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DG AGRICULTURE
Non-exhaustive list of issues and questions to facilitate preparations for bilateral meetings
RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND STRUCTURAL/
ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES

COUNTRY: REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

1. RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND ACTIVITIES

**Detailed information is required on existing rural development policy as described below.
Information should be provided on :**

- **the existence of a national rural development strategy, information should cover the preparation and adoption procedure, including an indication of the ministerial departments and regional bodies involved, and of whether the strategy is adopted following consultations with stakeholders (principle of partnership), and the main priorities for the strategy.**

RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

In Turkey, studies and activities are carried out both at national and local levels with the aim of developing rural areas, increasing their contribution to national development and reducing disparities between the urban and rural areas.

Five-year development plans are the basic reference policy documents for development activities including rural development. The annual programmes and the annual investment programmes are the main means for the implementation of development plans.

The main activities towards rural development are the implementation of integrated rural development projects, regional development plans and programs together with sectoral implementations which mainly aim to improve rural and agricultural infrastructure, increase agricultural production, improve health and education services, and as a result increase the income and welfare of the rural community.

Currently, there is no specific rural development strategy document, but the preparation of the National Rural Development Strategy (NRDS) is finalized and the document is on the agenda of the High Planning Council for approval.

The existing and prospective Agricultural and Rural Development Policies are laid down in the following documents.

1. Long Term Strategy (2001-2023) and Eighth Five-Year Development Plan (2001-2005),
2. Preliminary National Development Plan (2004-2006),
3. Medium Term Programme (2006-2008),
4. Agriculture Strategy Paper (2006-2010).

THE PREPARATION PROCESS OF NATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The NRDS is prepared in order to;

- ❑ Constitute a comprehensive policy framework for rural development and ensure harmonization with the EU Rural Development Policy,
- ❑ Form a basis for Rural Development Plan (2007-2013),
- ❑ Provide a perspective to relevant stakeholders involved/will be involved in the preparation and implementation of the rural development programmes and projects financed by either national or international resources.

THE PREPARATION PROCESS OF THE STRATEGY

A “Rural Development Working-group” comprising public and civil society stakeholders was created under the Agriculture and Fisheries Sub-Committee following the adoption and enforcement of National Programme for Adoption of the Acquis (NP) in 2001.

The Working-group has carried out studies on the issues of designation of the rural development policies and fulfillment of the obligations determined in the scope of National Program.

In this scope; the “Report of Rural Development Policy of Turkey on the Way to EU Membership” which was prepared with the participation of relevant bodies and institutions, was published in 2003. This report is one of the basic reference documents utilized in the preparation process of the NRDS.

A core working-group, under Rural Development Working Group was created to draft the strategy in close consultation with civil society organizations. The institutions included in this core group are:

- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA)
- Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIT)
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MEF)
- General Directorate of Rural Services¹ (GDRS)
- GAP- Regional Development Administration (GAP-RDA)
- General Directorate of Sugar Plants

The first draft was prepared by benefiting from the documents such as national and regional development plans and programs, the Report of Rural Development Policy of Turkey on the Way to EU Membership, provincial agricultural and rural development master plans (for 81 provinces), and by taking the experiences of EU Member states and candidate states into consideration.

The prepared draft strategy was sent to the related bodies in the sector such as; relevant public institutions, universities, producer organizations, NGOs, and trade associations for their comments and recommendations in 2004. The list of consulted parties for the First Draft Strategy Paper is given in Annex 1.

The first draft of NRDS prepared by taking the opinions of stakeholders into consideration was submitted to the State Planning Organization (SPO) towards the end of 2004. In close cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, SPO carried out studies in order to strengthen the compatibility of the draft strategy with the development plans, align the rural strategy with the sectoral and regional policies, and ensure a coherent national rural policy document.

¹ GDRS was abolished with the Law No. 5286 on Village Services and most of its duties and competencies were transferred to special provincial administrations in 79 provinces and to Greater Municipalities in Istanbul and Kocaeli provinces.

This second draft document was submitted for the comments and opinions to the stakeholders once more and an evaluation meeting was held with the stakeholders in February 2005. The list of consulted stakeholders for the second draft is presented in Annex 2.

After the revisions in the second draft of the Strategy document, the comments of the EU Commission experts were received in June 2005.

Eventually, the final draft of the NRDS was completed by the end of 2005 and submitted for approval of High Planning Council at the end of December 2005.

The preparation of the National Rural Development Strategy is realized as a dynamic process by the participation of all relevant stakeholders together with the utilization of outputs of reference documents referred in Annex 3. These reference documents themselves are based on a wide participation of different stakeholders. Some of these documents are summarized below.

Document /Event	Summary of Participators	General Description
8 th Five Year Development Plan Ad-Hoc Committee Reports (2001)	All the relevant public institutions (both central and local), economic and social partners including universities, NGOs, producer organizations, business organizations, with customized attendance for each ad-hoc committee.	78 Committees were set up, either on sectoral or thematic basis, most of which had sub-committees or sub-study groups for the preparation of the plan. The most relevant committees reports are that of “rural development”, “regional development”, “agricultural policies”, “water-sheds-use and management”, “forestry”. For the preparation of the 9 th Development Plan, 55 Ad-hoc Committees were set up, one of which is “rural development” with two sub-committees, namely “Cooperation and organization in rural areas” and “rural development policies”.
pNDP - Workshops for determining National Regional Development Strategy (July, 2003)	Related ministries and central institutions, governors of all provinces, greater municipality or central district municipality mayors from all provinces, many universities, NGOs and producer and business organizations. Approximately 200 attendees in total.	In the determination of the strategy the outputs of the study was utilized and a SWOT analysis is carried out.
Turkey Economics Congress (May, 2004)	The congress was held in Izmir with a wide participation of academicians, private sector, NGOs, beaurocrats and local authorities as well as international organizations’ members. Approximately 400 attendees.	22 study groups were organized each being coordinated by a relevant stakeholder apart from the SPO. The results of the study groups were presented in the congress and discussed. These outputs are utilized in the preparation of the strategy. Most relevant of these presentation reports are: “transformation of the agricultural structure”, “increasing employment and labor markets”, “income distribution and combating poverty”, “regional development”.
Provincial Agricultural and Rural Development Master Plans	In each of the provinces, local authorities and administrations, their unions, universities, producer organizations, trade and business organizations, NGOs. Approximately 50-60 attendees per province.	The studies are initiated in 2001 with the technical and financial cooperation with FAO. Izmir and Sivas was selected as pilot provinces, and gradually the study was spread to all provinces in 2002. In the provinces, initially introductory meetings were held, on the field studies and workshops were carried out. Then, SWOT analysis was made for each province. Finally master plans are published. In 2004 these plans are revised. Currently, NUTS-2 regional level plans are being prepared in the regions under coordination of MARA, taking the provincial level plans as a basis.

Agriculture High Technical Council (December 2004)	<p>Approximately 1000 attendees, separated into 11 main working groups studying thematic topics, prepared draft study documents.</p> <p>The compositions of the groups were arranged such that the sufficient representation of the private sector, universities and the NGOs were ensured.</p> <p>The participants can be summarized as representatives of relevant public institutions, universities, producer and business organizations and NGOs.</p>	<p>Studies were initiated in January 2004. The groups held workshops. The draft working documents were sent to stakeholders for declaration of their official comments and opinions.</p> <p>In December 2004, approximately 600 attendees were invited to discuss and improve the draft working papers.</p> <p>The high technical decisions, as a proposal are announced to the public by The Minister of Environment and Forestry. A result report is also prepared and published.</p>
Environment and Forestry High Technical Council (March 2005)	<p>More than 1000 attendees (approximately 300 of them were representative members) participated in the events, from public institutions, universities, private sector and NGOs.</p>	<p>The main theme of the council was “Environment and Forests in the EU Accession Process”.</p> <p>The participants formed working groups for 12 thematic topics.</p> <p>The high technical decisions, as a proposal are announced to the public by The Minister of Environment and Forestry. A result report is also prepared.</p>

APPROVAL PROCESS OF THE STRATEGY

The National Rural Development Strategy will be published and come into force as the decision of High Planning Council.

The Council is in charge of and have competency to;

- ❑ Assist the Council of Ministers in determining policy objectives and planning of development,
- ❑ Examine the development plans and annual programmes in terms of sufficiency and conformity with respect to the objectives before they are submitted to Council of Ministers,
- ❑ Take high-level decisions concerning the domestic issues or foreign economic relations of the country.

The council is composed of following members.

The Chairman and Members of High Planning Council	
Chairman	Prime Minister
Member	Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister responsible for SPO
Member	Minister of State responsible for Treasury
Member	Minister of Finance
Member	Minister of Public Works and Settlement
Member	Minister of Industry and Trade
Member	Minister of Energy and Natural Resources
Member	Undersecretary of State Planning Organization

THE GENERAL FRAMEWORK OF DRAFT NATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The General Framework of Draft National Rural Development Strategy						
Main Purpose	Achieving better living and working conditions for Rural community, in their territories, utilising local resources, and preserving natural and cultural assets.					
Principles	1. Spatial Sensitivity	2. Cooperation and Participation	3. Sustainability	4. Social Inclusion	5. Consistency in Policy and Legislations, Efficient Monitoring	6. Efficiency in Utilization of Resources
Strategic Objectives and Priorities	1. Economic Development and Job Creation 1.1 Attainment of Competitive Agriculture and Food Sectors. - Enhancement of Organization and Knowledge Level of Producers - Efficient Utilization of Water and Land Resources - Increasing the Competitiveness of Agricultural and Food Industry Enterprises - Strengthening the Control Structures of Food Quality and Consumer Protection 1.2. Diversification of Rural Economy					
	2. Improvement of Human Resources, Organization Level and Local Development Capacity 2.1. Strengthening Education and Health Services 2.2. Combating Poverty and Increasing the Employability of Disadvantaged Groups 2.3. Strengthening Local Development Capacity					
	3. Improving Rural Physical Infrastructure Services and Quality of Life 3.1. Improvement of Rural Infrastructure 3.2. Improvement and Protection of Rural Settlements					
	4. Protection and Improvement of Rural Environment 4.1. Improvement of Environment-Friendly Agricultural Practices 4.2. Protecting Forest Ecosystems and Sustainable Utilization of Forest Resources 4.3. The Management and Improvement of Protected Areas					

- **All publicly funded rural development activities, whether these are implemented as part of integrated programs, or as stand-alone schemes, and should include activities financed both nationally and regionally. The information should cover the Legislative Basis, design, objectives, content, financing, implementation, monitoring, control and evaluation of the programs or schemes. Any selection criteria used for the definition of areas targeted by specific activities should also be described, and the bodies responsible for the programs or schemes should be listed.**

Rural development activities may include, but are not limited to:

- ☐ **Increasing the competitiveness of the agricultural sector through support for investment and restructuring, including investments on farms, support for processing and marketing, land improvement, reparcelling, irrigation and water management, early retirement, vocational training, provision of advisory and extension services, establishment of producer groups, and establishment and operation of quality schemes for agricultural products;**
- ☐ **Enhancing the environment and countryside through support for sustainable land management, including supporting farming in mountain areas or other areas with particular natural handicaps, schemes to protect biodiversity, habitats and landscapes, support for environmentally friendly farming and forestry methods, including organic farming (please provide details of the certification system for organic farming);**
- ☐ **Enhancing the quality of life in rural areas and promoting diversification of economic activities, including the provision of basic services (e.g. roads, electricity, water, sewerage) for the rural population, the renovation and development of villages, development of new economic activities to diversify the rural economy;**

- **support for local participative development activities.**

The description of each measure/activity should include the following information:

- **name of the policy measure;**
- **legislative basis (name and reference of the relevant legal act);**
- **objectives, rationale, and general description;**
- **beneficiaries and eligibility criteria;**
- **details of support provided (payment levels etc.);**
- **amount spent per year since 1999, and budget foreseen for future years;**
- **number of beneficiaries and average support per beneficiary;**
- **administration of the scheme (body responsible etc.).**

THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The national plans and programmes have constituted the basis for rural development and sectoral policies and implementations of the public sector.

The systematical implementations have been carried out or directed by the central authorities (beside SPO the line ministries and their affiliates managing investment portfolios and providing public investments as a regional administration, GAP-RDA, etc.).

On the other hand, local administrations, especially "special provincial administrations", and "local administration unions" also provide services for the rural areas utilizing their own budgets and local resources. These mainly include provision and maintenance of basic economic and social rural infrastructure like village roads, drinking water, agricultural infrastructure, activities for agricultural development, and provision of basic social services.

These efforts have generally been put forward as a result of local decisions, so they cannot be regarded as systematic implementations throughout the country. Besides, though studies are initiated, there is not an operating comprehensive, updated and effective monitoring system for the activities of the local administrations so these will not be covered in this report.

In 2005, a series of new laws regarding the local administrations and their unions have been enacted: Law on Municipalities, Law on Greater Municipalities, Law on Special Provincial Administrations, Law on Local Administration Unions. Besides, with the Law on Village Services, the GDRS is abolished and most of its duties are transferred to special provincial administrations in 79 provinces and to Greater Municipalities in Istanbul and Kocaeli.

With these regulations, the role of local administrations in rural development increased. The local administrations are currently supported by additional financial resources from the central administration budget for the village services and KÖYDES project, whose main objective is to improve rural infrastructure especially that of village roads and drinking water. The allocation from the central administration budget to provinces is foreseen to be made by a High Planning Council decision.

I. INTEGRATED PROJECTS

I.1. RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The objective of ongoing rural development projects in Turkey is to enhance welfare by improving economic activities and increasing income especially in less developed areas. The implementation of the rural development projects was initiated in late 1970s, and many of these projects have been supported by international institutions and funds. Rural development projects mainly include the following fields of activity: improvement of agriculture and stockbreeding, irrigation, irrigated land improvement, village road construction, forest road construction, provision of drinking water and afforestation.

Rural development projects being implemented are presented below.

a) ORDU-GİRESUN RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (1995-2006)

Legislative Basis: the decree published in the Official Gazette (No:22910 /19th February 1997)

Design: It was aimed to increase the incomes and the life standards of those living in the provinces of Ordu and Giresun through utilization of natural resources in a sustainable manner.

For this purpose, activities regarding the improvement of agricultural and income-providing activities, forestry, rural infrastructure, agricultural credit and institutional structure shall be implemented.

The project was put into practice in 1995 and shall be completed by the end of 2006.

- The programming of the activities began at the village level with the preparations of Village Development Plans.
- Participant Rural Development approach is regarded and the farmer participation is seen essential. Within all the rural activities, the contribution of farmer to cost excluding the labor cost is 20-40%. This is to ensure the post-program sustainability.

Objectives: - to enhance the fodder crop production and utilization which would be supported by the extension activities including advance technical and management applications in order to increase the productivity in agricultural production, animal husbandry and plant production, (cattle and sheep keeping, milk production, apiculture)

- to take the steps of supporting the forestry by afforestation and the community in forestry areas including erosion control and meadow management.

- village local water system shall be improved by the construction of village roads, limited construction of small-sized irrigation systems and their management.

Content: support agricultural and income generating activities, forestry activities, rural infrastructure, institutional capacity building

Financing:

(Million US\$)

Total Project Amount	49.0
IFAD Contribution	19.8
Islamic Development Bank	8.2
Turkish Government	21.0

Source: MARA

Within the scope of the project, 13.400.000 SDR credit from the International Agricultural Development Fund and 8.2 million US\$ credit from Islamic Development Bank, aiming at purchasing the heavy construction equipment, for the General Directorate of Rural Services were provided.

Implementation: The village development plans of the 140 villages in the province of Ordu and 140 villages in the province of Giresun were completed.

Construction Works: Ordu Farmer Training Center came into service. The 80% of the service building belonging to the Directorate of Apiculture Research Institute was completed. The rehabilitation of service buildings in the provinces and districts were conducted. The construction of the service building of Giresun Province Directorate reached up to a point of completion.

Equipment: the equipments (such as; fodder, harrow and mixer, silage machine, milk collection and milk cooling tanks, wheat selector), information and office equipments, training tools, computers and laboratory equipments were bought. Moreover, 4 automobiles, 20 pick-ups, 3 minibuses and buses were bought within the scope of project.

Contribution of the project to the Region:

-Practices have been made in villages located at the south of region concerning the diversification of vegetables. As a result of that an increase up to 100% in the productivity has been reached.

-At the campus of directorate province of Giresun the Unit of Kiwi Rooting and Shading with the capacity of 20.000 per year has been founded. Price fluctuations have been forestalled by the production of sapling free of pest.

-Some measures concerning the marketing of kiwi have been put into practice to prevent the problems which can arise in the future .the cooling depot with the capacity of 25.000 ton/year has started to purchase the products since 2002.the basement of farmer education center constructed in Ordu is used as cooling depot. Studies related to the installation of kiwi marketing and packing unit, have been started.

Monitoring: Two project coordination committees have been founded for each province. Each committee is presided by deputy governor. There are the representatives of establishments and two representative of each village as committee member in committee.

Control: Supervisions are made by credit establishment, Treasury, project management unit, controls and field observation are realized by ID.

Evaluation: For the project activities and the application process the analysis in different types have been realized through collecting quantitative and qualitative data.

Cumulative expenditures at the end of 2004

(Million US \$)

The name of institutions	The Turkish Republic	IFAD	IDB	Total
MARA	5.6	2.7		8.3
General Directorate of Rural Service	12.1	3.1	5.4	20.6
Ministry of Environment and Forestry - General Directorate of Aforestation and Erosion Control	0.6	0.6		1.2
Ministry of Environment and Forestry - General Directorate of Forest and Village Relations	0.6	3.0		3.6
Total	18.9	9.4	5.4	33.7

Source: MARA

Selection criteria: Villages have been classified as four groups according to the order of precedence in the main report of the project.

- i) Villages located on the mountainous and forest areas of south region. The road connections of those villages are absent or very bad. Those villages consist of 4% of all villages in these provinces.
- ii) Villages with inadequate drinking water and less permanent immigration. The roads of those villages need maintenance. That type villages comprise 50% of all villages.
- iii) Villages not having adequate social and physical infrastructure comprises 30% of all villages. Those villages are hazelnut-producing villages and have a substantial income level.
- iv) The richest villages with high-income level are 13% of all villages. That hazelnut-producing villages are located on the coastal regions.

The project covers the first three groups classified above. As the coastal region has a high-income level that region has been excluded from the project. 916 villages and 140.000 families have been chosen as objective group.

Responsible Bodies: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, General Directorate of Agricultural Protection and Improvement (Coordinator Body), (Provincial Agriculture Directorates, Ordu Apiculture Research Institute, Giresun Hazelnut Research Institute, Samsun Black Sea Agricultural Research Institute), General Directorate of Rural services
Ministry of Environment and Forestry, General Directorate of Forest-Village Relations (ORKÖY), General Directorate of Forestation and Erosion Control

b) ERZİNCAN SİVAS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (2005-2012)

Legislative Basis: On 11 September 2003 from Plenary Committee, on 16 September 2003 from Plenary Committee necessary approvals were obtained, Loan Agreements on 6 May 2004 with IFAD and on 12 May 2004 with OPEC were signed. On 01 September 2004 project Loan Texts was approved by the Council of Ministers.

Design: The projects aims supporting small family enterprises and improvement of social and agricultural infrastructure and rural living standards for the increase of agricultural productivity and income level in the less developed areas in Sivas and Erzincan.

The project will be implemented in the poorest 200 villages according to the designated criteria in the application stage and about 2000 people will be included in the project.

Objectives:

- Increasing the agricultural productivity and income level of the poor in the less developed regions of Sivas ve Erzincan,
- Extension of rural employment opportunities and supporting individual/group initiatives in small family enterprises,
- Improvement of the social and productive infrastructure,
- Empowerment of the poor,
- Improvement of the living standards of the poor
- Institution building.

Content:

- 1- Community and Cooperative Development
 - a) Improvement of Institutional Capacity

- Training of village cooperatives' managers

b) Cooperative Development

- Provision of training and technical support to 70 new or existing cooperatives (45 Sivas-25 Erzincan).

c) Community and Cooperative Enterprise Fund

- Supporting every kind of sustainable enterprise suggested by the community.
- Supporting investment plans of cooperatives in the fields such as crop/livestock production.

2- Agricultural Development

- Improvement of crop production and agricultural forestry
- Livestock production

3- Project Management and Support

Financing:

(Million \$)	
Total Project Amount	30.04
IFAD	13.08
OPEC	9.90
Government of R.T	4.46
Contribution of Farmer-Beneficiaries	2.6

Source: MARA

Implementation: Project Management Unit has established and the names of the Village Development Coordinators have been determined, 25 principle villages and 3 substitute villages, which are foreseen in the first year of the project, have been selected. "The Village Development Plans" of the selected villages have been prepared.

On the basis of cost sharing framework a contract with UNDP on 31 October 2005 was signed; the transfer of 479.328 Euro from internal resources and 96.100 Euro from external resources were realized for crop and livestock production demonstration studies, maintaining farmer training studies, formation of project managing unit and realization of instrument purchase.

Monitoring: With regard to monitoring and evaluation system of the project the studies are carried on for the formation of the organizational structure of the system, determination of the authorized people to which the information will be transferred and the communication methods.

Selection Criteria: In Sivas Altınyayla, Ulaş, Doğanşar, Hafik, Yıldızeli, Koyulhisar, Zara, Kangal, Akıncılar, İmranlı districts and in Erzincan Çayırlı, Otlukbeli, Tercan, Kemah, Iliç, Refahiye districts are included in the project.

The project activities in these districts will be applied within the framework of village development plans and they will be prepared in 200 poor villages 120 of which are from Sivas and 80 from Erzincan.

The projects in these villages are determined according the criteria, which are set in "Application Guidebook". In the selections; grading will be performed taking consideration the poorness of the villages, the social, physical, natural, financial and human components of the villages and will be according to followings;

- Size of the farm,
- The situation of crop/livestock production,
- The situation of location,
- Access to market opportunities,

- Income level of the region,

The villages that obtain the highest grade according to the above mentioned criteria are given priority.

In this framework, the projects are announced and the applications are accepted. The applicant villagers are graded according to the designated criteria and the ones, which have the highest grade, were selected. In line with the designated criteria in 2005, 15 villages of Sivas and 10 villages of Erzincan were selected objectively and the preparation of the village development plans was initiated. Every year in the poor districts new villages will be selected and the project activities will be carried within the framework of development plans.

Responsible Institutions: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs: General Directorate of Agricultural Production and Improvement, general Directorate of Organization and Support are responsible for the application of projects.

c) ANATOLIA WATERSHED REHABILITATION PROJECT (2004-2012)

Legislative Basis: The loan contract was signed on 4 October 2004 and approved by the Council of Ministers on 12 November 2004.

Design:

Samsun (Soil and water Pollution)(Yeşilırmak)	
Amasya (Agricultural Pollution and Water-basin Area Rehabilitation)(Yeşilırmak)	5 micro Water-basin areas
Tokat (Agricultural Pollution and Water-basin Area Rehabilitation) (Yeşilırmak, Kızılırmak)	5 micro Water-basin areas
Çorum (Agricultural Pollution and Water-basin Area Rehabilitation) (Yeşilırmak)	7 micro Water-basin areas
Sivas (Water-basin Area Rehabilitation)(Yeşilırmak, Kızılırmak)	6 micro Water-basin areas
Kayseri (Water-basin Area Rehabilitation) (Kızılırmak, Seyhan)	5 micro Water-basin areas
in Seyhan, Kızılırmak and Yeşilırmak Water-basin areas	

Total: 28 micro Water-basin areas

Objectives: Improving the management of pastures, rehabilitation of pasture and forest areas, enhancing the vegetation of those areas, increasing the production of fodder crops, reducing fallowed lands and adopting environment-friendly agricultural techniques, carrying out a series of practices which will improve natural resources, in cultivated areas, pasture and forest areas, including some agricultural practices, which will increase feed grains and wood trees, encourage soil protective measures and maintain the humidity. Local people will be assisted for some family income increasing activities including expanding the scope of small-scale irrigation, terracing dry lands, horticulture and apiculture and improving local husbandry. Beside this, necessary measures will be taken to evaluate and prevent the water pollution in water flowing to the Black Sea.

Content: Afforestation, erosion control, soil conservation, pasture rehabilitation, agriculture and income generating activities

Financing:

	(Million \$)
Total Project Amount	45.07
WB-loan	20.00
GEF-grant	7.01
Government of R.T	9.52
Contribution of Farmer-Beneficiaries	8.54

Source: MARA

Implementation: Project loan agreement was signed on 4 October 2004 and the implementation phase was initiated. Project works in 5 micro water-basin areas have been started and approximately 300.000 \$ has been spent in 2005.

Monitoring: preparatory works regarding the infrastructure and operation of the system have been continuing, on the other hand performance indicators have been determined in terms of institutions in line with the key performance indicators fixed by the project.

Control: Financial and technical audit of the Project Administration Unit and the credit agency.

Responsible Bodies :

- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs
 - General Directorate of Agricultural Production and Development
 - General Directorate of Protection and Control
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry
 - General Directorate of Forestation and Erosion Control
 - General Directorate of Forest and Village Relations
 - General Directorate of Environment Administration
- General Directorate of Forestry

d) VILLAGE BASED PARTICIPATORY INVESTMENT PROGRAM (2005-2007)

Legislative Basis: Loan Agreement 4631-TU concluded with the World Bank. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs is the administrative body with statutory responsibility for the scheme and its implementation.

Objectives: The aim of the scheme is to increase income in rural areas and to raise social standards by conserving natural resources. Program activities target private and public agencies and individuals, who agree with fulfillment of the Program's conditions and improvement of socio-economic conditions in such regions.

Beneficiaries: Private Sector for investment projects, any individual who is occupied with agricultural production personally and occupied with rural agribusinesses, companies classified as an ordinary partnership, joint venture, unlimited company, limited liability company or a joint-stock company as defined in the Turkish Commercial Code and the Civil Code, any foundation established in accordance with provisions of the Foundations Law or the Civil Code, any agricultural cooperatives and unions in accordance with related laws and regulations. Beneficiaries should be registered with National Farmer Registry System and/or any other registry system of the MARA and reside in or own headquarter in one of the 16 provinces covered by the program.

Second group is public sector investment project beneficiaries, District governor's offices and Unions for Village Services supply.

Other aid limitations or criteria: Aids will be given after project proposals (prepared according to the EU call for proposal application forms and regulations) evaluated (using same criteria of EU call for proposal evaluation criteria) by the provincial evaluation committees and approved by MARA.

The forms of aid: Direct grant

For each instrument of aid a summary description of its rules and conditions of application should be given, including in particular the rate of award, its tax treatment and whether the aid is accorded automatically once certain objective criteria are fulfilled or whether there is an element of discretion by the awarding authorities:

Program will be implemented in the 16 provinces (Çanakkale, Denizli, Bolu, Konya, Karaman, Burdur, Hatay, Niğde, Tokat, Artvin, Gümüşhane, Rize, Ardahan, Malatya, Adiyaman, Batman).

Content: Investment areas of the projects for public sector are limited to rehabilitation of village based rural infrastructure facilities (sewage, drinking water, road and irrigation systems).

Investment areas of the projects for private sector are limited to;

Maize drying and storage, collection, cooling and processing of milk, storage, processing and packing of fruits and vegetables, construction of greenhouses using alternative sources of energy (geothermal, solar, wind, etc.), meat processing, food legumes processing and packing and bee products processing and packing in selected provinces.

Design: 50% of the individual projects up to 17,500 USD, 50% of the private sector projects up to 125,000 USD (does not include VAT), and 75% of public sector projects up to 225,000 USD (Include VAT). Applicant will solve taxation issues of the grant.

For each aid instrument, the eligible costs on which the aid is calculated should be specified (e.g. land, buildings, equipment, personnel, training, consultants fees, etc.):

Eligible cost in the projects should be realized in 15 months of the grant contracts signed and will be limited to; Construction (Works), Machinery, Equipment, Materials, Consultancy Services, Project Operating Cost.

Beneficiaries shall have subcontractors do all of the purchasing of materials, equipments, services and construction works under contracts awarded in accordance with World Bank Guidelines.

Beneficiaries may tender various components of the project as whole or as parts (Such as purchasing of machines, equipments, works etc.)

Permanent staff and/or regular temporary workers and/or regular subcontractors of beneficiaries and public organizations shall not be subcontractor.

Duration of aid scheme will be until December 3, 2007

Financing:

(Million Euros)		
	2005	2006
Type of Expenditure		Budget shall be used
Beneficiary's Direct Grant	0	18

Source: MARA

I.2. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

a) REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Particular attention have been given to regional development and elimination of inter regional disparities in terms of development. Various regional development plans in different periods were prepared concerning the integration of sector priorities of development plans with spatial aspects. Rural

Development has become an important element of regional development plans due to its significance in its contribution to regional development and elimination of disparities within and between the regions.

The South Eastern Anatolian Project (GAP), Zonguldak-Bartın-Karabuk Regional Development Project (ZBK), Eastern Anatolian Project Master Plan (DAP) and Eastern Black Sea Development Plan (DOKAP) are still in force. The preparation studies for Yeşilırmak Basin Improvement Project are ongoing.

The tasks of preparing regional development plans for determining socio-economic development tendencies, development potentials of the regions, sector objectives, distribution of activities and infrastructures defined in Law on Reconstruction numbered 3194, and the task of preparing sector and regional development programs according to Decree Law No. 540 were given to State Planning Organization.

On the other hand, with the Decree Law No. 1989/388 GAP Regional Development Administration was established for a 15 year period and it was charged with performing planning studies, implementation of plans, and performing coordination task within the provinces under the scope of GAP. The term of office of the GAP Regional Development Administration was extended for another 3 years with the law numbered 5254.

Excluding GAP, regional development projects prepared until recent years could not be implemented effectively, due to insufficiency of financial resources and the lack of institutional structures at the regional level. Although some public investments to be realized in these regions were included in the annual investment programs with an indication of the respective regional development plan in order to be regarded in this scope, these projects could not be designed and implemented in an integrative approach and the effects of such projects remained marginal.

It is foreseen that the studies will be initiated, also by the provision of support within the framework of financial cooperation with the EU, for the transformation of regional development plans into a set of updated operational programmes.

Besides, the draft law on the development agencies is on the agenda of the Turkish Grand National Assembly which are foreseen to be effective means of realizing regional policies in this regard, both in terms of institutional capacity and ensuring financial resource allocations.

The summaries of the existing regional development plans are presented hereunder.

i) SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT (GAP)

Legislative Basis: Establishment of South Eastern Anatolia Project –Regional Development Administration (GAP-RDA) was established according to Decree Law No. 388 in 1989.

Design: Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP) covers about 10% of surface area and population of Turkey. It is based on the development of land and water resources as well as general socio-economical development and integrated sustainable human resource development.

In 1989 GAP Master Plan was prepared and since then the project has been targeting to complete socio-economical development in the region including investment in the urban, agricultural and rural infrastructure, transportation, industry, education, health, housing, tourism and gender issues.

In 2002, GAP Master Plan was revised as a Regional Development Plan.

Objectives:

- Increase the investment in the region that will allow development of economical conditions,
- Health and education services should be improved,
- New employment opportunities should be developed,
- Improvement of quality of life in urban areas,
- Improvement of rural infrastructure for development of sustainable irrigation,
- Improvement of transportation within and among the regions,
- Providing infrastructure for existing and future industries,
- Protection of water, soil, air and related eco-systems.

Implementation: Within the GAP project concept, a number of micro study and pilot projects have been undertaken by GAP-RDA. These projects are conducted for the education, organization, and income generation for rural population under the overall co-ordination of GAP-RDA, with the contribution and participation of governorships, municipalities, NGOs, EU and international organizations.

Financing: To realize the objectives and growth ratios determined by the GAP Master Plan, the needed financing for the foreseen governmental investments is totally 21 billion Euros. The required financing is provided through central government budget.

Evaluation: Estimated expenditure within the context of GAP until the end of 2004 is 19.7 billion Euro which corresponds to 54% of the total project cost.

GAP gross regional product, which was around 1,424 million Euro in the year of 1990, has reached to 5.6 million Euro in 2001. In the same period, the gross national product has risen from 76,491 Euro to 109,885TL.

The Gross Product and the Revenue Per Capita

	GAP Region	Turkey
Gross National Product (Euro)	5.561	10,627
Income Per Capita (\$)	1,186	2,146

Source: TURKSTAT Newsletter (2001)

Selection criteria: The rural producers and the disadvantageous groups (small enterprises, women and children, the rural population who can or will not benefit from the irrigation projects) in the GAP Region are utilizing.

GAP PROJECTS:

(212 **The Income Generating Activities in the Non-Irrigated Areas:**

Objectives, Justification and the General Definition; The increase of revenue within the irrigated regions of GAP causes a regional revenue imbalance with the other non-irrigated regions of GAP. To eliminate this diversity, it is necessary to provide an equal development through the integration of all the community segments with the development process within the project area, in the means of sustainable development by increasing the rural production and employment opportunities.

The beneficiaries: The people and the farmers who live in the non-irrigated area.

The details of assistance: The project supported to a total number of 2389 farmers with demonstrative mushroom culture, establishment of demonstrative orchards, bee keeping, sericulture, water products, poultry and improvement of pasture.

Responsible bodies: The responsible institution in this project is the GAP Administration. The provincial directorates of the MARA have cooperated with GAP Administration.

(212 **Development of Animal Husbandry in the GAP Region- On-Contract Animal Husbandry in the GAP Region**

Justification and general description: The GAP Region is suitable with its climate conditions and social structure for the animal husbandry. The animal husbandry in the GAP region depends on natural meadow and stubble. The characteristics of meadows are generally short and rare pasture for the sheep. So it's suitable for livestock with none or low cost. Thus, in the non-irrigated areas of the GAP region, sheep feeding should be supported.

Objectives: Distributing high productive animals in order to raise income of landless or farmers with limited land.

Selection Criteria: Village groups, willing and in need of farming is seen as appropriate. Also, farmers with knowledge and capability of farming and villages with existing or having development capacity of pastures have been given priority.

Implementation: The contract-based model of farming is being introduced in the region in order to transform husbandry into commercial business. It has been given start with provinces of Şırnak and Mardin. 10 “ivesi” sheep and one ram are being given to each farmer chosen within the scope of the project. The project is based on a model in which the animals are being recycled, as payments back are in terms of cattles. These cattles in turn are again distributed to other farmers.

An autonomous technical assistance and publication unit is being formed within the scope of the project. The staff works in an office situated in a district near the pilot villages or in a central village in the vicinity. They work together with farmers. The producer organizations in the project area will be supported. The farmers will be represented in Monitoring and Steering Committee through these organizations, and production, input supply, credit supply, promulgation and marketing will be organized through these organizations.

The amount of existing herd has reached 8318 by January of 2005. 2449 animal have provided 215 farmers the chance of benefiting from the project. The sale of male lambs as one of the income source has reached 4642 within the project.

Evaluation: GAP Administration have provided monitoring and evaluation, while Provincial Directorate of MARA have provided technical assistance to the project which have taken start with the financial assistance provided by Social Assistance and Solidarity Fund. 90% of recycling has been realized with the project. This situation has indicated that the farmers had realized the seriousness and sustainability of the project, and have understood that there will be no fund as has been in previous activities. A distinct amount of increase have been observed in animal population and farmers doing animal husbandry, and through adaptation of the model by civilian authorities and managers and their effort for spreading this project have been determined.

The responsible institution in this project is the GAP Administration. The provincial directorates of MARA have cooperated with GAP Administration.

3. Afforestation and Erosion Control

Objectives: The project consists of four objectives:

- 1) Protection and improvement of forestry resources by increasing productivity and ensuring sustainability
- 2) Endemic plants in the area to be covered under the dam lake shall be collected and transferred to the determined centers.
- 3) Protection and improvement of range land
- 4) Improvement of micro river basins which support Atatürk Dam, to avoid sediment accumulation.

In the framework of the project 822.603 nursery have been distributed and approximately 685 hectares area have been afforestrated between 1999 and 2003 in the GAP provinces.

Amount spent per year since 1999;

(Euros)	
	1999-2005
Afforestation and Erosion Control	212.000

Source: GAP-RDA

The responsible institution in this project is the GAP Administration. The provincial directorates of MARA have cooperated with GAP Administration.

Management – Operation and Maintenance of Irrigation System in the GAP Region (MOM)

Objectives: To identify the methods to maximize the efficiency of irrigation; to minimize adverse effects of irrigation and drainage to the environment; to identify the most appropriate method to ensure the adaptation of the physical structure of the irrigation system to three factors (availability of water, climatic conditions and crop patterns); and to attain of a smooth and continuous performance for the system as a whole.

Implementation: Some modifications were introduced as a result of emerging needs and the project was divided into two parts:

- Improvement in the organizational structure of existing irrigation unions and preparation of programs for efficient water utilization,
- Conduct of relevant activities, including those pertaining to organizations, in areas which are yet to be brought under irrigation.

First of all two pilot areas were identified in project area. The first pilot area was the Fırat Irrigation Association (IA) established in Sanlıurfa - Harran Plain where relevant activities have been started. Second pilot area is Kayalık Irrigation project area where working started before, performing irrigation association (organization) and education working will be continue depend on the opening the area to irrigation. Three-unit pilot area in turn in order Tahılalan and Reha Irrigaiton Association on Şanlıurfa – Harran Plain in Sanlıurfa, Kral Kızı Right Bank Pomp irrigation area in Diyarbakır have been added others.

Representatives from agricultural organizations, technical staffs of provincial directorates in the region and leaders of Irrigation Associations, which was established at that time in the province of Sanliurfa, were given training in context of “training of trainers”. This training covered the topics of irrigation agronomy and management, operation and maintenance of irrigation systems.

The selected pilot areas and irrigation associations have done the improving the management – operation and maintenance of the irrigation systems, effective irrigation using, establishing demonstration area, training, monitoring and evaluation. The studies are going on in pilot areas.

Amount spent per years between 1999 and 2005

(Euros)

	1999-2005
Management – Operation And Maintenance of Irrigation System in the GAP Region (MOM)	1,440,000

Source: GAP-RDA

GAP RDA which is the responsible institution have cooperated with the provincial directorates of MARA, Irrigation Associations, Regional Directorate of DSI, private sector, universities, research institutes, NGOs and governorships.

4. Multi-Purpose Community Centers (CATOM)

Multi-Purpose Community Centers (CATOM) are centers for women that have been established in squatter settlements of urban areas and centrally located villages of the GAP Region. These centers provide women training services on literacy, home economics and nutrition, health and hygiene, family planning, maternal and child health, income generation activities etc. In addition to training services, CATOMs undertake women entrepreneurship development programs, organization of social and cultural activities, early-childhood development programs and humanitarian aids programs.

The objectives of CATOMs are; (i) improve social and economic development of women, (ii) to increase participation of women into productive employment, (iii) to develop awareness about gender balance development and education of women, (iv) to encourage the participation of women into public domain and development process. The ultimate objective of the project is to increase the status of women and to ensure gender balance development.

The project is undertaken in cooperation with governors, civil society organizations and international organizations. The programs are planned and implemented by the participation of local communities and participant women. The CATOMs at local level are managed by the participation of women. CATOM committees are formed by the elected representatives of participant women.

The project was initiated in 1995 with the establishment of two CATOMs (one in a village and other in a squatter settlement of Sanliurfa province), and currently there are 30 CATOMs in the nine provinces of the GAP Region. Through CATOM programs, more than 100,000 people have been reached in the region.

Amount spent per years since 1999 (Euros)

	1999-2005
Multi-Purpose Community Centers	3,142,000

Source: GAP-RDA

Responsible Institution: GAP RDA

5. EU-GAP Regional Development Program

Legislative Basis: EU-GAP Regional Development Programs were come into force on 7 December 2001 and the financing contract was signed between, Hazine Müsteşarlığı, GAP-RDA and EU.

The program contains 5 years implementation period from 2002. Total financing is 47 Million Euros to be distributed through grant schemes.

1) Cultural Heritage Development Project (CHD)

Project Description and Aims; The CHD project is designed in a way to protect and develop historical-cultural properties without any damage to their original fabric and together with people living in or near-by. Project should also envisage initiatives to contribute to the economic status of local people. The CHD project is after 3 concrete targets;

Training: 250 persons from different groups in the region are to be trained in project development confirming to the EC standards,

Projects: A total fund of 12 million Euros will be allocated to value-added and employment-creating projects developed in the fields of cultural heritage and culture tourism,

Integrated Strategic Action Plan: Participatory preparation and adoption of an "Integrated Strategic Action Plan for Cultural Heritage" to provide a framework for all future policies, plans, programs and budgets related to the development of cultural heritage and culture tourism in the region.

Content: Within the frame work of the project the subprojects, which are related, with the conservation of cultural heritage and cultural tourism. The supported projects are:

- Inventory work on cultural heritage "cultural properties in archaeological sites (excluding excavation works) and settlements, immovable cultural assets, folk culture, etc.,
- Publicity and promotion activities for the development of cultural heritage,
- Management of historical sites by up-to-date techniques and technologies,
- The projects, which allow accommodation and other facilities historical places and building.
- Projects focusing on the development, production and marketing of local handicrafts and products of folk culture,
- Training activities for building local capacity in the fields of cultural heritage development and culture tourism.

Financing: Total budget is 15 million EURO. 3 million Euro of it is for the administrative cost and 12 million Euro is for the projects.

Implementation: (000 Euros)

Project Scale	Project Numbers	Project Cost
Small	35-40	30 – 100
Medium	15-18	100 – 300
Large	9-10	300 – 650

Source: GAP-RDA

2) SME Development in GAP Region (GAP-GİDEM Project)

Objectives: Overall objective of the project is to contribute economic development in GAP Region by increasing the competitiveness of the SMEs operating in the Region. More specifically Project aims to

improve entrepreneurial, operational and managerial capacities of SMEs in GAP Region. Also increase in sales and export performances, increase in employment and efficiency are among the main priorities of the project. GİDEM services are provided by GİDEM Offices located in Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Mardin and Şanlıurfa. Also requests from Batman, Siirt and Şırnak are responded via these offices.

Beneficiaries: SMEs and NGOs in GAP Region especially in Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Mardin and Şanlıurfa.

Design: GİDEM offices provide information, training and consultancy services. Together with the business development services, all GİDEM offices are involved with the local economic development activities which are called “opportunity windows”.

Implementation: During the activity period 2003-2005, number of participants attended to training activities reached 3373, where number of companies/entrepreneurs received information services realized as 1632. In the same period 977 entrepreneur/companies received consultancy services. Under the scope of Adıyaman Textile Training Center window project, 370 unemployed trained where 30% recruited in companies near Adıyaman.

Financing: Total Project Budget is 7.6 million Euros with 5 year life span.

GİDEM project began its operations as of October 2002. Until the end of 2005, budget realization reached 2.9 million Euros, Estimated budget for 2006 is around 3.3 million Euros, including 2.0 million Euros of Grant Program.

Responsible Bodies: GİDEM Project is financed by European Union and run by United Nations Development Program in close cooperation with GAP Regional Development Administration.

3) Rural Development Project

The aim of the project: The objective of the project is to improve living conditions of the local population in the rural environment of Southeastern region of Turkey. In order to increase income of rural population and reduce unemployment, entrepreneurs shall be supported accordingly local potentials such as tourism, handicrafts, animal husbandry, weaving etc. At the same time, project will be supported local who wants to return their villages.

Budget of the project: Total budget is 24.2 million Euros. 4.2 million Euros will be used in the project preparation and evaluation. Other 20 million Euros will be allocated to realize of the project for grant schemes.

Project execution: Project has been executed by the consortium

Scope: The proposed projects will increase the capacity of NGO's and income generation activities such as crop and livestock production, agro-industry, beekeeping, improvement of range land, aquaculture, handicraft, rural tourism, etc.

Beneficiaries: Profit and non-profit organization and establishment such as small and medium scale enterprises, non-governmental organizations, public agencies and universities.

Grant scheme amounts for the project, classifications of project and contribution rate.

Small scale projects	20.000-50.000 Euros
Middle scale projects	51.000-150.000 Euros
Large scale projects	151.000-250.000 Euros

Selection Criteria:

Projects that covers innovative and participatory approach
 Projects that encourage the cooperation and benefits from these projects,
 Projects encourage volunteer and collective actions by supporting local initiatives

Implementation: Submission date was finalized on 10 September 2005, approximately 485 projects were delivered. Approximately 99 projects were selected eligible for support.

ii) ZONGULDAK-BARTIN- KARABUK REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (ZBK)

Legal Basis: Within the framework of the Reconstruction Law No. 3194 and Decree Law No. 540 on the Establishment, Organization and the Tasks of the State Planning Organization, Zonguldak-Bartın-Karabük Regional Development Plan was prepared by a consultancy agency under the supervision of SPO.

Design: Zonguldak-Bartın-Karabük region was in a socio-economic transformation at that period. The socio-economic structure of the region was dependent on the iron and steel industry and coal industry; KARDEMİR was privatized in 1995 and Turkish Coal Institution was minified. The purpose was to Create new alternatives and opportunities for the economy against the deficit arising from the rearrangement of the two institutions was targeted.

Objectives:

- Analysis of the economic and social results
- Enhancement of new investment opportunities for the private sector
- Preparation of medium and long term regional development plans
- Identification of the investment fields in the region

The development strategies are designated as such:

- Industry and trade sector should have priority regarding development
- The region should be an alternative attraction center
- Long term efficient public sector support
- Priorities for SMEs
- Evaluation of all the potentials of the region
- To generalize the vocational training
- Improvement and development of environment
- Promotion of the region

The project Documents are:

- TTK and KARDEMİR Report
- Report on Existing Situation
- Scenarios and Strategies
- Regional Development Plan
- Introduction of the Project
- 3 feasibility and 7 pre feasibility study

Many of the activities within the plan either to be implemented or supported were relevant with rural development, agriculture and environment.

Financing: At the stage of implementation, it is calculated that if in 10 years period the public sector invests 645 million USD and the private sector invests 715 million USD, (totally 1,360,000 \$) employment opportunities would be provided for 113.000 people. However; the financial resources necessary for the project has not created.

Administration of the Plan: It was proposed to establish a Regional Development Agency and Water Agency; however institutional structuring has not been realized.

iii) EASTERN BLACK SEA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DOKAP)

Legislative basis: Within the framework of the Reconstruction Law No. 3194 and Decree Law No. 540 on the Establishment, Organization and the Tasks of the State Planning Organization.

The Government of the Republic of Turkey requested the Government of Japan for technical cooperation to prepare a multi-sectoral regional development master plan for the Eastern Black Sea region. In response to this request, the Government of Japan has decided to implement this technical cooperation and entrusted the implementation to Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The Scope of Work for this technical cooperation was agreed upon between the State Planning Organization (SPO) of the Turkish Government and JICA, and signed by respective representatives on December 17, 1998.

Design: The region covers 7 provinces of Black Sea Region. Those are Ordu, Giresun, Trabzon, Rize, Artvin, Gümüşhane and Bayburt.

Objectives, rationale, and general description;

Objectives for the DOKAP regional development are defined to address the most critical problems in economic, social and environmental aspects. They are expressed as follows;

1. To strengthen the economic structure, responding to emerging opportunities, in order to diversify employment opportunities, raise income levels, and contribute to capital accumulation within the region.
2. To promote regional integration or social cohesiveness through minimizing intra-regional disparities and out-migration.
3. To restore and sustain resource and environmental capacity as a basis for diversifying socio-economic activities.

The basic strategy consists of the following four elements;

- Upgrading of trunk infrastructure
- Multi-purpose water resources development and management
- Land tenure improvement
- Strengthening local governments

The DOKAP regional development to the year 2020 was to be supported by a set of development projects and programs and related institutional measures. A total of 52 projects and programs in different sectors were included in the DOKAP Master Plan. They were packaged into 10 broad programs:

- Spatial Structure Strengthening
- Local Alliance Urban Development and Management
- Comprehensive Water and Land Resources Management

- Industry and Trade Support
- Diversification of Rural Economy and Intensification
- Applied Research
- Local Administration Strengthening
- Sustainable Human Development
- Living Environment Enhancement

Financing: The investment requirements for achieving the projected socio-economic development in the DOKAP region over 2000-2020 have been estimated. The total investment requirement is estimated as 46 billion US\$ over 2000-2020, of which 18 billion US\$ is for public investments. On the other hand, financial resources for the comprehensive implementation of the plan could not be mobilized.

Administration of the Plan: To facilitate the DOKAP Master Plan implementation through effective planning, coordination and monitoring, it was proposed to establish a regional agency as a union of DOKAP local governments. Nonetheless, any regional level institutional structure could not be established.

iv) EASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT MASTER PLAN (DAP)

Legislative Basis: Within the framework of the Reconstruction Law No. 3194 and Decree Law No. 540 on the Establishment, Organization and the Tasks of the State Planning Organization, the Plan was prepared by a consortium of the universities in the region under the supervision of SPO.

Design: The region, being one of the lagging behind regions in Turkey, covers 16 provinces in the Eastern part of Turkey. Those provinces are Ağrı, Bingöl, Bitlis, Elazığ, Erzincan, Erzurum, Gümüşhane, Hakkari, Kars, Malatya, Muş, Tunceli, Van, Ardahan, Bayburt and Iğdır.

Objectives: With Eastern Anatolia Project, it is aimed to ensure the region's sustainable development, which constitutes an economic, social and cultural unity, especially by mobilizing the internal dynamics of the region.

In this context, it is aimed to make the necessary planning to increase employment and income per capita in the region, to ensure the diversification of the economic structure in potential areas, to decrease income disparities within the region, to increase the level and quality of the urban infrastructure, education and health services, to increase the welfare and life quality in urban and rural areas, and to protect land and water resources.

Administration of the Plan: One of the most important instruments of the Master Plan is the proposal for establishing an Economic Development Agency (EDA) or an alternative administrative unit, which will be in charge of directing the economic life of the Region. The Plan further gives importance to active participation of the universities located in the Region in the implementation of various projects related to the development of the Region. It was also seen very important for the State Planning Organization to ensure efficiency in the implementations of the plan by establishing a unit in the Region. On the other hand, required institutional structures could not be established.

Financing: For the three scenarios developed in the context of the plan, for the period of 2001-2020, the investment requirements of the public sector varied from 16 billion to 20 billion USD while, the amount of investments the private sector has to handle is stated around 60 billion USD. On the other hand, financial resources for the comprehensive implementation of the plan could not be mobilized.

b) REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Turkey is currently implementing four EU supported regional development programs, which also cover agriculture and rural development measures since 2002. These Programs provide support to through Grant Schemes and training. The first Programs were GAP and Eastern Anatolia Development Programs, which were financed under EU MEDA Programme. Other two are Samsun, Kastamonu and Erzurum Regional Development Programme and Ağrı, Malatya, Kayseri and Konya Regional Development Programme which are financed through financing agreements in the context of pre-accession financial assistance to Turkey.

The target areas and priorities of these Regional Development Programs are being determined according to the pNDP since 2004. pNDP covering the period 2004-2006 was endorsed by High Planning Council on 22 December 2003 and forms the basis for the use of the financial assistance towards economic and social cohesion to be provided by the EU within the framework of Turkey-EU relations. All the regions subject to regional development Programs are among the priority regions stated in the pNDP. Three of these 12 priority regions are covered by EU-GAP Regional Development Programme.

These Programs are being implemented in the framework of Decentralized Implementation System defined in the Memorandum of Understanding on the establishment of a Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU) between the Government of Turkey and the European Commission and Memorandum of Understanding on the establishment of the National Fund which was signed on 14 February 2002 and endorsed by the decision of Council of Ministers dated 24 February 2003.

In addition a framework convention ratified on 14 May 2004 between EC and Turkey regarding the implementation of pre-accession financial assistance was endorsed by the Parliament on 22 February 2005.

i) EASTERN ANATOLIA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (EADP-DAKP)

Legislative basis: Specific Financing Agreement is signed between European Commission and The Government of the Republic of Turkey on 05.08.2003.

Objectives, Rationale and General Description: Eastern Anatolia Development Program is a regional development Program aimed at building capacity for sustainable development by implementing innovative and participatory regional policy and planning approaches. The Program will be implemented as of 2004 for a term of three years in the provinces of Bitlis, Hakkari, Muş and Van.

The Program is financed from EU MEDA Program and its budget is 45 MEUR. The Program consists of various targeted interventions, including implementation of 4 different grant scheme components presented below with indicative allocations:

- 1) Agriculture and Rural Development – 15,6 MEUR;
- 2) Small and Medium Sized Enterprises – 8,5 MEUR,
- 3) Tourism and Environment - 7,5 MEUR and
- 4) Social Development Component – 1,9 MEUR.

The overall objective of the Program is to assist in the reduction of regional discrepancies and to develop local skills levels and capacities, thereby enabling a continuation of activities after Program completion and to boost income levels. By complementing the regional development plan, EADP will improve the economic and social conditions of the people living in the provinces of TRB2 Bitlis, Hakkari, Mus and Van, stimulate more self-help initiatives at local level.

In all of the three grant schemes “**Administration of the scheme**” is the same according to EU Decentralized Implementation System.

The State Planning Organization (DPT) is the Beneficiary of the Program and is responsible for the technical implementation of the Program and will also co-ordinate the monitoring of the grants awarded. The Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU) has the ultimate responsibility for the correct use of Grant funds and is responsible for the tendering, contracting and payments, according to EU rules and regulations and is referred to in this document as the Contracting Authority. Technical Assistance Team, a group of International and Turkish consultants, will provide support to project implementation structures at local level, applicants at the stage of the applying to the Program, DPT with the execution of monitoring and project implementation and CFCU for financial management.

Amount spent per year since 1999 and budget foreseen for future years

Evaluation and selection of projects is not finalized yet. No figure about spent amount.

Number of beneficiaries and average support per beneficiary

Evaluation and selection of projects is not finalized yet. No figure about average support

Brief information about the schemes is presented below:

1. Agriculture and Rural Development Component:

The overall objectives of the Agriculture and Rural Development component is to contribute towards improving rural people and organizations capacity (skills and knowledge), and increasing the income of farmers, rural communities, and agricultural/rural organizations in the Program area.

The specific objectives of the component are to develop capacity building and investment projects and activities in the areas of:

- Improving farmer (men and women) agricultural practices, skills and knowledge.
- Increasing agricultural productivity, livestock/crop quality and yields.
- Improving livelihood diversification through new income generation activities.
- Improving livestock and grazing land husbandry and management.
- Increasing environmental awareness, and improved rural natural resources management.

Eligible applicants are: Farmer groups formed by agricultural producers registered with a Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA), Non-profit making legal persons (Non-governmental organizations, Local authorities and their unions, labour unions, public servants’ unions, employer unions and confederations of these unions: chambers of industry, commerce, agriculture and similar professional chambers and associations; foundations, Universities, non-profit making training institutions, vocational schools, agricultural cooperatives and rural service unions.

The overall indicative amount made available under this Call for proposals is EUR 15,600,000. The minimum and maximum amounts are EUR 20.000 and EUR 250.000 for capacity building’ projects and EUR 10.000 and EUR 100.000 for investment projects

2. Support to Small and Medium Sized Enterprises:

The specific objectives envisaged for the SMEs component are to assist existing businesses to modernize and improve their production, the quality of output, their marketing strategies and to expand employment.

Total budget of SME Grant Scheme is 8,5 MEURO. Any grant awarded under this Program must fall between EUR 10,000 and EUR 100,000. Beneficiary co-finance is at least 50%.

Eligible actions are those that target investments in production and services, which generate sustainable profits and permanent and viable jobs, any activities related to such investments including:

- Direct investments in production (and any activities related to such investments), in tangible or intangible assets, directly related to the implementation of the project (e.g. purchase and installation of equipment, purchase of patents and licenses);
- Investments for establishing or developing services;
- Investments to support marketing and export promotion;
- Innovation and transfer of new technologies;
- Introduction of quality assurance systems.

3. Tourism and Environment Component:

The specific objectives of the Tourism and Environment component are to improve environmental quality, cultural and historical heritage and increase tourism income. The priority areas also include conserve and increasing bio-diversity, improve treatment of various pollution and health hazards, improve management of the environment, increase environmental awareness.

Eligible applicants are: Non-Governmental Organizations, Local Authorities and their Unions, Universities, Provincial Directorates, etc. National and international organizations are eligible as long as all project activities are implemented in the Program region and they are registered in one of the eligible countries/states

Total budget of T&E Grant Scheme is 7,5 MEURO. Any grant awarded under this Program must fall between EUR 10,000 and EUR 300,000. Beneficiary co-finance is at least 90%.

T&E grant scheme is restricted to projects directly related to the Tourism and Environment sector. However, projects or proposals which are primarily linked to Tourism or Environment and demonstrate cross sectoral activities such as reforestation to alleviate soil erosion, improve handicrafts as an income generating activity etc. should involve compliance with the objectives of other components (Agriculture, SMEs and Social).

The priority areas of the T&E grant scheme are ;

Environment: Projects focusing on conserve and increasing bio-diversity, improve treatment of various pollution and health hazards, improve management of the environment, increase environmental awareness.

Tourism: Projects focusing on restoring/conserving various graveyards, monuments, artifacts, mosques, churches and other historical and natural values or scenery and landscape, improving accessibility to and arrangement of the surroundings of graveyards, monuments, artifacts, mosques, churches and other historical and natural values, increasing tourism demand and supply, improving tourism sector analysis and database or supporting regional tourism brand, improve business and other skills in tourism and environment sector.

ii) REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN SAMSUN-KASTAMONU-ERZURUM NUTS-II REGIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Regional Development in TR83 Samsun (Amasya, Çorum, Samsun and Tokat), TR82 Kastamonu (Çankırı, Kastamonu and Sinop) and TRA1 Erzurum (Erzurum, Erzincan and Bayburt) NUTS II Regions

Legislative basis: Financing memorandum for 2003 National Program for Turkey signed between European Commission and the Government of the Republic of Turkey in 01.03.2004.

Objectives, rationale, and general description: It is an EU co-funded integrated regional development Program conceived to reduce disparities and to build capacity in the concerned regions through targeted interventions including the implementation of three grant schemes:

- **Local Development Initiatives**

The specific objective of the Local Development Initiatives grant scheme component is to promote locally driven responses for development and delivery of collective services, enhancing the human resource potential and improving the quality and access to services for the most vulnerable groups in the regions thus corresponding to locally defined needs and fostering partnerships between public authorities, NGOs and universities.

- **SMEs**

The specific objective of the SME grant scheme is to address the needs of the private sector, especially small and micro enterprises, in agriculture, manufacturing and the service sector, including tourism.

- **Small Scale Infrastructure**

The specific objective of the SSI grant scheme is to facilitate economic development in the target regions by boosting business activities, promoting tourism development and by creating significant job opportunities during the construction and operation phases (use of small local contractors and local personnel to manage and staff the utility); to improve public health and safety by addressing a health or safety hazard or reducing the incidence of illness and deaths; to improve quality of the environment by reducing pollution (air, noise, water or solid waste), safeguarding of the natural or man - made environment;

Beneficiaries and eligibility criteria: In order to be eligible for a grant within;

a) Local Development Initiatives Grant Scheme:

Non-for profit, non-governmental organizations, serving in public interest, (like: chambers, business support centres, professional associations, farmers associations, unions, foundations, labour unions, public servants' unions, employer organizations and confederations of these unions, etc.); local authorities - such as municipalities, village administrations, special provincial administrations, and the associations of local authorities; vocational schools, universities and research institutes, not affiliated to government bodies, etc.

b) SME Grant Scheme, applicants must;

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (according to the EU definition), properly registered and active in the regions concerned, which are fully privately owned and start-up businesses which fulfill the required criteria.

c) Small Scale Infrastructure Grant Scheme, applicants must;

Local public authorities such as - Municipalities, Special Provincial Administrations and Village Administrations- and the associations of local authorities which are responsible for providing the services necessary and be the legal owner of the infrastructure.

Details of support provided

The overall support for these three grant schemes amounts to 49.33 MEUR. The distribution between the three components is as follows:

- a) Local development initiatives - 9.86 MEUR (of which EUR 7,400,000 is allocated from the European Commission budget and EUR 2,460,000 is national co-financing);
- b) SMEs – 14.8 MEUR (*of which EUR 11,100,000 is allocated from the European Commission budget and EUR 3,700,000 is national co-financing*); and
- c) Small-scale infrastructure – 24.67 MEUR (*of which EUR 18,500,000 is allocated from the European Commission budget and EUR 6,170,000 is national co-financing*). This allocation is indicative only and reallocation between the different components might be made, depending on the absorption capacity and quality of projects submitted.

Any grant awarded under this Program must fall between the following minimum and maximum amounts for:

- *Local Development Initiatives Grant Scheme*: minimum amount: EUR 10,000 and maximum amount: EUR 90,000
- *SME Grant Scheme*: minimum amount: EUR 10,000 and maximum amount: EUR 100,000
- *Small Scale Infrastructure Grant Scheme*: minimum amount: EUR 90,000 and maximum amount: EUR 1.800,000

Administration of the scheme:

The institutional framework of the Grant Scheme includes: the State Planning Organization (DPT) and the Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU) of the Republic of Turkey. DPT will be responsible for the technical implementation of the projects according to the rules of the Operational Agreement signed with the CFCU and also will co-ordinate the monitoring of the grants awarded. The CFCU is the Contracting Authority for the Program, and is responsible for the administrative and financial implementation of the Grant Schemes. The CFCU has ultimate responsibility for the correct use of Grant funds and is responsible for the tendering, contracting and payments and is referred to in this document as the Contracting Authority. Moreover, three Service Unions have been set up and shall staff the Program Implementation Units exclusively responsible for the effective implementation of the grant schemes on local level, Program promotion, extension of support to grant beneficiaries, etc. under the Service Unions' supervision.

iii) REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IN AĞRI, KONYA , KAYSERİ and MALATYA NUTS II REGIONS

Legislative basis: Financing Memorandum for 2004 National Program for Turkey signed between European Commission and The Government of the Republic of Turkey in 12th of the January 2005.

Objectives, Rationale and General Description:

Overall Objective of the Program is to support the objective set out in Preliminary National Development Plan (pNDP) of reducing interregional disparities in Turkey and build institutional capacity at both central and regional level.

Specific Objectives of the Program are to contribute to the economic development of four of the priority regions targeted by the pNDP for support under economic and social cohesion measures, and to improve the implementing capacity at the central and regional level.

Thus, “Regional Development in AĞRI-TRA2, KONYA-TR52, KAYSERİ-TR72 and MALATYA-TRB1 NUTS II Regions” is an EU co-funded integrated regional development Program conceived to reduce disparities and build capacity in the concerned regions through targeted interventions including the implementation of three grant schemes: 1) Local Development Initiatives, 2) SMEs and 3) Small Scale Infrastructure. Furthermore in the framework of the Program, technical assistance team will give trainings in Agriculture and Livestock field.

Agriculture / Livestock: Through Technical Assistance this component will contribute to the improvement in agricultural production and diversification of income generating activities. Indicatively, expected results are as follows:

- Income generating activities through training will be diversified
- Number of farmers utilizing modern agricultural techniques through training to selected applicants will be increased
- Proper techniques for productivity increase in stock breeding and husbandry will be spread
- Best practices will be extended/spread in agriculture by means of training farmers, extension staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and other relevant institutions.

The Local Development Initiatives grant scheme aims to stimulate initiatives in the field of human resource development, income generating activities for rural communities, agricultural and rural development, regional marketing and promotion and facilitating tourism. Both soft measures and investment projects will be supported under this grant scheme. The objective of the soft projects is to built capacity for local stakeholders by supporting small scale measures of collective importance for the regions such as promoting the image of the region, agro-tourism, eco-tourism, cultural tourism, support to micro scale and small and medium sized enterprises advisory and training services, processing and marketing of local products, afforestation, handicrafts, carpet making.

The objectives of the investment projects for the farming sector will be to support investments by agricultural cooperatives and agricultural producer unions that will improve farming practices and introduce sound land and resource management.

Priority will be given to activities, targeting collective groups as well as to activities that provide key local and national organizations with practical experience of initiating and managing small-scale donor funded grant schemes in the framework of EU approach to regional development.

The SME Grant Scheme will increase the capacity of and small and medium sized and micro scale enterprises through training and practical experience in generating and conducting projects, improve their access to information sources and consultancy services; and also stimulate entrepreneurial activity by supporting start-ups through training and providing privately owned small businesses with resources for physical investment and business support packages including marketing, management, technology transfer and innovation.

Grants for Small Scale Infrastructure will help to address priority needs in terms of infrastructure and hence to provide services vital for the local population and local businesses and thus raise the standard of life in the targeted regions.

Expected results are indicatively as follows:

- Capacity of local public institutions in conducting proper infrastructure projects improved
- Vital local services (e.g. water treatment and purification, waste disposal and recycling) to population and local businesses provided and improved
- Capacity of the region in urban renewal and restoration projects improved
- Physical tourism investments supported (e.g. information centres, tourist accommodation facilities)
- Existing industrial sites improved or refurbished
- Agricultural and rural infrastructure investments which will help the region increase its agricultural production capacity, supported. (e.g. irrigation ponds, roads to rural (agricultural production) areas)

Another component of the Program is *Capacity Building*. This component will provide support for the implementation of the whole project through Technical Assistance and also will satisfy the essential needs of management structures in capacity building in terms of equipment and materials.

Taken together, the components of this integrated intervention will provide valuable experience for local and national institutions, directly involved in promoting development in regions of Turkey facing particular difficulties; and improve socio-economic conditions in the four regions by improving their competitiveness.

Beneficiaries and Eligibility Criteria:

In the framework of *Agriculture and Livestock* component, relevant activities will be designed to support farmers, farmer associations, cooperatives, extension staff of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, and other relevant institutions.

Local Development Initiatives Grant Scheme will support small-scale interventions to be implemented exclusively by public bodies and non-governmental organizations in the target regions. Activities in this field will be designed to support provincial and local authorities and their unions, NGOs, associations, chambers, cooperatives, etc.

The beneficiaries of the *SME Grant Scheme* will be privately owned small and medium sized enterprises from all sectors of the economy including services, agriculture, tourism and manufacturing. In principle, units will need to be registered and have their headquarters, or at least their facilities, within the targeted regions, investments in all sectors will be eligible, with certain exceptions clearly stated.

In *Small Scale Infrastructure Grant Scheme*, the direct beneficiary is a public authority, which is responsible for providing the services and will normally be the legal owner of the infrastructure constructed or improved.

Since the Guidelines for Applicants have not been approved yet, details of the eligibility criteria and the minimum and maximum amount of grant for a project in different components are not definite at present.

Support to be provided:

The overall support for these three grant schemes amounts to 81.67 MEUR. Furthermore, 9 million euros will be allocated for capacity building, 8 million euros of which will be used for Technical Assistance for smooth implementation of the project and 1 million euros for the support to management structures at NUTS II level. Trainings in the context of Agriculture / Livestock component will be provided through Technical Assistance budget. Since the implementation of the program has not been started yet, there is no committed and disbursed fund currently.

Administration of the scheme:

The institutional framework of this Program includes State Planning Organization (DPT) and Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU) of the Republic of Turkey. DPT will be responsible for the technical implementation of the projects according to the rules of the Operational Agreement that will be signed with the CFCU and also will co-ordinate the monitoring of the grants awarded. The CFCU is the Contracting Authority for the Program, and is responsible for the administrative and financial implementation of the Grant Schemes. The CFCU has ultimate responsibility for the correct use of Grant funds and is responsible for the tendering, contracting and payments and is referred to in this document as the Contracting Authority.

Moreover, four Service Unions have been set up. Program Implementation Units were established within each Service Union staffed with technical personnel and exclusively responsible for the effective implementation of the grant schemes on local level, Program promotion, extension of support to grant beneficiaries, etc. under the Service Unions' supervision.

II. STAND-ALONE PROJECTS AND SCHEMES

Sector and subject specific activities are classified as stand alone based on their contribution to the Union's rural development axes referring to 1698/2005 Regulation.

II.1. SUBSIDIZED AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SCHEME

Legislative Basis: Decree No: 2005/8378, Decree No: 2004/6840

Objectives: Meeting financial requirements of the farmers with appropriate conditions, to improve the agricultural production, to increase the agricultural productivity and quality.

General Description: The farmers, who are eligible for lending, are able to use loans from the Bank that are subsidized at 25-60% of the Bank's current interest rate (Annex 4).

In 2004, 5.7 million Euros and in 2005, 40,1 million Euros were used for this subsidized credit in order to supply the deficiency between the current interest rate applied by the Bank and subsidized ones as MARA contribution.

ACCs may act as intermediaries to provide Ziraat Bank loan to its members.

Beneficiaries: Real/legal entity agricultural producers excluding state-owned companies

The loans are provided for the following activities:

Livestock farming, sheep & goat farming, fisheries, irrigation, agricultural mechanization, certified seed usage, certified seed and seedling production, certified fruit sapling production, agricultural R&D, good agricultural practices, organic farming, controlled covered (greenhouse) farming, forest and park-garden trees, shrubs and young trees (sapling) production, medical and aromatic plants with ability to export, other operating and investment loans (like Tractor Loan).

Annex 5 The amount of loan and the number of customer provided with the context of subsidized agricultural loan in the years 2004 and 2005.

II.2. SUPPORT BY THE CENTRAL UNION OF THE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT COOPERATIVES (ACCs)

Legislative Basis: Law No.1581 on Agricultural Credit Cooperatives and Unions

Objectives: The Agricultural Credit Cooperatives service to approximately 1,5 million farmers being members of 1,952 Agricultural Credit Cooperatives through 67 provinces, 636 districts, 1249 town and village centers.

Financing: More than 635 million Euros credit is granted by Agricultural Credit Cooperatives in 2005.

Implementation: Agricultural Credit Cooperatives, except for meeting the need of farmers for credit in cash and kind, provide contribution to the employment in rural areas together with industrial plants facilitating in sub sectors such as fertilizer, fodder, vegetable oil, seeding. As at 30.10.2005, 840 thousand tones chemical fertilizer, 8 million 593 thousand kg-liter plant feed products; as at 31.09.2005 3 million 578 thousand liter-kg medicines for agricultural struggling, 107 thousand tones mixed animal feed, 100 thousand tones fuel and lube oil, 11 thousand tones various seeding, 1075 tractor supply is provided by Agricultural Credit Cooperatives to member farmers. Detail Information is given below.

(Million Euros)			
Years	Number of Cooperatives	Number of Members	Credit in Total
1999	2498	1,215,153	1,367
2000	2484	1,215,108	1,390
2001	2359	1,203,412	687
2002	2281	1,192,127	722
2003	2213	1,074,214	404
2004	1992	1,032,966	466
2005 (until Sept.)	1982	803,582	635
Total			5,671

Source: The Central Union of ACCs

II.3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SUPPORTS

Legislative Basis: Decree on Support For Animal Husbandry (No: 2005/8503)

Objectives:

- To support the development of animal husbandry
- To increase the quality and quantity of animal production
- To improve the genetic existence
- To increase the fodder production
- To ensure the hygiene in milking sector
- To increase the artificial insemination

Beneficiaries: Animal breeders, agricultural holdings dealing with animal husbandry

Supports provided and Financing: Types of supports are given in the below table. The figures for 2005 have not been fixed yet. Premiums and support provided can be seen from the table below;

(000 Euros)					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Support for the Certified Breed	324	2,032	1,975	1,916	2,582
Substantiate for Artificial Insemination	284	960	902	1,923	3,340
Substantiate for the calf born by Artificial Insemination	0	0	0	957	3,189
Substantiate for Artificial Insemination Equipment	4	21	23	69	212
Support for fattening	48,780	28,400	0	0	0
Queen Support	0	0	0	100	695
Substantiate Premium for Meat	0	0	0	0	81,600
Substantiate Premium for Milk				31,045	48,200
Substantiate for holdings free from diseases	0	0	0	20	33
Support for the Cultivation of Fodder Crops	6,863	13,900	27,400	43,600	57,000
Support for Fisheries	0	0		620	5,970
TOTAL	56,224	45,352	30,375	80,200	202,848

Source : T.C.Z.B

Responsible Bodies: MARA, Undersecretary of Treasury, The DG for Social Aid and Solidarity, Ziraat Bank

II.4. ACTIVITIES OF PRODUCER GROUPS and EXTENTION FACILITIES

1. Agricultural Sales Cooperatives and Unions (ASCUs)

Legislative Basis: Law No. 2834 on Establishment of Agricultural Sales Cooperatives and Unions, Law No. 4572 on Restructuring of ASCUs and Law No. 1163 on Cooperatives.

Objectives: to buy crops from small scale farm holdings, to process and sell,
- to contribute development of agro-food sector,
- to pioneer for banking, insurance and produce inputs of agricultural production by its partnerships,
- to store excess supply of crop production in order to organize internal markets,
- to guide prices in favour of producers,
- to train farmers and to support them by means of providing cheap inputs,

Beneficiaries: All members of ASCUs.

Implementation: ASCUs is dealing with 23 crops but concentrated on such products as; on cotton, hazelnuts, grapes (sultanas), figs, sunflower oil, olive and olive oil which have opportunity for export.

ASCUs is one of the biggest buyers, processor and seller in terms of these crops by having approximately each year 17% of cotton, 12% of hazelnuts, 22% of sultanas, 50% of sunflower seed, 15% of olive oil, 100% of silk and angora wool production.

ASCUs are; Union of Agricultural Cooperatives for the Sales of Fig, Raisin, Cotton, Olive and Olive Oil (TARİŞ), the Union of Çukurova (ÇUKOBİRLİK), the Union of Antalya Agricultural Sales Cooperatives (ANTBİRLİK), the Union of Apricot Agricultural Sales Cooperatives (KAYISI BİRLİK), the Union of Silk Agricultural Sales Cooperatives (KOZA BİRLİK), The Union of Hazelnuts Agricultural Sales Cooperatives (FİSKOBİRLİK), The Union of Sunflower Agricultural Sales Cooperatives (TRAKYA BİRLİK), The Union of Marmara Agricultural Sales Cooperatives (MARMARA BİRLİK), The Union of Rose Agricultural Sales Cooperatives (GÜL BİRLİK), The Union of Angora Wool Agricultural Sales Cooperatives (TİFTİK BİRLİK), The Union of Black Sea Agricultural Sales Cooperatives (KARADENİZ BİRLİK), The Union of Southeastern Agricultural Sales Cooperatives (GÜNEYDOĞU BİRLİK), Tasko Union (TASKOBİRLİK), GAP Union (GAP BİRLİK)

The amount of products bought by ASCUs is shown in the following table; (2000-2005)

Name of Union	Total Production (000 tons)	Bought by Union (000 tons)	Percentage in total (%)
TARİŞ-Cotton	2,369	256	118
ÇUKOBİRLİK -Cotton	2,369	116	5
ANTBİRLİK -Cotton	2,369	28	1
TRAKYABİRLİK-Sunflower	780	351	45
KARADENİZB.-Sunflower	780	43	5

FİSKOBİRLİK- Hazel nuts	5060	58	11
TARİŞ- Olive oil	132,000	19	15
MARMARABİRLİK-Olives	193	28	15
ÇUKOBİRLİK-Soya beans	61	19	31
KARADENİZBİRLİK-Soya beans	61	2.4	4
TARİŞ- Sultanas	233	51	22
TARİŞ- Dried figs	52	4.8	9
G.DOĞUBİRLİK-Pistachio	53	1.2	2
KAYISIBİRLİK-Dried apricot	53	1.3	3
TASKOBİRLİK-Grapes	2,260	9.3	0,4
TİFTİKBİRLİK-Angora wool (mohair)	0,171	0.117	70
KOZABİRLİK-Silk	0,103	0.101	98
GÜLBİRLİK-Rose	8	1.7	22

Source: The Ministry of Industry and Trade, 2005

Financing: ASCUs used about 300 million Euros credit to buy products in 2005

2. Institutional Reinforcement of Farmers' Organization (IRFO)

Legislative Basis: Credit Agreement 4631-TU and its amendments concluded with the World Bank dated 12 July 2001

Objectives: The aim of the IRFO is to provide a conducive environment for the development of Farmer Organizations (FOs) through much expanded training and technical assistance.

IRFO will provide comprehensive management and organizational support to about 400 of the FOs operating in Turkey in different sub-sectors and training and education services to members, elected officials, managers and staff of another 2,100 village-based FOs. In addition, IRFO activities will support capacity building at selected regional and national service and apex organizations.

The aim of the scheme is to provide training and educational services to members, elected officials, managers, and staff of village based farmers' organizations in the selected provinces to support capacity building activities.

Selection criteria of beneficiaries:

Farmers' Organizations operating in Turkey in different sub-sectors and their members, elected officials, managers and staff of another 2,100 village-based FOs

Number of successful cooperatives in the province, Number of Union, Economic and social development status of the province, on-going projects funded by internal and external resources are taken into consideration.

Implementation: The project is commenced at the provinces of Çanakkale, Balıkesir, Konya and Burdur and is planned to be extended to Samsun, Tokat, Diyarbakır, Batman, Malatya, Afyon, Antalya and Bursa,

in the coming years. For strengthening the administrative and technical capacity of the Farmers' Organizations being operated in these provinces, support will be given for practical and theoretical training of 67500 members from 1350 Farmers' Organizations.

Planned activities are as follows:

- To encourage/support the implementation of plans of work and development of plans of Farmers' Organizations as well as implementation of agricultural investment projects,
- To set up top-unions and capacity building, and
- To encourage/provide active contribution of Farmers' Organizations into the works of harmonisation of the EU legislation.

Budget: The total budget of project foreseen is 10,6 million USA \$ (contribution of the World Bank to the total budget is 8,5 million \$)

3. Agricultural Producer Unions

Legislature Basis: Decree law No. 441 on Establishment and Duties of MARA and Law on Agricultural Producer Unions Legislation No.5200/2004

Objectives: to direct crop production towards demand, to improve the quality of production, and to increase marketing power.

Distribution of agricultural producer unions according to product or product groups are given below.

PRODUCT-PRODUCT GROUP	NO. OF UNIONS	PERCENTAGE	N0 OF MEMBER	PERCENTAGE OF MEMBER
ANIMAL PRODUCTS	49	%45	2739	%39
FRUITS	32	%30	1426	%20
VEGETABLES	14	%13	1850	%26
ORNAMENTAL PLANTS	4	%4	104	%2
GRAIN AND TEA	9	%8	973	%13
TOTAL	108	100	7902	100

Source: MARA, 2005

Besides, within the Village Based Participatory Investment Program, priority is given to the projects prepared by the Unions.

4. Support for Cooperatives

Legal Base: *Law on Cooperatives (Law No: 1163) and By-law on Credits for Agricultural Cooperatives*

Objective: to provide a start up support for producer organizations in order to increase the producer income and to give credits with soft loans (in 2005 7%) or loans with no interest.

Projects

Milk Cattle Cooperatives (100 family x 2 pregnant heifer)

Breed Cattle Farming (50 family x. 4 pregnant heifer and 50 family x 6 pregnant heifer),

Breed Sheep Farming (50 family x 50 sheep), Cattle Farming (50 family x 10 cattle, 2 times)

Bee Keeping (50 family x 20 beehive), Greenhouse projects (50 family x 500 m²) are supported with soft loans.

Projects such as cold air depots (1000, 2000, 5000 ton/year capacity) owned by cooperative, dairy farm, olive oil, pickle olive, classification and package of fruits, syrup made by boiling grape juice/, the rug business are applied.

Funding: For the projects owned by the members, maturity is 7 years with a one year grace period. For private projects owned by cooperatives, maturity is 12 years. Interest rates applied in 2002 and 2003 was 18%, while in 2004 it is decreased to 9% and to 7% in 2005 .

Between 1999 and 2005, 530 cooperatives have utilized 205 million Euro credit. Also, a protocol was signed in 16.08.2003 between Ministry of State related with the Social Aid and Solidarity Fund and MARA in order to prevent migration from villages to provinces, to market and utilize agricultural product on place, to increase employment, to increase the income of people and families having economical and social poverty in the scope of Law No. 3294.

The Project of the Social Support in Rural areas is implemented in cooperation with the MARA and Ministry of State responsible for the Social Aid and Solidarity Fund.

The beneficiaries should be in the framework of the law numbered 3294 and should establish a cooperative together. In the context of the project three types of implementations are available:

- For 50 families 2 pregnant heifer per family
- For 50 families 25 sheep per family
- For 100 families 500 m² greenhouse

Credits to these projects are given with no payment in the first two years and due is total of 5 years with no interest. In the scope of this project, between 2003-2005, 381 cooperatives have used 148 million Euro credit and 25,000 families have benefited.

II.5. AGRICULTURAL TRAINING SCHEMES

Legal Basement: The Decree Law No. 441 on establishment and duties of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

Objectives: To train farmers and their families on different related topics and setting up schools, training centers and courses for this purpose.

Preparing and Implementing Programs and projects for training: Agricultural Vocational High schools guide farmers in parallel with new agricultural and technological progress. In the fields of agriculture and aquaculture, they implement projects, make various experiments, applied research and extension studying in agricultural plants and guide farmers.

II.5.1. Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services

Legal Basis: Decree Law No. 441 on Establishment and Duties of MARA

Objectives: To distribute publications to extend new technologies and information among farmers and to improve human resources.

Beneficiaries and eligible measures: Agricultural publication services are provided free of charge to all farmers engaged in agricultural production and living in rural areas.

The Details of Support: The agricultural publication services are financed through the budget of MARA and local resources.

The number of beneficiaries: 860.983 farmers have received extension services in 2004.

Responsible Institution: General Directorate of Organization and Support coordinates the agricultural publication services. In the field, the publication services are coordinated by directorates of MARA in the provinces and districts and also by the Education Centres of Hand-crafts.

II.5.2. Project of Common Farmers Training Program on Television (YAYÇEP)

Legislative Basis: Decree Law No. 441 on Establishment and Duties of MARA, General Directorate of Turkish Radio and Television Institution

Objective: To inform the farmers about agricultural issues.

Implementation: In YAYÇEP Project; 113.123 farmers were registered to watch the 337 training programs prepared on various agricultural subjects, and 800.000 books on the same issues were distributed.

Within the scope of II YAYÇEP Part 1, TRT GAP TV provided the broadcasting of films composed of 15 programs on stock breeding, sheep and goat farming, poultry farming, 43.065 publications have met with the farmers with a view to support the programs broadcasted on TV. In the second part, 7 films about apiculture, agricultural mechanization, fish breeding, inland water hunting tools were made to be prepared and 38.975 books were distributed to the farmers who had registered to the project. In the third part of the project which is about plant production 93.070 books about viniculture, fruit and vegetable growing were distributed to the farmers. In the fourth part of the project, 142.228 farmers had registered to the project on the subjects of plant production, stockbreeding, cooperatives trading system, handicraft and irrigation, and the published books were distributed to the farmers.

Within the scope of II. YAYÇEP which will continue in 2006, Land and Water Preservation, Agricultural Combat, Irrigation, Fertilizer and Fertilizing, Meadow, Silo Fodders and Handicraft films of which scenarios have upgraded and Food and Nutrition books are planned to be updated in 2006 and the films to be reproduced in VCD format.

II.5.3. Training and Extension Services for Women Farmers

Legal Basis: Decree Law No. 441 on Establishment and Duties of MARA

Objectives: Providing training on the issues (animal care, and growth, animal diseases, techniques of milking, hygiene hygienic milk production, evaluating of milk in different ways, barn care and its cleaning, sheep growth, beekeeping, greenhouses and so on.) to women-farmers

The number of Beneficiaries: 12,697 women farmers have been trained from 1998 till now.

II.5.4. Training and Extension Activities on Food Preservation

Legal Basement: Decree Law No. 441 on Establishment and Duties of MARA

Target: To improve processing techniques of fruit and vegetables, to increase value added, to promote healthy nutrition and consumption.

The Number of Beneficiaries: 440.594 women farmers have been trained since 1998.

II.5.5. Agricultural Training Project for Women Farmers

Legislative Basis: Decree Law No. 441 on Establishment and Duties of MARA

Objective and Aim: To educate women taking part in business holding and agriculture activities in agricultural topics via enhanced methods of agricultural production, to achieve an increase in agricultural production, to achieve women taking a more active part in sustainable agricultural activities and rural development.

Beneficiaries: Project has begun in year 2000 and has being implemented in 19 provinces. It comprises of the topics of fruit production and viniculture, milk production, beekeeping, culture fungus production, undercover vegetable production, organic farming, sheep husbandry, chicken husbandry. 139,695 women farmers have been educated in the scope of the training studies up till today.

Funding:

(000 Euros)

Years	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Expenditure	92	157	153	148	160	37	747

Source: MARA

II.5.6. Home Economy Education and Extension Studies

Legislative Basis: Decree Law No. 441 on Establishment and Duties of MARA

Aim: To enhance the social wellbeing of the rural households, to provide the education of women and young girls in home economy and utilizing their free-times.

Number of Beneficiaries: 532,285 women farmers have been trained since 1999.

II.5.7. Village Based Advisory Support for Agricultural Production (KOYMER)

Legal Basis: It is implemented as service contracts arranged according to relevant legislation on public procurement.

Objectives: To extend new and appropriate technology, to help farmers to solve problems, and to increase the income and welfare of the farmers.

The project has been initiated in one village in each district.

Services are purchased from the total of 1004 agricultural consultants of which 805 agricultural engineers and 199 veterinarians.

Financing: Project of Support to Agricultural production Villages Centered is implemented by the participation of non-governmental organizations and local sources out of General Budget means.

- Local Sources
 - Budgets of Special Administrative of provinces
 - Budgets of Association of Service Carrying to Villages
- Non Governmental Organizations
 - Presidency of Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges
 - General Directorate of Agricultural Bank
 - Presidency of Union of Turkish Chambers of Agriculture
- Participations of Private Sector and other Institutions
- Participation High Council of Commissars

II.6. LAND MANAGEMENT

II.6.1. Identification of Land Classifications

Legislative Basis: Law No. 3083 on Agricultural Reform.

Implemetation: Total characteristic possess on 900.000 ha. of land, on 656.058 ha. classifying of land capability has been completed, on 83.674 ha. laboratory studies and mapping is going on.

Financing: Estimated amount spent until 2005 is 1,1 million Euro.

Responsible Body: General Directorate of Agricultural Reform

II.6.2. Land Use Planning Projects and Implementations

Legislative Basis: Law No. 3083 on Agricultural Reform Law.

Objectives: To ensure economically and technically appropriate and sustainable use and protection of land.

Financing: Estimated amount spent until end of 2005 is 785 thousand Euro, allocation foreseen between 2006-2008 is 390 thousand Euro.

Implementation: In four provinces 577,446 ha of land use planning study have been completed.

Responsible Body: DG of Agricultural Reform.

II.7. LAND CONSOLIDATION

II.7.1. Land Consolidation According to Law No. 3202

Legislative Basis: Law No. 3202 on Establishment of GDRS amended by Law No. 5286 on Village Services

Objectives: to ensure more economical and more efficient agriculture conditions

Definition: The consolidation of lands shattered in substantially, the use of the water existed in agricultural lands for agriculture, the grading of lands and other works related to the water channels, drainage facilities and irrigation. Land consolidation projects are applied with on-farm development works.

Beneficiaries: The services of land consolidation and land improvement have been implemented in scattered lands and fragmented farm holdings. Consolidation is made on agricultural lands according to the demand of landowners.

Implementation: until 2005, 339,237 hectares of land has unified, 1,037,468 hectares of field interior has developed and drainage studies have been made on 338,461 hectares of land.

Beneficiaries: Land consolidation has been made in 33 different provinces on 377,000 hectares of land. It has been implemented in the 365,807 parcel of 137,692 farmers.

Financing:

(Million Euros)								
Years	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Expenditure	14	17	19	25	23	44	28	170

Source: MARA, GDRS

Project administration: Project is administrated by GDRS in villages and by Directorate Province of Rural Services.

Responsible Body: GD-Agricultural Reform and GDRS

II.7.2. Land Consolidation According to Law No. 3083

Legal Basement: Law No. 3083 on Agricultural Reform Law.

Objectives: to expropriate agricultural land to prevent fragmentation.

Beneficiaries: Farmers who have fragmented lands.

Financing: The estimated amount spent until end of 2005 is 9 million Euros.

Implementation: As of 2005, in 215 villages 137 thousand ha. of land of 25 thousand farmers have been consolidated.

Responsible Body: DG of Agricultural Reform.

II.7.3. Distribution of Land to Farmers

Legal Basis: Law No. 3083 on Agricultural Reform Law.

Objectives: Distribution of agricultural land to landless or farmers with limited land so as to let optimum family-scale holdings.

Beneficiaries: Farmers who have no land or less land.

Financing: The estimated amount spent from 1999 until end of 2005 is approximately 4,5 million Euros.

Implementation: As of 2005, in 130 villages 60 thousand ha. of land have been distributed to 9 thousand farmers.

Responsible Body: DG of Agricultural Reform.

II.7.4. Land Consolidation (LC) Sub-component of Agriculture Reform Implementation Project (ARIP)

Legislative Basis: Loan Agreement 4631-TU and its amendments concluded with the World Bank (the Official Gazette No. 24461 dated 13 July 2001).

Objectives: In the scope of the land consolidation sub-component, which aims consolidation of highly fragmented agricultural lands-farm holdings in selected provinces to improve agricultural productivity and construction of new roads within the redesigned layout of parcels through the financing of works and technical services by enabling farmers to have fewer, larger and better-shaped parcels.

Beneficiaries: Major beneficiaries of the program are farmers who are living in Amasya, Kayseri, Karaman, Samsun, Konya, Denizli, Burdur provinces.

Selection criteria: All LC activities supported by the project will be implemented according to the principle of obtaining consent from no less than two thirds of the population who own more than %51 of the land to be consolidated. There will be no actual physical relocation of residences of farmers, nor will other built assets of farmers be removed.

The ARIP supported LC activities will include the roads and other construction and technical services for LC process and redesigned parcel layouts.

Implementation: Carrying out land consolidation works along with in-farm development services such as; drainage, land leveling in-farm route, irrigation and land improvement works.

Financing:

(Million Euro)

Participatory Land Consolidation Project	Foreign source	Local source	Total
Total Cost of the Project	9	1.7	10.7
Estimated expenses in 2005	1.5	0.3	1.8
2006 Proposal	6.6	1.4	8.0
2007 Proposal	4	0.8	4.8

Source: MARA

Responsible Body: MARA and Project Management Unit.

II.8. WATER AND IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT

Water Management

Irrigation projects are conducted by the General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (DSİ-established according to Law numbered 6 200, it is responsible for developing water resources including ground water in the country. In this respect, water resources development covers flood control, irrigation, hydro power generation, water supply for domestic and industrial use), abolished General Directorate of Rural Services (GDRS), and beneficiaries in Turkey.

In the settlements having total population above 100 000, domestic water is supplied by DSİ. In settlements having total population under 100 000, domestic water is supplied by General Directorate of Provinces Bank. In other rural settlements, the responsibility is for Special Provincial Administrations.

Irrigation Management

There are two types of irrigation management in Turkey. These are; state-owned irrigation managements, and irrigation managements performed by organizations established by beneficiaries or local administrations. Large-scale irrigation projects have been constructed as public investments. Irrigation projects have been implemented by DSİ and GDRS. The responsibility of GDRS was given to Special Provincial Administrations by Law No. 5286 in 2005.

Besides, there are some irrigation schemes developed by farmers' own sources with the irrigation projects until today, 4.8 million hectares have been provided by irrigation schemes.

DSİ executes the operation, maintenance and management responsibilities of irrigation facilities constructed by itself, or transfers to several organizations according to current legislation. Operation, maintenance and management responsibilities of irrigation facilities have been transferred to beneficiaries, but not the ownership of these facilities.

If a facility serves only one settlement unit, it is transferred to a village legal entity or a municipality. If it serves two or more settlement units, it is transferred to cooperatives or irrigation unions, which are established by users.

II.8.1. Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM)

Legislative Basis: Law No. 6200 on Law on Establishment and Duties empowers DSİ; Law No. 5355 on Local Administrative Associations Law; Law No. 1163 on Cooperatives Law; Law No. 167 on Law on Groundwaters Empowers DSİ; Law No. 1053 on Law on Domestic and Industrial Water Supply to Ankara, İstanbul and cities with populations over 100,000 empowers DSİ.

Objectives: To ensure participation and to transfer the operation and maintenance services of DSİ-developed irrigation schemes to the beneficiaries.

Implementation: DSİ have transferred operation and maintenance responsibilities of 1.86 million hectares irrigation associations and irrigation cooperatives as of 2005.

Bodies Responsible for the Programme: DSI, irrigation associations, municipalities, village legal entities, irrigation cooperatives.

II.8.2. Small Scale Irrigation Works

Legislative Basis: Law No. 3202 on Establishment of GDRS amended by Law No. 5286 on Village Services

Objectives: To increase agricultural productivity and provide sustainability by setting soil-water balance.

Definition: Small-scale irrigation services (utilizing both underground and surface resources) consists of construction of irrigating pond and pond of animal drinking water.

The number of the beneficiaries: Till 2005, total 1.361.863 ha. of agricultural land has been irrigated.

Responsible institution: The responsibility of GDRS was given to Special Provincial Administrations by Law No. 5286 in 2005.

Financing:

(Million Euros)								
Years	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Expenditure	60	71	46	53	55	38	56	379

Source: GDRS

II.9. LAND IMPROVEMENT ACTIVITIES

II.9.1. Soil Conservation Works

Legislative Basis: Law No. 3202 on Establishment of GDRS amended by Law No. 5286 on Village Services

Objectives: Soil protection, erosion prevention and basin improvement studies are performed so as to protect natural resources, provide the sustainability by setting soil-water balance. These studies contribute positively to living conditions of the people living in rural areas.

Soil protection works are executed in 392.752 hectares of land till the end of 2004.

Responsible institution: GDRS and Special Provincial Administrations.

Financing: Soil conservation works have been carried out with in the irrigation projects, thus the maney spent can not be differentiated.

II.9.2. Iğdir-Aralık Wind Erosion Prevention and Land Improvement Project

Legislative Basis: Law No. 3202 on Establishment of GDRS amended by Law No. 5286 on Village Services.

Objective: to prevent wind erosion, improvement works on unproductive and sandy agricultural areas, to grow trees which are resistant to dry seasons by dripping irrigation, to build irrigation systems, to take necessary measures in the erosion-prone areas in order to improve land quality for farming.

Implementation: Approximately 13.5 thousand hectares of land is under the risk of wind erosion in Iğdır province. In order to protect natural vegetation and to improve the quality of land a set of studies have been carried out such as; hedging, building drop irrigation system and training farmers by Project Management Unit in Aralık district. Natural lines are formed by means of irrigation through the 14 deep wells were built. 500 decares have been hedged in order to protect the natural vegetation. Dripping irrigation system was built in a plot area, 21% of the project has been realized so far.

As a result of the land improvement studies substantial part of the area can be made available for farming in a very good condition. Increasing awareness of the local people of coping with the erosion with training activities and field visits are very important activities which have been done by Management Unit people.

Financing: The studies are done in the scope of annual investment programs. The expenditure from 1999 to 2005 is 1 million Euros. Some of the costs such as fuel for vehicles or workers are provided by villagers in the scope of the project.

Beneficiaries: Farmers who settled in Aralık district area.

Responsible Body: Provincial Directorate, Special Provincial Administrations and Project Management Unit.

II.9.3. Erosion Control Projects:

Legislative Basis: Law No. 6200 on Establishment of DSI.

Objective: construct and operate protective structure against flood.

Implementation: DSI has been carried out studies at primary investigation and planning levels with the river drainage basin in order to determine the necessary measures of erosion and sediment control for the protection of settlement.

At reservoir of dams, afforestation affairs are executed by DSI. In addition to this in 2002 totally 26 million Euro estimated cost forestation and erosion control projects has been started for 5 years.

From 1959 to the end of 2004, 459 erosion and sediment projects were in the DSI's investment program, 263 of them completed, thus 210 settlements and about 20,375 ha arable land have been protected.

Responsible Body: State Hydraulic Works-DSI

II.10. AGRI-ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES

II.10.1. Environmentally Based Agricultural Land Protection (ÇATAK) Program

Legislative Basis: Law No. 5403 on Protection of Soil and Use of Land, Decree Law No. 2005/9230 "Support to Producers who Prefer Agricultural Practices foreseen in the Environmentally Based

Agricultural Land Protection Program; By-law on providing Subsidy and Technical Support to the “Producers who Prefer Agricultural Practices covered in the Environmentally Based Agricultural Land Protection (ÇATAK) Program.

Objectives: To reduce adverse effects of agricultural practices on environment, to prevent erosion, to sustain renewable natural resources, to protect the natural cover and the quality of soil and water in the vulnerable areas.

Implementation: It will start in 2006 in pilot areas of Isparta, Kayseri, Kırşehir and Konya on 5,000 ha area.

Beneficiaries: Producers in the vulnerable areas. The implementation of project will start in 2006 and it is planned that totally 3285 producers will benefit.

Details of the Support provided:

The payment will be made under 3 categories;

Category 1)

- a) Erosion combat (embankment, fencing for protection, application of ideal tillage techniques (contour tillage) and/or leaving the land uncultivated for protection reasons)
- b) Land improvement
- c) Drainage
- d) Stone collection

If the producer prefers to practice two or more of the above mentioned techniques in replacement of their current production practices they will be awarded an annual payment per hectare for a total of 3 years.

Category 2)

- a) Practicing suitable irrigation techniques
- b) Controlled usage of pesticide, fertilizers and hormones.
- c) Usage of organic, green and barn fertilizers compost etc.
- d) Application of organic production and Good Agricultural Practices

If the producer prefers to practice two or more of the above mentioned techniques in addition to their current production practices, or in replacement of their current practices they will be awarded an annual payment per hectare for a total of 3 years.

Category 3)

- a) Establishing permanent plant coverage,
- b) Improvement of existing or formulation of new grass meadows.
- c) Prevention of excessive grazing.
- d) Production of fodder plants

If the producer prefers to practice two or more of the above mentioned techniques in addition to their current production practices, or in replacement of their current practices they will be awarded an annual payment per hectare for a total of 3 years.

Responsible Bodies: ARIP Alternative Product Unit in the MARA and Provincial Directorates

II.10.2. Fodder Plants in Pastures-Meadows and Basin Improvement Activities

Legislative Basis: Law No. 4342 on Pasture, Regulations issued in accordance with this law.

Objectives:

- To protect pastures, meadows, pastures of mountain, pastures for winter and feeding ground by identifying and limiting them throughout the country and specifying the certain borders,
- To increase the productivity of good quality fodder,
- To decrease the input cost for animal production and to facilitate the productivity increase,
- To increase the quality for animal products,
- To facilitate the transportation and management of animals with the establishments in the pasture,
- To decrease the effects of diseases and pests on the agricultural areas by removing host plants growing on the neglected pastures,
- To protect the soil by taking under control the water and wind erosion on the slopes,
- To protect natural environment,
- To decrease the pressure on pastures by increasing the cultivation area of fodder plants.

Implementation: Identification and limitation works:

(000 Hectars)

	2002	2003	2004
Plan	70	100	60
Realization	68	97	70
Rate of realization (%)	97	98	117

Source: MARA

Pasture improvement works were conducted on 158 hectares of land in 2004. In 2005, pasture improvement works were done on 88,000 hectares of land in 55 provinces.

- Project of pasture improvement and management: 75 thousand Ha.
- Grazing Planning: 4,000,000 Ha.

Identification works:

- 15,579 village and municipality.
- 5,000,000 Hectares.

Limitation works:

- 6,558 village and municipality.
- 2.9 Hectares.

Beneficiaries:

- Farmers resident more than 6 months in a village or municipality,
- Farmers dealing with animal husbandry on pasture, mountain pasture, pasture for winter,
- pastures owned by private,
- Private persons or organizations who are tenants dealing with animal husbandry on pasture, mountain pasture, pasture for winter,

Financing:

(Million Euros)

Years	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Expenditure	2.9	4.8	14.0	10.0	9.0	7.0	12.5

Source: MARA

Responsible Body: MARA and Pasture Commissions in Provinces.

II.10.3. Organic Agriculture around Water Reservoirs

Legal Basis: Organic Agriculture Protocol was signed between the DSI and MARA in 30.12.2003.

Objective: Conducting the organic farming activities around the drinking water dams to prevent soil and water pollution in drinking water reservoirs.

Beneficiaries: Local farmers in the project areas.

Implementation: 20 cities and 20 dams were under implementation area. In drinking water reservoirs (except from absolute preservation area) short, middle, and long distance preservation area were included organic farming projects.

94% of irrigated area from General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (DSI) has been designed and constructed as Open Conduit system. The other (6%) has been designed and constructed as Pressurized Irrigation system.

As irrigation method:

- 91% surface irrigation (flooding)
- 8 % sprinkling irrigation
- 1% Drip irrigation

II.10.4. Activities on Good Agricultural Practices

Legislative Basis: Decree Law No. 441 on Establishment and Duties of MARA, Law No. 5179 on Production, Consumption and Inspection of Food, Law No. 5200 on Producers Union, Law No.6968 on Agricultural Combat and Agricultural Quarantine.

Regulation: By-law on Good Agricultural Practices on 8 September 2004.

Objectives: To improve local measures for food safety in compliance with international standards and principles, to carry out agricultural production not harmful for human and animal health and environment, to protect natural resources, to provide sustainable agriculture and food safety.

Financing: In order to improve agricultural production, increase quality and productivity and meet the finance needs of producers under favorable conditions, the enforcement of attached Decision on providing investment and holding loan for agricultural production by Ziraat Bank. The Union Agricultural Credit Cooperatives was decided by the Board of Ministers on 5/1/2005

Support: The operating and investment costs for the farmers and entrepreneurs, who are eligible for lending, are able to use loans from the Bank that are subsidized at 60% of the Bank's current interest rate.

II.10.5. The Certification System for Organic Farming

The Law on Organic Farming and the implementation rules were explained in Organic Farming Questionnaire.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs is the authority responsible for supervision of all organizations carrying out inspection and certification procedures, and the supervisory body is the Organic

Farming Committee (OFC). There are nine Control and Certification Institutions in Turkey, seven of them are accredited.

Operation of Control and/or Certification System is explained below:

Entrepreneurs are under obligation to submit all information and documentation concerning the organic activities they perform, to the control and certification institution or control institution with which they have a contract. These information and documents are registered by the institution. These information and documentation consist of the following:

- 1) The name and address of the entrepreneur, its capacity information, information and documents concerning its legal status, contract date, signed contract text, date of commencement for the transition to organic farming, information about the land until the date of contract,
- 2) Area of operation,
- 3) Production method previously applied in the holding,
- 4) Layout schematics for the holding and facilities,
- 5) All plans and cadastral sketches concerning the parcels of land or the area,
- 6) Current machinery and equipment in the holding,
- 7) Placement of the holding, description and suitability of the warehouses used,
- 8) Product alternation plan,
- 9) Logbooks for all inputs to be used,
- 10) The properties of the holding, purchasing and selling records for goods procured externally,
- 11) Product raising plan, specifications of the product, inventory status, quantity, packaging type and material,
- 12) In the case of harvesting from forests and nature, all descriptions concerning the area, official permits, and information concerning all technical interventions made at the area, disasters, and quarantine measures.
- 13) Entrepreneur prepares plans for transition to organic farming which contain information about the operation area and plans for production.

Control operation should cover written documents, plans, logbooks, reports, records, inspections and observations concerning the critical points such as the land, operation and storage facilities. Control and certification institution controls the holding at least annually, with or without prior notice. For this purpose, control and certification institution prepares a control plan, which includes the following information:

- 1) Name and address of the entrepreneur,
- 2) Control date,
- 3) Subjects to be covered by the control,
- 4) Name of the controller.

All organic farming activities recorded by the holding represent the essential information for the control reports.

During the control, controller fills in the control forms containing organic farming activities, prepared by the control and certification institution or the control institution with which the controller is connected. Controller supplies to the entrepreneur a document showing the results of the control performed, and this document is filed by the entrepreneur. Control and certification institution or control institution prepares a report as the result of the control operation. Control report contains the control results concerning the organic farming activities of the entrepreneur in conjunction with the provisions of this Regulation.

Certification is the documentation of the degree to which the holding, organic product, or input, as the result of the application of all control operations. Control and certification institution or certification institution issues organic farming entrepreneur certificate and product certificate. Certificates should be prepared to include information shown below. Résumé lists for the certificates prepared are submitted to the Committee.

The guidelines for the certification system are described below:

a) Certification is made by real or judicial persons authorized by the Committee for this purpose. Certification can also be made by the institution performing the control; however a separate permission and authorization must be obtained from the Committee for this purpose. A control and certification institution or certification institution authorized for certification can not transfer this authority to another institution.

b) Control and certification institution or certification institution prepares a certification system and submits it to the Committee. This system includes the tariff used by the control and certification institution or certification institution, certificate sample, and information concerning certificate types, test and examination method, analysis method and all techniques used, and documentation system.

c) Certification institution receives all control information and reports from the control institution performing the control, concerning the holding to which a certificate will be issued. Control institution is under obligation to transfer this information to the certification institution.

Control and certification institution or certification institution is under obligation to provide the criteria mentioned in this Regulation and the suitability of the principles of certification, in compliance with EN 45011 and ISO 65. Control and certification institution or certification institution prepares a quality handbook describing the quality system according to the type of the operation performed.

Organic farming is supported in two ways. One of them is included into the Direct income support by giving additional 10% of DIS. The detailed information is given about DIS in the CAP-Direct Support Questionnaire. The other one is given to the farmers or entrepreneurs as supported credits by reducing 60 % of current agricultural credit interest rate. The detailed information is given about subsidized agricultural credits Section II.1.

II.11. PROTECTION OF HABITAT, LANDSCAPE AND BIODIVERSITY

II.11.1. Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project (2000-2006)

Objectives: To ensure sustainable conservation of the biological diversity and ecological integrity of selected forest, wetland, steppe and alpine ecosystems, to establish effective, intersectoral, participatory planning and sustainable management to protected areas and natural resources at selected biodiversity conservation demonstration sites, and to build capacity at the national level to facilitate replication of these activities at priority conservation sites throughout Turkey.

Implementation: Project areas are Artvin-Camili, Kayseri-Sultansazlığı Natural Reserve, Demirköy-İğneada, Antalya-Köprülü Kanyon National Park.

Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management Project has three main components;

1. Strengthening the National Framework for Biodiversity Conservation
2. Developing Prototypes for Effective Protected Area Management
3. Project Management and Monitoring

Financing: Total budget is 11.5 million US\$. of which 8.2 million US\$ by GEF (Grant).

Responsible Body: The Ministry of Environment and Forestry-DG Natural Conservation and National Parks, ORKÖY, Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

II.11.2. The Protection of Biological Diversity regarding Rural Environment and Wild Life

Legislative Basis: Law No. 4856 on Establishing Ministry of Environment and Forestry Law, Law No. 2873 on National Parks, Law No. 4915 on Land Hunting

Objectives: To minimize the adverse effects of prohibitions and restrictions following the identification of areas protected on residents particularly forest villagers.

Beneficiaries: Residents in the protected areas and their close neighborhoods and village legal entities.

Support: To use 40% of income gained by hunting and National Parks in the development of district population.

To transfer the resources through the product areas protected

For the next 20 years it is expected that the contribution will continue almost at the same level,

Number of beneficiaries and average support per beneficiary;

(Million Euro)			
Year	2002	2003	2004
Number of Village Protected	46	48	39
Amount Paid	60	110	120

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Responsible Body: Ministry of Environment and Forestry - General Directorate of Nature Protection and National Parks and Provincial Directorates of Environment and Forestry.

II.12. SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY

II.12.1. Development & Protection of Forests through Supporting of the Inhabitants of Forest Villages

Legislative Basis: Law No.6831 on Forestry,

Objectives: To ensure co-operation between the public institutions and the residents of villages located in or near forests, to improve the living conditions of village inhabitants by sustainable usage of forests.

Beneficiaries: Forest villagers and village development cooperatives, people living permanently in any of the forest villages

Support: Forest villagers' need for roundwood to build their houses, barns, stores etc. and common need of the forest villagers such as village guest house etc. are provided at the subsidized prices. Need for repairing of these constructions is also provided at 1/3rd of the cost price. Fuelwood needs of people of the forest villages are provided at 1/3rd of cost price.

To the forest village cooperatives: a) If the cooperatives have saw-mills, 25% of the amount of the industrial wood production is given at subsidised price. If they do not have saw-mills, the difference between the production cost and the previous year average market price for 25% of the industrial wood production is given as cash.

To the forest villagers or cooperatives: up to 100% of their fuel wood production is given them at subsidised price, to the persons and/or cooperatives: worked in production activities in forest such as cutting, extraction and transportation of roundwood and fuelwood, 10% of payment is paid additionally.

Financing:

(000 Euro)							
Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Amount Paid	472	390	345	338	365	425	508

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Beneficiaries: Forest villagers and cooperatives.

Responsible Body: Ministry of Environment and Forestry and DG of Forestry,

II.12.2. Protection of Nature and Forestry Resources

Legal Basis: Law No. 6831 on Forestry, Law No. 4856 on Establishing the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Law No. 2924 Regarding Development of Forest Villagers,

Objectives: to ensure protection and development of forestry, to enhance extension services, to ensure income generating activities, to increase the living standards of forest people, to improve consumption practices.

Beneficiaries: Forest villagers and village development cooperatives, who live permanently in any of the forest villages

The activities which have been carried out by the Environment and Forestry-the DG of Forest-Village Relations (ORKÖY):

Unreturned Investments: which are given to the village legal personalities for the training, advertisement, publish, experimentation and demonstration studies

Credits Having Social Character: which are for decreasing the use of wood for fuel purpose, such as; solar energy systems, roof cover, heating- cooking instruments etc.

Credits having economic character: 750 Euros up to 9,000 Euros, on the basis of the credit type for the holdings having least-sized- capacity (concerning the issues such as milk cattle husbandry with 2 animals, milk sheep husbandry with 30 animals, livestock feeding with 10 animals, commercial growing of greenhouse flowers on 500 m² and organic agricultural applications) which could be profitable for family holdings.

To Cooperatives; according to credit type 30,000 Euros and to 150,000 Euros, concerning the issues such as rug business with 50 loom, milk collection centers and dairies having 5-10 ton capacity per day, cold storages having 3000-5000 tons capacity per year

Details of support provided:

ORKOY Credits

(Million Euros)

Years	Number Of families	Total	Number of cooperatives	Total
2000	2.307	15	43	63
2001	1.408	9	37	21
2202	2.066	13	29	16
2003	2.538	21	30	16
2004	3.705	31	17	19
2005	5.300	40	14	25

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Beneficiaries: According to the “District Forest Villages Development Plans” prepared at district level by the ORKOY, it is planned to give credit support having social and economic purpose to 1,954,087 families, and in the 1974-2005 period 268,615 families were provided with credit support. According to the 2005 prices average support of 4500 Euros per family was given.

Administration of the scheme: The Ministry of Environment and Forestry General Directorate of Forest-Village Relations and Provincial Directorates.

II.12.3. Rehabilitation of Mountains Areas

Legislative Basis: Law No.6831 on Forestry, Law No. 4586 on Establishment of Ministry of the Environment and Forest, Law No. 4342 on Pasture.

Support: The donation for special forestation made by village legal persons and the credit support with low interest rate and long term or interest free for forestation made by persons (payments are made after fulfillment), the employment of villagers at first for forestation, erosion control, rehabilitation and sapling production, enhancement of villagers revenue by the rehabilitation of sapling.

Beneficiaries: Forest villagers and village development cooperatives established whose are permanently staying in any of forest villages.

Total numbers of forestation, erosion control, rehabilitation, private forestation, meadow improvement and sapling consumption with in the rural areas can be seen in the follwing table;

Financing:

Years	Activity (Ha)	Sapling production Million/Unit	Number of workers	Total Expenditure (000 Euro)
1999	40.690	112	40.000	63
2000	64.127	126	60.000	49
2001	64.751	130	60.000	28
2002	49.894	117	50.000	33
2003	86.399	170	80.000	34
2004	104.839	200	100.000	50
2005*	100.000	250	100.000	56

TOTAL	510.700	1,105	490.000	313
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Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry

•Estimation,

Note: The supports for Private Forestration are indicated in the table

Responsible Body: Ministry of Environment and Forestry- DG of Forest-Village Relations, Provincial Directorates.

II.13. RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

II.13.1. Works of Village Roads

Legislative Basis: Law No. 3202 on Establishment of DG of Rural Services (After 16.03.2005 Law No. 5286 on Villages).

Objectives: to improve accessibility state roads and provincial roads to develop and raise the standard of village road network.

Definition: excluding the road network of state (highways and roads with in urban areas) to repair village roads, to restore art structures (culvert, retaining wall, etc.), to conduct works related to road construction and road maintenance, grading of village roads, asphalt, bridge and art works.

Beneficiaries and choice criteria: Villages excluding the road network of state and villagers using that road network.

Financing: From central government budget according to the annual investment programs.

Beneficiaries: The serves works done by DGRS every year approximately, related to road construction and maintenance, grading of village roads are shown in the following table

Type of the road	Length (km)	Number of Villages and dependents benefit from services	Number of People benefit from the services
Asphalt	91,000	24,000	11,000,000
Concrete	2,000	1,200	200,000
Gravel	132,000	35,100	800,000
Graded	552,000	11,000	800,000
Raw	10,000	4,000	200,000
TOTAL	787,000	75,300	13,000,000

Source: GDRS

Financing:

(Million Euros)

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Expenditure	98	111	132	142	115	106	119	823

Source: GDRS

Responsible Bodies: The GDRS till 16.3.2005 and after 16.03.2005, special provincial administrations.

Name of the Activity: Village Roads Snow Combating Activities

Legislative Basis: Law No. 3202 on Establishment of DG of Rural Services (After 16.03.2005 Law No. 5286 on Villages).

Objectives: to ensure all the roads of 37,500 villages open all over the Country in all seasons, to utilize village roads, to eliminate snowfalls and ice from the roads by using construction and snow equipments in all villages and their dependent units

Beneficiaries: All rural population benefiting from the village road network during winter time.

Financing:

(Million Euros)

Year	1999-2000	2000-1	2001-2	2002-3	2003-4	2004-05	Total
Realization (Km)	783,000	267,000	568,000	771,000	806,000	860,000	
Expenditure	122	61	103	205	208	255	954

Source: GDRS

Responsible Bodies: The GDRS till 16.3.2005 and after 16.03.2005, special provincial administrations.

II.13.2. Tap Water Activities in Villages

Legislative Basis: Law No. 3202 on Establishment of DG of Rural Services (After 16.03.2005 Law No. 5286 on Villages).

Objectives: Provide people living in villages and their depending units (quarter, field) with healthy and sufficient fresh and domestic water.

Beneficiaries: All villages and their depending units 13,000,000 people living in 33,200 villages and their 42,100 depending units are under service.

About 12 million people have had sufficient fresh water, and 1,200,000 have insufficient fresh water, in 2005,

Financing:

(Million Euros)

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Expenditure	25	30	19	19	19	15	16	143

Source: GDRS

Responsible Bodies: The GDRS till 16.3.2005 and after 16.03.2005, Special Provincial Administrations.

II.13.3. Village Infrastructure Support Project (KÖYDES)

Legislative Basis: Law No 3152 on Organization and Tasks of the Ministry of Interior.

Objectives: to eliminate fresh water and road problems of the villages.

Beneficiaries:

- Villages having water resources but do not have tap water system,
- Villages having no water resource and do not have water system,
- Villages having water resources but having non-operating water systems,
- Villages having road but no art structures (culvert, retaining wall, etc.),
- Villages which need urgent repairment on stabilized roads
- Coverage of stabilized roads having low standards
- Asphalt and concrete coverage.

Budget: In 2005, 60 million euro was allocated to 1,747 road projects in 79 provinces. For KÖYDES tap water projects, 60 million euro was allocated to 1,414 projects in 78 provinces.

Beneficiaries: In 2005, about 1,5 million people benefited from the project.

Responsible Bodies: The coordinator of the project is Ministry of Interior-General Directorate of Local Administrations. The financial coordinator is Ministry of Finance. The responsible bodies for implementation of the projects are Village Service Units and Special Provincial Administrations.

II.13.4. Planning of Rural Areas and Works on Village Sewerage Systems

Legislative Basis: Law No. 3202 on Establishment of DG of Rural Services (After 16.03.2005 Law No. 5286 on Villages).

Objective: To enhancing the life and economical standards of the rural people with the rural area planning, to built up sewage system for those residedents in the villages and their dependent units having drinking and domestic water systems.

Planning of rural areas:

- Transferring the villages in which the infrastructure services such as road, tap water and electricity etc. were determined to be expensive and having no possibility to be developed in their own locations as to the inconveniency of the settlement area to the more convenient areas or conglomerating the dispersed settlements such as village dependent units or koms with in a new settlement area,
- Preparing the projects regarding the economical, social and infrastructural facilities of the necessary settlement plans in accordance with the climatic and physical characteristics of the settlement area,
- Residents in the villages which can not afford their needs of housing and agricultural buildings, supporting them with project and technical assistance and giving lands to the poor villages.
- The construction of the in-village infrastructures based on village ground plans, the social facilities (village hall, country house, mosque etc.) and the economical facilities (product storehouse, cool storage, atelier) and the sewage system through the projects aiming the construction of the village progress centers.

Settlement Projects: to settle down of those who would have to abandon their real properties as a result of the expropriation by the state, and residents in the in-forest villages which can not be developed in their own locations to settle in agricultural areas, to construct in-village infrastructures among the agricultural settlements, social facilities and economical facilities which could give rise to employment apporinuties utilizing the Special Settlement Fund by preparing annual expenditure plans and carrying out the investments by the allocation of resources from this fund.

Beneficiaries: villages and their dependent units, those who would have to abandon their real properties as a result of the expropriation by the state as well as in-forest villages which could not be developed in their own locations.

- 11.862 houses and 6549 agricultural holdings in villages,
- 10.796 houses and 5494 agricultural holdings within the scope of physical settlement arrangement;
- 9144 social facilities, and 5399 sewage systems were constructed.

Financing: Works were carried out within the scope of the annual investment programs as shown in the following table

(Million Euros)								
Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Expenditure	90	88	31	22	18	14	16	280

Source: GDRS

Responsible Bodies: The GDRS till 16.3.2005 and after 16.03.2005, the Ministry of Interior, Special Provincial Administrations and the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement.

II.13.5. Agricultural Settlement Planning and Village Improvements Works

Legislative Basis: No. 3083 on Agricultural Reform Law.

Objectives: Establishing new settlements, broadening and developing the existing settlements.

Beneficiaries: Ground Plan Studies in 90 villages in Şanlıurfa, Konya, Edirne and Samsun provinces have been carried out and ground plan studies of 63 villages were completed and 4,408 parcels were generated in order to sell to farmers.

Amount spent: Total cost within the period 1999-2005 is approximately 800,000 Euros.

Management of the project: carried by General Directorate of Agricultural Reform

II.13.6. Development and Construction of Public Facilities

Legislative basis: Law No.3194 on Public Works and Law No.4957 on Provinces Bank., General Directorate of Rural Services has abolished by the Law No. 5286 and its duties and responsibilities concerning settlement issues which is outlined by the Law No. 3202 and 2510, are transferred to the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement.

Objectives: Development applications in and around the unplanned villages and fields which is outside of the boundaries of municipalities and their adjacent areas. Development implementations outside the settlement areas which are within and out of boundaries of municipalities and their adjacent areas.

Financing: 55% of the net profit of Provinces Bank's is allocated as village share and distributed for income generating activities. One million euros of allowance have been allocated to about 100 villages in the last three years.

34 Million Euros allowance has been allocated in the expropriation, the regulation and building projects of municipals for about 1700 villages in 2005.

Implementation: The profit obtained from the activities has been allocated for investments like hotel, motel, mill, restaurant, oven, baths, hot spring, shop, carpet and rug workshops, olive oil, cheese, fruit juice, drinking water depot, bull shelter, irrigation poll and channel, wedding salon facilities for 22,831 villages.

(Million Euros)		
Year	Number of Villages	Expenditure
1999	1.117	6
2000	4.490	43
2001	5.024	34
2002	438	2
2003	74	0.6
2004	20	2
2005	6	1
TOTAL	11,169	88

Source: Ministry of Public Works and Settlement.

The amount of fund have been allotted and activities in municipalities for the expropriation, land-use regulation and construction projects related to urban development implementations of municipalities are listed below.

(Million Euros)		
YEAR	Number Of Municipalities	Expenditure
1999	179	3
2000	856	7
2001	952	4
2002	827	5
2003	295	3
2004	426	8
2005	1852	23
TOTAL	5387	53

Source: Ministry of Public Works and Settlement.

The main aim of the Bank of Provinces is to provide financial and technical assistance to local authorities, including more than 2000 municipalities of which the population is below 20.000 as rural settlements, through carrying out services such as; mapping, urban planning, water distribution networks, sewerage systems and buildings for various social facilities, besides banking operations.

In addition, by the Disaster Law numbered 7269, the physical losses of the citizens living in rural areas (excluding the areas under control of municipalities) where the disaster is occurred or expected to occur, are compensated by the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement. By the Disaster Law and related regulations, Housing Aid is also concerned by the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement to the ones whose houses are damaged by the disaster.

The works that have been done are as follows;

-To settle the affected people within or without the agricultural areas, due to;

The expropriations with the aim of construction of institutions such as dam, airport etc.

The implication of the private laws that lead negative results for the population who loose their living conditions totally or partially and leave their lands ,

the immigrants and the nomads,

the villages with in the forests which are not able to be improved in their existing location

-To consolidate the scattered districts or neighborhoods of the villages in a new area, to arrange the existing settlement and village development area, if it is approved by the majority of the villagers.

Responsible Bodies: Ministry of Public Works and Settlement and Directorate General of Provinces Bank.

II.14. DIVERSIFICATION OF RURAL ECONOMY

II.14.1. Rural Tourism Activities

Legislative Basis: Law No. 2634/4957 on Encouragement of Tourism, Law No. 4848 on the Institution Duties of Ministry of Culture and Tourism,

Ministry of Culture and Tourism has no direct legislation for rural development. However, there are indirect effects of some tourism implementations such as highlands tourism, thermal tourism, and winter tourism on rural development.

Objectives: to enhance and diversify rural economy,

Rural tourism activities are aimed to establish small tourism entrepreneurship that can provide services for hosts while continuing their main agricultural activities in places having natural and/or historical attractions. Rural tourism can be divided in four categories;

1. Accommodation (middle level)
2. Catering (middle level)
3. Attractions
4. Small tourism works

In tourism regions, there are 25 waste water treatment plants, 103,3 km water supply network, 91 km waste water network and 2 compost and landfill plant.

Implementation:

In line with sustainable tourism approach, Ministry of Culture and Tourism gives special emphasis on development of the alternative tourism areas such as, rural tourism, eco-tourism, nature tourism, thermal tourism. With this aim, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism designates tourism regions (tourism centers and culture and tourism conservation and development areas) in order to contribute development of such tourism facilities. Besides, the Ministry intends to develop rural tourism by making plans and giving educational courses for rural boarding house tourism.

There are 24 highland tourism centers, 34 thermal tourism centers and 16 winter tourism centers in Turkey.

Festivals and Affairs

In Turkey, there are considerable number of local events and festivals taking place. In 2005, there have been 1500 local events in Turkey. Among them, almost 700 are related to agricultural products, local cultures and rural development. The Ministry of Culture of Tourism carries out 27 activities and some of them are related to rural development. The Ministry also provides financial support to those activities even though there is no certain budget title for rural development. In 2005, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism

gave financial support to more than 90 activities via the Ministry's Central Office of Management of Circulating Capital (DÖSİMM).

II.14.2. Improving and Promoting of Handicraft Activities

Legislative Basis: Decree Law No. 441 on the establishment and tasks of MARA

Objectives: Setting up the training system related with improving, promoting and widening of handicraft in order to develop employment possibilities in villages.

- taking measures for providing model and model like equipments suitable for domestic and international markets, and for gaining economic value for , surviving, appearing, searching of natural paints and motif, art and design having traditional value and tendency to disappear, participating fairs and galleries, and creating and right spending of funds necessary to conduct these activities,
- To procure coordination with other NGOs and public organizations carrying activities related with handicraft.

Rationale: Studies of education for handicraft give skills and profession in different branches to the adults who could not find the opportunity to get formal education in rural areas, besides; it can provide wider employment with less amount of investment. It also participate the transfer of historic values by reflecting Turkish Culture to art to the next generations, to come raw material into new value by assessing the work force in the periods of low agricultural activities in rural areas and to get income and supplementary income.

General Definition: To teach handicraft to young's living in rural areas and to give them a profession.

Details of support: Rural people are trained in order to gain skill on handicraft activities. Besides, low interest rate credits are given to rural people who are volunteer for handicraft activities and also member of cooperatives. The trained people are provided with handicraft equipments with the interest rate of 7% in 2005.

Beneficiaries: Completed primary education with age 14 and above,

Financing: For training from 1999 to 2005, 4.4 million euro, for handicraft activity 600,000 euro.

II.15. STRUGGLING POVERTY AND IMPROVING SOCIAL SERVICES

II.15.1. The Fund for Social Aid and Solidarity and The Project for Relief of Social Risk

The Fund for Social Aid and Solidarity (SYDV); Social aids have been provided by means of SYDVs for the citizens who has not in the context of any social security and included in the framework of the law numbered 3294. SYDVs have a working system that is accepted as a model of their services. The beneficiaries and the amount of the aid are identified by 931 charities of the Fund settled different regions of the country. The works of the charities are conducted by Charity Councils.

The aids include direct aids as food, education, health, fuel requirements as well as the supported project aiming production and employment for sustainable income generation.

The Project for the Relief of Social Risk: The objective of the project is to establish an aid system targeting the poor people. The contribution of the project to reduce poverty is as below;

- To support to the poorest people influenced by economic crisis.
- To improve the capacity of the public institutions serving the poor people
- To implement main social aid system for the poorest people which represent 6% of the total population.

The project has two parts: Instant payments and investment payments. The first part has been completed and in this context “school continuous packets and food aids” has been carried out. The investment part includes institutional development, conditional monetary transfer and local initiatives. The projects of income generating, the training of people for employment, the projects aiming social services, the temporary working Programs for the benefit of communities and community development projects which are directly involved with rural development are implemented within the context of the local initiatives.

II.15.2. Education Services

Legal Basis: Law No: 1739 on Ministry of National Education.

Name of the activity: Mother-Child education:

Objectives: Educate mothers about childcare, child development, nutrition, prevention from sickness and accidents, reproductive health, birth control and child family relationships.

Definition: Development of mothers and their children who are unable to take advantage of the pre-school education services and under risk due to their unfavorable socio-economic conditions.

Beneficiaries: Mothers of children of 0-2, 2-4, 5-6 age group in 69 provinces, 217.000 parents and children/app. 4 million dollars.

Responsible Bodies: Ministry of National Education in cooperation with UNICEF, AÇEV (Foundation of Mother-Child Education) and 18 NGOs.

Name of the activity: Bussing of primary education students

Legal Basis: Basic Law of Ministry of National Education No: 1739

Objectives: Access to more quality education

Definition: Provide education for the children living in less populated rural areas

Beneficiaries: Primary school students

Beneficiaries and the support: 658.000 students in 2005/ app. 165.000 Euros in total for transportation and lunches. Ministry of National Education in cooperation with local administrations

II.15.3. Health Services

The Activities of the Ministry of Health

Legislative Basis: Decree Law No. 181 on the Organisation and Duties of the Ministry of Health, Law No. 224 on Socialisation of the Health services, Law No.3359 on Health Services.

Objectives:

1. Provide “Accessible, acceptable and useable” qualified health services for the whole society; ensure the sustainability of the service network in a way to eradicate regional and social differences.
2. Providing the control, elimination and eradication of the contagious diseases which are important for the public health as a result of the program to be implemented.
3. Raising the quality of life by reducing the frequency of the uncontagious diseases and early deaths, disabilities and deficiencies in job performance which are related to it.
4. Significantly reducing injuries related with accidents, violence and disasters and ensure its sustainability.
5. Ensure the healthy start and maintaining of the newborns, babies and children at the age of pre-school.
6. Reducing the health problems in terms of reproducing and sexual life.
7. Minimizing the use of addictive substances, inadequate physical activities effecting health negatively and malnutrition.
8. Providing teenagers, the old and the disabled a healthier and more active life.
9. Improving public psycho-social wellness and ensuring special care for people with mental diseases.
10. Providing a healthier life for every individual in the society in every living space such as houses, schools and offices.
11. Improving the indicators of primary health by increasing the availability and quality of the health services.
12. “Program on Preventing and Controlling the Lack of Iron Anemia by Protecting, Encouraging and Supporting Breastfeeding” It is started on 1 April 2004 aiming at providing prophylactic intended iron support for babies between 4-12 months without anemia, iron treatment for the babies between 2-24 months with anemia. 1.390.516 babies in total have been given iron support in scope of the program up to September 2005.
13. In scope of the “Program on Encouraging the Mother’s Milk and Baby-Friendly Hospitals”, it is aimed to accelerate the “Baby-Friendly Hospitals” program and reaching the labour hospitals one by one. More than the services provided from the beginning of the program have been provided in the last two years. As a result of these studies, rates of nutrition with only mother’s milk for the first 6 months have had a tendency to rise again. According to the outcomes of the 2003 Research on Turkey’s Population and Health, the rate of nutrition with only mother’s milk for the first 6 months have risen from 1,3% to 20,8%.
14. In scope of the “Program on the Control of the Diseases with Diarrhea” activities like training of provincial health officers, public information, prevention of diarrhea, and information of the parents on oral liquid treatment are being conducted. Oral Liquid Packs have been sent to the provinces in need by our Ministry to be used for treatment of the cases applied to health institutions with diarrhea for free.
15. “Program on Prevention and Control of the Lack of Vitamin D in Babies” has been started by our Ministry aiming at the solution of the problems linked with the lack of vitamin D especially in the children under the age of 5, women reproduction period and adolescents, gaining consciousness to the public on vitamin D, giving vitamin D to 1 million babies daily 400 unit for 1 year. 517.569 babies in total have been given vitamin D from the beginning of the program’s stating date since today
16. National Program on the Screening of the Newborn”, has been initiated in relation with the screening of the newborn in our country for the identification of fenilketonuria causing deficiencies in the brain and mental disorders and hypothyroid. In the year 2004 it was carried out for the 81,3 of all the newborns. Additionally, the “Congenital Hypothyroid Screening Program” has been attached into the scope of the

program along with the phenylketonuria screening program. In the 2005, 860.400 Guthrie paper were sent to provinces.

17. Conditional Cash Transfer, taking place within the scope of “Diminishing Social Risk Project”, was put into implementation under the cooperation of the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education. Within this program the followings have been aimed: providing cash assistance for the pre-school children between the age of 0 – 6 on condition that this money will be used in order to provide primary health care services for these children, similarly providing pregnant women with cash assistance on condition that the money given to them is used for the antenatal care, to ensure them they deliver their babies in a health institution and benefit from health services in the postnatal period. In the year 2005, 712.185 people benefited from health assistance.

18. The negative effects of the lack of iodine is tried to be reduced with the “Program on the Control of the Lack of Iodine Diseases and Iodizing Salt”. With this aim, studies on iodine salt in Turkey which started in 1968, gained velocity with the cooperation of UNICEF. According to the 2003 Research on Turkey’s Population and Health, the rate of iodine salt usage of household has reached 70% from 18%. This rate is 48,5% in rural areas and 78% in urban areas.

19. Safe Maternity Services Surveillance of the women between the ages 15-49, pre-pregnancy surveillance, pregnancy surveillance, carrying out the labour in healthy conditions, post-pregnancy surveillance and newborn services are provided in the whole country.

20. Iron Support for the Pregnant When physiological requirements during the pregnancy, nutrition habits during the pregnancy, population and health researches and the other researches conducted in Turkey are evaluated, Iron Support for the Pregnant Program of the Ministry of Health have been started prevent complications caused by anemia which is an important reason in pregnancy.

21. In scope of the program that has begun 1 November 2005, pregnant women is given 50-60 mg/days iron support beginning from the 4th month of the pregnancy and the first three months after pregnancy. It is aimed to give iron support to 1.500.000 pregnant women every year.

22. Family Planning Services - Method Presentation on Family Planning

Pills at least as two methods, condom, RIA, injection, tube ligation, vasectomy, ending pregnancy services are provided by our institutions.

General description: Services provided in order to eradicate various factors that are harmful for human health and protecting the society from these factors; treatment of patients, rehabilitating the ones with reduced physical and mental capabilities and abilities.

Beneficiaries and eligibility criteria: All the citizens and people in the country.

Rural area:	1500 Persons	1 Village Clinic,
Town and village:	2500 Persons	1 Health Centre.
District Centre:	5.000 Persons	1 Health Centre,
City Centre:	10.000 Persons	1 Health Centre,
Big cities:	20.000 Persons	1 Health Centre.

Total number of village clinics: 6088

Total number of health centres: 6203 Rural Area: 3595 Urban Area: 2608

Finance:

(million €)

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Budget	540	347	509	554	857	985
Expenditure	523	446	524	592	752	N/A

Source: Ministry of Health

Responsible Bodies: Ministry of Health – Provincial Health Directorates- District Health Group Directorate- Health centres

II.16. SUPPORT TO LOCAL PARTICIPATIVE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

In Turkey, there is not any LEADER type project being implemented. On the other hand, local development initiatives and capacity in the localities are being supported by means of the following and before mentioned projects or activities:

- Through grants for local development initiatives components of regional development program supported by the EU,
- Under the GAP; Income Generating Project, Management-Operation and Maintenance of Irrigation System in the GAP Region (MOM) and the Rural Development component, which have been carried out by EU funds, includes the capacity building of NGO's and farmer organizations.
- Financial and technical supports to Agricultural Development Cooperatives provided by MARA.
- Village Based Participatory Investment Program

Annex 1. The List of he Institutions, NGOs, Universities, Chambers which were taken their comments for the First Draft Strategy by MARA

1. All related bodies of MARA
- 2.Ministry of Environment and Forestry
- 3.The Ministry of Public Works and Settlement
- 4.Ministry of Industry And Trade
- 5.Ministry of Culture and Tourism
- 6.Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
- 7.Ministry of Education
- 8.Ministry of Health
- 9.Ministry of Finance
- 10.Undersecretariat of State Planning Organization
- 11.Undersecretariat for Treasury
- 12.Secretariat General for The EU Affairs
- 13.SAP Regional Development Administration (GAP-RDA)
- 14.The Region Union of Turkish Agriculture Credit Cooperative
- 15.State Hydraulic Works (DSI)
- 16.Turkish Development Association (TKV)
- 17.The TEMA Foundation
- 18.The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB)
- 19.Small and Medium Industry Development Organization (KOSGEB)
- 20.The Union of Chambers of Agriculture (TZOB)
- 21.Turkish Veterinary Medical Association
- 22.Textile, Clothing, Leather Industries, Technology and Design Research-Development Foundation of Turkey (TARGEV)
- 23.Union of Agricultural Cooperatives for the Sales of Fig, Raisin, Cotton, Olive and Olive Oil (TARIS)
- 24.General Directorate of Cooperatives Unions
- 25.General Directorate of Sugar Plant A.C.
- 26.Turkish Dairy and Meat Producers Union (SET-BİR)
- 27.General Directorate of Agricultural Enterprises (TIGEM)
- 28.Ankara University, Faculty of Agriculture-ANKARA
- 29.Ege University, Faculty of Agriculture-İZMİR
- 30.Atatürk University, Faculty of Agriculture-ERZURUM
- 31.Çukurova University, Faculty of Agriculture- ADANA
- 32.Harran University, Faculty of Agriculture- ŞANLIURFA
- 33.19 Mayıs University, Faculty of Agriculture- SAMSUN
- 34.Economic Development Foundation (IKV)
- 35.The Research Association of Rural Environment and Forestry
- 36.ATAUM European Union Research Centre
- 37.Turkish Chambers of Forestry
- 38.Union of Turkish Chambers of Agriculture (TZOB)

39.Union of Turkish Agricultural Engineers

Annex 2. The List of the Institutions, NGOs, Universities, Chambers which were taken their comments for the Second Draft Strategy by SPO

- 1.Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs
- 2.Ministry of Environment and Forestry
- 3.Ministry of Education
- 4.Ministry of Health
- 5.Ministry of Culture and Tourism
- 6.Ministry of Industry and Trade
- 7.Ministry of Labour and Social Security
- 8.Ministry of Public Works and Settlement
- 9.Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
- 10.Ministry of Interior
- 11.Ministry of Finance
- 12.Undersecretariat for Treasury
- 13.Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade
- 14.Secretariat General For The EU Affairs
- 15.Turkish Statistic Institution (TUIK, SIE)
- 16.State Hydraulic Works
- 17.General Directorate of Highways
- 18.The Institution of Turkish Radio and Television (TRT)
- 19.General Directorate of Social Assistance and Solidarity
- 20.SAP Development Administration
21. General Directorate Provinces Bank
- 22.Development Bank
- 23.Ziraat Bank AC.
- 24.Small and Medium Industry Development Organization
- 25.The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey
- 26.Union of Chambers of Agriculture (TZOB)
- 27.The Region Union of Turkish Agriculture Credit Cooperative
- 28.The Forestry Cooperatives Central Union
- 29.Turkish Chambers of Forestry
- 30.Turkish Veterinary Medical Association
- 31.Economic Development Association
- 32.The TEMA Foundation
- 33.Educational Volunteers Foundation
- 34.Turkish Development Association
- 35.Global Environmental Conservation Organization
- 36.The Turkish Tourism Investors Association
- 37.Association of Turkish Travel Agencies

Annex 3.

MAIN REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Long-term Strategy (2001-2023) and 8th ve FYDP (2001-2005)
8th. BYKP ÖİK Reports: 78 AD-Hoc Committee were established, AD-Hoc Committee Reports regarding Rural Development (2000) were assessed. Main Ad-Hoc Committee Report: Rural
National Program (2001 ve 2003)
Agriculture and Fishery Committee Rural Development Sub-Working-group
Preliminary National Development Plan (2004-2006)
Regional Development Strategy and Regional Development Axis Workin-group and SWOT Analysis July 2003
Turkey Economics Congress (2004)
Working-group Reports and Presentations Some of the Workshops: - Transformation in Agricultural Structure - Distribution of Income and Combating Poverty - Regional Development May 2004
Agricultural Strategy (2006-2010)
High Planning Commission Decision November 2004
2nd Agriculture Council (2004)
2nd Agriculture Meeting Conclusion Report Workshop Reports 29 November-1December 2004
1st Environment and Forestry Council (2005)
Environment and Forestry Meeting Decisions Workshop Reports March 2005
Regional Development Plans
Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP) Zonguldak-Bartın-Karabük Regional Development Project (ZBK, 1997) Eastern Black Sea Regional Development Plan (DOKAP, 2000) Eastern Anatolia Project Master Plan (DAP, 2000)
Provincial Agriculture and Rural Development Master Plans
For 81 provinces (NUTS-3 Level)
Other Main Reference Documents
National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan (1998) National Bio-Diversity Strategy and Action Plan (2001) National Food and Nutrition Working Document for Strategy SME Strategy and Action Plan (2004) Turkey Millenium Developmental Objectives Report (2005) Combating with Desertification-Turkey National Action Program (2005)

PREPARATION PROCESS OF THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The Report of Rural Development Policy of Turkey on the way to EU Membership by the Working Group with a wide-participation (2003).

The Preparatiton of the Rural Development Strategy Draft by the Working Group under the Coordination of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (August 2004)

Taking the Opinions of the Related Institutions, Establishments, Social or Economical Stakeholders on the Draft Strategy (September 2004)

Submission of the Rural Developmet Strategy Draft to State Planning Organization (SPO) (October 2004)

Under the Coordination of the Undersecretariate of SPO, studies in order to strengthen the compatibility of the draft strategy with the development plans, align the rural strategy with the sectoral and regional policies, and ensure a coherent national rural policy document. (October 2004-February 2005)

Consultation to the Related Institutions, Social or Economical Stakeholders on the Issue of the Rural Development Strategy Draft and Evaluation Meeting (February 2005)

Taking the comments of the EU Commission Experts on the Issue of the Rural Development Strategy Draft (June 2005)

Finalizing the Strategy Document by the Undersecretariat of SPA and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (June-December 2005)

National Rural Development Strategy submitted for approval to the High Planning Council

Annex 4. Subsidy at current interest rate of agricultural credits, in certain types of activities.

PRODUCTION/ACTIVITY	<u>DISCOUNT RATE</u>
STOCK FARMING	
Breeding Dairy Cattle (operating-investment)-(in 2004 & 2005)	60% (for 2004: 40%)
Stock farming (bovine&buffalo) (operating-investment)-(in 2005)	40%
Sheep&Goat Production (operating-investment) (in 2005)	40%
FISHERIES -(in 2004 & 2005)	
Fisheries production (operating-investment)	30%
IRRIGATION -(investment) (in 2005)	30%
AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION -(in 2005)	
Agricultural Mechanization (except tractor and harvesters) (investment)	30%
CERTIFIED SEED USAGE / CERTIFIED SEED, SEEDLING & FRUIT SAPLING PRODUCTION	
Certified Seed (barley-wheat) usage (operating)- (in 2004 & 2005)	50%
Certified Seed & Seedling Production (operating-investment) (in 2004 & 2005)	40%
Certified Fruit Sapling Production (operating-investment) (in 2004 & 2005)	40%
AGRICULTURAL R&D - (in 2004 & 2005)	
Agricultural R&D (investment)	40%
GOOD FARMING PRACTISES -(in 2005)	
Good Farming Practices Credit (operating-investment)	60%
ORGANIC FARMING -(in 2004 & 2005)	
Organic Farming (operating-investment)	60%
Organic input production (operating-investment)	60%
CONTROLLED COVERED (GREENHOUSE) AGRICULTURE -(in 2004-Eurepgap, 2005)	
Controlled Covered (Greenhouse) Production (operating-investment)	40%
FOREST AND PARK-GARDEN TREES, SHRUBS AND YOUNG TREES (SAPLING) PRODUCTION (operating-investment)	40%
MEDICAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS WITH ABILITY TO EXPORT - (operating-investment) (in 2005)	30%
OTHER OPERATING AND INVESTMENT LOANS -(2005)	
Plant (Vegetal) Production (operating-investment)	25%
Animal Production (operating-investment)	25%
Fisheries (operating-investment)	25%
Agricultural Mechanization (operating-investment)	25%

Source: Ziraat Bank

Annex 5. The amount of loan and the number of customer provided with the context of subsidized agricultural loan in the years 2004 and 2005:

TYPE OF LOAN	2004		2005 (As of 09.12.2005)	
	Loan Balance (€)	Number of Customer	Loan Balance (€)	Number of Customer
OPERATING LOAN AT BENCHMARK INTEREST RATE (%25)	200377873,78	45.810	N/A in 2005	
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION	21198068,14	1.919	111350104,82	13.913
FISHERY PRODUCTS	2921920,35	105	3295597,48	126
AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION	N/A in 2004		3295597,48	273
AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION	N/A in 2004		1559149,45	301
USE OF CERTIFIED SEED / PRODUCTION OF CERTIFIED SEED, SEEDLING AND FRUIT SAPLING	533007,16	25	1670560,05	52
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	92229,48	2	116,80	1
GOOD FARMING PRACTICES	N/A in 2004		-	-
ORGANIC FARMING	1931160,76	116	3296795,45	194
CONTROLLED COVERED (GREENHOUSE) FARMING	6396651,73	436	36561844,86	2.634
FOREST AND PARK-GARDEN TREES, SHRUBS AND YOUNG TREES (SAPLING) PRODUCTION	N/A in 2004		108415,69	9
MEDICAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS WITH ABILITY TO EXPORT	N/A in 2004		61695,12	2
OTHER OPERATING AND INVESTMENT LOANS	N/A in 2004		821289008,69	140.961
OTHER OPERATING AND INVESTMENT LOANS (Mechanization loan with fixed interest rate and equal payment)	N/A in 2004		77556,75	5.392
TOTAL	233450911,39	48.413	982278931,42	163.858

Source: Ziraat Bank

II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT STATISTICS

1. Rural areas

Please indicate whether a classification/definition of rural areas exists, and if so, please describe the basis for the classification, and the results across the country indicating the importance of rural areas for the country.

Evaluation of Rural Area in the Scope of Legal Arrangements and Statistics Studies:

Cultural, social, demographic, economical and environmental developments make it difficult to identify a certain definition of rural areas. As a matter of fact, taking into consideration of their own administrative structures, countries put forward various rural area definitions. Moreover a country may use different definitions of rural areas for different purposes. Similarly, in Turkey, rural areas are subject to evaluations with different approaches for some legislative and statistical studies carried for different purposes, even in some cases it may be evaluated without making an explicit rural area definition.

After Turkey's General Census in 1960, the criterion of 10 000 population had been used to determine urban areas. However, until 1980's, no study had been carried out to test this implementation. Developments in Turkey, rapid urbanization and the problems of this rapid urbanization have required reevaluation of the urban and urbanization.

“Urban Threshold Survey” completed and published in 1982 had two main goals:

- ❑ Determination of whether the settlements where more than 10 000 people live (accepted as urban areas in public official statistics and public opinion) have urban characteristics or not,
- ❑ Determination of whether a new population criteria may be defined.

In the study, it is stated that population criteria is not sufficient to define urban, but it may be defined according to coherent socio economic criteria. Besides, it is stated that there are difficulties about regularly collecting new statistics according to these criteria, determining and implementing policies and expressing them to the public. For this reason, recommended approach is the determination of urban areas by determining the common and measurable population threshold of urban regions by regularly repeated socio economic studies.

In this study, data collected from State Planning Organization (SPO) and State Institute of Statistics (SIS), and data from municipalities whose population is over 10 000 according to 1975 General Census gained by public survey method has been used. Taking into account of reliability and explication ability of collected data, threshold analysis has been carried out for 279 settlements based on 21 socio economic indicators.

Indicators used in the study

1. Population working in industry/Total working population
2. Population working in services/Total working population
3. Population working in agriculture/Total working population
4. Population/Number of transporting companies
5. Number of city-bus passengers in a municipality/Population
6. Total number of passengers carried in and out of district/ Population
7. Total freight carried in and out of district (ton)/Population
8. Population/Number of trade companies
9. Population/Number of Bank Branches
10. Number of bank depositors/Number of Bank Branches
11. Number of association members /Population
12. Number of telephone subscribers/ Number of households
13. Number of movie tickets/Population
14. Number of electricity subscribers/ Number of households
15. Electricity consumption (kW)/Number of Subscriptions
16. Electricity consumption (kW)/ Population
17. Population of apartment type houses/ population
18. Number of secondary education students/Age population
19. Population/ Hospitals Bed Capacity
20. Working population/Total population
21. Population growth rate

High School and University Students, taking into account that they may not exist in each settlement, the number of the high school and university students is evaluated as an exterior effecting factor.

After thresholds determined by the indicator base are accepted as 100², index values are obtained for each indicator. Then, in order to reduce 21 different index values into one indicator, composite index values are calculated for each settlement.

According to the results of the study;

- ❑ Among total of 279 settlements that are in the scope of the study, index values of 194 Settlements are higher than 100, while index values of 85 settlements are lower than 100,
- ❑ Among the settlements having population between 10 000 and 20 000, 79 of these settlements are above index value of 100 and 65 of those are lower than index value. For this population group, average index value is determined as 99,7.
- ❑ For population group between 20 000 and 30 000, average index is calculated as 116.

According to the results, it was recommended that the population level of 20 000 should be the city threshold and this threshold value should be used in 5th five year development plan. Moreover, it has resulted that half of the settlements accepted as urban till that moment actually did not show urban characteristics. Another finding was all the settlements having more than 50 000 population showed urban characteristics.

During the implementation of the rural development strategy document, in order to obtain coherency with the development plans, rural areas are proposed to be defined as the areas outside the urban regions whose population is more than 20 000.

² Thresholds which form base line for the study are decided to be the lowest point of first collecting interval in settlement group for each indicator. For Indicators that do not show certain collecting intervals for threshold value, mod is used.

However, as in priorities like processing and marketing of agricultural and food products, food quality, strengthening of structures serving control of consumer rights and health, diversification of economical activities and empowerment of local development capacities, some measures and activities directly contributing to rural development must/should be implemented in the urban areas. Due to this fact, the criteria and terms of implementation in the scope of measures to be determined in Rural Development Plan shall be taken as a basis.

In order to analyze detailed economic, social and environmental features of rural areas, and by depending on this, improving efficiency in determination and implication of rural development policies and for reevaluation of rural area definition resulting from the work carried in 1982, studies for defining necessary data set and for updating the definition of rural areas has been initiated by the cooperation of Turkish Statistics Institute (TURKSTAT) and State Planning Organization (SPO). According to the results of this study, if necessary, definition of rural areas will be updated.

Currently, in legislation arrangements and different statistical studies, different approaches and definitions about rural areas can be observed, even in some cases rural area is evaluated without a definition. To illustrate, some definitions are given below:

Law no. 442 on Village: Settlements having less than 2000 population are defined as villages, having population between 2 000 and 20 000 are defined as sub districts (bucak), having population over 20 000 are defined as urban.

Law no. 5393 on Municipality: Establishing a municipality in a settlement having 5000 population and more is optional, although it is obligatory to establish a municipality in the province or district centers. In order to establish a municipality by joining of villages or various parts of villages, minimum 5000 population and some distance criteria shall be applied.

General Census (2000): Some demographic definitions are developed on the basis of settlements. Regarding to these, “a village population” is considered as village and sub district population, “a city population” is considered as the population living in municipal areas of province and district centers.

General Agricultural Census (2001): the information was obtained by studies explained below with their scopes:

- **General information public survey of villages:** All villages, and cities and districts having population less than 25 000,
- **Lists of the agricultural enterprises:** All villages and settlements having population less than 25 000,
- **Public survey (household) of agricultural enterprises:** All villages, and cities and districts having population less than 5 000,

Household Laborforce Survey: the settlements having population less than 20 000 are considered as “rural”.

Study on poverty (2003): the settlements having population less than 20 000 are considered as “rural”.

Inventory of villages (1997): Regardless to their population, all sub districts, village municipalities and villages are included.

Turkish Population and Health Survey (2003): Urban sample framework is constituted from all settlements having population more than 10 000, regardless to their administrative statuses. Rural sample framework is formed from all the areas outside urban areas.

8th Five-Year Development Plan, Rural Development Ad Hoc Committee Report: Rural area is stated as “places remaining outside the urban areas” with the social-economic characteristics where life and economic activities depend on utilization of natural resources; economic, social and cultural development process advance slowly; traditional values have a great part in socio-economic life, face to face relations maintains importance, technological development influences life and production more slowly.

8th Five-Year Development Plan (2001-2005): the settlements having population more than 20 000 are considered as “urban”.

Please give the following information for each region of the Country :

a) Per capita GDP

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT				
	Milyar Euro (3)	1000 Kişi		
	GNP	Mid-Year Population(1)	Per Capita GNP Euro (3)	Per Capita GDP In Purchasing Power Parity (2) (\$)
	Billion Euro (3)	1000 People		
1990	125	56 154	2 231	4 566
1991	129	57 272	2 255	4 676
1992	128	58 392	2 187	4 973
1993	154	59 513	2 587	5 393
1994	107	60 637	1 773	5 110
1995	126	61 763	2 036	5 487
1996	142	62 909	2 263	5 918
1997	173	64 064	2 696	6 298
1998	184	65 215	2 829	6 451
1999	176	66 350	2 662	6 084
2000	219	67 420	3 244	6 820
2001	162	68 365	2 361	6 155
2002	192	69 302	2 774	6 550
2003	212	70 231	3 005	6 993
2004	243	71 152	3 402	7 756
2005(4)	291	72 065	4 032	8 428
2006(5)	302	72 974	4 142	9 017

Source: TURKSTAT, SPO, OECD

(1) TURKSTAT mid-year population estimate

(2) Necessary data for the computations of Purchasing Power Parity are compiled by SIS and sent to OECD, and later by using the parity value computed by OECD Per Capita GDP is computed by TURKSTAT.

(3) Computations are made by using Central Bank buying exchange rate

(4) SPO estimate

(5) Programme

TURKSTAT:Turkish Statistics Institute

SPO:State Planning Organization

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT BY PRODUCER'S PRICES

(Share in GNP)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture	17.3	15.1	14.8	15.3	15.4	15.5	16.6	14.2	17	15.1	14	12.2	11.7	11.8	11.3
Agriculture and Livestock Production	16	14.1	13.5	13.9	14.2	14.4	15.6	13.4	16.1	14.3	13.2	11.5	11	11.1	10.5
Forestry	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Fishing	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Industry	25.3	25.7	25.4	24.3	26.2	26	24.8	24.8	22.4	23	23.1	26	25.5	24.9	25
Mining and Quarrying	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
Manufacturing	21.7	22	21.4	20.6	22	22.3	20.9	21.2	18.9	19	19	20.8	20.3	20.2	20.4
Electricity, Gas and Water	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.9	3	4	4.1	3.7	3.3
Construction	6.2	7	6.9	7.3	6.8	5.4	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.2	4.1	3.5	3.6
Trade	18.9	18.5	18.3	18.4	19.6	20.2	20.2	20.4	19.4	18.8	19.8	21.2	20.3	20	20.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	16.3	15.9	15.6	15.7	16.4	17.2	17	16.8	16	15.6	16.3	16.8	16.5	16.4	17
Hotels, Restaurants Services	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.1	3	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.5	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.7
Transportation and Communication	11.7	11.8	12.1	11.9	13.2	12.5	13	13.7	13.3	13.9	14	16	15.2	15.1	14.5
Financial Institutions	3.2	4.1	3.9	4.2	3	4.1	4.9	5	6.1	5.4	3.7	3.8	4.7	5	5
Ownership of Dwelling	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	3	2.9	3.3	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.3
Business and Personal Services	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5
(Less) Imputed Bank Service Charges	2.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.2	3.4	4.7	4.7	5.7	5.5	3.3	6.5	2.9	2.2	2.5
Sectoral Total	87	85.8	84.9	84.6	86.9	87.1	87.1	85.8	85.3	84.4	84.7	86.4	86.4	85.7	85.2
Government Services	8.2	9.6	10.1	10.2	8.9	7.9	8.3	8.8	9.2	11.2	10.1	10.5	10.1	10.3	9.9
Private Non-Profit Institutions	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	1	0.8
Total	95.6	95.8	95.4	95.2	96	95.2	95.6	94.8	94.7	95.9	95.2	97.4	97.1	97	96
Import Duties	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.3	2.9	3	4	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.4
Gross Domestic Product	99	99.3	99.1	99.2	99.5	98.8	98.6	98.1	97.6	98.9	99.2	101.1	100.9	100.9	100
Net Factor Income from the Rest of the World	1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.4	1.1	0.8	-1.1	-0.9	-0.9	-0.4
Income Received	3.3	3	3.2	2.9	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.5	5.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	2.9	2.4	2.3
Income paid	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.2	3.4	5.3	3.8	3.2	2.7
Gross National Product	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: TURKSTAT

Kişi başına gayri safi yurtiçi hasıla - Gross domestic product per capita
[Düzey 3 Bölge (iller) - NUTS 3 Regions (Provinces)]
[Cari Fiyatlarla - At current prices]

	1990	1995	2001		1990	1995	2001
Türkiye	2.184	1.995	2.402	Kocaeli	5.752	5.376	6.900
Adana	2.223	2.080	2.618	Konya	1.738	1.459	1.740
Adıyaman	1.824	894	1.028	Kütahya	1.690	1.777	2.020
Afyon	1.354	1.063	1.414	Malatya	1.435	1.374	1.585
Ağrı	491	487	636	Manisa	2.543	2.105	2.752
Amasya	1.565	1.427	1.610	K.Maraş	1.290	1.309	1.773
Ankara	2.991	2.923	3.080	Mardin	840	899	1.100
Antalya	2.419	2.252	2.455	Muğla	2.753	2.712	3.702
Artvin	1.770	1.873	2.392	Muş	571	483	647
Aydın	2.357	2.056	2.258	Nevşehir	2.320	1.734	2.369
Balıkesir	2.312	2.007	2.244	Niğde	1.918	1.440	1.994
Bilecik	3.068	2.829	2.893	Ordu	899	825	1.191
Bingöl	597	621	890	Rize	1.565	1.525	2.123
Bitlis	635	560	723	Sakarya	1.850	1.891	2.360
Bolu	2.135	2.133	4.718	Samsun	1.631	1.482	1.880
Burdur	1.748	1.721	2.184	Siirt	936	970	1.244
Bursa	3.182	2.677	2.806	Sinop	1.294	1.132	1.633
Çanakkale	2.809	2.680	2.614	Sivas	1.115	1.093	1.565
Çankırı	1.146	1.004	1.272	Tekirdağ	3.147	2.460	2.796
Çorum	1.602	1.610	1.851	Tokat	1.230	1.196	1.534
Denizli	1.946	1.780	2.387	Trabzon	1.505	1.500	1.685
Diyarbakır	1.570	1.241	1.470	Tunceli	946	1.034	1.773
Edirne	2.426	1.967	2.689	Ş.Urfa	831	906	1.128
Elazığ	1.711	1.530	1.908	Uşak	1.513	1.474	1.607
Erzincan	1.236	1.173	1.296	Van	800	742	962
Erzurum	948	960	1.188	Yozgat	1.021	911	954
Eskişehir	2.358	2.110	2.812	Zonguldak	1.794	1.718	3.324
Gaziantep	1.674	1.525	1.782	Aksaray	930	944	1.081
Giresun	1.023	1.042	1.615	Bayburt	582	756	1.138
Gümüşhane	946	862	1.204	Karaman	1.333	2.047	2.252
Hakkari	540	695	935	Kırıkkale	2.216	2.445	3.050
Hatay	1.840	1.659	1.966	Batman		846	1.361
Isparta	1.438	1.279	1.690	Şırnak		642	715
Mersin	2.757	2.317	2.744	Bartın		947	1.188
İstanbul	3.540	2.953	3.429	Ardahan		753	943
İzmir	3.419	2.994	3.598	Iğdır		718	957
Kars	661	783	991	Yalova			3.876
Kastamonu	1.375	1.437	1.994	Karabük			1.776
Kayseri	1.534	1.453	2.022	Kilis			2.034
Kırklareli	3.694	2.886	4.018	Osmaniye			1.294
Kırşehir	1.371	1.234	1.665	Düzce			1.279

Source: TURKSTAT, Provincial Indicators 1980-2002

Note: The values in this table are formed through the application of Euro/USD parity in the table prepared with a different USD parity formed by TURKSTAT.

b) Population density per km²

and trends since 1998 of population development (net migration and natural development): i.e. is the rural population falling?;

Şehir ve Köy Nüfusu ve Yıllık Nüfus Artış Hızı, 1990 ve 2000

City and Village Population and Annual Growth Rate of Population, 1990 and 2000

(Düzey 2 Bölgeler - NUTS-2 Regions)

		1990 (1)			2000			Yıllık Nüfus Artış Hızı Annual Growth Rate ‰		
		Toplam Total	Şehir City	Köy Village	Toplam Total	Şehir City	Köy Village	Toplam Total	Şehir City	Köy Village
(Düzey 2 Bölgeler - NUTS-2 Regions)										
TR10	İstanbul	7,195,773	6,779,594	416,179	10,018,735	9,085,599	933,136	33.09	29.27	80.72
TR21	Tekirdağ, Edirne, Kırklareli	1,182,953	618,393	564,560	1,354,658	815,487	539,171	13.55	27.66	-4.60
TR22	Balıkesir, Çanakkale	1,406,537	637,387	769,150	1,541,322	793,166	748,156	9.15	21.86	-2.77
TR31	İzmir	2,694,770	2,137,721	557,049	3,370,866	2,732,669	638,197	22.38	24.55	13.60
TR32	Aydın, Denizli, Muğla	2,138,507	920,207	1,218,300	2,516,114	1,175,369	1,340,745	16.26	24.47	9.57
TR33	Manisa, Afyon, Kütahya, Uşak	2,761,700	1,286,543	1,475,157	3,051,801	1,587,537	1,464,264	9.99	21.02	-0.74
TR41	Bursa, Eskişehir, Bilecik	2,413,259	1,720,914	692,345	3,025,475	2,312,348	713,127	22.60	29.53	2.96
TR42	Kocaeli, Sakarya, Düzce, Bolu, Yalova	2,275,255	1,284,840	990,415	2,715,766	1,554,707	1,161,059	17.69	19.06	15.89
TR51	Ankara	3,236,378	2,836,802	399,576	4,007,860	3,540,522	467,338	21.37	22.15	15.66
TR52	Konya, Karaman	1,967,839	1,069,179	898,660	2,435,376	1,434,729	1,000,647	21.31	29.40	10.75
TR61	Antalya, Isparta, Burdur	1,821,881	961,102	860,779	2,490,235	1,377,788	1,112,447	31.24	36.01	25.64
TR62	Adana, Mersin	2,816,486	1,913,725	902,761	3,500,878	2,397,073	1,103,805	21.75	22.51	20.10
TR63	Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Osmaniye	2,388,122	1,176,769	1,211,353	2,714,892	1,429,342	1,285,550	12.82	19.44	5.94
TR71	Kırıkkale, Aksaray, Niğde, Nevşehir, Kırşehir	1,528,813	724,581	804,232	1,690,826	896,257	794,569	10.07	21.26	-1.21
TR72	Kayseri, Sivas, Yozgat	2,289,631	1,200,780	1,088,851	2,498,442	1,469,314	1,029,128	8.73	20.18	-5.64
TR81	Zonguldak, Karabük, Bartın	1,103,750	431,677	672,073	1,024,879	456,040	568,839	-7.41	5.49	-16.67
TR82	Kastamonu, Çankırı, Sinop	937,703	339,434	598,269	871,405	416,491	454,914	-7.33	20.45	-27.39
TR83	Samsun, Tokat, Çorum, Amasya	2,847,870	1,252,976	1,594,894	2,999,460	1,545,534	1,453,926	5.18	20.98	-9.25
TR90	Trabzon, Ordu, Giresun, Rize, Artvin, Gümüşhane	2,852,806	1,162,757	1,690,049	3,131,546	1,545,914	1,585,632	9.32	28.47	-6.38
TRA1	Erzurum, Erzincan, Bayburt	1,254,782	586,422	668,360	1,351,588	774,113	577,475	7.43	27.76	-14.61
TRA2	Ağrı, Kars, Iğdır, Ardahan	1,099,248	378,734	720,514	1,156,150	515,761	640,389	5.05	30.87	-11.79
TRB1	Malatya, Elazığ, Bingöl, Tunceli	1,585,242	780,735	804,507	1,770,597	1,041,933	728,664	11.05	28.85	-9.90
TRB2	Van, Muş, Bitlis, Hakkari	1,516,570	581,202	935,368	1,956,437	965,445	990,992	25.46	50.74	5.78
TRC1	Gaziantep, Adıyaman, Kilis	1,651,421	1,047,566	603,855	2,023,784	1,423,050	600,734	20.33	30.62	-0.52
TRC2	Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır	2,097,902	1,147,054	950,848	2,806,130	1,659,821	1,146,309	29.08	36.94	18.69
TRC3	Mardin, Batman, Şırnak, Siirt	1,407,837	679,181	728,656	1,778,705	1,060,265	718,440	23.38	44.53	-1.41
TÜRKİYE		56,473,035	33,656,275	22,816,760	67,803,927	44,006,274	23,797,653	18.28	26.81	4.21

KAYNAK: Devlet İstatistik Enstitüsü

NOT: (1) 1990 Genel Nüfus Sayımı'nın kesin sonuçları, 2000 Genel Nüfus Sayımı günündeki idari bölünüşe göre yeniden düzenlenmiştir.

Source: TURSTAT

City Population: Population of municipal areas of the province and district centers.

Village Population: Population of subdistricts and villages.

According to the 2000 General Census,TURKSTAT

Bölgelerin aldığı göç, verdiği göç, net göç ve net göç hızı

In-migration, out-migration, net migration and rate of net migration

Bölge (Düzey 2) Region (Level 2)		2000 yılı daimi ikametgah nüfusu Population of place of residence in 2000	Aldığı göç In-migration (1)	Verdiği göç Out-migration (1)	Net göç Net migration	Net göç hızı Rate of net migration %
Toplam- Total	TR	60 752 995	4 469 952	4 469 952	0	0.00
İstanbul.....	TR10	9 044 859	920 955	513 507	407 448	46.09
Tekirdağ.....	TR21	1 212 141	133 681	82 182	51 499	43.41
Balıkesir.....	TR22	1 417 776	116 177	99 882	16 295	11.56
İzmir.....	TR31	3 078 981	306 387	186 012	120 375	39.88
Aydın.....	TR32	2 263 526	193 293	113 614	79 679	35.83
Manisa.....	TR33	2 779 198	151 805	167 856	- 16 051	-5.76
Bursa.....	TR41	2 763 559	252 693	147 681	105 012	38.73
Kocaeli.....	TR42	2 437 576	210 337	233 521	- 23 184	-9.47
Ankara.....	TR51	3 597 662	377 108	286 224	90 884	25.59
Konya.....	TR52	2 177 695	112 601	112 585	16	0.01
Antalya.....	TR61	2 144 157	208 769	109 817	98 952	47.24
Adana.....	TR62	3 166 936	187 663	209 731	- 22 068	-6.94
Hatay.....	TR63	2 415 592	92 274	166 430	- 74 156	-30.23
Kırıkkale.....	TR71	1 521 736	102 867	132 663	- 29 796	-19.39
Kayseri.....	TR72	2 249 109	122 999	188 208	- 65 209	-28.58
Zonguldak.....	TR81	954 836	44 832	113 139	- 68 307	-69.07
Kastamonu.....	TR82	800 863	60 655	93 202	- 32 547	-39.83
Samsun.....	TR83	2 741 067	133 325	264 262	- 130 937	-46.65
Trabzon.....	TR90	2 866 236	151 193	227 013	- 75 820	-26.11
Erzurum.....	TRA1	1 195 475	82 416	135 592	- 53 176	-43.51
Ağrı.....	TRA2	1 007 482	69 519	128 950	- 59 431	-57.30
Malatya.....	TRB1	1 593 579	101 659	145 375	- 43 716	-27.06
Van.....	TRB2	1 635 214	75 359	141 231	- 65 872	-39.49
Gaziantep.....	TRC1	1 781 309	81 472	122 760	- 41 288	-22.91
Şanlıurfa.....	TRC2	2 419 448	96 864	194 240	- 97 376	-39.45
Mardin.....	TRC3	1 486 983	83 049	154 275	- 71 226	-46.78

(1) Migration across the provinces within the region is

not covered

Nüfus Yoğunluğu - Population density
İller - Provinces (Düzey 3 Bölgeler - NUTS 3 Regions)

(kişi-person/km²)

	1980	1985	1990	2000		1980	1985	1990	2000
Türkiye	58	65	73	88	Kocaeli	165	205	258	333
Adana	86	100	112	132	Konya	33	37	46	54
Adıyaman	48	57	67	82	Kütahya	42	46	49	55
Afyon	42	47	52	55	Malatya	49	54	57	71
Ağrı	32	37	38	46	Manisa	68	76	84	95
Amasya	62	65	65	64	K.Maraş	52	59	62	69
Ankara	93	108	126	158	Mardin	44	51	63	80
Antalya	36	43	55	83	Muğla	33	36	42	55
Artvin	31	30	29	26	Muş	37	41	46	56
Aydın	81	93	103	120	Nevşehir	47	51	53	57
Balıkesir	60	64	68	74	Niğde	36	39	42	47
Bilecik	34	37	41	45	Ordu	119	127	138	149
Bingöl	28	30	31	31	Rize	92	95	89	93
Bitlis	38	45	49	55	Sakarya	114	127	142	155
Bolu	43	46	49	33	Samsun	105	116	121	129
Burdur	34	36	37	36	Siirt	40	48	45	48
Bursa	104	120	145	195	Sinop	47	48	45	39
Çanakkale	40	43	44	47	Sivas	26	27	27	26
Çankırı	31	31	33	36	Tekirdağ	58	65	75	98
Çorum	45	47	48	47	Tokat	63	68	72	82
Denizli	51	56	63	72	Trabzon	156	168	170	209
Diyarbakır	51	61	71	90	Tunceli	20	20	17	12
Edirne	58	62	64	66	Ş.Urfa	32	43	54	75
Elazığ	48	53	54	61	Uşak	46	51	54	60
Erzincan	24	25	25	27	Van	25	29	33	38
Erzurum	32	34	34	37	Yozgat	36	39	41	49
Eskişehir	40	44	47	51	Zonguldak	111	121	124	186
Gaziantep	106	126	149	188	Aksaray			43	50
Giresun	69	72	72	77	Bayburt			29	26
Gümüşhane	27	28	26	29	Karaman			24	27
Hakkari	16	19	24	33	Kırıkkale			80	84
Hatay	158	185	205	215	Batman			73	98
Isparta	39	43	49	58	Şırnak			37	49
Mersin	53	65	80	106	Bartın				89
İstanbul	830	1.023	1.280	1.885	Ardahan				27
İzmir	165	194	225	281	Iğdır				47
Kars	38	39	36	32	Yalova				198
Kastamonu	34	34	32	29	Karabük				55
Kayseri	46	51	56	62	Kilis				80
Kırklareli	43	45	47	52	Osmaniye				144
Kırşehir	37	40	39	39	Düzce				121

Kaynak: TÜİK, İL GÖSTERGELERİ, 1980-2002
Source: TURKSTAT, PROVINCIAL INDICATORS, 1980-2002

c) Economic development of non-agricultural sectors

GSYİH'nın Sektörlere Göre Dağılımı (2001, 1987 fiyatlarıyla, %)
Breakdown of GDP According to Sectors (2001, at 1987 prices, %)

Düzey 2 Bölge NUTS-2 Regions	Tarım Agriculture	Sanayi Industry	Hizmetler Services	Toplam Total
TR10	0.54	37.43	62.03	100.00
TR21	16.11	44.78	39.10	100.00
TR22	24.07	21.98	53.96	100.00
TR31	7.78	30.52	61.70	100.00
TR32	20.66	16.91	62.42	100.00
TR33	22.97	34.24	42.79	100.00
TR41	9.79	42.50	47.71	100.00
TR42	8.92	45.26	45.82	100.00
TR51	3.52	14.96	81.53	100.00
TR52	22.87	19.38	57.75	100.00
TR61	21.25	9.07	69.68	100.00
TR62	19.43	27.22	53.35	100.00
TR63	24.40	17.91	57.69	100.00
TR71	24.08	24.28	51.64	100.00
TR72	15.34	20.86	63.80	100.00
TR81	7.73	42.13	50.14	100.00
TR82	28.27	10.29	61.44	100.00
TR83	24.51	17.08	58.41	100.00
TR90	25.42	17.36	57.22	100.00
TRA1	27.44	9.01	63.55	100.00
TRA2	41.28	4.50	54.21	100.00
TRB1	19.41	25.74	54.86	100.00
TRB2	35.00	7.85	57.15	100.00
TRC1	16.54	22.64	60.83	100.00
TRC2	43.90	13.89	42.20	100.00
TRC3	31.42	19.28	49.30	100.00
Toplam - Total	13.58	28.40	58.02	100.00

Source: SPO, TURKSTAT

(Values in the table above are calculated by using TURKSTAT data)

d) Unemployment Figures (if available at regional level)

NUTS 2, Unemployment and Unemployment rate(%), 2004

(age 15+)

NUTS2	Unemployment (000)	Unemployment Rate (%)
Total	2 498	10.3
TR10 (<i>İstanbul</i>)	467	12.3
TR21 (<i>Tekirdağ, Edirne, Kırklareli</i>)	38	6.2
TR22 (<i>Balıkesir, Çanakkale</i>)	40	6.6
TR31 (<i>İzmir</i>)	190	14.3
TR32 (<i>Aydın, Denizli, Muğla</i>)	84	7.2
TR33 (<i>Manisa, Afyon, Kütahya, Uşak</i>)	88	7.5
TR41 (<i>Bursa, Eskişehir, Bilecik</i>)	109	8.8
TR42 (<i>Kocaeli, Sakarya, Düzce, Bolu, Yalova</i>)	110	12.0
TR51 (<i>Ankara</i>)	213	14.8
TR52 (<i>Konya, Karaman</i>)	69	8.4
TR61 (<i>Antalya, Isparta, Burdur</i>)	70	6.6
TR62 (<i>Adana, Mersin</i>)	160	13.6
TR63 (<i>Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Osmaniye</i>)	135	17.3
TR71 (<i>Kırıkkale, Aksaray, Niğde, Nevşehir, Kırşehir</i>)	56	10.0
TR72 (<i>Kayseri, Sivas, Yozgat</i>)	62	8.9
TR81 (<i>Zonguldak, Karabük, Bartın</i>)	42	12.0
TR82 (<i>Kastamonu, Çankırı, Sinop</i>)	26	10.6
TR83 (<i>Samsun, Tokat, Çorum, Amasya</i>)	72	5.6
TR90 (<i>Trabzon, Ordu, Giresun, Rize, Artvin, Gümüşhane</i>)	108	6.8
TRA1 (<i>Erzurum, Erzincan, Bayburt</i>)	20	4.1
TRA2 (<i>Ağrı, Kars, Iğdır, Ardahan</i>)	5	1.7
TRB1 (<i>Malatya, Elazığ, Bingöl, Tunceli</i>)	100	17.9
TRB2 (<i>Van, Muş, Bitlis, Hakkari</i>)	50	11.0
TRC1 (<i>Gaziantep, Adıyaman, Kilis</i>)	89	14.9
TRC2 (<i>Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır</i>)	70	10.8
TRC3 (<i>Mardin, Batman, Şırnak, Siirt</i>)	24	6.1

Source: TURKSTAT, Household Labor Force Survey Results.

KURUMSAL OLMAYAN SİVİL NÜFUSUN İŞGÜCÜ DURUMU (DÜZEY 1)

LABORFORCE SITUATION of NONINSTITUTIONAL CIVILIAN POPULATION (NUTS1)

(KENT) (CITY)

Nüfus ve İşgücü Durumu Population and Laborforce Situation	Total	İstanbul TR1	Batı Marmara TR2	Ege TR3	Doğu Marmara TR4	Batı Anadolu TR5	Akdeniz TR6	Orta Anadolu TR7	Batı Karadeniz TR8	Doğu Karadeniz TR9	Kuzey Doğu Anadolu TRA	Orta Doğu Anadolu TRB	Güney Doğu Anadolu TRC
1. KURUMSAL OLMAYAN SİVİL NÜFUS ('000) (Non-institutional Civilian Population)	43 218	10 532	1 371	5 056	3 953	4 919	5 329	1 964	1 992	1 082	1 062	1 726	4 232
2. 15 VE DAHA YUKARI YAŞTAKİ NÜFUS ('000) (Population 15 years of age and over) ('000)	30 813	7 715	1 075	3 856	2 897	3 649	3 720	1 357	1 474	782	688	1 104	2 497
3. İŞGÜCÜ DURUMU ('000) (Laborforce Situation)	13 714	3 608	507	1 773	1 361	1 617	1 635	515	631	431	270	429	936
3.1. İstihdam edilenler (Employed)	11 843	3 161	454	1 510	1 198	1 386	1 381	439	551	380	250	337	796
3.2. İşsiz (Unemployed)	1 870	447	53	263	163	231	254	76	80	51	20	92	140
4. İŞGÜCÜNE KATILMA ORANI (%) (Percentage of Participation for Labor Force)	44,5	46,8	47,2	46	47	44,3	43,9	38,0	42,8	55,1	39,2	38,8	37,5
5. İŞSİZLİK ORANI (%) (Unemployment Rate)	13,6	12,4	10,5	14,9	12	14,3	15,5	14,7	12,6	11,8	7,5	21,4	15,0
5.1. Genç nüfusta işsizlik oranı (%) (Unemployment in Young Population)	25,2	19,2	23,7	27,2	21,8	31,2	26,6	34,3	27,3	33,0	18,9	46,4	20,8
6. EKSİK İSTİHDAM ORANI (%) (Underemployment)	3,8	1,7	4,6	4,2	3,7	4,3	4,1	3,7	3,5	6,8	14,2	4,7	4,3
6.1. Genç nüfusta eksik istihdam oranı (%) (Absent employment rate among young people)	3,9	1,8	4,8	4	3,8	3,6	3,2	4,2	5,3	12,6	19,2	5,2	4,6

(KIR) (RURAL)

Nüfus ve İşgücü Durumu Population and Laborforce Situation	Total	İstanbul TR1	Batı Marmara TR2	Ege TR3	Doğu Marmara TR4	Batı Anadolu TR5	Akdeniz TR6	Orta Anadolu TR7	Batı Karadeniz TR8	Doğu Karadeniz TR9	Kuzey Doğu Anadolu TRA	Orta Doğu Anadolu TRB	Güney Doğu Anadolu TRC
1. KURUMSAL OLMAYAN SİVİL NÜFUS ('000) (Non-institutional Civilian Population)	27 338	511	1 527	4 186	2 054	1 837	3 867	2 269	2 715	2 051	1 400	2 092	2 831
2. 15 VE DAHA YUKARI YAŞTAKİ NÜFUS ('000) (Population 15 years of age and over) ('000)	19 093	361	1 231	3 222	1 554	1 328	2 681	1 587	2 009	1 524	866	1 200	1 528
3. İŞGÜCÜ DURUMU ('000) (Laborforce Situation)	10 576	177	708	1 893	810	638	1 384	732	1 252	1 144	544	591	702
3.1. İstihdam edilenler (Employed)	9 948	157	683	1 794	754	587	1 273	691	1 192	1 088	539	532	660
3.2. İşsiz (Unemployed)	628	20	25	99	56	51	111	42	60	57	5	59	42
4. İŞGÜCÜNE KATILMA ORANI (%) (Percentage of Participation for Labor Force)	55,4	48,9	57,5	58,8	52,1	48	51,6	46,1	62,3	75,1	62,8	49,2	46,0
5. İŞSİZLİK ORANI (%) (Unemployment Rate)	5,9	11,3	3,5	5,3	7	8,1	8,0	5,7	4,8	4,9	1,0	10,0	6,0
5.1. Genç nüfusta işsizlik oranı (%) (Unemployment in Young Population)	12,6	18,7	7,2	11,8	18,5	17,4	18,4	13,6	10,7	12,2	2,1	17,8	6,2
6. EKSİK İSTİHDAM ORANI (%) (Underemployment)	4,6	1,8	2,8	3,4	3,5	5	3,4	5,0	1,6	9,2	15,0	3,5	3,3
6.1. Genç nüfusta eksik istihdam oranı (%) (Absent employment rate among young people)	6,6	1,3	3,8	4,7	4,4	6,1	3,8	8,3	2,3	18,0	18,9	3,3	4,4

Kaynak: TÜİK, Hanehalkı İşgücü Anketi,2004

Source: TURKSTAT, Household Laborforce Survey,2004

KENTSEL KESİM: 20 001 ve daha fazla nüfuslu yerleşim yerleri olarak tanımlanmıştır.

URBAN AREAS: Settlements with a population of 20 001 and over are defined as urban.

KIRSAL KESİM: 20 000 ve daha az nüfuslu yerleşim yerleri olarak tanımlanmıştır.

RURAL AREAS: Settlements with a population of 20 000 or less are defined as rural.

Correction: The word “Absent” should be “Under” in the above table.

e) Land Use (agriculture, forestry, nature area...)

Note: Agricultural Lands are given by current agricultural statistics collected each year.

Agricultural land-2003

Hectare

Nuts 1	Nuts 2	Nuts 3	Total land	Cultivated field area		Area of vegetable gardens	Area of fruit trees, olive trees, vineyards and area reserved for tea plantation
				Area sown	Fallow land		
TR TÜRKİYE			26 027 240	17 562 656	4 990 882	817 852	2 655 850
TR1 İstanbul			85 028	75 164	2 079	5 289	2 496
	TR10		85 028	75 164	2 079	5 289	2 496
		TR100 İstanbul	85 028	75 164	2 079	5 289	2 496
TR2 Batı Marmara			1 691 149	1 426 791	46 047	75 950	142 361
	TR21		977 874	943 691	789	20 053	13 341
		TR211 Tekirdağ	383 626	368 502	-	5 608	9 516
		TR212 Edirne	351 524	337 236	789	10 625	2 874
		TR213 Kırklareli	242 724	237 953	-	3 820	951
	TR22		713 275	483 100	45 258	55 897	129 020
		TR221 Balıkesir	447 551	297 116	24 569	37 134	88 732
		TR222 Çanakkale	265 724	185 984	20 689	18 763	40 288
TR3 Ege			2 958 545	1 896 154	225 783	161 264	675 344
	TR31		329 397	148 025	3 408	46 105	131 859
		TR310 İzmir	329 397	148 025	3 408	46 105	131 859
	TR32		973 833	527 536	14 140	58 447	373 710
		TR321 Aydın	366 208	134 072	955	19 503	211 678
		TR322 Denizli	367 158	281 552	9 945	15 276	60 385
		TR323 Muğla	240 467	111 912	3 240	23 668	101 647
	TR33		1 655 315	1 220 593	208 235	56 712	169 775
		TR331 Manisa	505 955	308 663	16 590	36 991	143 711
		TR332 Afyonkarahisar	567 952	428 990	119 644	7 046	12 272
		TR333 Kütahya	354 554	279 842	62 990	5 522	6 200
		TR334 Uşak	226 854	203 098	9 011	7 153	7 592
TR4 Doğu Marmara			1 496 330	911 023	248 028	82 214	255 065
	TR41		979 757	619 112	204 533	64 669	91 443
		TR411 Bursa	339 601	197 295	14 893	50 682	76 731
		TR412 Eskişehir	542 305	358 345	175 139	5 976	2 845
		TR413 Bilecik	97 851	63 472	14 501	8 011	11 867
	TR42		516 573	291 911	43 495	17 545	163 622
		TR421 Kocaeli	96 166	67 171	14 476	3 417	11 102
		TR422 Sakarya	186 439	94 339	3 300	10 763	78 037
		TR423 Düzce	90 862	24 713	-	1 251	64 898
		TR424 Bolu	130 414	102 406	23 542	1 450	3 016
		TR425 Yalova	12 692	3 282	2 177	664	6 569
TR5 Batı Anadolu			4 149 825	2 451 095	1 523 223	78 435	97 072
	TR51		1 240 055	878 686	307 265	39 449	14 655
		TR510 Ankara	1 240 055	878 686	307 265	39 449	14 655

TR52		2 909 770	1 572 409	1 215 958	38 986	82 417
	TR521 Konya	2 569 168	1 321 376	1 180 648	26 633	40 511
	TR522 Karaman	340 602	251 033	35 310	12 353	41 906
TR6 Akdeniz		2 601 932	1 936 591	185 923	164 541	314 877
TR61		738 974	513 222	88 421	52 757	84 574
	TR611 Antalya	385 234	239 220	56 031	41 136	48 847
	TR612 Isparta	189 335	126 294	27 283	5 177	30 581
	TR613 Burdur	164 405	147 708	5 107	6 444	5 146
TR62		1 001 241	769 927	47 032	63 734	120 548
	TR621 Adana	612 645	528 277	10 965	28 254	45 149
	TR622 Mersin	388 596	241 650	36 067	35 480	75 399
TR63		861 717	653 442	50 470	48 050	109 755
	TR631 Hatay	275 798	179 378	336	35 036	61 048
	TR632 Kahramanmaraş	434 054	333 931	50 034	7 864	42 225
	Tr633 Osmaniye	151 865	140 133	100	5 150	6 482
TR7 Orta Anadolu		3 901 264	2 442 492	1 329 038	36 450	93 284
TR71		1 702 960	1 094 624	514 219	25 062	69 055
	TR711 Kırıkkale	293 812	194 629	88 685	6 815	3 683
	TR712 Aksaray	403 515	260 435	125 339	6 784	10 957
	TR713 Niğde	268 397	169 912	67 503	3 884	27 098
	TR714 Nevşehir	314 115	226 232	59 850	2 537	25 496
	TR715 Kırşehir	423 121	243 416	172 842	5 042	1 821
TR72		2 198 304	1 347 868	814 819	11 388	24 229
	TR721 Kayseri	652 935	368 895	268 769	4 545	10 726
	TR722 Sivas	758 867	448 178	303 495	1 512	5 682
	TR723 Yozgat	786 502	530 795	242 555	5 331	7 821
TR8 Batı Karadeniz		2 225 787	1 662 686	311 108	93 700	158 293
TR81		183 851	113 587	33 558	5 823	30 883
	TR811 Zonguldak	79 818	48 235	2 101	3 413	26 069
	TR812 Karabük	60 447	34 720	24 127	1 043	557
	TR813 Bartın	43 586	30 632	7 330	1 367	4 257
TR82		502 145	361 735	112 003	14 118	14 289
	TR821 Kastamonu	192 870	161 639	17 065	3 768	10 398
	TR822 Çankırı	198 291	125 357	64 231	6 444	2 259
	TR823 Sinop	110 984	74 739	30 707	3 906	1 632
TR83		1 539 791	1 187 364	165 547	73 759	113 121
	TR831 Samsun	409 772	274 655	10 781	42 092	82 244
	TR832 Tokat	302 570	248 463	21 992	17 757	14 358
	TR833 Çorum	601 196	468 922	112 848	6 965	12 461
	TR834 Amasya	226 253	195 324	19 926	6 945	4 058
TR9 Doğu Karadeniz		691 317	226 365	31 905	10 274	422 773
TR90		691 317	226 365	31 905	10 274	422 773
	TR901 Trabzon	107 683	38 812	-	2 338	66 533
	TR902 Ordu	254 576	66 125	-	1 764	186 687
	TR903 Giresun	159 583	44 972	9 600	3 432	101 579

	TR904 Rize	53 712	934	-	625	52 153
	TR905 Artvin	33 090	14 108	3 021	1 521	14 440
	TR906 Gümüşhane	82 673	61 414	19 284	594	1 381
TRA Kuzeydoğu Anadolu		1 444 672	1 029 130	398 606	8 356	8 580
TRA1		627 272	439 245	176 969	5 708	5 350
	TRA11 Erzurum	376 228	277 665	95 116	1 771	1 676
	TRA12 Erzincan	162 254	111 585	43 250	3 818	3 601
	TRA13 Bayburt	88 790	49 995	38 603	119	73
TRA2		817 400	589 885	221 637	2 648	3 230
	TRA21 Ağrı	344 954	239 818	104 296	774	66
	TRA22 Kars	337 178	244 821	91 500	159	698
	TRA23 Iğdır	74 369	44 932	25 661	1 705	2 071
	TRA24 Ardahan	60 899	60 314	180	10	395
TRB Ortadoğu Anadolu		1 408 203	871 111	411 434	20 401	105 257
TRB1		635 544	346 524	179 577	12 698	96 745
	TRB11 Malatya	362 275	172 184	109 449	6 049	74 593
	TRB12 Elazığ	185 037	110 032	51 600	4 367	19 038
	TRB13 Bingöl	38 386	28 509	6 356	1 853	1 668
	TRB14 Tunceli	49 846	35 799	12 172	429	1 446
TRB2		772 659	524 587	231 857	7 703	8 512
	TRB21 Van	287 370	198 836	83 249	1 803	3 482
	TRB22 Muş	307 228	209 006	95 418	2 346	458
	TRB23 Bitlis	133 721	82 215	47 890	1 455	2 161
	TRB24 Hakkari	44 340	34 530	5 300	2 099	2 411
TRC Güneydoğu Anadolu		3 373 188	2 634 054	277 708	80 978	380 448
TRC1		755 709	481 390	26 956	26 451	220 912
	TRC11 Gaziantep	373 188	193 979	18 386	9 915	150 908
	TRC12 Adıyaman	279 241	235 013	200	5 183	38 845
	TRC13 Kilis	103 280	52 398	8 370	11 353	31 159
TRC2		1 956 324	1 620 241	175 364	38 845	121 874
	TRC21 Şanlıurfa	1 146 434	938 218	90 675	20 549	96 992
	TRC22 Diyarbakır	809 890	682 023	84 689	18 296	24 882
TRC3		661 155	532 423	75 388	15 682	37 662
	TRC31 Mardin	362 658	288 822	46 020	8 494	19 322
	TRC32 Batman	118 123	105 715	3 000	4 252	5 156
	TRC33 Şırnak	95 936	91 411	1 535	994	1 996
	TRC34 Siirt	84 438	46 475	24 833	1 942	11 188

Agricultural land and forest area

(000 Hectare)

		Cultivated field area						
Year		Area sown	Fallow land	Area of vegetable gardens	Area of vineyard	Area of fruit trees	Area of olive trees	Forests area (2)
1984	.....	17 453	6 421	628	625	1 470	816	20 199
1985	.....	17 908	6 025	662	625	1 489	821	20 199
1986	.....	18 149	5 771	638	600	1 490	835	20 199
1987	.....	18 781	5 574	609	590	1 517	856	20 199
1988	.....	18 995	5 179	612	590	1 531	856	20 199
1989	.....	19 036	5 234	610	597	1 563	857	20 199
1990	.....	18 868	5 324	635	580	1 583	866	20 199
1991	.....	18 776	5 203	652	586	1 560	877	20 199
1992	.....	18 811	5 089	663	576	1 565	871	20 199
1993	.....	18 940	4 887	654	567	1 615	872	20 199
1994	.....	18 641	5 255	709	567	1 618	881	20 199
1995	(1)..... ...	18 464	5 124	785	565	1 340	556	20 199
1996	.....	18 635	5 094	785	560	1 344	568	20 199
1997	.....	18 605	4 917	775	545	1 364	658	20 703
1998	.....	18 751	4 905	783	541	1 389	600	20 703
1999	.....	18 450	5 039	790	535	1 393	595	20 703
2000	.....	18 207	4 826	793	535	1 418	600	20 703

2001	..... .....	18 087	4 914	799	525	1 425	600	20 703
2002	..... .....	18 123	5 040	831	530	1 435	620	20 703
2003	..... .....	17 563	4 991	818	530	1 500	625	20 703
2004	..... .....	18 107	4 956	805	520	1 558	644	20 703
<p>(1) Since 1995, only the closed area of fruit and olive trees was given, the area of scattered trees was not included.</p> <p>(2) Normal forest area having equals and more than 11 percent forest tree density and spoiled forest area</p>								
<p>Source: TURKSTAT, AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE (PRODUCTION, PRICE AND VALUE), 2003</p>								

Land Used rather than agricultural purposes according to 2001 General Agricultural Census

Note 1: (Data are given as a result of survey studying of 2001 General Information of General Agricultural Census.

Note2: Content of This survey is All villages and Provincial and District Centers less than 25 000 and all data are provided by village headman)

				(Decare)			
İl	Poplar and willow land	Unused and undeveloped potentially productive land	Permanent meadow	Pasture land	Non-agricultural land (stony land, swamp, arid land etc.)	Land occupied by buildings (graveyard etc.)	Province
Türkiye	1 973 562	19 443 399	14 493 128	131 673 745	76 650 059	20 145 588	Turkey
Adana	11 755	46 509	20 241	478 130	1 887 373	428 655	Adana
Adıyaman	24 370	135 493	17 685	862 211	672 334	75 647	Adıyaman
Afyon	21 766	256 473	164 072	3 153 587	1 147 086	511 656	Afyon
Ağrı	16 166	158 144	1 907 332	3 519 980	392 100	258 295	Ağrı
Amasya	9 680	96 107	24 759	494 638	205 608	88 746	Amasya
Ankara	109 394	694 508	135 693	4 483 780	2 480 500	987 149	Ankara
Antalya	62 273	454 599	107 803	708 571	2 607 081	422 086	Antalya
Artvin	8 726	145 208	572 686	1 122 042	404 721	235 927	Artvin
Aydın	9 373	110 016	17 660	285 639	431 322	395 596	Aydın
Balıkesir	27 510	336 539	71 037	1 251 261	916 022	377 593	Balıkesir
Bilecik	6 227	197 455	6 806	207 166	447 987	66 204	Bilecik
Bingöl	47 940	305 627	1 113 409	2 024 301	294 680	95 428	Bingöl
Bitlis	28 758	35 657	163 674	2 034 724	363 779	115 084	Bitlis
Bolu	9 135	281 782	29 999	877 165	178 392	104 783	Bolu
Burdur	16 280	47 860	69 441	597 724	910 860	156 406	Burdur
Bursa	28 070	557 689	66 880	713 240	738 694	260 704	Bursa
Çanakkale	9 020	373 301	74 013	592 247	592 401	300 254	Çanakkale
Çankırı	23 325	508 237	49 437	2 277 450	852 448	155 817	Çankırı
Çorum	36 136	206 568	54 186	1 752 474	885 859	333 571	Çorum

Denizli	31 710	161 331	145 417	535 157	1 070 128	938 022	Denizli
Diyarbakır	11 184	569 450	143 812	1 674 215	3 408 051	277 096	Diyarbakır
Edirne	15 196	26 115	17 888	862 980	380 180	158 944	Edirne
Elazığ	30 515	337 693	49 045	2 640 075	1 029 698	118 783	Elazığ
Erzincan	25 563	424 137	328 175	4 166 145	1 681 257	168 671	Erzincan
Erzurum	71 253	1 350 621	973 288	13 511 375	2 252 819	314 789	Erzurum
Eskişehir	16 321	116 259	229 136	3 209 664	2 897 217	248 307	Eskişehir
Gaziantep	13 451	125 714	2 110	864 721	950 725	144 242	Gaziantep
Giresun	7 752	214 334	287 921	912 940	367 836	73 652	Giresun
Gümüşhane	27 580	416 632	670 478	1 008 994	540 214	501 415	Gümüşhane
Hakkari	18 057	316 390	548 939	1 116 650	1 446 341	35 152	Hakkari
Hatay	3 099	52 175	6 405	109 239	424 728	198 618	Hatay
Isparta	48 663	109 789	53 602	491 969	1 086 316	292 964	Isparta
Mersin	8 391	257 133	17 906	965 509	2 155 461	329 565	Mersin
İstanbul	2 200	134 195	93 920	168 146	273 479	756 604	İstanbul
İzmir	15 209	391 401	34 485	1 062 738	795 825	500 301	İzmir
Kars	55 577	314 753	850 257	2 278 718	451 999	306 549	Kars
Kastamonu	25 738	627 419	78 595	821 051	478 367	245 905	Kastamonu
Kayseri	68 517	274 206	143 731	5 254 449	2 097 137	604 873	Kayseri
Kırklareli	31 188	114 505	37 486	610 600	179 529	153 606	Kırklareli
Kırşehir	30 989	65 145	15 314	1 276 887	549 515	102 822	Kırşehir
Kocaeli	37 007	247 709	26 835	55 502	219 903	164 628	Kocaeli
Konya	108 428	553 360	565 356	6 803 161	4 275 244	1 659 864	Konya
Kütahya	21 112	102 736	110 343	814 128	741 117	339 517	Kütahya
Malatya	14 631	551 604	32 291	3 602 195	2 871 286	205 832	Malatya
Manisa	16 715	339 638	20 335	913 415	1 099 199	280 342	Manisa
Kahramanmaraş	40 615	167 445	159 475	2 698 982	1 398 525	281 661	Kahramanmaraş
Mardin	51 974	187 385	29 822	727 000	989 145	132 933	Mardin
Muğla	16 167	78 750	11 550	167 233	700 846	373 647	Muğla
Muş	11 600	47 821	1 005 305	2 711 046	310 045	152 761	Muş
Nevşehir	17 510	92 230	39 406	528 799	431 754	249 000	Nevşehir
Niğde	8 901	193 450	35 940	2 855 211	1 046 271	194 017	Niğde
Ordu	30 407	78 796	78 741	618 537	366 802	181 146	Ordu
Rize	637	23 982	189 975	574 057	134 321	48 198	Rize
Sakarya	39 640	69 437	46 012	123 708	128 772	255 110	Sakarya
Samsun	68 588	135 218	44 387	423 338	405 441	225 119	Samsun
Siirt	10 516	177 344	82 488	1 109 787	711 457	48 300	Siirt

Sinop	16 628	346 267	47 538	166 912	210 429	182 935	Sinop
Sivas	123 108	1 158 536	433 551	10 716 427	1 791 765	394 729	Sivas
Tekirdağ	6 701	145 896	62 142	577 696	107 910	216 288	Tekirdağ
Tokat	17 370	162 923	73 883	1 186 319	418 107	184 457	Tokat
Trabzon	1 446	22 583	219 892	1 326 407	199 560	78 961	Trabzon
Tunceli	17 280	340 394	144 599	1 122 814	587 469	109 899	Tunceli
Şanlıurfa	7 863	470 466	173 250	2 973 314	2 923 191	215 263	Şanlıurfa
Uşak	23 887	72 980	24 403	568 650	215 055	179 469	Uşak
Van	26 334	68 501	379 687	4 948 928	7 136 816	103 715	Van
Yozgat	34 635	117 560	67 746	1 559 873	485 137	464 755	Yozgat
Zonguldak	6 472	585 369	15 069	63 495	83 357	67 139	Zonguldak
Aksaray	27 173	62 445	26 808	2 107 780	848 463	263 600	Aksaray
Bayburt	9 522	69 382	46 060	1 061 052	454 130	51 726	Bayburt
Karaman	10 731	113 250	58 790	2 108 614	895 970	73 099	Karaman
Kırıkkale	9 065	76 388	18 144	700 666	854 484	104 880	Kırıkkale
Batman	702	41 828	29 550	389 408	1 190 603	33 651	Batman
Şırnak	2 509	80 145	90	882 830	375 930	48 920	Şırnak
Bartın	22 080	306 376	6 650	47 601	49 337	176 465	Bartın
Ardahan	3 340	36 635	431 780	2 026 450	240 557	76 795	Ardahan
Iğdır	22 855	320 556	303 821	919 490	368 435	81 446	Iğdır
Yalova	606	65 271	8 295	22 466	44 374	67 375	Yalova
Karabük	6 587	264 234	27 812	166 964	62 507	105 213	Karabük
Kilis	765	33 495	632	162 830	145 551	27 853	Kilis
Osmaniye	8 138	23 295	14 003	94 338	170 812	113 937	Osmaniye
Düzce	9 260	64 550	5 949	67 770	33 913	90 462	Düzce

**f) % of total work force employed in agriculture and trends since 1998
(preferably based on the Labor Force Survey);**

Agricultural Employment, 1998-2005

Age 15+, Thousand , 000)

YEAR	TURKEY			CITY			RURAL		
	Total	Agriculture	Non-Agriculture	Total	Agriculture	Non-Agriculture	Total	Agriculture	Non-Agriculture
TOTAL									
1998	21 779	9 039	12 740	10 440	459	9 981	11 339	8 581	2 759
1999	22 048	8 856	13 193	10 677	549	10 129	11 371	8 307	3 064
2000	21 580	7 769	13 811	11 104	419	10 685	10 477	7 350	3 127
2001	21 524	8 089	13 435	11 075	483	10 592	10 449	7 605	2 844
2002	21 354	7 458	13 896	11 111	484	10 627	10 243	6 973	3 270
2003	21 147	7 165	13 982	11 287	478	10 809	9 860	6 687	3 173
2004	21 791	7 400	14 391	11 843	684	11 159	9 948	6 716	3 232

Source: TURKSTAT, Household Labor force Survey's Results

BREAKDOWN OF EMPLOYMENT ACCORDING TO ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2004

İŞTEKİ DURUM VE EKONOMİK FAALİYET (2004, DÜZEY 1-NUTS1)(Status in Employment and Economic Activity,2004)

BİN KİŞİ, 15+ YAŞ (1000 Persons,15+ Age)

KENT (CITY)													
	TOPLAM (TOTAL)	İSTANBUL- TR1	BATI MARMARA- TR2	EGE- TR3	DOĞU MARMARA- TR4	BATI ANADOLU- TR5	AKDENİZ- TR6	ORTA ANADOLU- TR7	BATI KARADENİ Z- TR8	DOĞU KARADENİZ- TR9	KUZEY DOĞU ANADOLU- TRA	ORTA DOĞU ANADOLU- TRB	GÜNEY DOĞU ANADOLU- TRC
EKONOMİK FAALİYETLER (Economic Activities)													
Toplam (Total)	11 843	3 161	454	1 510	1 198	1 386	1 381	439	551	380	250	337	796
Tarım (Agriculture)	684	13	31	84	37	61	143	24	66	104	35	15	71
Sanayi (Industry)	3 204	1 173	129	445	502	267	247	105	104	32	17	39	144
Hizmetler (Services)	7 955	1 975	294	981	659	1 058	991	310	381	244	198	283	581
Toplam (Yüzde) (Total (Percentage)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tarım (Agriculture)	5.8	0.4	6.9	5.6	3.1	4.4	10.4	5.4	11.9	27.5	13.9	4.4	8.9
Sanayi (Industry)	27.1	37.1	28.4	29.4	41.9	19.3	17.9	23.8	18.9	8.5	6.9	11.5	18.0
Hizmetler (Services)	67.1	62.5	64.7	65.0	55.0	76.3	71.7	70.8	69.2	64.0	79.2	84.1	73.1

KIR (RURAL)													
	TOPLAM (TOTAL)	İSTANBUL- TR1	BATI MARMARA- TR2	EGE- TR3	DOĞU MARMARA- TR4	BATI ANADOLU- TR5	AKDENİZ- TR6	ORTA ANADOLU- TR7	BATI KARADENİ Z- TR8	DOĞU KARADENİZ- TR 9	KUZEY DOĞU ANADOLU- TRA	ORTA DOĞU ANADOLU- TRB	GÜNEY DOĞU ANADOLU- TRC
EKONOMİK FAALİYETLER (ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES)													
Toplam (Total)	9 948	157	683	1 794	754	587	1 273	691	1 192	1 088	539	532	660
Tarım (Agriculture)	6 716	14	449	1 160	408	382	727	527	860	825	484	378	501
Sanayi (Industry)	784	63	65	211	112	44	112	29	80	34	3	18	14
Hizmetler (Services)	2 448	80	169	423	234	161	434	135	252	229	52	136	145
Toplam (Yüzde) (Total (Percentage)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tarım (Agriculture)	67.5	8.7	65.7	64.7	54.1	65.2	57.1	76.2	72.2	75.9	89.9	71.2	75.9
Sanayi (Industry)	7.9	40.0	9.5	11.8	14.9	7.5	8.8	4.2	6.7	3.2	0.5	3.3	2.1
Hizmetler (Services)	24.6	51.3	24.8	23.5	31.0	27.3	34.1	19.6	21.1	20.9	9.6	25.5	22.0

NOT (Note). 1) Rakamlar yuvarlamadan dolayı toplamı vermeyebilir. (Numbers may not give total value because of rounding off)

2) 2 bin kişiden az değerlerde örnek büyüklüğü güvenilir tahminler için yeterli değildir. (In the Numbers less than 2.000,Size of Sample is not sufficient for reliable estimations)

3) (-) Bilgi yoktur. (No data)

4) (0) Gözlem değeri 500 kişiden az. (Observation value less than 500 persons)

Kaynak: TÜİK, Hanehalkı İşgücü Anketi
Source: TURKSTAT, Household Laborforce Survey

KENTSEL KESİM: 20 001 ve daha fazla nüfuslu yerleşim yerleri olarak tanımlanmıştır.
URBAN AREAS: Settlements with a population of 20 001 and over are defined as urban.
KIRSAL KESİM: 20 000 ve daha az nüfuslu yerleşim yerleri olarak tanımlanmıştır.
RURAL AREAS: Settlements with a population of 20 000 or less are defined as rural.

g) Environmentally protected areas

(%UAA and % forest area under environmental protection regime)

Number	Statute	Area (Ha.)
35	National Park	686 631
17	Natural Park	69 370
35	Natural Protected Area	84 230
101	Natural Monument	503

Source: General Directorate of Nature Protection and National Parks, Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Status of Protection	Number	1990 and before	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Special Environmental Protection Areas	14	443934	44334	443934	443934	443934	443934	443 34	443 34	443934	443934	1185334	1185334	1185334	1185334	1200247

Source : TURKSTAT

Protected Forests Area (Total in Turkey)

- 23.2 % of total forest area is under environmental protection regime.
- Protective Forests (56) : 210,192 ha.
- Stands with conservation characteristic : 3,861,754 ha

Source: Ministry of Enviroment and Forestry

Biological Diversification: Protected Areas(%)

Year	%*
1999	3.96
2000	3.96
2001	3.97
2002	4.10
2003	4.12
2004	4.28

* Ratio of Protected areas to total
surface of Turkey

Source: Ministry of Environment and
Forestry

h) Water use in agriculture (% irrigated UAA).

PERCENTAGE OF IRRIGATED AGRICULTURAL AREA:

Agricultural Area= Arable Field+Vegetable and Flower gardens (Land under protective cover is included)+fruits and other long life vegetal areas (Land under protective cover is included)+ fallow lands

Total Agricultural Land : 219,593,965 decare

Irrigated Agricultural Land : 46,657,585 decare

Non-irrigated Agricultural Land : 172,936,380 decare

Percentage of Irrigated Agricultural Land: 21.25 %

Note 1: Information's taken from 2001 General Agricultural Census, General Village Information Survey

Note 2. Scope of this public survey is cities and districts having less than 25 000 people and all villages

Rate of Irrigated Agricultural land (NUTS2)

			Decare			
(NUTS2)						(%)
Regions	Code Of Region	Province	Total Agricultural Area	Irrigated Agricultural Area	Not Irrigated Agricultural Area	Irrigated Agricultural Area
		Türkiye/Turkey	219 593 965	46 657 585	172 936 380	21.25
TR10						
	1	İstanbul	999 001	40 723	958 278	4.08
TR21						
	2	Edirne	3 073 684	566 608	2 507 076	18.43
	2	Kırklareli	2 306 114	322 171	1 983 943	13.97
	2	Tekirdağ	3 211 428	145 278	3 066 150	4.52
TR22						
	3	Balıkesir	3 873 293	597 600	3 275 693	15.43
	3	Çanakkale	2 682 185	620 724	2 061 461	23.14
TR31						
	4	İzmir	3 114 537	1 305 161	1 809 376	41.91
TR32						
	5	Aydın	3 763 934	1 322 493	2 441 441	35.14
	5	Denizli	3 617 012	1 038 793	2 578 219	28.72
	5	Muğla	2 243 376	644 992	1 598 384	28.75
TR33						
	6	Afyon	4 663 786	1 071 768	3 592 018	22.98
	6	Kütahya	2 558 243	325 424	2 232 819	12.72
	6	Manisa	4 801 205	1 500 533	3 300 672	31.25
	6	Uşak	2 305 574	189 367	2 116 207	8.21
TR41						
	7	Bilecik	940 334	143 617	796 717	15.27
	7	Bursa	2 530 952	863 107	1 667 845	34.10
	7	Eskişehir	3 391 022	754 794	2 636 228	22.26
TR42						
	8	Bolu	6 862 308	1 761 518	5 100 790	25.67
			991 911	141 918	849 993	14.31

	8	Kocaeli	812 544	81 473	731 071	10.03
	8	Sakarya	1 602 219	193 511	1 408 708	12.08
	8	Yalova	148 928	49 500	99 428	33.24
	8	Düzce	769 549	72 015	697 534	9.36
TR51			4 325 151	538 417	3 786 734	12.45
	9	Ankara	10 310 492	883 684	9 426 808	8.57
TR52			10 310 492	883 684	9 426 808	8.57
	10	Konya	16 748 893	4 229 221	12 519 672	25.25
	10	Karaman	2 711 467	761 318	1 950 149	28.08
TR61			19 460 360	4 990 539	14 469 821	25.64
	11	Antalya	2 586 880	933 412	1 653 468	36.08
	11	Burdur	1 665 870	555 594	1 110 276	33.35
	11	Isparta	1 919 571	643 397	1 276 174	33.52
TR62			6 172 321	2 132 403	4 039 918	34.55
	12	Adana	4 823 589	2 437 798	2 385 791	50.54
	12	Mersin	3 696 818	1 244 089	2 452 729	33.65
TR63			8 520 407	3 681 887	4 838 520	43.21
	13	Hatay	2 184 445	1 169 399	1 015 046	53.53
	13	Kahramanmaraş	3 842 826	1 177 644	2 665 182	30.65
	13	Osmaniye	1 201 723	619 529	582 194	51.55
TR71			7 228 994	2 966 572	4 262 422	41.04
	14	Kırşehir	2 815 076	194 021	2 621 055	6.89
	14	Nevşehir	3 305 590	435 410	2 870 180	13.17
	14	Niğde	1 944 606	676 779	1 267 827	34.80
	14	Aksaray	2 737 375	594 150	2 143 225	21.71
	14	Kırıkkale	2 077 154	164 222	1 912 932	7.91
TR72			12 879 801	2 064 582	10 815 219	16.03
	15	Kayseri	5 376 578	756 315	4 620 263	14.07
	15	Sivas	7 063 938	645 227	6 418 711	9.13
	15	Yozgat	6 899 926	620 989	6 278 937	9.00
TR81			19 340 442	2 022 531	17 317 911	10.46
	16	Zonguldak	546 661	22 994	523 667	4.21
	16	Bartın	306 253	20 243	286 010	6.61
	16	Karabük	625 975	36 947	589 028	5.90
TR82			1 478 889	80 184	1 398 705	5.42
	17	Çankırı	1 649 243	177 052	1 472 191	10.74
	17	Kastamonu	2 292 558	366 773	1 925 785	16.00
	17	Sinop	1 230 851	131 890	1 098 961	10.72
TR83			5 172 652	675 715	4 496 937	13.06
	18	Amasya	1 957 964	672 446	1 285 518	34.34
	18	Çorum	4 662 756	523 933	4 138 823	11.24
	18	Samsun	4 413 437	668 289	3 745 148	15.14
	18	Tokat	2 741 643	737 260	2 004 383	26.89
TR90			13 775 800	2 601 928	11 173 872	18.89
	19	Artvin	478 734	120 056	358 678	25.08
	19	Giresun	1 962 254	82 104	1 880 150	4.18
	19	Gümüşhane	683 931	172 306	511 625	25.19
	19	Ordu	2 692 797	3 734	2 689 063	0.14
	19	Rize	642 042	50	641 992	0.01
	19	Trabzon	846 985	9 751	837 234	1.15
TRA1			7 306 743	388 001	6 918 742	5.31
	20	Erzincan	1 502 722	560 812	941 910	37.32
	20	Erzurum	3 663 442	1 126 392	2 537 050	30.75
	20	Bayburt	501 001	162 481	338 520	32.43

TRA2			5 667 165	1 849 685	3 817 480	32.64
	21	Ağrı	3 512 042	691 201	2 820 841	19.68
	21	Kars	3 644 769	146 488	3 498 281	4.02
	21	Ardahan	1 167 623	21 238	1 146 385	1.82
	21	Iğdır	748 874	441 504	307 370	58.96
TRB1			9 073 308	1 300 431	7 772 877	14.33
	22	Bingöl	504 469	339 453	165 016	67.29
	22	Elazığ	2 028 472	675 258	1 353 214	33.29
	22	Malatya	2 451 955	889 161	1 562 794	36.26
	22	Tunceli	472 938	77 896	395 042	16.47
TRB2			5 457 834	1 981 768	3 476 066	36.31
	23	Bitlis	1 045 829	216 921	828 908	20.74
	23	Hakkari	442 725	224 495	218 230	50.71
	23	Muş	2 462 944	385 787	2 077 157	15.66
	23	Van	2 914 412	881 097	2 033 315	30.23
TRC1			6 865 910	1 708 300	5 157 610	24.88
	24	Adıyaman	2 946 457	573 430	2 373 027	19.46
	24	Gaziantep	2 904 752	506 569	2 398 183	17.44
	24	Kilis	786 170	37 682	748 488	4.79
TRC2			6 637 379	1 117 681	5 519 698	16.84
	25	Diyarbakır	5 250 704	826 714	4 423 990	15.74
	25	Şanlıurfa	8 792 116	2 429 280	6 362 836	27.63
TRC3			14 042 820	3 255 994	10 786 826	23.19
	26	Mardin	2 909 188	482 929	2 426 259	16.60
	26	Siirt	806 873	118 727	688 146	14.71
	26	Batman	1 186 964	221 523	965 441	18.66
	26	Şırnak	898 792	140 951	757 841	15.68
TOTAL			5 801 817	964 130	4 837 687	16.62

Source: TURKSTAT

Please indicate the percentage of the total population which lives in rural areas, and the percentages of the total and rural population having:

Population having:

- **pipd water;**

Ratio of villages having sufficient freshwater (%)				
	1985	1990	2000	2003
Türkiye/Turkey	58,40	71,43	81,15	83,59

Source: General Directorate of Rural Affairs, Land and Settlement Division, TURKSTAT Provincial Indicators. 1980-2002

Year	Total population	Population having piped water	(%) Percentage of population having piped water	Population having sewage facilities	(%) Percentage of population having sewage facilities
2001	12,712,396	11,820,704	93	6,134,824	48
2002	12,898,032	12,077,778	94	6,893,576	53
2003	12,973,637	12,299,644	95	7,402,991	57

Source: **TURKSTAT** Municipality Environment Survey's Results

Note: This information is for municipalities having lower than 20000 people and does not include rural areas having no municipal organization

- **mains electricity**

Total Amount- TURKEY (2004)

	RURAL	SHARE (%)	TOTAL
Number of Subscriber	4,806,930	17.3	27,710,490
Number of Transformer	138,966	51.5	269,649
Power of Transformer-MVA	18,001.6	21.4	84,048.8

Source :TEDAŞ

Note: Rural villages and sub-districts except province and district centers.

- **a connection to a sewage system**

Municipalities serving settlements having less than 20,000 Population.

Year	Total Population	Population served with sewages system	Percentage of population served with sewage system %
2001	12,712,396	6,134,824	48
2002	12,898,032	6,893,576	53
2003	12,973,637	7,402,991	57

Source: Municipality Environment Questionnaire Results

Note: This information is for municipalities having lower than 20000 people and does not include rural areas having no municipal organization.

- a fixed telephone network

Number of Telephone Subscriptions by year

	Number of Subscriptions December 2000	Number of Subscriptions December 2001	Number of Subscriptions December 2002	Number of Subscriptions December 2003	Number of Subscriptions December 2004
Total	18,395,171	18,904,486	18,914,857	18,916,721	19,125,163

Source: TURKSTAT

Villages having telephone connection

Otomatik Şebekeye İrtibatlı Köy-Kasaba Sayısı (Number of Connected Village and Town to Automatic Network)		
Evlere Kadar Otomatik Telefon Hizmeti Götürülen Yer Sayısı (Number of Places with Automatic Telephone Services to Houses)	Tek Telefonlu Yer Sayısı (Number of Places with one Telephone)	Toplam Total
51464	1353	52817

Source: Turk Telekom

- accessibility (density of roads and railways) (km/square km)

Village Roads

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	(Km.)	(Km.)	(Km.)	(Km.)	(Km.)	(Km.)
Village Roads	317 780	323 288	293 855	291 217	291 202	291 585

Ratio of asphalt road in villages (%)

	1985	1990	2000	2003
Türkiye/Turkey	8,1	13,3	41,2	47,5

Source: General Directorate of Rural Services,
TURKSTAT Provincial Indicators. 1980-2002

Total Length of Railways:

2004	8697 km
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Source: TURKSTAT

- **Elementary Secondary and Advance School Education**

2000 Genel Nüfus Sayımı sonucuna göre; According to the 2000 General Census

Village Population: 23,797,653
Ratio of Village Population (%): 35.10

For Population 6 years of age or over living in villages:

Having Primary Education: 10,201,667
Having Secondary Education: 1,506,118
Having Advanced Education: 476,808

Explanation:

Primary Education includes primary, middle school and middle school equivalent
Secondary education includes high school and high school equivalent

According to the education level, ratio of the population of 6 years of age or over in total village population:

Primary Education: 42.87%
Secondary education: 6.33%
Advanced Education: 2.00%

Note: Municipal areas of province and district centers are accepted as cities, other settlements are accepted as villages.

According to the 2000 General Census;

Total population of Turkey: 67,803,927

In Turkey, for Population 6 Years of age or Over

Primary Education: 28,194,336

Secondary Education: 8,013,507

Advanced Education: 3,151,964

Ratio of educational population level of 6 Years of age and over in Turkey.

Primary education: 41.58%

Secondary Education: 11.82%

Advanced Education: 4.65%

Explanation :

Primary Education includes primary and middle school

Secondary education includes high school

2. National statistics concerning agricultural structures

a) Hill and mountain areas, other areas:

i) Hill and mountain areas and number of holdings, Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) and the number of livestock units (LUs*): indicate altitude and slope criteria used to identify these disadvantaged areas;

Number of animals owned by agricultural holdings by types and age groups

Enumeration day, fattening is excluded]

Enumeration day, fattening is excluded																	
	Types of animals and age groups								Types of animals and age groups								
	Cattle								Buffaloe								
	+ 24 months		12-24 months		6-12 months		-6 months		+24 months		12-24 months		6-12 months		- months		
	Calves								Calves								
Total	Ox	Bull	Cow	Female	Male	Male-Female	Male-female	Total	Ox	Bull	Cow	Female	Male	Male-Female	Male-female		
Türkiye	9 840 100	95 821	94 383	4 973 920	585 241	370 042	1 327 254	2 393 439	134 584	7 711	2 856	66 371	6 245	8 574	15 783	27 041	

ii) Other areas with significant handicaps

Agricultural areas having soil or land problems affecting negatively to agricultural production (**Turkey**)

	Decare					
	Soil or area problems					
	Arid or desert	Slopiness	Shallow soil	Stony	Height of phreatic ground water	Others problems (1)
Türkiye - Turkey	7 067 342	3 960 748	649 152	5 551 275	2 020 911	5 695 152

(1) Erosion, soil pollution, unproductive soil sourced by insufficient irrigation etc.

According to the 2001 General Agricultural Census, Agricultural Holdings (Household) Survey results, It has been observed that there are several soil or land problems effecting agricultural production negatively in Turkey. The most observed problem in agricultural areas is aridity.

The highest rate of arid land within 7 067 342 decare land having aridity problem are found in Nigde with 24.13 %, Agrı with 15.91% and Konya with 10.36 %.

Source: TURKSTAT, 2001 Census of Agriculture.

- (1) Areas where the yields of grass or cereal are < 80 % of the national average: number of holdings, total UAA and total LUs*;**

Not Available

- (2) Areas where key economic indicators (e.g. value added, farmers' gross and net earnings, earned income, etc.) are below the national average: number of farmers, total UAA and total LU*s.**

Not Available

b) Investment:

Number and proportion of holdings where the income earned per annual man-work unit is < 1.2 times the average of non-agricultural workers in the area and which provide at least 50% of the holder's total farm income.

Not Available

c) Young farmers and early retirement:

Age profile of farm holders by five-year bands, including the number under 40 years old.

2001, Census of Agriculture, Agricultural Holdings (Households)

Employment status and age groups of household members whose main occupation is agricultural activity in agricultural holdings

A. Male B. Female

			Age Groups									
Age Groups	Total		9-12		13-15		16-19		20-24		25-29	
Employment Status	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Total	4 448 852	3 716 597	128 417	106 478	227 547	202 016	437 436	368 753	464 771	390 768	339 626	288 576
Salaried	3 772	577	-	-	21	103	334	213	261	45	422	45
Casual employee	35 722	17 608	1 106	2 192	4 347	3 068	6 535	2 581	7 319	2 591	3 157	2 109
Employer	49 449	8 114	-	-	-	127	182	25	80	613	2 182	17
Self Employed	2 544 111	240 665	2 703	1 042	3 806	2 744	12 178	7 730	43 810	7 544	80 746	8 921
Unpaid Family worker	1 815 798	3 449 633	124 608	103 244	219 373	195 974	418 207	358 204	413 301	379 975	253 119	277 484

table continued

Employment status and age groups of household members whose main occupation is agricultural activity in agricultural holdings

A. Male B. Female

30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50+	
A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
292 146	303 020	310 978	311 313	303 623	314 798	331 087	322 105	1 613 221	1 108 770
265	21	663	104	298	-	332	-	1 176	46
2 640	702	1 826	1 280	2 498	800	2 461	769	3 834	1 516
3 071	367	4 136	740	5 876	1 516	4 771	1 064	29 151	3 646
143 557	14 906	219 911	19 200	248 815	20 949	295 386	23 011	1 493 197	134 617
142 613	287 024	84 442	289 989	46 136	291 533	28 137	297 261	85 863	968 945

Source: TURKSTAT

d) Producer associations**i) % of production by value that is handled**

by producer associations for each of the main sectors of production. Give details for the fruit and vegetable sector.

Not Available

ii) % of holdings that are members of producer associations

in each sector. Give details for the fruit and vegetable sector.

Not Available

e) Marketing and processing**i) for each of the main sectors give****(1) % of output that is processed and existing processing capacity;**

# Of Holdings, Current Capacity And Production In Food Industry (1998-2000)							
Economical Activity	Product name	1998			2000		
		# OF Holdings	Current Capacity	Production	# Of Holdings	CURRENT CAPACITY	PRODUCTION
			(Tons/Year)	(TON)		(TONS/YEAR)	(TON)
Meat							
Products	Bacon	72	23303	4170	60	11502	1680
	Faggot	403	131718	31967	1870	72200	35646
	Salami	54	53521	18436	70	38434	14262
	Hotdog	47	41867	13632	64	31218	15597
	Ham	13	1542	722	20	2741	1227
	Ready Products	10	19343	14407	27	38248	25040
	Smoked Tongue	5	197	27	13	2350	241
	Frozen Meat	8	34000	14566	13	66259	23438
	Roasted wheat	29	21459	4544	30	10603	3430
	Jelly-rumen	3	327	22	5	577	106
	Other Products				2	2059	332
dairy							
products	Sterilized Milk	15	299783	221635	10	415372	181821
	Pasteurized	52	414722	126186	37	1792497	142182

	Milk						
	Milk with aroma	1	2240	5500	1	3055	3259
	Yoghurt	800	622109	229570	860	826868	312667
	White cheese	860	1174332	151686	803	1108697	231602
	Cheese	1767	392872	55946	478	327333	58865
	Cheese encased In a skin	75	20559	2464	94	15104	3614
	Melting Cheese	6	6664	1744	7	13965	8124
	Other Cheese	69	8315	2611	51	7302	2397
	Ayran	100	82547	33615	167	142068	50480
	Cream	28	181164	160183	35	3135	1527
	Whey	3	5773	1337	4	12836	3926
	Cottage Yoghurt	77	17202	9002	24	3249	1315
	Milk Powder	6	36380	3573	7	27450	9019
	Butter	298	136834	105589	312	58886	29902
	Other Products	1653	101230	19799	4632	82284	42188
fruit and vegetable process	Raisin	21	241680	95183	34	355088	223839
	Dried Fig	40	53345	24765	38	95165	43210
	Dried Apricot	30	125969	105541	28	88853	54001
	Pickle	64	71451	22894	71	98851	32115
	Corned Leaf	10	4546	1039	9	3606	693
	Fruit Jar	18	29883	16659	18	29548	14726
	Vegetable Jar	34	267193	109442	35	404540	86989
	Dried Fruit And Vegetable	7	7116	3632	5	6026	2047
	Frozen Fruit And Vegetable	19	170279	51463	13	134928	256278
	Tomato Paste	38	472054	258626	92	683195	288277
	Corned Green Olives	222	40505	22352	747	68953	31102
	Corned Black Olives	1897	391821	67278	1964	282329	144962
	Marmalade	182	85251	31022	178	96629	28742
	Fruit Pulp	12	99277	69061	14	63663	34713
	Fruit Nectar	5	375	250	1	842	550
	Fruit Juice	24	392637	168625	36	522027	284487
	Fruit Syrup	20	120622	45441	24	209727	88144
	Ready Food	9	32988	12922	731	242693	135219
	Paprika	4	3826	304	13	10169	3794
	Fungus	4	593	102	7	830	207
	Turnip Juice	14	801	510	17	46575	55735
	Grape Juice	10	2067	904	23	6714	2776
	Other Products	10	12470	7803	22	135719	77569
fishery products							
	Canned Fish	8	1535	398	9	3285	386

	Salty Fish	3	250	80	7	1000	244
	Bloater	1	150	90	2	130	121
	Fillet Bloater	3	317	158	8	13350	6800
	Whole Frozen Fish	7	9985	1074	14	13528	3122
	Tuna Fish	2	60000	11520	3	60000	11344
	Celeriac	3	110	72	3	1435	331
	Whelk	2	4656	362	7	8466	1652
	Snail	3	4541	1711	3	1300	490
	Frog	3	1120	195	5	2859	184
	Mussel	5	38100	1668	7	34800	2421
	Prawn	5	2310	163	3	1856	360
	Other Frozen Fishery Products	8	142680	48266	13	143830	36617
	Other Products	9	24170	2237	6	10530	1059
flour							
products	Wheat flour	2480	20566833	5732817	5138	525552764	18743154
	Bread	12056	15331207	6309827	12197	40505831	4831981
	Bulgur	471	390840	154597	453	345915	141255
	Rice	97	424374	199312	126	813981	188946
	Fozen Flour Products	2	2050	770	2	2550	1299
	Kek (benzeri ürünler)	64	79543	56147	2213	34714	27678
	Corn Flour	4	27036	25	2	32022	2139
	Dried food stuff						
	Made chiefly of	11	1451	812	11	1351	983
	Curds and flour						
	Cake	28	697173	399924	28	1040769	609894
	Cookie	37	541023	306743	35	506155	296835
	Waffle	48	61331	28234	40	89573	41895
	Starch	12	76839	56303	12	72683	44096
	Rice flour	11	7829	2365	11	9014	4226
	Semolina	12	149860	67835	23	456331	178095
	Other Cereals	3	2881	2581	20	113292	45869
	Other Products	93	57128	16237	4267	532876	241878
Vegetable							
oil and	Raw hazelnut oil	1	2000	750	2	39000	2542
margarin	Raw sunflower oil	1747	746198	89316	46	1221002	337882
	Raw cotton oil	29	614174	57098	30	427392	46853
	Raw soy oil	4	82300	9731	1	6250	1300
	Raw olive oil	213	201931	31163	399	939802	183622
	Raw corn oil	5	24840	2846	3	13000	1592
	Refined sunflower oil	86	3517911	1165098	79	2735401	727415
	Refined cotton oil	11	105186	35487	21	403851	60357

	Refined hazelnut oil	2	50000	12500	5	130214	17045
	Refined soy oil	2	22000	4264	4	120750	11504
	Refined olive oil	67	568961	29643	142	761981	85668
	Refined cotton oil	12	141000	63665	13	289204	53415
	Refined opium poppy oil	6	172	43	7	385	76
	Refined canola oil	1	5000	2520	1	63000	1665
	Prina oil	2	3500	2760	2	6902	500
	Crushed sesame seeds	118	29716	11689	139	31984	13564
	Sesame	5	5400	3290	7	3789	2728
	Margarine	12	1010064	654110	8	913221	375764
	Other products				6	1199975	19566
sweetened products	Glikoz	2	24063	17903	3	62520	32533
	Türkish delight	401	77504	16804	1897	87004	20648
	Swrrt prepared in many	2667	223864	37228	323	100216	25547
	Varietes with sesame oil						
	Sugar candy	5901	338562	231323	360	282143	238221
	Chewing gum	14	46855	28320	12	46244	18942
	Chokolade	32	127302	21026	27	129655	73914
	Cocolin	4	9766	7600	12	26602	14954
	İcing sugar	3	685	515	2	265	11
	Honey	18	3553	1191	33	313172	488229
	Crystal sugar	3	186750	122000	18	60818589	51494468
	Lumb sugar	36	256368	127852	47	623998	269475
	Cacao and relative Products	3	3336	1305	10	63586	20194
	Other products	18	72348	66357	27	177603	115813
unclassified products	Bread supplementaries	5	3123150	1513039	29	145246	57264
	Coffee	10	3811	1725	22	5607	3794
	Tea	207	429123	165792	218	464491	170650
	Tea(paket)	2	1500	780	6	29615	14996
	Hazelnut(mixed)	123	837466	961217	120	1463913	316717
	Hazelnut(roasted)	13	59003	19716	19	146435	34122
	Hazelnut(whitened)	11	23037	6099	10	28519	5952
	Hazelşnut(sliced)	8	27454	10917	6	14576	3881
	Hazelnut(gran	6	13689	2687	3	7248	486

	ulated)						
	Hazelnut cream	9	9952	2045	6	24860	5460
	Hazelnut flour	4	1200	940	12	21075	3618
	Pistachio	2	1240	72	6	5077	3453
	Salt	200	996711	376952	184	1036646	424560
	Dry bread yeast	2	34000	8673	2	44000	3030
	Wet bread yeast	7	271766	157026	8	286590	187628
	Cheese yeast	3	1711	838	4	2043	1179
	Gum base	1	3048	775			
	Extruder products	3	44305	14970	4	21150	9027
	Drink powder	12	4800	1820	20	29136	2882
	Red Pepper Flakes	21	12134	4549	17	12361	4820
	Powdered red pepper	5	1000	195	4	920	82
	Cumin	4	841	61	5	176795	91849
	Black Pepper	8	1064	47	7	1154	57
	Aroma	2	16201	10210	2	16201	10010
	Dextrin	1	1500	587			
	Vinegar	12	26498	15269	12	25972	17431
	Meyve-Bitki Çayı	3	481	249	4	2391	320
	Other Spices	158	61156	16467	142	90189	49613
	Other dried fruits	56	49493	21133	128	190829	74247
	Other Products	10	211863	168274	171	377838	278354
products							
containing	Rakı	5	18791800	17832311	6	18797838	16035137
alcohol	Liquor	1	1800000	1855000	1	1000	43
	Cognac	1	1000	500	1	1000	500
	Gin	1	4860000	2695000	1	1000	247
	Vodka	1	11900000	9693445	2	11901000	2000437
	Wine	49	77517	62349	48	81873	48081
	Malt	3	102564	88420	3	113584	85102
	Beer	5	1410009	807288	7	1641509	981713
	Vermouth	1	250000	253000			
soft drinks							
	Mineral Water	11	196754	102235	7	65919	32026
	Soda with juice	77	842928	397854	66	751048	433375
	Soda	83	336452	70823	78	614406	192656
	Coca-cola	53	718217	368715	53	127496	816715
	Tonic	2	24600	2008	4	14640	3106

Source: MARA-Food Processing Survey-2002

**(2) forecast increase in the proportion processed
and in capacity over the next ten years.**

Not Available

**ii) for each of the main sectors specify:
capacity in need of modernisation.**

Not Available

* For definition of LUs, see Article 131.2.(a) of Council Regulation (EC) N° 1782/03:

‘The number of animals shall be converted to LU by reference to the following conversion table:

Male bovine animals and heifers older than 24 months, suckler cows, dairy cows: 1.0 LU

Male bovine animals and heifers from six months to 24 months: 0.6 LU

Sheep 0.15 LU

Goats 0.15 LU.’