Standard Project Fiche

Project number: TR 0402.08
Twinning number: TR/2004/IB/AG/01

1. Basic Information

1.1 Title : Preparation for the Implementation of EU Common Agricultural Policy
1.2 Sector : Agriculture
1.3 Location : Turkey
1.4 Duration : 24 months

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective(s):

Development of institutional capacity for alignment with EU’s Common Agricultural Policy

2.2 Project purpose:

- Designing a functional Integrated Administration and Control System and establishment of institutional capacity in line with EU acquis and practices
- To establish a national rural development policy with all legal, institutional, and technical infrastructure, in conformity with the EU Rural Development Policy

2.3 Accession Partnership (AP) and NPAA priority

- **2003 Accession Partnership**

  **Agriculture**
  
  In the short term:
  - Complete the establishment of animal identification systems, which are a key element of the integrated administration and control system. Also begin preparatory work on other elements such as the land parcel identification systems.
  - Prepare a strategy for the introduction of the Community rural development policy and forestry strategy in the short term

  In the medium term:
  - complete the establishment of the integrated administration and control system.
  - set up the administrative structures required for the implementation of EC rural development policy and forestry strategy.
  - adopt the legal basis, administrative structures, and implementation mechanisms, for establishing CMOs and effective monitoring of agricultural markets

- **National Programme on the Adoption of the Acquis (NPAA), 2003**

  Chapter IV, 7- Agriculture

  - PRIORITY 7.1.1 Setting up the Main Components of the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) states that “Council Regulation No 3508/92/EEC and Commission
Regulation No 2419/01/EC will be harmonized regarding the establishment of the Integrated Administration and Control System. In this context, the obstacles in front of the establishment and implementation of the system stemming from the current legislation will be eliminated through certain legal amendments. Thus, in the short term it is envisaged to begin the preparatory work for the establishment of the required components of the system, and in the medium term to complete a functioning system.

With regard to institutional building, in order to transform the direct support system and other support systems into systems similar to those of the EU, it is planned to establish a land parcel identification system, particularly for agricultural land parcels; to use not only the administrative cross compliance but also field controls for the control of applications to area based supports by connecting the data of Farmers Registration System to those of the land parcel identification system; and to incorporate the data laid down in the database of the bovine animal identification system into the database established under IACS. Following the changes in the EU legislation on the identification and registration of ovine animals, work on legislative harmonization is will be completed and a database integrated to IACS will be established.

- **Priority 7.4.1 Preparation of a National Rural Development Strategy and Programme** identifies preparation of a strategy for the introduction of the EC rural development policy and forestry strategy as a short-term priority, and establishes the medium term priority as to set up the administrative structures required for the implementation of EC rural development policy and forestry strategy. The necessary legislative changes and their timetables, institutional requirements for the implementation of the Rural Development Plan, such as establishment of monitoring committees and paying agencies, employment of staff and their training needs are also identified.

- **Priority 7.6 Adoption of the Legal Basis, Administrative Structures and Implementation Mechanisms for the Establishment of Common Market Organisations and Effective Monitoring of Agricultural Markets** states that:

In the short term it is planned to examine the main EU legislation and primarily Council and Commission Regulations regarding common market organisations developed for all product groups, as well as the legislation related to those products which are not subject to common market organisation, but that are governed by a certain production model and for which an aid mechanism has been set up (such as cotton).

Following that adoption of the Framework Law on Common Market Organisations in order to form the legal basis regarding all aid and support mechanisms developed for agricultural products and producers within the scope of the Common Agricultural Policy, as well as the establishment of the administrative structures in this context, is scheduled for the medium term.

Moreover, it is foreseen in the Schedule of Necessary Legislative Changes that alignment with the EU legislation on quality and standards, and with those for which a certain institutional capacity has to be established before accession, will take place in the medium term.

In this context, arrangements regarding the product groups that are important for Turkey and for which there is a substantial need for institution building and infrastructure, are covered within the scope of this Priority.

Then legislative and institutional requirements for 9 priority sectors (not excluding others) are elaborated in detail under this priority. The priority then mentions about the studies on enactment of a Law on Agricultural Producer Unions, will cover all the producers in Turkey.

NPAA also draws the attention on the need for a final decision on issues related to institution building with regard to common market organisations, such as the number of intervention agencies, and the structure of market controls. It therefore underlines that “As a result, institution building and financing requirements stated under this Priority indicate the needs
determined by Turkey at this stage, while other requirements will be identified in a more
detailed manner following the receipt of technical assistance.”

2.4 Contribution to National Development Plan (and/or Structural Funds Development
Plan/SDP)

Not applicable

2.5 Cross Border Impact

Not applicable

3. Description

3.1 Background and justification

Turkey is implementing an agricultural reform program, which is aimed at dramatically reducing
artificial incentives and government subsidies, and substituting a support system that will give
agricultural producers and agro-industry incentives to increase productivity in response to real
comparative advantage. The World Bank supports the implementation of the reform programme through
Agricultural Reform Implementation Project (ARIP). The project is designed to mitigate potential short-
term adverse impacts of subsidy removal, and facilitate the transition to efficient production patterns.

2003 regular report underlines that the new agricultural policy should be further implemented, in
particular as regards the direct income supplements for farmers, the registration of land and farmers
and the identification and registration of bovine animals. The report suggests that these measures will
assist in the modernisation of Turkish agriculture and could also become building blocks in the
establishment of the Common Agricultural Policy, in particular the paying agency, IACS and the
common market organisations.

3.1.1 Integrated Administration and Control System

The ARIP assists in introducing a unified national program of direct income support (DIS) for all
farmers which will be simple, transparent, and will not distort the incentive structure. The intention is
not to compensate every farmer fully for income lost by removal of the old subsidy system, but rather to
cushion the short-term losses and continue to provide adequate support to the agricultural sector, in an
incentive-neutral way.

One of the components of the Project is Design and implementation of the Direct Income Support
system (DIS). The objective of this component is to set up a mechanism for identifying farmers who
are eligible for payments under the DIS, and a mechanism for delivering those payments. Within the
project component approximately 2.76 million farmers (about 68% of the total) and approximately
16.71 million hectares of farmland (about 75% of the total) have been registered. Administrative cross-
checks are done with regard to the land title information in order to avoid double applications for the
same cadastral parcel. The amount of aid to be granted is calculated and accordingly paid to the farmer.
However, since aid is granted to the applicant on the basis of the land size declared, without making any
distinction among the agricultural products, no on-the-spot-check is carried out under the current
system. Therefore there is a need to re-direct the DIS scheme to comply with the EU Acquis and
policy.

The studies on the identification and registration (I&R) of ruminant bovine animals date back to 2000.
Corresponding Implementing Regulation was revised on October 2002 is now in conformity with
relevant EU legislation. In line with the previous and current Implementing Regulation, more than 7.3
million cattle have been tagged and registered. Moreover, more than 1.2 million bovine animal holdings
have been recorded into the computerized database. The studies on the improvement of the animal I&R
is underway.
Integrated Administration and Control System, as re-described by Council Regulation no. 1782/2003 (ex.3508/92), comprises of:

(a) a computerised database,
(b) an identification system for agricultural parcels,
(c) a system for the identification and registration of payment entitlements
(d) aid applications,
(e) an integrated control system,
(f) a single system to record the identity of each farmer who submits an aid application.

The recent CAP reform (Council Regulation No 1782/03/EEC) maintain the key role of the IACS – GIS and provides a general frame for the integration of specific support schemes: Durum Wheat, Rice, Protein Crops, Energy crops, Dairy premium, Starch Potatoes, but also Dry Nuts (Nuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Pistachio, Locust bean) which are very important in Turkey.

On going reform of Olive Oil sector is very likely to be based on an area based subsidies managed by the IACS, when Vineyard registers have to remain compatible with the LPIS for the purpose of cross checks.

The 2nd pillar of the CAP (Rural Development) relies on the IACS LPIS for the identification of the commitments related to area or geographic objects.

In this context, the LPIS and IACS GIS represent a crucial horizontal information infrastructure for which appropriate choices and important have to be anticipated.

As described in the 2003 Regular Report, currently established farmers registry system and implementing procedures for DIS system have some similarities. However, further studies required for improvement of them.

With regard to institutional building, in order to transform the direct support system and other support systems into systems similar to those of the EU, it is planned to establish an efficient and updated land parcel identification system (LPIS), as a basis for farmers declarations, used not only for the administrative cross checks but also for the On the Spot controls for the control of area based applications.

IACS system will have to ensure efficient cross checks between the Farm Registers, an entitlement database and the land parcel identification system;

Following the changes in the EU legislation on the identification and registration of ovine animals and the ongoing CAP reform, work on legislative harmonization will be completed and database integration or exchanges will be established in order to allow the cross-compliance checks of the European Management standards and Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (Annex III and IV of Council Reg. No. 1782/03).

Cadastral work is completed in 86% of rural areas in Turkey. Digitisation of the cadastral maps is currently under way and 10% of the total has already been digitised in this framework, with a priority in urban, semi-urban areas. Although there are some pilot projects, data on land parcels are generally kept on paper basically for registration of ownership.

During the preparatory studies on the alignment with EU acquis on IACS, particularly for the establishment of LPIS, two options are discussed:

- using standart topographic cadastral maps, which in turn will require completion and updating the cadastral, or
- introducing a new specific land parcel identification system, created on the base of ortho-imagery (airborne photo or Very High resolution satellite) and similar cartographic materials.

However, a final decision on the reference parcels to be used in LPIS, ultimately in IACS, cannot be taken before a sound evaluation.

Whatever the solution selected, the LPIS will have to be managed in a GIS (computerised geographical information system) linked to the IACS databases (cf reg 1593/00), and will very likely include regularly updated orthoimagery (as presently decided by all the 25 European countries).
It is clear that establishment of the Turkish land parcel identification system is a time consuming and very expensive process.

After having several discussions with experts working on MARS project and experts from some Member States, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs decided, in order to provide efficient and effective use of available funds, to carry out pilot projects in order to identify the reference parcels to be used in LPIS component of IACS which best suits the Turkey's conditions, test both LPIS and IACS and define the investments for the whole implementation before accession date, knowing that IACS and LPIS to be established will not only serve the area-based aids but also form the basis for vineyard, olive registers as well as Rural Development.

Within current project fiche all institutional and investment requirements will be identified and these will be addressed by future projects. Therefore there are no feasibility/pre-feasibility studies and strategic plans and studies available.

### 3.1.2 Rural Development

The main objectives of the rural development policy within the framework of the integration with the EU and Development Plans is set as to ensure social cohesion and competitiveness by increasing the income level of rural communities, to develop human resources in rural areas through expanding training and participatory organizational approach and to protect environment and cultural heritage in rural areas.

**Justification**

Turkey has not been entitled to benefit from Special Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (SAPARD). Therefore, the only EC funding resource available now for increasing the competitiveness of the agricultural sector and development of rural areas is economic and social cohesion component of the EC pre accession financial assistance programme to Turkey as described in Council Regulation no. 390/2001 and 2500/2001.

It should be noted that for the economic and social cohesion projects the reference document is the Preliminary National Development Plan (pNDP) prepared by SPO of Turkey. PNDP as it stands now covers some agricultural and rural development measures within the context of two development axes (namely Axis 1: Enhancing the Competitiveness of Enterprises and Axis 4: Reducing the Developmental Differences among the Regions, Ensuring Rural Development, and Reducing the Social Imbalances Due to Poverty and Income Inequality)

However, increasing the competitiveness of the agricultural sector and achieving rural development requires a coherent strategy and nationwide implementation of rural development measures.

Therefore there is a need to prepare a Rural Development Plan in line with the acquis and elaborate measures to be financed from EC preaccession funds. The Plan covering Rural Development Measures envisaged in Council Regulation No.1257/99 will form the basis for supports to rural community. It will be used as a reference document when different EC fund resources are made available for the sector or will form a particular section of the National Development Plan that will be prepared thus enabling financing from economic and social cohesion component of EC preaccession assistance to Turkey Programme.

In EU, Rural Development Plan measures are financed from both sections of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund for which different institutional structures are required. Given the fact that Turkey is now in public administrative reform process in which all public institutions are envisaged to be re-structured and local administrations to be strengthened and also taking into account process of establishing Regional Development Agencies, there is a significant need to identify the institutional structures to be involved in implementation of rural development plan measures and strengthening the institional capacity in this regard.

In line with the 2003 Accession Partnership, studies on the preparation of Rural Development Strategy has already been initiated. It is expected that the Strategy which will form the basis for Rural Development Plan will be developed and adopted by September 2004.

Therefore, the project will cover not only preparation of rural development plan by the relevant authorities with support of a technical assistance team but also identification of the institutional
capacity, through twinning, for implementation and strengthening the capacity within MARA and other relevant agencies through twinning.

During the selection of the implementation means for each component, following considerations are taken into account:

- Rural development plans are prepared for 7 years-periods, experience should be gained by the national authorities which require regular short-term guidance particularly with respect to requirements of EU legislation and practices. Professional experience is also required with regard to the selection of measures (such as economic, social and environmental impacts of measures). Therefore selection is done on the basis of these considerations and discussions made with TAIEX experts.

- Implementation of Rural Development Plan is an on-going process, experience in implementation of Plan measures at central and local levels is mainly destined to Member States institutions. Staff of these institutions are those who also face with difficulties at the implementation stage. Therefore, twinning is envisaged for this component of the Project in order to benefit from the experiences of member state institutions and of their staff.

3.2 Sectoral rationale

The project envisages identification of future needs for establishment of a multi-annual strategy for gradual adoption and implementation of EU Common Agricultural Policy. The outputs of this project will also describe the projects to be submitted for EU funding, for the establishment of IACS, implementation of rural development measures and adoption of the legal basis, administrative structures and implementation mechanisms for CMOs and effective monitoring of agricultural markets as envisaged by AP and NPAA.

The sequence for the projects to be submitted will later be defined. However, according to Turkish Multi-Annual Programming approach future projects under each subject are expected to be composed of following components:

*Integrated Administration and Control System:* Investment for the establishment of IACS and LPIS and strengthening of the institutions that will take part in implementation.

*Rural Development:* Investment in and institutional strengthening for the institutions that will take part in implementation of rural development plan and investment in the form of grant schemes for supporting the projects in line with the plan measures.

3.3 Results

3.3.1 Project 1: Designing a functioning Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) and Land Parcel Identification System in Turkey

3.3.1.1 Immediate Specific Objectives

- Defining the institutional and investment requirements for the establishment and implementation of a phased functioning Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) in line with Council Regulation no. 1782/2003 and its integration with Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS) and Animal Identification and Registration System;

- Identification of the reference parcels to be used in Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS) of IACS;

- Identification of the institutional and legal requirements of the LPIS for the establishment and operation of the IACS –GIS LPIS

3.3.1.2 Results

Results expected from this project are:
R1.1 All preparatory work completed for the establishment of IACS and LPIS on nationwide scale through implementation of the pilot projects, towards decision on the reference parcels to be used in LPIS, and testing performance of the system -

R1.2 Investment requirements identified for the establishment of efficient Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS) and its integration with the operational Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS)

R1.3 Animal Identification and Registration System specifications and connection with the IACS in the frame of cross compliance identified

R1.4 Institutional structure managing the IACS and staff and training requirements identified

R1.5 Necessary legislative framework with a phased approach established for IACS implementation

3.3.2 Project 2: Support for Preparation of Rural Development Plan and Strengthening Institutional Capacity for implementation of the Plan

3.3.2.1 Immediate Specific Objectives

- development of a rural development plan (RDP), drawing on the relevant EC acquis, likely to be covered by National Development Plan (NDP)

- Identification of the infrastructure necessary to support the implementation of the RDP in line with the EC acquis.

3.3.2.2 Results

Results expected from this project are:

R2.1 A coherent, comprehensive Rural Development Plan in line with the National Rural Development Strategy.

R2.2 An Action Plan for the enhancement of the administrative capacity and other related services in implementing rural development measures, taking into account the requirements of relevant EU acquis.

3.4 Activities (including Means)

All 3 projects will be implemented through a range of different means. Project 3 and second component of Project 2 will be implemented in the form of 2 separate twinning contracts between Turkey and a Member State/Member States. The duration of twinning contracts is envisaged to be 20 months for Project 3 and 12 months for the second component of Project 2. The Twinning partners will manage all aspects of execution in close cooperation with the beneficiaries.

The Twinning partners will provide a RTA (Resident Twinning Advisor) for each project and also secure a pool of short-term experts, who will be called upon whenever necessary to contribute to the achievement of the guaranteed results.

3.4.1 Project 1: Designing a functioning Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) and Land Parcel Identification System in Turkey

Activities will be carried out through technical assistance where the TA team is required to carry out the pilot projects and support MARA in developing the legislative framework and methodology, most suitable to Turkey’s conditions, for implementation of both IACS and LPIS in line with EU acquis.

Therefore, TA envisages two complementary activities which will be implemented simultaneously:

Pilot Projects (Result no. 1.3)

For the development of the IACS and LPIS, pilot projects will be implemented in two provinces, namely Tekirdağ and Ağrı.
- **Tekirdağ province** is located in Marmara region of Turkey, has a total surface area of the is 6313 km². Arable agricultural area is 395.214 ha area and pastures/meadows are 37.044 ha. Tekirdağ province has been selected on the criteria that it did not expose any problem both during the implementation of Farmers Registration System and Direct Income Support System implementation and Project on Determination and Improvement of Constrained Agricultural Land. However, parcel size are smaller than other provinces which may represent specific constraint and generate higher costs than in other provinces.

- ** Ağrı province** is located in East Anatolian Region with a total area of 11.376 square km. Total agricultural area is 335,000 ha., 220,889 ha. of which is arable. Ağrı province has been selected due to problems encountered in the implementation of above-mentioned projects. Also, economy is dependent on animal breeding and agricultural production. Education level is low and it is located on the border. Detailed information on these two provinces are given in Annex VI.

Within the scope of the pilot projects TA will provide training to MARA and other stakeholders that will involve in the implementation. Training and pilot project activities will cover:

- Creation of the orto-imagery for 8000 km², comprising 4500 km² for Tekirdağ and 3500 km² for Ağrı provinces;
- Block creation and numbering
- Possible scannerisation and overlay of the Cadastre;
- Establishment of the link with farmer (on relevant sample of parcels and farms);

TA Team will be responsible for input of the collected data into a computer system, providing the computer hard- and software and evaluating the computerized data. For these activities TA may cooperate with one of the service providers in Turkey. MARA staff will also support the TA team so that on-the-job training will be achieved.

During pilot project, not only LPIS but also IACS methodologies will be developed and tested.

**Identification of Legislative and Institutional Requirements (toward R1.2,1.3,1.4 and 1.5)**

TA will also carry out an assessment on the institutional structures and capacity for management of the IACS (including databases) (R1.2). The assessment will take into account not only current structures existing in Turkey (e.g. animal identification and registration system), the administrative reform studies both at the central and local levels and trends in future IACS implementation within the EU.

On the basis of the outcomes of the pilot project implementation and institutional assesment, TA will:

- Identify the institutional structures to be established and/or strengthened for effective implementation of IACS and their relationship for the operation and updating of the systems with an interface with the Paying Agency which will be established; (R1.2 and 1.3)
- Identify investment and technical assistance requirements of establishing fully functional LPIS and IACS (R1.2 and 1.3)
- Identify number of staff necessary for efficient implementation of IACS and LPIS and training requirements for IACS and LPIS management (R1.4)
- Prepare project fiches to be submitted for EC financial assistance and all necessary documents for these project fiches (such as technical specifications and ToRs) for the activities related with establishment and nationwide implementation of IACS and LPIS (R1.2,1.3, and 1.4), and
- Assist MARA in drafting a legislative framework for nationwide implementation of IACS through assessment of corresponding legislation (including IACS regulation and any legislative changes required for effective implementation) (R1.5)

MARA will:

- make available materials used on-site, such as GPS, clinometer, soil drill and shovel which have been already procured within the scope of Project on Determination and Improvement of Constrained Agricultural Land.
- support the TA for the obtention from the competent Authority, of the relevant authorisation and available data for the production orthomagery (Flight clearance, Geodetic points, Digital available model etc). However, the TA will remain fully responsible to define, taking into account the possible restriction or availability of data, an appropriate methodology and feasible workprogram.

- provide a local support for the field survey or for the estabishment of the link with farmers.

**Means/Inputs**

Sub-project envisages an TA team comprised of at least one IT expert responsible for system analysis, software, Technical specifications, one IACS expert responsible for legal alignment and 2 IACS experts on institutional aspects (105 man/days each).

### 3.4.2 Project 2: Support for Preparation of Rural Development Plan and Strengthening Institutional Capacity for implementation of the Plan

This project is composed of two components each of which will be implemented by different means.

#### 3.4.2.1 Component 1: Technical Support for Preparation of Rural Development Plan (toward R2.1)

This component of the project will provide related institutions involved in the preparation and implementation of the RDP-related measures with the necessary technical assistance to activities described below are, which are indicative:

- Assess and analyze the general characteristics of the rural areas and identify existing problems and needs by region.
- Assess the physical, agro-economic, biological, environmental and social features and parameters and analyze the relevant indicators.
- Identify and develop priorities and measures in order to implement the rural development strategy, including eligibility criteria and indicators.
- Carry out the ex-ante evaluation of the expected impact of the Rural Development Plan and measures which will be described in the Plan as required.
- Training the staff of MARA and other government institutions in preparation of rural development plan and its measures (about 50 staff)

**Means/Inputs**

This component of the Project will be implemented through technical assistance, in the form consultancy. The Technical assistance team is envisaged to comprise of a team leader, 1 expert on environmental issues, 1 expert on economic and social issues, 1 expert for institutional and legal aspects of plan measures (7 man each).

#### 3.4.2.2 Component 2: Identification of the administrative capacity for the effective implementation of RDP (toward R2.2)

This component of the project will provide related institutions with the technical assistance necessary to:

- Assess the existing structures for implementation of rural development measures and define necessary structures for effective and sound implementation, monitoring and evaluation of rural development plan before and after accession.
- Assess the needs of relevant institutions that will involve in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of rural development measures (a necessary precursor to the activities of component 1).
- Prepare the legislative and institutional framework required for the implementation of planned EU rural development support.
- Develop written procedures for relevant institutions that will involve in the implementation of rural development measures.
- Assess the short-term and long term training needs and develop a relevant training plan and facilitate the training programmes (in particular in project appraisal, public procurement, and financial,
administrative, and legal procedures covering the specificity of all funds that will support the Rural Development Plan.

- Prepare initiatives aimed at ensuring proper publicity to potential final beneficiaries and the general public and develop a project pipeline.
- Basic training of MARA and other government institutions staff on the implementation of rural development measures.
- Preparation of Project fiches covering strengthening institutional capacity.

**Means/Inputs**

One twinning Contract for 16 months is envisaged for this component.

**Expert Input:**

**1. PL (Project Leader):**

The PL should be a high ranking official with broad knowledge of all processes in the area of agriculture and rural development, who will continue to work at his/her Member State (MS) administration but devote some of his/her time to conceive, supervise and co-ordinate the overall thrust of the Twinning project.

The PL will allocate a minimum of 3 days per month including one visit every 3 months (more for complex projects) to Turkey as long the project lasts.

**a) Qualifications:**

- Broad long-term knowledge of all processes in the area of development and implementation of rural development plans that the project component is dealing with;
- High-ranking official with ability to call on short term experts in support of the efficient implementation of the project and the full support at senior levels within Turkey;
- Overall appreciation of the problems and solutions in the sector;
- Capable of unblocking any problems at highest level;
- Good leadership skills.

**b) Tasks:**

- Overall project co-ordination;
- Co-chairing, with the Turkish PL, the regular project implementation steering committee meetings;
- Mobilising short- and medium term experts;
- Executing administrative issues (i.e. signing reports, side letters etc.).

**2. RTA (Resident Twinning Advisor) 12 m/m**

A RTA on institutional aspects of rural development plan implementation will provide advice and technical assistance to the Turkish Government on identification of institutional capacity for the implementation of rural development plan in Turkey. The RTA will assist in the organisation and mobilisation of short-term technical assistance, training, ad hoc seminars, day to-day practical advice and organisation of studies to be carried out by the government bodies.

**a) Background of the RTA:**

The RTA must be highly qualified in public affairs and the field of rural development covered by the twinning contract, and must possess good management skills. Experience with the operation of pre-accession programmes [including e.g. participation in the preparation of tender dossiers] is a comparative advantage.

The RTA will be assisted full time by a local assistant.
b) Qualifications

- Minimum of 3 years experience on the organisation of the practical application of EU legislation on rural development at managerial/expert etc. level;
- Familiar with implementation of rural development measures in a European Union Member State with particular emphasis on institutional set-up and implementation;
- Good knowledge of the planning process and the issues related to preparing RDP programming documents;
- Preferably practical involvement in a managing authority;
- Preferably good practical experience in monitoring activities including good knowledge of IT monitoring tools and of financial flows;
- Preferably a comparative knowledge of other Member States systems;
- Experience in project management;
- Experience in EU procurement rules;
- Experience in the participation of a legislative process/law drafting;
- Broad international contacts/exposure;
- University degree or equivalent professional experience in relevant areas;
- Strong written, oral and inter-personal communication skills in English;
- Good communication skills and experience in developing, co-ordinating and conducting training programmes;
- Experience in managing a large team of experts;
- Experience in working in a different cultural environment an advantage.

c) Tasks of the RTA

- To design a work plan for the implementation of the programme and to assist the process of drawing up a covenant;
- To Assist in the preparation of all strategic project documents [inception study, sector strategy/policy/plan, quarterly monitoring reports, final project report, training manuals etc.];
- To Assist the MARA and other relevant government institutions in interpretation of rules and mechanisms set out by EU legislation concerning monitoring and evaluation of the implementation process;
- To advice Turkish authorities in the development and the establishment of coordination and monitoring structure and procedures inside MARA and with implementing and advisory institutions;
- To ensure coordination with TA team under 1st component of the project;
- To ensure continuity of implementation through: the execution of the day to day management; working on a daily basis with the MARA staff to implement the project;
- To plan and coordinate outputs;
- Together with the Project Leader: to nominate and mobilize the short- and medium term experts;
- To supervise the short- and medium term experts;
- To coordinate and organise training activities, workshops and public awareness activities;
- To ensure proper quality of outputs;
- To provide detailed reports on the impact of the programme.
3. Short- and Medium Term Experts:

a) Qualifications

- Minimum of 3 years professional experience in institutional restructuring/strengthening, legislative implications, human resource development in institutions and IT system with regard to implementation of rural development plan.
- University degree or equivalent professional experience in relevant areas;
- Good written and oral command of English;
- Proven contractual relation to public administration or mandated body;
- Capacity to integrate into a large expert team;
- Willingness to work in a different cultural environment.

b) Tasks

- To work on specific twinning project components described above and contribute to the project with specialist knowledge in these areas;
- To assist in interpretation of rules and mechanisms set out by EU legislation concerning monitoring and evaluation of the implementation process,
- advice and support in the development and the establishment of coordination and monitoring structure and procedures inside MARA and with implementing and advisory institutions;
- To contribute to the project with specialist knowledge in legislative and institutional framework and identification of training and IT requirements necessary for implementation of the plan
- To prepare training course modules;
- To provide specialist support services [e.g. providing Turkey with access to databases];
- To provide specialist support and advice in the preparation of informational and publicity materials
- Advice and backstopping from a national EU Rural Development Agency/ Ministry of Agriculture.

The concrete assignments will be subject to the preparation of the twinning Contract and the recommendations of the twinning partner(s)

3.5 Linked Activities

TR 0203.05 Support for Turkey’s Alignment to the EU veterinary acquis aims at strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) and its services, to undertake harmonisation of the national law with the EU acquis and the required institutional reforms. It aims in particular establishing a veterinary information system supporting bovine identification and registration (I&R), movement controls, disease control programs and notification systems (ANIMO, ADNS and SHIFT systems) that serves central, provincial and district veterinary directorates with links to laboratories, BIPs, key markets and slaughterhouses.

The Consulting Services For : Worldwide Framework Contract AMS/4S1 LOT N° 1 with the European Commission, financed from the Support to European Integration Project (TR 0206.01) aimed at carrying out a preliminary gap analysis on legislation and implementation arrangements for priority products defined in the NPAA and elaboration of the current project fiche.

MATRA/PSO Technical Assistance project, for "Identification and Registration of Bovine Animals in Turkey". The Dutch Government within the framework of MATRA/PSO programmes in 2001 is delivering a technical assistance project for identification and registration of bovine animals in Turkey. The project started in January 2002 and completed at the end of June 2003. The MATRA/PSO project carried out a feasibility study for an animal identification and registration system. It also
assisted realization of a Veterinary Information System (VIS) based on an animal identification and registration database. Through the project, significant number of staff trained.

**Farmer Registration System and Direct Income Support Project**, started in 2001, is a World Bank supported project. Farmers are registered based on the applications filed by farmers who wish to receive area-based aids, applications are cross-checked and aid is paid accordingly. Comparison with the data of 2001 General Agricultural Census and General Village Information Questionnaire indicates that 67 percent of the farmers and 76 percent of the land have already been registered. In the Farmer Registration System data on farmer (e.g. name, Date of Birth, TR identity Number, etc.) and land information (whether he/she is the owner of the land, used area, type of use, produced crop etc) is kept.

**Determination of Problematic Land and Rehabilitation Project (STATIP)**, financed from the national budget, aims at preventing the land deterioration as a result of misuse, through determining and solving the problems caused by patterns of use, and providing land use information for all stakeholders.

**VETBİS, Veterinary Information System Project**, implemented jointly by MARA and Turkish Cattle Breeders Central Association, is financed from the national budget. Project comprises of three components. Herd-Book Component aims at improving the local animal breeds thus meeting animal products needs locally and increasing the living standards of animal breeders. Within the system, zootechnical and yield information is kept. Progeny Testing Component is designed for protecting genetic potential and possessing Holstein Friesian local bull sperma from 2005 and onwards, and ensuring join of 25 bulls to the population each year. Pre-Herd Book Component objective is to identify the cattle breed population (primary objective), develop "Pre Herd Book System" and implement nationwide for identifying the inseminated cattle in Turkey, to put the insemination activities in order, to benefit from insemination records in planning, to monitor animal activities, and to cover the certified breeding requirement in the country. Database established under the project is expected to be integrated with Animal Identification and Registration System and thus operate with IACS.

**TAKBİS, Turkey Land Registration and Information System Project (TAKBİS)**, is financed from the National resources. It aims at bringing together the ownership records, information obtained during cadastre works pertinent to land records under a digital system so as to ensure a unique structure for the operation of all cadastre directorates. Project also covers cadastre works. Some of funds from ARIP project are expected to be allocated towards this project.

### 3.6 Lessons learned

Discussions with experts from Joint Research Centre (MARS Unit) and other Member States highlighted that decision to be taken on reference parcels to be used in LPIS requires a thorough analysis of different options, maintenance of LPIS and easy use of documents by the farmers. Project 1 took into account these discussions and experience of member states, e.g. Denmark, and it is designed to analysis and test of different options for LPIS. Also experience of candidate countries on particularly time required for achieving a functioning IACS and LPIS, and early decisions on the reference parcels used in LPIS, which in some cases resulted in ineffective use of funds available were also respected. Therefore current project fiches covers only preparatory work (feasibility studies) in order to support decision-making process for the system selection particularly on LPIS before starting the heavy investments for the establishment of IACS and LPIS. The results of the project will lead to one or more project fiches covering significant investment and institutional strengthening to be submitted for EC funding.

Project 2 is designed to address the needs with regard to competitiveness of the agriculture and rural community, beside the legislation alignment, and also to get experienced in implementation of the second pillar of the EU's Common Agricultural Policy.

### 4. Institutional Framework
Current institutional framework is described briefly in Annex VIII. Below is only the institutional framework within which each project will operate.

Project 1: Designing a functioning Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) and Land Parcel Identification System in Turkey

The beneficiary of the project is Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA, General Directorate of Agricultural Production and Development).

Since several institutions and departments of MARA have data which will be used in development of the system, necessary collaboration will be ensured by MARA (such as Military, Ministry of Environment and Forestry being responsible for the cadastre work of forests, General Directorate of Land Registration and Cadastre). This collaboration will be provided by the Task Force for Improvement of Agricultural Land Cadastre, Farmers Registry and GIS established within the context of the Government Action Plan with the participation of all relevant institutions described above and coordinated by MARA.

A memorandum of understanding will be signed for the implementation of the project by the institutions represented in the Task Force. Task Force will also act as an advisory unit during the implementation of the project.

As described in the 3.4 MARA will:
- make available materials used on-site, such as GPS, clinometer, soil drill and shovel which have been already procured within the scope of Project on Determination and Improvement of Constrained Agricultural Land.
- support the TA for the obtention from the competent Authority, of the relevant authorisation and available data for the production orthoimagery (Flight clearance, Geodetic points, Digital available model etc).
- provide a local support for the field survey or for the establishment of the link with farmers.

During implementation phase of the pilot projects, provincial level authorities will support the studies necessary for operating the systems. Task Force institutions will provide involvement of their provincial branches.

MARA will also ensure the commitment of farmers who will take place in pilot projects with the support of the local authorities and provide information them on the projects before start of the project.

The outputs of the project will first discussed by the Task Force which will advise decision makers of MARA. However any decision on the reference parcels, methodology, legislative proposals and phased approach for implementation will be taken by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

The project is expected to result in identification of institutional structure and requirements for efficient implementation of IACS.

Project 2: Support for Preparation of Rural Development Plan and Strengthening Institutional Capacity for implementation of the Plan

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) is the main beneficiary of the Project. Given the nature of the Rural Development Plan a Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be set up, comprising representatives, with decision-making authority, of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, including General Directorate of Rural Services (GDRS), Undersecretariat of State Planning Organisation (SPO), Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Representatives from other related institutions may join the PSC if necessary. Any member of PSC will invite PSC for meetings if seen necessary. The PSC will supervise and co-ordinate the overall progress and implementation of the project components. The representative of MARA will chair the PSC.
The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs will provide the personnel necessary to administer and resolve issues concerning the management of the project including reporting, preparation of terms of reference, tendering, contracting, monitoring and evaluation activities.

5. **Detailed Budget**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU Support</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment Support</td>
<td>Institution Building</td>
<td>Total EU (=I+IB)</td>
<td>National Co-financing*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YEAR 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 1: <em>Designing a functioning Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) and Land Parcel Identification System in Turkey</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract 1. Technical Assistance (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.075.000</td>
<td>1.075.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 2: <em>Support for Preparation of Rural Development Plan and Strengthening Institutional Capacity for implementation of the Plan</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract 1. Technical Assistance</td>
<td>450.000</td>
<td>450.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract 2. Twinning</td>
<td>550.000</td>
<td>550.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Year 1</strong></td>
<td>2.075.000</td>
<td>2.075.000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YEAR 2</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Year 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.075.000</td>
<td>2.075.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Turkey's contribution to the project to fulfil the Twinning co-financing requirements will cover provision of adequate office space and equipment for the Resident Twinning Advisor (RTA), organisational costs of trainings, seminars and workshops (rental fees for training and seminar venues, interpretation equipment, catering as well as international travel of trainees in the framework of study visits and traineeships) and other costs non-eligible for pre-accession funding, as specified in the "Reference Manual on Twinning Projects".

(1) There will only one service contract with a value of 1,075,000 Euro where two different but complementary activities will be carried out by the TA. See Annex 5 for indicative breakdown of the budget between activities.

6. **Implementation Arrangements**

6.1 **Implementing Agency**

The CFCU will be the implementing agency and will be responsible for all procedural aspects of the tendering process, contracting matters and financial management, including payment of project activities. The Director General of the CFCU will act as PAO of the project. His contacts are:
Mr. Nuri Ercan Tortop  
Programme Authorising Officer  
Central Finance and Contracts Unit  
Tel: +90 312 285 46 20  
Fax: +90 312 285 96 24  
e-mail: ercan.tortop@cfcu.gov.tr 

The details for the Beneficiary of each project is as follows:

**Project 1: Designing a functioning Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) and Land Parcel Identification System in Turkey**

Beneficiary is the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA). MARA will therefore assume complete responsibility for administration related to the preparation, technical control and implementation of the project.

**Contacts at MARA are as follows:**

**Dr. Hüseyin VELİOĞLU**  
General Director,  
General Directorate of Production and Development  
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs  
Milli Mûdafâa Caddesi, No 20 Kızılay/Ankara, TURKEY  
Tel: +90 (0 312) 424 05 80/276

**Mr. Eyüp KÖKSAL**  
Section Director of Agriculture & Environmental Relations,  
General Directorate of Production and Development  
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs  
Milli Mûdafâa Caddesi, No 20 Kızılay/Ankara, TURKEY  
Tel: +90 (0 312) 424 05 80/  
e-mail: ekoksal@tarim.gov.tr

**Mr. Hakan ERDEN**  
Agr.Eng. - Agricultural & Environment Relations Section  
General Directorate of Production and Development  
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs  
Milli Mûdafâa Caddesi, No 20 Kızılay/Ankara, TURKEY  
Tel: +90 (0 312) 424 05 80/365  
e-mail: herden@tarim.gov.tr

**Project 2: Support for Preparation of Rural Development Plan and Strengthening Institutional Capacity for implementation of the Plan**

The beneficiary of the twinning will MARA, Research of Research, Planning and Coordination Council. The contact point is:

**Mr. Rahim YENİ**  
Chairman of Research, Planning and Coordination Council  
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs  
Milli Mûdafâa Cd. No.20 Bakanlıklar 06100 Ankara, Turkey  
Tel: 90-312 418 50 80  
Fax:90-312 425 44 95  
e-mail: ryeni@tarim.gov.tr
6.2 Twinning

Twinning arrangement envisaged in second component of Project 2 will be implemented in the form of a Twinning covenant between Turkey and one EU Member State as explained in the above sections.

6.3 Non-standard aspects

The External Aid Manual with contract procedures will strictly be followed.

6.4 Contracts

There will be 2 service contracts and 1 twinning contract as described below:

Service Contract for Project 1: € 1,075,000 (in 2005)

Service Contract for component 1 of Project 2 (Technical Support for Preparation of Rural Development Plan): € 450,000 (in 2005)

Twinning Contract for component 2 of Project 2 (Strengthening the administrative capacity for the effective implementation of RDP): € 550,000 (in 2005)

7. Implementation Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Start of Tendering</th>
<th>Start of Project Activity</th>
<th>Project Completion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract 1-Technical</td>
<td>4Q/04</td>
<td>1Q/05</td>
<td>4Q/05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract 1-Technical</td>
<td>4Q/04</td>
<td>2Q/05</td>
<td>4Q/05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract 2-Twinning</td>
<td>4Q/04</td>
<td>2Q/05</td>
<td>2Q/06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Equal Opportunity

MARA is an equal opportunity employer. Selection of staff and other personnel to work on the projects will be based on objective assessments of qualification and experience, without regard to gender.

9. Environment

Not applicable. However, the systems established on the basis of the activities under Project 1 will form the basis for controlling the aids to be given in future towards agro-environment measures.

10. Rates of return

Not applicable since all the projects do not contain any investment.

11. Investment criteria (applicable to all investments)

11.1 Catalytic effect
The project will serve the priorities highlighted both in the AP and NPAA. The systems established and measures elaborated on the basis of the activities under this project will form the basis for supports given to the farmers under national schemes. Also outputs will lead to necessary institutional structures and instruments for the implementation of EU legislation on Rural Development Plan and Common Market Organisations. The strategies proposed by the projects will form the backbone for the implementation of EU Common Agricultural Policy.

11.2 Co-financing

There is not any investment component in the project context and only “Technical Assistance” is considered. For this reason co-financing will not be available.

11.3 Additionality

Phare grants will not hinder the financial support to be provided from the private sector or from international donor agencies.

11.4 Project readiness and size

For Project 1: Designing a functioning Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) and Land Parcel Identification System in Turkey, the MARA will prepare all documentation necessary for the project (Terms of Reference, Pilot Project designs) to be contracted.

11.5 Sustainability

The projects cover only preparatory work for establishing functioning systems and in line with the EU acquis and practices. The system to be established based upon the outcomes of this project will also be used in supporting the Agricultural Reform activities.

The information taken from systems to be established later will also assist MARA in designing the agricultural policies.

11.6 Compliance with state aids provisions

Not applicable

12. Conditionality and sequencing

Project 1: Designing a functioning Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) and Land Parcel Identification System in Turkey: In order to start the project details of the pilot projects should be elaborated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

MARA will sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the institutions participating in Task Force.

With respect to sequencing:

- Pilot project implementation simultaneously assessment of current institutional capacity, legislation
- Development of methodology
- Identification of institutional and investment requirements.

Project 2: Support for Preparation of Rural Development Plan and Strengthening Institutional Capacity for implementation of the Plan
Development and adoption of the Rural Development Strategy which in turn form the basis for Rural Development Plan must be ensured before any contract is signed.

As regards sequencing, two components will be implemented simultaneously

For Component 1: Technical Support for Development of Rural Development Plan
   a) Elaboration of rural development measures/schemes under the Plan to be implemented

For Component 2: the strengthening the administrative capacity for the effective implementation of RDP component following sequence of activities is envisaged
   a) Assessment of existing structures
   b) Needs assessment in terms of manpower and equipment for implementation
   c) Organizational plan.
   d) Future institutions/structures

ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE
1. Logical framework matrix in standard format
2. Detailed implementation chart
3. Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of programme
4. Reference list of feasibility/pre-feasibility studies
5. Reference list of relevant laws and regulations
6. Reference list of relevant strategic plans and studies
7. Brief information on Pilot Project provinces
8. Brief Information about Turkish Agriculture and current institutional framework
9. Indicative breakdown of the budget for Technical Assistance contracts envisaged under Project 1 and first component of Project 2.
## ANNEX 1 TO PROJECT FICHE

### LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR

**Preparation for the Implementation of EU Common Agricultural Policy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall objective</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Development of institutional capacity for alignment with EU’s Common Agricultural Policy | - Turkish institutions can carry out agricultural policy of the EU by the time of accession  
- Legislation for phased IACS implementation adopted by 2008  
- Institutional capacity strengthened with regard to implementation of IACS, rural development programmes and paying agency rules by 2008  
- IACS is used gradually by the paying agency offices and other bodies for application controls, controls and verifications, etc. | - Project reports  
- Monitoring by Delegation  
- Training certificates  
- Progress Reports in 2007 and onwards  
- Annual reports of MARA  
- Turkish Official Gazette  
- Reports on expenditures of the Government | - Continued Government and EU commitment towards Turkey’s accession  
- EU agrees to provide financial assistance towards the implementation of RDP  
- National funds available for cofinancing the investments  
- Project fiches submitted for EC funding. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project purpose</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Designing a functional Integrated Administration and Control System and establishment of institutional capacity in line with EU acquis and practices | - LPIS and IACS designed in line with EU requirements by 2006  
- Procurement notice for investments on IACS and LPIS published in the Official Journal of the European Union in 2007 | - RTA (PAA) and technical assistance reports  
- Project reports  
- Monitoring by Delegation  
- Training certificates  
- Joint Monitoring Committee reports  
- Financing Memorandum on 2006-2007 National Programme | - Continued Government and EU commitment towards Turkey’s accession  
- EU agrees to provide financial assistance towards the implementation of RDP  
- National funds available for cofinancing the investments  
- Project fiches submitted for EC funding. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Contracting period expires</th>
<th>Disbursement period expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme name and number</td>
<td>Total budget: € 3,325,000</td>
<td>EC Assistance budget: € 3,325,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>Objectively verifiable indicators</td>
<td>Sources of Verification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 1 – Designing a functioning IACS and LPIS in Turkey</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>R1.1 All preparatory work completed for the establishment of IACS and LPIS on nationwide scale through implementation of the pilot projects, towards decision on the reference parcels to be used in LPIS, and testing performance of the system -</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Decision on the reference parcels to be used in LPIS taken by 2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>• The implementation of IACS and LPIS on nationwide scale is starting or can be started in 2006/7</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• about 30 staff of MARA and provincial governments trained on IACS implementation</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1.2 Investment requirements identified for the establishment of efficient Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS) and its integration with the operational Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• A report on the investment requirements for the LPIS and the IACS is worked out by 2006.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Tender documents for the investments on LPIS and IACS developed by 2006</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>R1.3 Animal Identification and Registration System specifications and connection with the IACS in the frame of cross compliance identified</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• A report on the specifications for the Animal Identification and Registration System specifications and connection with the IACS in the frame of cross compliance available by 2006</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1.4 Institutional structure managing the IACS and staff and training requirements identified</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Project fiches covering strengthening (phased) institutional capacity both in terms of human resources and investment prepared and submitted for EC funding for 2006-2007 programmes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>for Turkey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Turkish Official Gazette</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Official Journal of European Communities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Commission Regular Reports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• MARA documentation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>funding on establishment and/or strengthening of institutional capacity implemented</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Pilot project for strengthening the marketing organisations implemented and necessary documentation produced for extension services</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Government agrees on implementation of some support measures in line with EU practices through IACS and PA.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• RTA (PAA) and technical assistance reports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Project reports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Monitoring by Delegation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Training certificates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Monitoring Committee reports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Commission Regular Reports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Documentation of the MARA and other agencies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Availability of experienced consultants</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Delays in MARA final decision on the reference parcels to be used in LPIS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Delays in decisions on the IACS management unit, staff numbers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Lack of acceptance of the legislative proposals by MARA and other institutions.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Lack of agreement between all institutions involved</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1.5 Necessary legislative framework with a phased approach established for IACS implementation</td>
<td>• The necessary primarily and secondarily legislative framework on gradual IACS implementation introduced to national law in 2006</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**Project 2: Support for Preparation of Rural Development Plan and Strengthening Institutional Capacity for implementation of the Plan**

| R2.1 A coherent, comprehensive Rural Development Plan in line with the National Rural Development Strategy. | • Rural development plan is approved by Turkish Government (and EU-Commission) in 2006  
• Reports about the general characteristics of the rural areas, the existing problems and needs are available for each region in 2006  
• A report about the physical, agro-economic, biological, environmental, social features and parameters etc is ready in 2006  
• The Less-Favoured Areas are defined in line with EU criteria and approved by Turkish Government in 2006  
• The report about the specific eligibility criteria for agri-environmental, economic and social projects is approved by Turkish Government by 2007  
• A report is carried out about the expected impact of the Rural Development Plan on the Rural Areas in 2006  
• Trained staff (about 50) is capable of using the above described instruments in 2006 | • RTA (PAA) and technical assistance reports  
• Project reports  
• Monitoring by Delegation  
• Training certificates  
• Monitoring Committee Reports  
• Financing Memorandum on 2006-2007 National Programme for Turkey  
• Documentation of MARA and SPO | • Continued commitment towards Turkey's accession to EU  
• EU agrees with the measures envisaged in RDP  
Institutional structure is defined and prepared for implementation |
| Activities for Project 1: *Designing a functioning IACS and LPIS in Turkey* |
|---|---|---|
| − Implementation of pilot projects in two provinces in order to decide on the reference parcels to be used in LPIS (R1.1)  
  − Creation of the orto- imagery for 8000 km², comprising 4500 km² for Tekirdağ and 3500 km² for Ağrı provinces;  
  − Block creation and numbering  
  − Possible scannerisation and overlay of the Cadastre;  
  − Establishment of the link with farmer (on relevant sample of parcels and farms)  
  − Development of IACS and LPIS methodology on pilot scale and its testing (R1.1) | 1 Service Contract for € 1.075.000 | − Local authorities in two provinces well prepared for implementation of the pilot projects  
− Commitment of farmers towards participation to the pilot projects provided  
− Good coordination between MARA and other government institutions  
− Staff involved in project |
- assessment of existing institutional structures and capacity for management of the IACS (including databases) (R1.2),
- Identification of institutional structures to be established and/or strengthened (phased) for effective implementation of IACS and their relationship for the operation and updating of the systems with an interface with the Paying Agency which will be established; (R1.2 and 1.3)
- Identification of investment and technical assistance requirements of establishing fully functional LPIS and IACS (R1.2 and 1.3),
- Identification of number of staff necessary for efficient implementation of IACS and LPIS and training requirements for IACS and LPIS management (R1.4)
- Prepare project fiches to be submitted for EC financial assistance and all necessary documents for these project fiches (such as technical specifications and ToRs) for the activities related with establishment and nationwide implementation of IACS and LPIS (R1.2,1.3, and 1.4), and
- Assessing the relevant Turkish legislation (R1.5)
- Assisting MARA in drafting a legislative framework for nationwide implementation of IACS (including a specific IACS legislation and any legislative changes required for effective implementation) (R1.5)

| Activities for Project 2: Support for Preparation of Rural Development Plan and Strengthening Institutional Capacity for implementation of the Plan |
| Component 1: Technical Support for Development of Rural Development Plan (toward R2.1) |
| Assessment and analysis of the general characteristics of the rural areas and identification of existing problems and needs by region. |
| Assessment of the physical, agro-economic, biological, environmental and social features and parameters and analysis of the relevant indicators. |
| Defining the Less-Favoured Areas in line with EU criteria. |
| Identification and elaboration specific eligibility criteria for agri-environmental, economic and social |
| Technical assistance contract awarded as a result of opening tender procedures. |
| Service Contract for € 450.000 |
| – Full commitment of the authorities involved |
| – Timely availability of all resources |
| – Contract signed in time. |
- Developing indicators for all measures,
- Assisting the Turkish authorities to develop an Rural Development Plan
- Carrying out the ex-ante evaluation of the expected impact of the Rural Development Plan and measures which will be described in the Plan as required.
- Training the staff of MARA and other government institutions in preparation of rural development plan and its measures (about 50 staff)

**Component 2: Strengthening the administrative capacity for the effective implementation of RDP (toward R2.2)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tasks</th>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Assessment of the existing structures for implementation of rural development measures and defining necessary structures for effective and sound implementation, monitoring and evaluation of rural development plan before and after accession. | Twinning contract  
1 RTA (12 months)  
1 RTA Assistant  
Short and Medium term experts | - Full commitment of the authorities involved  
- Correct selection of EU Twinning Partners |
<p>| Assessing the needs of relevant institutions that will involve in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of rural development measures |         |          |
| Preparing the legislative and institutional framework required for the implementation of EU support in line with Council Regulation no.1257/1999 with regard to the implementation of the EAGGF Guidance and Guarantee sections, for the interface with the Paying Agency, which will be established |         |          |
| Developing written procedures for relevant institutions that will involve in the implementation of rural development measures |         |          |
| Assessing the short-term and long term training needs and developing a relevant training plan (in particular in project appraisal, public procurement, and financial, administrative, and legal procedures covering the specificity of all funds that will support the Rural Development Plan) |         |          |
| Preparing initiatives aimed at ensuring proper publicity to potential final beneficiaries and the general public and developing a project pipeline |         |          |
| General on the job training of MARA and other government institutions staff on the implementation |         |          |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preconditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project 1:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Proper human resources in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Details of Pilot projects elaborated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Farmers informed about the pilot projects and their commitment attained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project 2:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Development and adoption of the Rural Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project 3:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- MARA formally establishes a dedicated team of experts for each CMO group, comprising of experts from MARA and other public institutions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Preparation of Project fiches covering strengthening institutional capacity
ANNEX 2
DETAILED PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>Tue</td>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>Thu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contract 1-Technical Assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contract 1-Technical Assistance</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract 2-Twinning</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Tendering and Contracting       C
Implementation and Payments      T
# ANNEX 3

**CONTRACTING AND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE (Quarterly-Euro)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project 1: Designing a functioning Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) and Land Parcel Identification System in Turkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contract 1-Technical Assistance</td>
<td>1,075,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disbursed</td>
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<td>80,625</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project 2: Support for Preparation of Rural Development Plan and Strengthening Institutional Capacity for implementation of the Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contract 1-Technical Assistance</td>
<td>270,000</td>
<td>154,286</td>
<td>25,714</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contract 2-Twinning</td>
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<td>55,000</td>
<td>55,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2,075,000</td>
<td>2,075,000</td>
<td>2,075,000</td>
<td>2,075,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX 4

Not applicable
ANNEX 5

REFERENCE LIST OF RELEVANT LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Project 1

- Council Regulation (EC) No 1258/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the financing of the common agricultural policy

- Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 of 17 May 1999 on support for rural development from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) and amending and repealing certain Regulations


- Council Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999 of 17 May 1999 establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops


Project 2
1257/1999/EC: Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 of 17 May 1999 on support for rural development from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) and amending and repealing certain Regulations

Project 3
Since the project covers a huge volume of EU legislation, only Council Regulations are given below.

Cereals and Paddy Rice

Beef and Veal
1208/81/EEC: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1208/81 of 28 April 1981 determining the Community scale for the classification of carcases of adult bovine animals
1186/90/EEC: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1186/90 of 7 May 1990 extending the scope of the Community scale for the classification of carcases of adult bovine animals

Milk and Milk Products

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
2200/96/EC: Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 of 28 October 1996 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables

Processed Fruit and Vegetable Products
2201/96/EC: Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/96 of 28 October 1996 on the common organization of the markets in processed fruit and vegetable products (provisions on producer organisations)
Olive oil

Wine

Sugar

Raw Tobacco

Eggs and Poultry Meat
Regulation (EEC) No 2771/75 of the Council of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in eggs
Regulation (EEC) No 2777/75 of the Council of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in poultrymeat

Dried fodder

Hops
Regulation (EEC) No 1696/71 of the Council of 26 July 1971 on the common organisation of the market in hops

Flax and hemp
Sheepmeat and goat meat
Council Regulation (EC) No 2529/2001 of 19 December 2001 on the common organisation of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat

Seeds
Regulation (EEC) No 2358/71 of the Council of 26 October 1971 on the common organisation of the market in seeds
Flowers and live plants
Regulation (EEC) No 234/68 of the Council of 27 February 1968 on the establishment of a common organisation of the market in live trees and other plants, bulbs, roots and the like, cut flowers and ornamental foliage

Cotton
Council Regulation (EC) No 1051/2001 of 22 May 2001 on production aid for cotton

Silkworms
Regulation (EEC) No 1054/73 of the Commission of 18 April 1973 on detailed rules for aid in respect of silkworms

Grain Legumes

Paying Agency
Council Regulation (EC) No 723/97 of 22 April 1997 on the implementation of Member States' action programmes on control of EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure
Council Regulation (EC) No 1268/1999 of 21 June 1999 on Community support for pre-accession measures for agriculture and rural development in the applicant countries of central and eastern Europe in the pre-accession period
ANNEX 6
REFERENCE LIST OF RELEVANT STRATEGIC PLANS AND STUDIES

Not applicable
ANNEX 7

BRIEF INFORMATION ON PILOT PROJECT PROVINCES

1. TEKİRDAĞ

1.1 Socio-economic Situation

Province of Tekirdağ locates in the Marmara Region. The area of the province is 6.313 square meter and it constitutes 0.8 % of Turkey. According to the statistics of 2002; in Tekirdağ 99 inhabitants fall into per square meter. During last 73 years, the population of Turkey increased approximately five-fold. The population of Tekirdağ increased five-fold in the same period, and it increased to 623.591 in 2000.

There are 282 villages in the province and 170 of these villages has population under 500 inhabitants. Most of the villages has a low population. The education level of population for both genders in Tekirdağ is increasing day by day. It was 96.4 % in the male population, and 89.3 % in the female population in 2000. The number of employed people in Tekirdağ increased during the period of 1980-2000. The annual increase of employed population was 22.3 % during the period of 1980-2000.

During 1980-2000 periods, there were same changes in the sectors of employment. In this period, the number and employed people in agriculture sector decreased although agriculture had the highest share in total employment. In this period, the share of the industry sector increased. The share of the service sector which had the highest share in total employment after agriculture sometimes increased or decreased.

1.2. Geographical Location

Tekirdağ is one of the provinces which locate in the northwest of Turkey and in the North of Marmara Sea. All lands of the province is in Thrace. Also, it is one of six provinces which have coasts through two seas in Turkey. It takes place along 41°34'52"-40°52'53"-41°35'28"-40°32'23" North latitudes and 28°09'14"-26°42'42"-28°08'34"-26°54'24"east longitudes. It has an area of 6.313 square meter, the height of the province from the sea ranges between 0-200 meter.

1.3. Agricultural and livestock Activities in the Province

Tekirdağ has productive lands and it locates in Ergene Basin. It has wide lowlands and law slopes. 90 % of its lands is cultivable areas. Generally, most of the cultivated areas are used for arable lands. Besides this, there are vineyards and fruit orchards. 90 % of its areas is cultivable areas whereas 34 % of areas in Turkey
is cultivable areas. Cultivable areas are listed in 4 groups. Generally, in most of the areas, Farm crops are cultivated, also there are areas in which vinicultural and fruit growing activities (including olive groves) are widespread. The utilization style of the areas in the province is grouped as cultivable areas, meadow and pastures, forest lands and non-agricultural areas as it is shown in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style of Utilization</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
<th>Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultivable agriculture areas</td>
<td>395214</td>
<td>63.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadows-Pastures</td>
<td>37044</td>
<td>5.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Lands</td>
<td>104762</td>
<td>16.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-agricultural areas</td>
<td>84768</td>
<td>13.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Province Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>621788</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Agricultural Utilization rate of the areas in the province is 69% of the whole province. The share of forest lands and non-agricultural areas is 15-16% in total area. The cooperatives of Trakya Birlik in the districts of Tekirdağ serve to 23,975 producers. Nearly 3 million farmers are registered in the agriculture chambers in Turkey. In Tekirdağ, there are around 40,000 farmers registered in 8 of these chambers.

Sunflower and wheat are the most important crops in the area and the mean yield of these crops (last decade) is close to Europe average. Apart from these products; paddy rice, barley, maize, potato, bean, sesame, melon and water melon are cultivated. There are also vineyards and gardening activities.

Modern agriculture technologies and production techniques are implemented in the region. In Tekirdağ, 25% agricultural gross production value is met by livestock activities. While there are numerical decreases in sheep breeding which is a basically carried out on grassland, there are increases in the number of cattle's. It is known that agriculture is very important in the economy of Tekirdağ.

1.5% of total agricultural production value in Turkey is met by Tekirdağ. From the point of agricultural production, Tekirdağ province takes place in the 26th rank in Turkey.

2. **AĞRI**

2.1. Socio-economic Situation

It has an area of 11,376 km². 46% of its lands is hilly lands, 29% of them is plains, 18% of them is plateaus, 7% of them is mountain pastures.

According to the results of 1990 General Census which shows the social and economic qualities of population, in the population of 6 years-old and aver, the rate of the ones who can read and write is 56.30%, and it is taa law. This rate is 73.68% in the female population, and 38.72% in the male population. The rate of the ones who can read and write is, 68.16% in the Eastern Anatolia Region and 80.48% in Turkey.

2.2. Geographical Location:

It location in the Eastern Anatolia Region and geographic coordinates are 39.05 and 40.07 north latitudes, 42.20 and 44.30 east longitudes.

2.3. Agricultural and Livestock Activities in the Province:

It takes place 1640 meter high farm the sea level. The plains are were farmed as a result of wreckages, because the region is a volcanic area. The plains are generally flat areas, so it is different from its classic definition of plain (the lands used as cereal cropping lands and pastures) The mountain pastures (7% of the areas) are very important for livestock activities. These lands are covered by wide grassy areas.
The mountains and plains are bare because of volcanic area, insufficient rain; low temperature 80% of the land is unsuitable for cultivation. Natural plant cover is steppes which are in the form of high plateau steppes.

The mountains and plains are rather arid because of volcanic area, insufficient rain, low temperature 80% of the land is unsuitable for cultivation. Natural plant cover is steppes which are in the form of high plateau steppes. The steppes are usually in the canter of Ağrı, district of Eleşkirt and upper Murat River. In the past, the slopes of Mount Ararat were covered by rich forests, but after destruction the plant cover changed in to steppes. As a result of climate conditions, many herb species grow.

The province has 335,000 hectares agricultural lands and 220,889 hectares of these lands is cultivated. When we look at the geographical distribution of province area: 45.92% (322,400 ha) hilly areas, 7.48% (85,100 ha) slopes and mountain pastures, 18.12% (26,200 ha) plains, 28.48% (323,900 ha) slope lands.

Livestock and agricultural activates are very important in the economy of Ağrı. The infrastructural problems are higher than other provinces, as even ¼ of the villages does not have drinking water with network. Besides the poverty of Ağrı, insufficient industry facilities cause unemployment in the young population and the rate of unemployment is increasing day by day.
ANNEX 8

BRIEF INFORMATION ABOUT TURKISH AGRICULTURE AND CURRENT INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The agricultural sector in Turkey continues to make, despite a steady decline during the second half of the twentieth century, a significant contribution to GNP, export earnings and employment.

According to the 2000 General Census, 35.1 per cent of the total population lives in rural areas. Settlements in the rural areas are scattered and fragmented. This situation leads to problems in the physical and social infrastructure services to be delivered. There is also a substantial influx from rural to urban areas.

The agricultural sector remains an important source for employment and significant contributor to Turkey’s GDP, export earnings, and industrial growth, despite its steady decline in relative importance over the second half of twentieth century. The sector’s share of GNP currently amounts to just over 14% and it accounts for approximately 35% of both the rural population and employment (nearly 7.5 million workers). Between 2000–2002, agricultural and food product exports were, on average, worth 3.8 billion dollars or 12% of total export earnings; and imports were valued at 1.9 billion dollars.

Production and Farm Structure

Total agricultural area is 28 million hectares. The pattern of land ownership is highly skewed and varies regionally due to differences in incomes and the crops grown.

According to the 2001 Agricultural Census--Agricultural Holdings Survey, there are just over 3 million agricultural holdings with average size of 6 hectares. Many of these holdings are, however, very small – about 33% are less than 2 hectares but represent only 5.3% of the total field crops area of 18.4 million hectares.

A wide variety of agricultural commodities is produced in Turkey from a vast agricultural resource base. In recent years, crops – predominately wheat (50%) and barley (20%) - have accounted for about 70% of the total value of agricultural production, livestock and animal products 22% with forestry and aquaculture comprising the balance of 8%.

Agricultural Policy

Turkey has a long history of agricultural price intervention; its roots go back to the late 1920s and early 1930s. Agricultural policy in Turkey is determined by annual programmes and development plans set by the State Planning Organization (SPO). The main objectives are: ensuring adequate levels of nutrition; raising production levels and yields, reducing the vulnerability of production to adverse weather conditions; raising levels of self-sufficiency; increasing agricultural incomes; improving income stability; increasing exports; and developing rural areas.

The Turkish Government has, over the years, implemented a variety of measures to fulfil these objectives including domestic price subsidies, intervention purchases and quantitative import controls and tariffs. Credit, research, extension and training services have been funded to support farm incomes and regional programmes have been developed to reduce disparities in income and the application of modern technology. The Government has also taken measures on the pricing and marketing of agricultural products and recently sought to establish regional commodity exchange markets.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) is responsible for agriculture and food policy design process and implementation (except external trade) either in collaboration with or having consulted several other ministries and institutions such as State Planning Organization, Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Undersecretary of Treasury and the Undersecretary for Foreign Trade. The Restructuring and Support Council in Agriculture has been a formal body for policy advice for the MARA since 1999. The external trade policies...
are determined by the Undersecretary for Foreign Trade in collaboration with the MARA. The implementation of the external trade policies are executed by the Undersecretary for Foreign Trade and the MARA.

The single most critical issue in the agricultural sector has been the inefficient and costly system of agricultural support policies during last decades. These have not only manifestly failed to enhance productivity growth, but have been a heavy burden on consumers and taxpayers and a one of the major source of Turkey’s macroeconomic problems. The Government of Turkey (GOT) has embarked on a structural adjustment and stabilization program of historic dimensions. The conceptual foundations of this was laid by the policy dialogue with the World Bank over the last several years, which has included extensive analysis of the current system of agricultural supports, and recommendations on how to reform it. The GOT’s strategic objectives supported by Agricultural Reform and Investment Program (ARIP) and can be summarized in several elements. First, initiative under the program was to phase out the unsustainable market price distortion system of subsidies for fertilizer, credit and price supports which disproportionately benefit large farmers, regressively tax consumers, and together cost over US $ 5 billion a year and to link prices to world market prices. The second initiative under the program was to privatize most state enterprises in agriculture to reduce government involvement in the marketing and processing of agricultural products. Third, in parallel, the government introduced a unified national program of direct income support (DIS). The reforms will assist the GOT in the for accession to the EU by increasing the efficiency of the sector and the economy at large, thereby helping it meet one of the most basic pre-conditions set down by the EU: that the applicant states have economies that are efficient enough to be competitive in the unified market.

The Agricultural Reform and Investment Program (ARIP) has been started as the Government's action programme to apply economic reform in the agricultural sector. This forms part of the major Economic Reform Program aimed at reducing inappropriate government interventions, thereby allowing the economy to provide the basis for sustained growth and poverty reduction. The agricultural policy reforms are supported in part financially by the World Bank under the Economic Reform Loan (ERL) programme.

In this context, the Turkish Government has established an inter-ministerial committee "Agricultural Restructuring and Support Council" announced in the Official Gazette dated December 21, 1999 (Decree No:99/13759). The objectives of the Council are mainly overcoming agricultural problems, phasing out current system and determining more effective alternative policies, restructuring, and establishing an agricultural database. The purpose of the Program is as follows: reducing government intervention; improving efficiency and productivity; improving the public sector services and also meeting the requirements for EU accession.

Institutional Framework

MARA is primarily responsible for the development and implementation of agricultural policies and production management related questions, while a number of other Ministries and institutions are also involved in CMO related activities. Following recent re-structuring, Tobacco and Alcoholic Beverages Regulatory Authority and Sugar Authority have a regulatory role in the market. The Turkish Grain Board (TMO) has been appointed as the authorized institution for the procurement of cereals nationwide and its status.

Within MARA, 850 staff are based in Ankara headquarters. In addition, there are currently 81 provincial offices and 894 district offices. Total staff numbers in the regions amount to 21,025. However, Turkey is in a public administration reform process. Proposals for the re-organisation of the regional structure across all departments are expected to be agreed shortly. These proposals would involve a significant reduction in the number of offices with functions relating agriculture and other matters being brought together at the local and district level. It is proposed that such offices would be line managed by the Ministry of Interior.

There are also some proposals for restructuring of the MARA. The proposals are aimed at mirroring the structures of Agriculture Ministries in EU member states but have not yet been implemented. The need to alter the present structure well before accession seemed to command wide acceptance amongst officials who recognised that the present structure is not well suited to the need to prepare for EU accession and for policy analysis. This observation not only applies to understanding the requirements of the CMOs and handling commodity issues at a strategic and policy level. It equally applies to understanding the issues surrounding the question of establishing a paying agency or agencies and the complex functions that an agency or agencies
would need to perform. Moreover, co-operation and co-ordination within MARA and between MARA and the other Ministries, with agricultural responsibilities on EU-CMO issues, needs to be improved.

It should be noted that action plans to be prepared under the project will lead to institutional restructuring for the future implementation of CMO regulations.

An important part of the studies for rural community is carried out by both public and civil society organizations. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) is responsible for implementation of main rural development activities. The Ministry serves the rural region through its central and local bodies. Besides, the other public institutions such as Ministry of Environment and Forestry, General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works and South Eastern Anatolia Project Regional Development Administration are outstanding public institutions taking part in rural development issues. At the local level, the provincial and sub-provincial administrations and also municipalities carry out some rural development activities of relevance to their services. NGO’s such as agricultural credit cooperatives and unions of agricultural cooperatives, farmer associations and foundations also make significant contribution to the rural community.

It should be noted that the Undersecretariat of State Planning Organization (SPO) is the responsible authority for the elaboration of five-year national development plans and their implementation through annual programme and its attached investment programmes. In line with this responsibility SPO coordinated the preparation of the preliminary National Development Plan for Economic and Social component of Pre-accession assistance. It will also coordinate the elaboration of National Development Plan, covering the period 2007 and onwards.
## ANNEX 9

### INDICATIVE BREAKDOWN OF THE BUDGET

**FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CONTRACTS ENVISAGED UNDER PROJECT 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unit cost (Euro)</th>
<th>Cost (euro)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pilot Projects zones</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tekirdağ 4500 km²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ağrı 3500 km²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creation of the orto-imagery</td>
<td>8000 km²</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>280 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block creation</td>
<td>8000 km²</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>280 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link with farmers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70 000</td>
<td>(sample of 2x 500 farmers minimum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodology/ evaluation &amp; overheads</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total pilots</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>660 000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Experts**                   |                  |             |                                               |
| IT expert (for system analysis, software, TS) | 105 days | 700 | 73 500 | IACS / 1st and 2nd Pillar |
| IACS expert on Legislation    | 105 days         | 700         | 73 500                                        | Cf CAP reform, etc |
| IACS expert on Institutional Aspects | 105 days | 700 | 73 500 | Organization / institutions |
| IACS expert on Institutional Aspects | 105 days | 700 | 73 500 | Training requirements |
| Perdiem                       | 420              | 120         | 50 400                                        | 9 Stays of 10-15 days for each of the 4 experts |
| International flights         | 36               | 1000        | 36 000                                        |                                               |
| Miscellaneous interpretation/logistic/local transportation | +/-8% of above | 34 600 | Including local transports, etc |
| **Total experts**             |                  |             | **415 000**                                    |
| **Total**                     |                  |             | **1 075 000**                                  |
ANNEX 9 (continued)

FIRST COMPONENT OF PROJECT 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component 1: Rural Development Plan</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU-Expert Team Leader</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU-Expert on Environment</td>
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<td>750</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expert on Economic and Social Issues</td>
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<td>750</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expert on Institutional and Legal Aspects of Plan Measures</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>80,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total EU m/d and EU fees</td>
<td>400</td>
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<tr>
<td>International flights</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contingencies, %10</td>
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<td>38,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Translation etc.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td></td>
<td>443,500</td>
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