IPA Contribution)	COMMENTS
Action 1			
2015			
Priority area 1 (LSD)	250.000 (TA Contract) 1.000.000 (Supply Contract) 6.497.500 (TA Contract) 6.000.000 (Supply Contract) Total 13.747.500	250.000 850.000 6.497.500 5.100.000 12.697.500	Additional explanation is in Section 5.1.
Priority area 2 (Rabies)	14.850.000 (Supply Contract)	12.622.500	Additional explanation is in Section 5.1.
Total for 2015	28.597.500	25.320.000	
2017			
Priority area 3 (Foodborne)	500.000 (TA Contract) 2.500.000 (Supply Contract) Total 3.000.000	500.000 2.125.000 2.625.000	Additional explanation is in Section 5.1.
Priority area 4 (Residue)	500.000 (TA Contract) 2.000.000 (Supply Contract) Total 2.500.000	500.000 1.700.000 2.200.000	Additional explanation is in Section 5.1.
Total for 2017	5.500.000	4.825.000	
Action 2			
2015			
Priority area 6 (Stock)	2.890.000 (TA Contract) 3.400.000 (Supply Contract) Total 6.290.000	2.890.000 2.890.000 5.780.000	Additional explanation is in Section 5.1.
Total for 2015	6.290.000	5.780.000	
2016			
Priority area 7 (PO)	1.695.625 (TA Contract)	1.695.625	Additional explanation is in Section 5.1.
Total for 2016	1.695.625	1.695.625	
2017			
Priority area 5 (fish releasing)	700.000 (TA Contract) 1.765.000 (Supply Contract) Total 2.465.000	700.000 1.500.000 2.200.000	Additional explanation is in Section 5.1.
Total for 2017	2.465.000	2.200.000	

Action 3			
2014			
Priority area 8 (Advisory IPARD)	1.025.100	768.825	Additional explanation is in Section 5.1.
Priority area 9 (CMO)	962.068	721.551	Additional explanation is in Section 5.1.
Priority area 11 (FAS)	2.000.000	1.500.000	Additional explanation is in Section 5.1.
Total for 2014	3.987.168	2.990.376	
2015			
Priority area 17 (Awareness IPARD)	800.000 (TA Contract)	800.000	Additional explanation is in Section 5.1.
Total for 2015	800.000	800.000	
2016			
Priority area 10 (Risk ARDSI)	800.000 (TA Contract)	800.000	Additional explanation is in Section 5.1.
Priority area 15 (FADN)	2.000.000 (TA Contract)	2.000.000	Additional explanation is in Section 5.1.
Priority area 18 (IPA Unit)	1.000.000 (TA Contract)	1.000.000	Additional explanation is in Section 5.1.
Total for 2016	3.800.000	3.800.000	
2017			
Priority area 12 (Statistics)	1.500.000 (TA Contract)	1.500.000	Additional explanation is in Section 5.1.
Priority area 13 (IACS)	2.500.000 (TA Contract)	2.500.000	Additional explanation is in Section 5.1.
Priority area 14 (PO F&V)	1.000.000 (Twinning)	1.000.000	Additional explanation is in Section 5.1.
Priority area 16 (Geographical Indications)	1.500.000 (Twinning)	1.500.000	Additional explanation is in Section 5.1.
Total for 2017	8.275.000	8.275.000	
Grant total for 2014	3.987.168	2.990.376	
Grant total for 2015	35.687.500	31.900.000	
Grant total for 2016	6.195.625	6.195.625	
Grant total for 2017	16.240.000	15.300.000	
TOTAL FOR SECTOR	70.385.293	64.661.001	

Note re. Programming: all planned Activities under a given Action may not necessarily become part of the same IPA Action Programme but spread over successive programmes (e.g. 60% of Action 1 to be part of a Country Action Programme in 2014 and the remaining 40% - i.e. Action 1 part 2 - to feed into a Country Action Programme in 2016).

11.LIST OF ANNEXES

ANNEX I: The Budgetary Allocation Stated In Strategic Plan of MoFAL for 2013-2017

ANNEX II THE BUDGETARY ALLOCATION STATED IN STRATEGIC PLAN OF MOFAL FOR 2013-2017 (TL)

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Strategic Aim-1	Ensuring the food safety and accessibility to agricultural products through the protection of agricultural production resources.	8.770.598	10.524.718	12.629.661	15.155.593	18.186.712
	S.O-1 Protection and improvement of agricultural resources and ensuring the continuity of them.	224.737	269.684	323.621	388.346	466.015
	S.O-2 Enhancing and extending the methods and technologies aimed at increasing the yield and quality of production.	1.675.211	2.010.253	2.412.304	2.894.765	3.473.718
	S.O-3 Ensuring the food safety and accessibility to agricultural products.	6.870.650	8.244.780	9.893.736	11.872.483	14.246.980
Strategic Aim-2	Ensuring the food safety at the level of international standards from production to consumption.	45.243	50.125	55.677	62.013	69.263
	S.O-4 Improving the effectiveness of food and feed control services.	26.850	28.730	30.741	32.892	35.195
	S.O-5 Strengthening the infrastructure of food and feed enterprises and ensuring their compliance with standards.	12.243	14.692	17.630	21.156	25.387
	S.O-6 Increasing awareness of community on the issue of safe food.	6.150	6.704	7.307	7.964	8.681
Strategic Aim-3	Increasing the plant production while preserving the quality through environmentally sensitive and effective plant health measures.	57.234	61.727	66.663	72.101	78.108
	S.O-7 Enhancing and extending integrated and biological combat studies in plant health services.	5.450	6.540	7.848	9.418	11.301
	S.O-8 Enhancing the control and inspection services of plant protection products and application equipment.	22.176	23.507	24.917	26.412	27.997
	S.O-9 Enhancing the internal and external quarantine	29.608	31.681	33.898	36.271	38.810

	services in plant production.					
Strategic Aim- 4	Control and eradication of animal diseases and pests and ensuring the animal welfare.	181.250	208.438	239.703	275.659	317.007
	S.O-10 Enhancing the services of combat with animal diseases and pests.	137.750	158.413	182.174	209.501	240.926
	S.O-11 Creation of necessary standards and systems to ensure animal welfare.	43.500	50.025	57.529	66.158	76.082
Strategic Aim- 5	Enhancing the agricultural and social infrastructure services, increasing the attractiveness of rural areas through the realization of rural development and welfare.	998.227	1.197.872	1.437.447	1.724.936	2.069.924
	S.O-12 Enhancing the agricultural infrastructure services.	380.450	456.540	547.848	657.418	788.901
	S.O-13 Ensuring the evaluation of agricultural products in place and increase of the added value of them.	351.618	421.942	506.330	607.596	729.115
	S.O-14 Raising the living standards in rural areas and realization of the rural development.	266.159	319.391	383.269	459.923	551.907
Strategic Aim- 6	Ensuring the institutional perfection in order to provide fast, effective and of good quality service.	301.331	322.424	344.994	369.143	394.983
	S.O-15 Activation of institutional management system and human resources management.	59.918	64.112	68.600	73.402	78.540
	S.O-16 Improving the technological and physical infrastructure and enhancing the social facilities.	209.347	224.001	239.681	256.459	274.411
	S.O-17 Strengthening the corporate image and enhancing the efficiency and visibility.	32.066	34.311	36.712	39.282	42.032
TOTAL		10.353.883	12.365.303	14.774.145	17.659.445	21.115.997