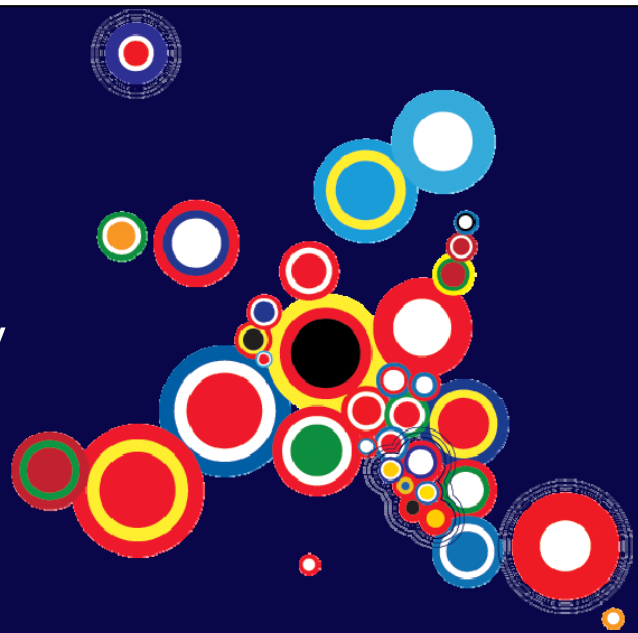




INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE (IPA II) 2014-2020

TURKEY

Agriculture and rural
development, food safety,
veterinary and phytosanitary
policy and fisheries
Action Document 2015



Action summary

The main aim of the action is to contribute to Turkey's accession by supporting alignment with EU legislation in the field of agriculture and rural development, and to enhance the institutional capacity of Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock (MoFAL) to implement the requirements of relevant EU legislation in Turkey within the scope of Chapter 11: Agriculture and rural development; Chapter 12: Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy; Chapter 13: Fisheries

In order to achieve the aim, 4 activities are supported under this action, which are: (i) Control and prevention of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), (ii) Oral vaccination against Rabies in Turkey, (iii) Implementation of stock assessments in fisheries activities, (iv) Improving the awareness of food processing sector and farmers in terms of EU environmental and hygiene standards and IPARD support.

Action Identification	
Action Programme Title	Annual Action Programme for Turkey 2015
Action Title	Agriculture and rural development, food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy and fisheries
Action ID	IPA 2015/038-405/8/Turkey/Support for Chapters 11, 12, 13
Sector Information	
IPA II Sector	Agriculture and rural development
DAC Sector	31191
Budget	
Total cost	35.687.500 EURO
EU contribution	31.900.000 EURO
Management and Implementation	
Method of implementation	Indirect
<i>Indirect management:</i> National authority or other implementing body	The Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU) will be the implementing agency and will be responsible for all procedural aspects of the tendering process, contracting matters and financial management, including the payment of project activities. The Director of the CFCU will act as the Programme Authorising Officer (PAO) of the project. Contact details of the PAO: Ms. Emine Döğ er (Acting PAO- CFCU Director) Central Finance and Contracts Unit Tel: + 90 312 295 49 00 Fax: + 90 312 286 70 72 E-mail: pao@cfcu.gov.tr Address: Eskişehir Yolu 4.Km. 2180 Cadde (Halkbank Kampüsü) No:63 C-Blok 06510 Söğütözü/Ankara TÜRKİYE
Implementation responsibilities	Dr. Nihat PAKDİL Acting Undersecretary of MoFAL Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MoFAL) E-mail: nihat.pakdil@tarim.gov.tr Adress: Eskişehir Yolu 9. Km Lodumlu/Ankara - TÜRKİYE
Location	
Zone benefiting from the action	Turkey
Specific implementation area(s)	Turkey
Timeline	
Deadline for conclusion of the Financing Agreement	At the latest by 31 December 2016
Contracting deadline	3 years following the date of conclusion of the Financing agreement
End of operational implementation period	6 years following the date of conclusion of the Financing agreement.

1. RATIONALE

Agricultural and rural development sector involves three negotiation chapters: Chapter 11 (Agriculture and Rural Development), Chapter 12 (Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Policy) and Chapter 13 (Fisheries). Implementation of and alignment with the EU acquis in these chapters is essential to proper functioning in line with the Common Agricultural Policy, the Common Fisheries Policy and acquis in the areas of food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy. Although some progress has been made in aligning and implementing legislation in these areas, further efforts and IPA funds are required for achieving comprehensive approach.

In the 2015 Action Document, Turkey tries to reflect all dimensions of these areas for IPA funding, the individual activities and their rationale are as follows:

a) Control and prevention of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)

Lumpy Skin Disease (*Exhantema nodularis bovis*), First reported in Africa, in 1929, the disease spread through the middle East and was reported in Turkey in October 2013, in Çatova Village, Elbistan District of Kahramanmaraş Province. After that, it spread to many areas of Anatolia and several countries of Turkey quickly.

Climate conditions such as temperature, rainfall, humidity, wind and altitude are the most important factors which affect the distribution of vectors and viruses they might carry. Because of climate change, insects responsible from transmission of LSD spread to areas where normally they are not active. They infect the animals that have no immunity at these new areas and this may result in epidemics. For these reasons, it is important to follow the activities and habitat of insects every year depending on the climate and environmental conditions. Additionally, animal movements may have a little effect on transmission of the disease.

The Turkish provinces and the areas listed above present climate conditions where warm, humid seasons can be seen. As a result of this virus transmitting vectors can extend their normal range into areas where susceptible animals exists.

Lumpy Skin Disease was added to the list of notifiable diseases (82/894/EEC, 89/162/EEC) and it became mandatory sending the affected animals or animals in contact with the affected ones to slaughter, to establish a protection zone around the infected holding with a minimum radius of three kilometers and a surveillance zone with a minimum radius of 10 kilometers (92/119/EEC), when an outbreak occurs. This activity will give a ground for implementation of relevant EU legislation in Turkey.

b) Oral vaccination against Rabies in Turkey

Rabies is seen widely in Turkey and nearby countries. In Turkey, the number of outbreaks change by years but important developments gained as the consequence of the intense vaccination in the recent years. However eradication has not been possible.

Rabies in Turkey continues in two different cycles as originating from dogs and foxes. Rabies originating from dogs exists in all regions except from Trace and some cities of Middle Anatolia. Rabies originating from foxes exists in west and central Anatolia and continues to expand. The first cases related to foxes were occurred in the city of Izmir in 1999 and expanded to Yozgat and Nevşehir cities in 2013.

Fox rabies are frequently observed in Aegean Region and in Çanakkale Province, fox rabies cases increased. Around Aydın Province where oral vaccination implemented within the scope of the previous project completed in 2009, Fox Rabies is observed again.

In the area where an increase in cases of wild life rabies is observed, vaccination should be increased.

c) Implementation of stock assessments in fisheries activities

Although the negotiations on the chapter on Fisheries (Ch.13) have been suspended, alignment with the Acquis on the fisheries legislation and the management practices is an ongoing process. During the preparation phase of the Strategic Plan of MoFAL for 2013-2017 a comprehensive SWOT analysis was

made. Regarding the institution and capacity building for Negotiating Chapter 13: Fisheries (Sub-action 2), the following weaknesses were identified;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROBLEM AND STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

a) Control and Prevention of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)

Transmission of LSD virus is thought to be predominantly by insects. Lumpy Skin Disease is among the OIE-Listed Diseases (2014).

Capripoxvirus do not cause outbreaks each year; they usually follow cycles every few years. Although epidemics can be estimated, this estimation will not depend on certain data due to lack of a satisfactory monitoring programme to determine and evaluate the risks.

There is currently no continuous study of LSD neither of potentially infected animal testing nor of identification of potential vectors.

The most important measures for controlling and eradicating the disease are culling of infected animals and vector control. Furthermore, the animals which are prone to disease should be vaccinated.

Since 2013, one of the most important problems encountered during vaccination was the vaccine price. Due to not being familiar with the disease and the high vaccine price, some livestock owners were not willing to vaccinate their animals. This leads to the spread of this disease. Furthermore vaccination against diseases such as FMD, PPR, Bluetongue, etc. were carried out at the same time period and due to the fact that the staff and vehicles were not sufficient, the disease spread further.

To carry on a satisfactory monitoring and a risk-based assessment, the vectors in different regions of Turkey should be identified first. Then, the virus strains they might carry should be isolated. Once the presence of the virus determined, blood samples taken from sentinel herds should be examined for immunity.

Following these studies, a map depicting the distribution of the vectors will be developed and, estimation of a potential outbreak will be built on specific scientific data and be more accurate with the meteorological characteristics. In addition, the serological tests on blood samples from animals may promote future studies for developing accurate vaccines for different strains of the agents.

On this basis, vaccination should be undertaken.

The main stakeholders are farmers whom are affected from the disease, living in regions that are under risk of an outbreak due to climate change and wind direction. In addition, their cooperation plays important role on managing light traps and performing serological tests on sentinel herds.

In terms of resolving the problems mentioned above, capacity building and improvement on monitoring of LSD and enhancing viral diagnostic activities should be carried on. Strengthening of the laboratory facilities, training of the staff regarding LSD and identifying vectors, installation of the required equipment to local institutes, and vaccination will improve Turkey's current position against this disease and it will continue to have its effects later than the project is completed.

b) Oral vaccination against Rabies in Turkey

In the past, dog-mediated rabies dominated the country with incidental spill-over infections in other domestic animals (e.g. cats and livestock), wildlife (e.g. jackals, foxes, wolves, mustelids) and humans. The present situation is characterized with a decrease in the number of dog rabies and human rabies cases and an increase in the number of wildlife rabies cases (particularly as a result of a sustained spill-over from dogs to foxes in the Aegean region).

The area of Turkey is approximately 780.000 km². The total area of Turkey is divided into forested areas (27%), pasture and meadows (27%), agricultural land (34%), lakes (1%) and settlement areas (11%), as well as roads and other facilities. When the settlement areas are subtracted from the total area, it is estimated that the wildlife inhabits a total land of 350.000 km². All rabies cases are shown in Figure 1, where the most recent cases are encircled. In order to ensure disease control, there is a need to provide for immunity in wildlife and thereby to eliminate the virus circulation currently present between the wildlife and domestic animals.

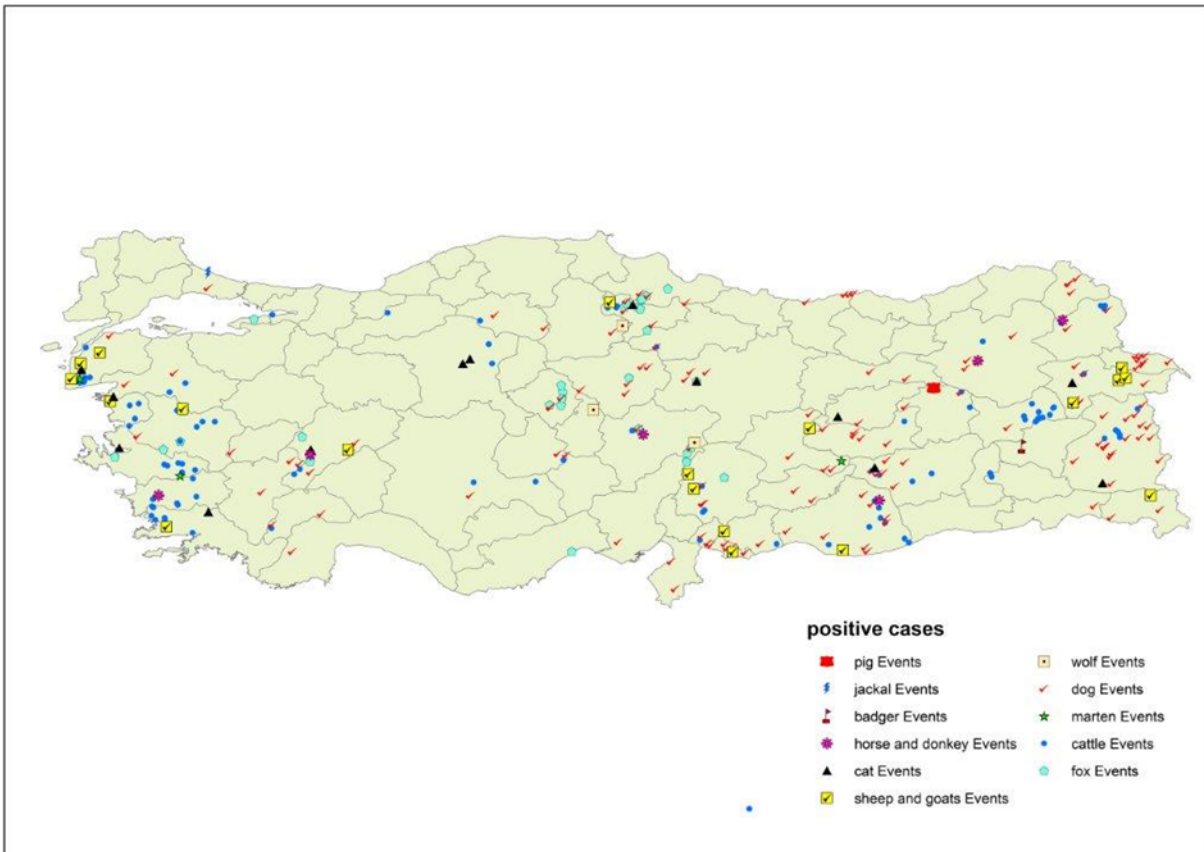


Figure 1: All rabies cases in Turkey - 2015 (01.01.2015 – 20.08.2015)

Wildlife rabies mainly occurs in foxes in the Aegean region (Aydın, İzmir, Manisa, Muğla provinces). In Eastern Anatolia (Erzurum, Erzincan, Ağrı, Van, Hakkari provinces) wolves are the main source of the disease. In South-eastern Anatolia (Gaziantep, Kilis, Şanlıurfa, Hatay provinces) foxes and jackals from neighbouring countries are the main source of the disease. The number of wildlife rabies cases, which was only 1 in 1999, has increased to 12 in 2000. The number of cases was 54 in 2014 lately. As regards Map of positive specimens in Turkey is shown below Figure. The disease, which has both social and economic consequences, threatens neighbouring European countries.

A major problem related to the surveillance of wildlife rabies is obtaining samples. Examining animals shot by hunters alone will most likely not be of much help; these animals are hardly ever diagnosed rabies positive. The most important indicator animals are animals found dead or showing abnormal behaviour. In areas with a low human population these animals will only rarely be encountered and handed over for rabies diagnosis. In certain areas, a sudden high number of rabies cases among livestock can be indicative for rabies among wildlife. However, the importance of the post vaccination testing was consulted with the Ministry of Forest and Water Affairs and close corporation has been established.

Oral vaccination has been concluded to be highly successful in controlling fox rabies. However, the selected vaccination area under the 2005 EU financed project was small and fox rabies had already spread outside this area. Presently, fox rabies is a major problem in Burdur and Isparta. Also here the number of rabies cases among cattle has increased dramatically. The main problem is that a delay in the distribution of vaccine baits in the infected area could result in the spread of the disease to other areas.

Turkey borders many countries where rabies is endemic in dog and wildlife populations. To circumvent re-infection the border regions could be vaccinated annually (50-km zone) by distributing oral rabies vaccine baits to protect the free-roaming wildlife from re-infection when rabies infected animals cross the border.

c) Implementation of stock assessments in fisheries activities

The newly reformed Common Fisheries Policy of the EU, has seen the importance of stakeholder participation, decentralization, data collection, validation and monitoring, and sustainability of the

ecosystem along with the sustainability of the industry as the basic good management practices. Although, relevant precautionary approach, aquaculture support and employment of technical measures on fisheries activities principles of the CFP have been adapted into the relevant fisheries legislation and directives in Turkey, desired stakeholder participation and presence of sound data on the status of the industry as well as the ecosystem, still needs improvement. Alignment in these issues, requires the awareness and acceptance of the interactive and holistic planning and management aspects of the CFP. Thus, although keeping in mind the national and local conditions and the prejudices present among the fishermen, sound and proven methodology of fisheries stock monitoring and sectoral sustainability methodology and infrastructure of the EU needs to be well perceived and accepted by the stakeholders. Therefore, capacity building for scientific and statistical data, supported with relevant multi indicator and stakeholder validation, monitoring and management activities, needs to be established. It is well perceived that, without the presence of sound and reliable data, temporary and problem specific remedies and alignment attempts could not be sustainable, when faced with multi factors (pollution, climate change, introduced species, socio-economic changes, increased fishing efforts, technical and administrative handicaps in data collection, verification and official inspections, and etc.) affecting the fisheries activities.

The Act No.639 has authorized primarily the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DGFA) and General Directorate of Agricultural Research and Policies (DGARP) on monitoring, regulating and producing sustainable policies regarding fisheries and related activities based on research carried out by the DGARP coordinated research institutes as well as independent universities. While, annual pre-scheduled research coordination assemblies are carried out by DGARP, DGFA is responsible for conducting advisory meetings with the stakeholders for the purpose of issuing multi-annual fisheries regulations as well as measures in line with the scientific data, advice and alignment with the EU rules and regulations.

Nevertheless, although local stock assessment studies are carried out at both universities and the research institutes of MoFAL, there is no country-wide stock assessment and regular monitoring program, which would provide sound basis for decision makers for commercially important species, as well as the marine environment.

Furthermore, it is widely accepted by the key stakeholders that establishment of permanent and responsible advisory and verification bodies is needed, not only to overcome coordination and planning necessities but, also to assure overall sustainability and compliance of the fisheries industry in line with the relevant acts on the formation of the fisheries advisory and monitoring bodies of the EU.

Although the technical, hygienic, environmental and operational directives of the EU CFP are being adapted into the primary and the secondary fisheries legislations of Turkey from 1998 and onwards, further financial, administrative, structural, institutional, human capital, CMO (Common Market Organization), monitoring, control, planning, stock management and incentive policies needs to be accordingly adjusted and implemented.

While an ecosystem approach based on the basic principles of fisheries sustainability is the declared official approach of the DGFA (General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture) a holistic management (governance) policy in line with the CFP is the desired benchmark.

The prerequisite of an accurate, coordinated and validated marine fisheries data collection and research programme involves participation and coordinated data assessment by not only the relevant General Directorates of the MoFAL (primarily DGFA and DGARP) but also other stakeholders (mainly MoEnvUrb, MOFWW, Universities, TUIK, TUBITAK; Fishery Organizations and etc.)

Therefore, while a preliminary consensus and agreement on mutual involvement and coordination between the DGFA and DGARP is present, especially for the proposed project "Implementation of Stock Assessments in Fisheries Activities", similar coordination amongst the primary and relevant stakeholders is planned to be achieved through active participation in the project Steering Committee and Advisory Bodies.

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

Whereas the laws in Turkey are prepared in line with EU standards, the food processors still need guidance regarding compliance to the legislation. The investments of this sector are more complicated than the other sectors like agriculture. The food processors lack the technical and other capacities to comply with this new or more stringent requirements which are now in line with the EU standards. The food processor has to have the cash to invest and have the competence. In addition to ensuring quality and safety, food processors constantly strive to minimize the environmental impact of their processing and products. The cost of complying with food hygiene and environmental standards has been one of the major sources of concern in Turkey. In this case IPARD support is an efficient way to support these processors. With the project, the food processors will have the knowledge and the right tools to achieve the compliance with EU standards.

RELEVANCE WITH THE IPA II STRATEGY PAPER AND OTHER KEY REFERENCES

Chapter 12

As indicated in Indicative Strategy Paper 2014-2020 for Turkey (Strategy Paper) in relation to Chapter 12, "IPA II will support capacity building on animal health, animal welfare, animal by-products and zoonotic diseases; improvement of the diagnostic and surveillance capacity for animal diseases". This is in line with the Screening Report of Turkey on Chapter 12 which underlines that current animal health situation in Turkey is very critical and risks remaining for a long period. Indeed, a number of diseases listed by OIE are endemic. Adequate administrative capacities to handle control measures for animal diseases are limited. Turkey's large borders create a major supplementary risk in the animal health area which needs to be tackled in close cooperation with neighbouring countries and international organisations. In the "Strategy of the Republic of Turkey for the Transposition, Implementation and Enforcement of the EU Acquis in Chapter 12-Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Policy", combat with vector-borne diseases is stated as action.

The "Strategic Plan of MoFAL for the 2013-2017, includes as an objective the control of transmissible diseases and protection of animal health, notably to ensure livestock production is sustainable.

Chapter 13

Regarding the fisheries, IPA II will aim at sustaining Turkey's efforts in the areas already covered by IPA regarding alignment with the acquis in the field of fisheries as well as the efforts related to the preparation of Turkey for future implementation of the Common Fishery Policy (CFP).

In this context, IPA II Indicative Strategy Paper for Turkey (2014-2020) states that supported activities "(...) will contribute to improved capacity for the conservation and the sustainability of fisheries resources, including resource and fleet management; eco-system based fisheries management and stronger enforcement. IPA II will also aim at increasing the stakeholder awareness and participation to ensure a smoother transition period in the EU alignment process".

The Accession Partnership Document (2008/157/EC), regards strengthening MSC (monitoring, surveillance and control), resource management and data collection as short term priority for Chapter 13-Fisheries.

According to the 2008 Accession Partnership Document, the medium-term priorities in the field of fisheries include "strengthening the institutional, administrative and monitoring capacity to ensure environmental, social and economic sustainability of the fisheries industry, including data collection".

Chapter 11

Based on the 10th Development Plan has set out the strategic objectives, the Strategic Plan of MoFAL for 2013-2017 sets out, among others, the objective related to the agriculture policy. One of the strategic

objectives is the strengthening the infrastructure of food and feed enterprises and ensuring their compliance with standards, following a SWOT analysis conducted for the agriculture sector.

Those issues presented in the 2014 Progress Report for Turkey as overlapping the priority areas for the IPA II are related to the strategy for agricultural statistics, preparation of the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS), development of common market organization (CMOs), increasing in the rate of absorption of IPARD Program while avoiding the decommitment risks, and so on.

SECTOR APPROACH ASSESSMENT

In this part, agriculture and rural development sector has been analyzed through the ‘Sector Approach assessment criteria’ in order to determine the level of preparedness of the sector.

In terms of the EU accession process, there has been a noticeable progress made in the agriculture and rural development sector. There have been some advances in establishing various components of the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) and in alignment of targeted legislation for animal and plant health, information systems employed in agriculture, food safety, organic farming and rural development. Programming studies have been conducted by taking into account of this progress and prioritization of the Sector especially for the EU accession process. In this respect, it is also noted that this Action Document is complementary and coherent with former progress and the current needs in order to sustain the achievements and to follow a robust sectoral approach. There were many projects and activities conducted related to the activities proposed in this Action Document by means of the EU financial assistance as well as many complementary actions and initiatives taken by the MoFAL. Therefore the activities presented in this Action Document as follow up activities shall provide further improvements on the targeted issues and facilitate the EU accession.

MoFAL is responsible for the development of policies, and the preparation and enforcement of legislation in all areas of the sector. A decree concerning the restructuring of the MoFAL entered into force in 2011 and it is an important step in developing administrative structures necessary to implement the related EU legislation. MoFAL has 81 Provincial Food, Agriculture and Livestock Directorates and 846 District Directorates at local level. Human resources of MoFAL and education level of the MoFAL staff are respectively given below.

Human resources of MoFAL (21.01.2015)

	Officials	Contracted employees	Workers	Total
Headquarter	3.329	12	435	3.776
Provincial/ District Directorates	41.843	415	10.898	53.156
Other	137	1	158	296
Total	45.309	428	11.491	57.228

Education level of the MoFAL technical staff (21.01.2015)

	Headquarter	Provincial/ District Directorates	Total
Agriculture engineer	984	14.083	15.067
Food engineer	126	1.467	1.593
Veterinary surgeon	194	7.415	7.606
Aquaculture engineer	51	749	800
Other Staff*	299	9.703	10 002

*: Technician, operator, Veterinary Technician, Veterinary operator, chemist, biologist, architecture, economist, statistician etc.

MoFAL ensures further developments on the areas related to the activities by having adopted many policies and strategies. There is a wide range of national documents identifying the road map for the Turkish

agricultural sector. Those national documents varying from macro level to micro level have been elaborated Turkish agriculture strategies and plans in a more holistic way. 10th Development Plan (2014-2018) is the most important and the highest level nation-wide strategic document to lead the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector along with the other key overarching strategic document covering the entire sector called the Strategic Plan of MoFAL for the period of 2013-2017 embracing the EU priority areas and pursuing accession process. There are also other supportive supplementary documents elaborated for the Sector. In this sense, it is crucial to state that the objectives drawn up in the strategic documents as compliance with the priorities of the sector in terms of the EU accession were reflected in the Indicative Strategy Paper preparations.

The Strategic Plan of MoFAL for the period of 2013-2017 includes following goals

- a. Strategic Goals and Strategies
 - To increase cooperation among local producer, organizations,
 - To establish producer organization national network,
 - To offer support through local producer organizations,
- b. To utilize agricultural (fishery) products on-site, and to increase their added value in Strategic Objective 13's performance indicators are below;
 - The number of cooperative enterprises rehabilitated and established
 - Completion rate of the marketing information system.
- c. Under the Agricultural Infrastructure and Rural Development Title,
 - To raise knowledge level of the producers; to let cooperatives, unions, and other producer organizations to be established; to inspect and support cooperatives, unions, chambers, producer organizations and their affiliates; to take required measures in order to ensure that the activities thereof are concluded in accordance with the law

The national strategy and policy documents reveal a new and more integrated approach to tackle the sector issues for the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector towards. The accession to the EU directly has been affecting this approach, as well. It is crucial to highlight that the overall national objectives are compatible with the priorities set out during IPA II period. It means the EU accession issues will not only be addressed by means of IPA but also national studies will be conducted as complementary studies in accordance with the national strategy and policy documents.

The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector comprises two sub-sectors, which are (I) institutional and capacity building, and (II) rural development mostly known as IPARD. Although, those two sub-sectors have had different intervention modalities since the IPA I period, both sub-sectors ultimately have been serving for the same objective, which is to contribute to Turkey's preparation for the implementation of the *acquis communautaire* on agriculture and rural development field for its accession to the EU. The institutional and capacity building activities promote increasing the alignment level with the EU standards mostly in legal terms along with introducing new systems and so on, whilst IPARD concerns increasing the implementation capacity of those currently introduced legal framework along with other the other EU requirements to be met in rural areas.

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

Turkey has had close cooperation with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) for almost three decades in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector. In the sector, the international donors, besides the EU, as Turkey's partners are as follows; the World Bank (WB), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Also, it is noted that on June 4, 2014, the bilateral agreement has been signed between MoFAL and FAO. Apart from European financial assistance, a great number of projects addressing sectoral issues have been conducted with donor institutions within the sector. However, during the IPA II period, the

cooperation with the other key donors will be reformulated by considering the priority areas for IPA II by taking into account of sectoral approach. Therefore within the MoFAL, GD of EU and Foreign Relations has been in charge of not only programming of IPA but also ensuring the coordination amongst other donors and EU financial assistance in order to support the sector in a more holistic and complementary way. The MEU may facilitate donor financing opportunities as complementary and supportive actions the European financial assistance.

In terms of civil society involvement to the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector, several means are used. First, MoFAL works in close collaboration with NGOs such as cooperatives, unions, associations, foundations and voluntary organizations operating in the field of agriculture while regulating the sector. MoFAL organizes annual meetings with NGOs such as IPARD sector monitoring committee meetings, organic farming national steering committee meetings and hazelnut advisory board meetings etc. to exchange views on the problems or challenges that the sector faces. Further, relevant NGOs as stakeholders are invited regularly to the project meetings if any projects conducted at MoFAL. Second, when drafting the legislation, open consultation mechanisms are used in order to improve the quality of governance and address all the issues properly in policies and legislations. In Turkey, “Regulation on Procedures and Principles of Preparation of Legislation (Official Gazette No: 26083)” is in force to support the involvement of NGOs in decision making and consultation mechanisms. The MTFP (2014-2016) envisages that the budgetary allocation of 31,1 billion TL to agricultural supports in the period of 2014-2016. On the other hand, in the Public Investment Program of the year 2014, prepared by Ministry of Development (MoD) in the scope of MTP and MTFP, 1,9 billion TL was allocated to agricultural investments.

Turkish Agriculture and Rural Development Sector is qualified to be implemented Sector Support Oriented Option. It is a fact that sectoral approach as a tool of Sector Support Oriented Option, which requires more comprehensive and holistic interventions to the sector issues that are integrated each other, is going to be much beneficial to address and deal with the given issues in IPA II period.

Within this scope, the activities mentioned below have been prepared in a sectoral approach manner considering both the relevant national strategic framework, the requirements of the EU, and the prioritization of the issues and the relevance amongst the activities in order to create further capacity building and developments.

LESSONS LEARNED AND LINK TO PREVIOUS FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

After becoming a candidate country in 1999, Turkey started to benefit from the European Union funds. The EU support during 2002-2013 includes funding of over €250 million (excluding support for IPARD), involving over 50 projects, covering a wide spectrum of technical areas including agriculture, rural development, food safety, veterinary, phytosanitary and fisheries.

Taking into account the lessons learnt for previous projects identified by project assessments, project monitoring reports, reports of the Result Oriented Monitoring TA for Turkey and final report on the EC’s “Evaluation of European Commission Support to Agriculture Sector in Turkey” project (Framework Contract No. 2013/320990/2), sub-committee meeting on Agriculture and Rural Development, the summary of the most common lessons learnt for Agriculture and Rural Development Sector in Turkey is given below:

- Legislative alignment requires relatively long time,
- Political commitment is of importance for achieving the objectives of projects,
- Clearly defined Institutional responsibilities & authority is the basis for sustainability of projects
- Ownership by MoFAL directly affects the success of the project as ownership is directly linked with the factors related to the timely preparation of contracting documents, establishment of project teams that require specific expertise, retention of trained staff,
- The roles and responsibilities of the staff and a clear guideline for their duties to be developed and shared with the staff to improve their ownership.
- A more accurate assessment of the country situation and a better integration of complementary measures is needed for a more targeted, effective and efficient development.

- Terms of Reference for the project key staff shall be defined in detail and thus, the ToR needs to be explicit, otherwise the expected complete implementation and success of the project and satisfaction of the beneficiary could not be assured.
- Selection of project team, trainers, and experts and programming of project activities are the factors that affect success of the project,
- Stakeholder participation is of high importance for subsequent acceptance of management decisions, Public awareness campaign is of crucial importance to achieve cooperation and effectiveness of the projects.
- The need to improve the dissemination of outputs, particularly to provincial staff and to relevant stakeholders

The lessons learnt from the various assessments are used to draw future direction of sector for IPA II 2014 – 2020 planning period.

Link to Previous Financial Assistance:

Both LSD and Rabies activities which are included in the 2015 Action Document are complementary to Technical Assistance for Preparation of the Veterinary Strategy Document (TR.2010/0740.01-1/SER/024/001) and will assist in realizing the Document.

The activity on “Oral Vaccination against Rabies in Turkey” has direct link to “Control of Rabies Disease in Turkey (TR0503.06)”. Oral vaccination has been concluded to be highly successful in controlling fox rabies. However, the selected vaccination area under the 2005 project was small and fox rabies had already spread outside this area. Also here the number of rabies cases among cattle has increased dramatically. The main problem is that a delay in the distribution of vaccine baits in the infected area could result in the spread of the disease to other areas.

Since the “Oral Vaccination Against Rabies (TR2010/0312.01)” project is planned to conclude at the end of 2016 and the proposed action is planned to initiate at the beginning of 2017, there will be no interruption between these two projects regarding the vaccination of animals, thus this action is considered complementary to the previous project.

The preliminary results indicate that the oral vaccination efforts in wildlife were highly successful. Already after 2 annual campaigns no further fox rabies cases were reported from the vaccination area. Unfortunately, the post-campaign surveillance data is limited in terms of the low number of foxes submitted.

The activity “Implementation of stock assessments in fisheries activities” has direct link with previous projects:

- “Fisheries Sector-Legal and Institutional Alignment to the EU Acquis” (TR0303.02),
- Technical Assistance for Introduction of Stock Assessment to Fisheries Management System of Turkey (TR07IBAG01),
- EU Twinning project “Institutional Capacity Building for Fishery Producer Organisations” (TR11IBAG01).

“Implementation of stock assessment in fisheries activities” activity was designed to satisfy some of the training and capacity building activities as underlined in the Twinning and Technical Assistance projects completed in 2011 (Introduction of Stock Assessment to Fisheries Management System of Turkey) and to refresh the relevant information and strategies developed as an outcome.

There is a need for strengthening of the institutional structure to ensure the full and effective implementation, monitoring and inspection of the existing legislation as well as the related EU Directives and the principles of the CFP. Above projects have been finalized in MoFAL. These projects provided a base for improvement at institutional, technical and infrastructural level. Furthermore, there are also various trust fund projects in progress as well as Ministry (MoFAL DGARP) funded related research projects.

As the main beneficiary of the Activity, GD of Agricultural Research and Policies (GDARP) is responsible for specifying priorities and strategies regarding research on aquaculture in inland waters and seas, alongside other research studies in other fields in agriculture. Whereas, GD of Fisheries and Aquaculture (GDFA), as the main beneficiary of Measure 4.1: “Reinforcement of the Turkish Fisheries Management System” of 2013 Sector Fiche, is in charge of control of fisheries and aquaculture activities as well as ensuring sustainable exploitation of fishery resources. In this sense, the fields of responsibility of GDARP and GDFA are interrelated and are important for the integrated maritime policy in Turkey. The contents and objectives of the concerned activity of 2015 Action Document and Measure 4.1 of 2013 Sector Fiche are formulated considering in a complementary way, and avoiding overlapping. The objective of Measure 4.1 of 2013 Sector fiche is to improve the legal and technical capacity for fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS), to develop more deterrent management measures to be implemented against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and to further improve the national fisheries (including inland fisheries and aquaculture) data collection system in Turkey in support of sustainable fisheries management, whereas the ecosystem based approach will be employed for data collection in the Activity of 2015 Action Document. All data obtained through above mentioned Measure 4.1 of 2013 Sector Fiche and Activity of 2015 Action Document will feed one another and will be processed in Internet Based Fish Stocks, Ecosystem, and Fishery Activities Data Monitoring Center-UBSIBIM.

“Improving the awareness of food processing sector and farmers in terms of EU environmental and hygiene standards and IPARD support” activity has link with the “Establishment of an Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance Rural Development Agency” (2005 - TR 0503.05) project. By the project, task descriptions of the units under the Headquarters and Provincial Coordination Units of IPARD Agency and the job descriptions of their staff were developed, application forms for each measure included in the IPARD Programme and detailed implementation procedures for the staff were prepared, and headquarters and 20 Provincial Coordination Units were established and furnished.

The activity is also complementary with the activity of “Capacity building for measure “Advisory services” under the IPARD II Programme” which is included in the 2014 Action Document. The latter aims at the improvement of capacity for better implementation of “Advisory services” measure under IPARD II Programme which is crucial for the effectiveness of the Programme implementation and high utilisation rate of IPARD funds. Increased advisory services capacity would ease reaching the targets of “Improving the awareness of food processing sector and farmers in terms of EU environmental and hygiene standards and IPARD support” activity.

2. INTERVENTION LOGIC

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

OVERALL OBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (*)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	
To contribute to Turkey's gradual alignment with EU legislation in the areas of food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary and agricultural and fisheries policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress made towards meeting accession criteria - Total investment generated via IPA II in agri-food sector and rural development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commission's Progress Report on Turkey. - Monitoring Reports of Turkey's National Action Plan for the EU Accession. 	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (*)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
To enhance the institutional capacity of MoFAL regarding implementation of the requirements of relevant EU legislation in Turkey within the scope of Chapter 11, 12 and 13.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of LSD outbreaks. - Number of rabies cases in farm animals resulting from the transmission of the disease from wild animals. - Improved fisheries stock assessment and ecosystem monitoring. - Improved food hygiene and environmental standards in farming, food processing, fisheries and aquaculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commission's Progress Report on Turkey. - Official Governmental reports. - Reports of veterinary control institutes. - Activities reports. - Documentation of MoFAL. - Reports of the meetings. - TURKVET data and records of the General Directorate of Food and Control (GDFC). - Official Gazette of Turkey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commitment of Turkey for EU accession continues. - Full commitment and participation of the senior management of MoFAL and other relevant institutions. - Continuation of institutional setting and relevant staff in MoFAL - Enforced control measures are properly implemented
RESULTS	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (*)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Result 1: Lumpy Skin disease is being diagnosed and animals are vaccinated :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of samples received and processed by the 8 laboratories equipped - Number of animal vaccinated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OIE and TURKVET data and records of the General Directorate of Food and Control (GDFC). - Activity reports. - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commitment of Turkey for EU accession continues. - Continuation of institutional setting and relevant staff in MoFAL. - Collaboration between local authorities and institutes are realised effectively. - Contracts signed and equipment delivered on time by contractors.
Result 2: Decrease of rabies outbreaks in the regions covered by the vaccination campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of vaccines bait distributed - Percentage of decrease of rabies outbreaks in the regions covered by the vaccination campaign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity reports. - TURKVET data and records of the General Directorate of Food and Control (GDFC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commitment of Turkey for EU accession continues. - Full commitment and participation of the senior management of MoFAL and other relevant institutions. - Contracts signed and equipment delivered on time by contractors. - Collaboration between local authorities and institutes are realised effectively.

<p>Result 3:</p> <p>Functioning marine ecosystem and fish stocks' monitoring and assessment system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marine ecosystem and fish stocks' monitoring and assessment system is actually functioning - Number of collected verifiable fisheries and ecosystem data. - Number of draft legislative and policy guidance documents. - Number of widespread training and field activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data collection, assessment and verification reports - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Full commitment and participation of the senior management of MoFAL and other relevant institutions. - Continuation of institutional setting and relevant staff in MoFAL. - Voluntary participation of the primary stakeholders
<p>Result 4:</p> <p>Increased awareness about EU food hygiene and environmental standards among farmers and food processors in Turkey</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of food processors and farmers who have been reached by awareness activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ARDSI Reports - Activity Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval of the IPARD II program, sectoral agreement and, framework agreement
<p>ACTIVITIES</p>	<p>MEANS</p>	<p>OVERALL COST</p>	<p>ASSUMPTIONS</p>
<p>Activities to achieve Result 1, and 2 (LSD)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Procurement of vaccines 2. Implementation of the vaccination campaign (assignment of private veterinarians for vaccination, vaccination of all animals foreseen under the program, arrangement of annual assessment meetings 3. Capacity building for the institutes' laboratories. 4. Ensuring the use of uniform methods for the 8 Institute laboratories (Etilik, Pendik, Bornova, Adana, Elazığ, Erzurum, Konya and Samsun). 5. Optimization of diagnostic methods for LSD among 8 Institutes. 6. Epidemiological evaluation, reporting and mapping. 7. Capacity building for the Ministry staff by means of trainings 8. Procurement and placement of light traps and collecting vectors twice a month. 9. Constituting of sentinel herds and follow up studies. 	<p>1 SUPPLY of vaccines and 1 SUPPLY of lab equipment and light traps & 1 TA for service procurement of vaccination campaign and 1 TA for trainings, studies on epidemiological mapping, method development.</p>	<p>Total Cost 35.687.500 € EU Contribution 31.900.000 €</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contract signed on time. - Equipment delivered on time. - Holdings will cooperate with MoFAL to constitute sentinel herds. - Close cooperation with farmers and coordination with local authorities.

<p>Activities to achieve Result 3: (Rabies)</p> <p>1. Vaccines campaign:</p> <p>Procurement and provision of vaccine baits for oral vaccination of wild animals; the bait drop will be carried out in a territory of 225 000 km² x twice a year. Baiting density will be 18-20 baits per km² in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd years. Approximately 9.000.000 baits will be needed per year. During the implementation period 27.000.000 baits will be needed (225.000 km² x 2 Campaign/per year x 20 bait/km² x 3 years).</p>	SUPPLY		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contracts signed on time. - Oral vaccine baits delivered on time. - Oral vaccination campaigns implemented on time. - Adequate national budget allocated for the distribution of oral vaccine baits and conduction of post-vaccination testing - Cooperation of relevant administrations (ie. Ministry of Environment and Forestry) for the conduct of post-vaccination testing ensured.
<p>Activities to achieve Result 4(Stock assessment)</p> <p>1. Relevant and required gap analysis, needs assessments, standard survey -sampling-verification guides and protocols, methodology guides, data collection and assessment manuals, concept documents and strategy papers, multi species ecological models for different coastal ecosystems, stakeholder training and awareness materials, fisheries operational and management plans, tender documents, training materials etc.</p> <p>2. Setting up of "UBSIBIM", connection with related IT systems, securing data relay from 1-2 satellite, taking into operation of minimum 8-10 stationary marine data collection and relay units.</p> <p>3. Trainings, awareness activities, local and overseas surveys, study and field visits-tours, etc.</p>	1 TA & 1 SUPPLY		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contract signed on time. - Equipment delivered on time.
<p>Activities to achieve Result 5 (Awareness about Food hygiene and environmental standards)</p> <p>1. Analysis of EU standards and the current legislation regarding food hygiene & environment protection with MoFAL experts and Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning and other relevant institutions.</p> <p>2. Environmental standards regarding the sub-sectors</p> <p>3. Need analysis to achieve EU standards</p> <p>4. GAP analysis of the deficiencies of the food processors & farmers regarding EU alignment</p> <p>5. Preparation of training programs and action plan by taking into account the GAP analysis and needs assessment</p> <p>6. Training of ARDSI experts in order to lead the recipients through publicity activities for food processors and farmers</p> <p>7. Brochures and hand-outs concerning IPARD II Programme and preparation of project proposals regarding EU standards with the right investments</p>	TA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from MoFAL and Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning. - Reliable information are gained from Ministries, and the gap and need analysis will be achieved specific for Turkey. - The good analysis of EU standards. - The specific targets are prepared for food processors and farmers for the alignment with EU standards.

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION

The overall objective of the action is to contribute to Turkey's accession preparations by supporting alignment with EU legislation in the field of agriculture and rural development, food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy and fisheries. To this end, in the 2015 IPA II programming, four activities are foreseen. Details of the specific objectives, results and sub-activities of each one are summarized as follows:

a) Control and prevention of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)

As mentioned before, Lumpy Skin Disease has increased in Turkey and neighbouring countries.

The most important actions for controlling and eradicating the disease are culling of infected animals, vector control and vaccination.

To entrap and identify vectors, light traps will be procured and placed at representative points in Turkey that are determined through epidemiology analysis. The entrapped vectors will be collected twice a month and vector typing studies will be carried on. Sentinel herds will be constituted to collect serum and EDTA blood samples once a month and these samples will be analysed for antibody and antigen detection of related viruses. Farmers will be trained to raise public awareness. This step is important to ensure farmers' cooperation which is essential for implementation of the project. Relevant personnel will be trained on setting up of light traps, epidemiological evaluation, reporting and mapping of vector distribution activities. To strengthen viral diagnosis capability and vector identification, relevant equipment will be procured for 8 institute laboratories (Etlük, Pendik, Bornova, Adana, Elazığ, Erzurum, Konya and Samsun). The diagnosis methods will be optimized and use of uniform methods will be ensured amongst these 8 laboratories.

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

Capacity building for the Ministry staff will cover, inter alia determination of light traps' places, epidemiological evaluation, raising public awareness, and vector mapping activities. There will be annual meetings with participation of official veterinarians for assessing implementation of the Activity, taking decision for the future and making epidemiological studies.

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

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

As is other diseases at "Technical Assistance for Preparation of the Veterinary Strategy Project", cost-benefit analysis will be also executed for LSD and afterwards strategies for fighting against diseases will be identified.

b) Oral vaccination against Rabies in Turkey

The period of each campaign is two months. Implementation period will be planned according to weather conditions within these two months.

Cost of flights plane rental and printing and distribution of leaflets and posters and designing of a project's web site will be covered by national funds.

One inauguration ceremony for increasing visibility (In accordance with Article 24 of 447/2014 IPA II Implementing Regulation) and public awareness will be organized. Additionally, there will be annual meetings with participation of official veterinarians for assessing implementation of the Activity, taking decision for the future and making epidemiological studies.

The vaccination area under this activity will cover circular areas (where the cases of fox rabies were seen) in the Aegean (90.000 km²), the Eastern Anatolia (25.000 km²) and Southeastern Anatolia (20.000 km²) regions, while the area in the Central Anatolia Region (90.000 km²) is longitudinal from the north towards the south of Turkey. Therefore the total vaccination area to be covered under this activity is approximately

225.000 km². Vaccination will be carried out twice a year in this area in spring and autumn and 18-20 baits/km² are planned to be distributed. Nevertheless, the exact location of the vaccination area will depend on the epidemiological situation during the period of vaccination.

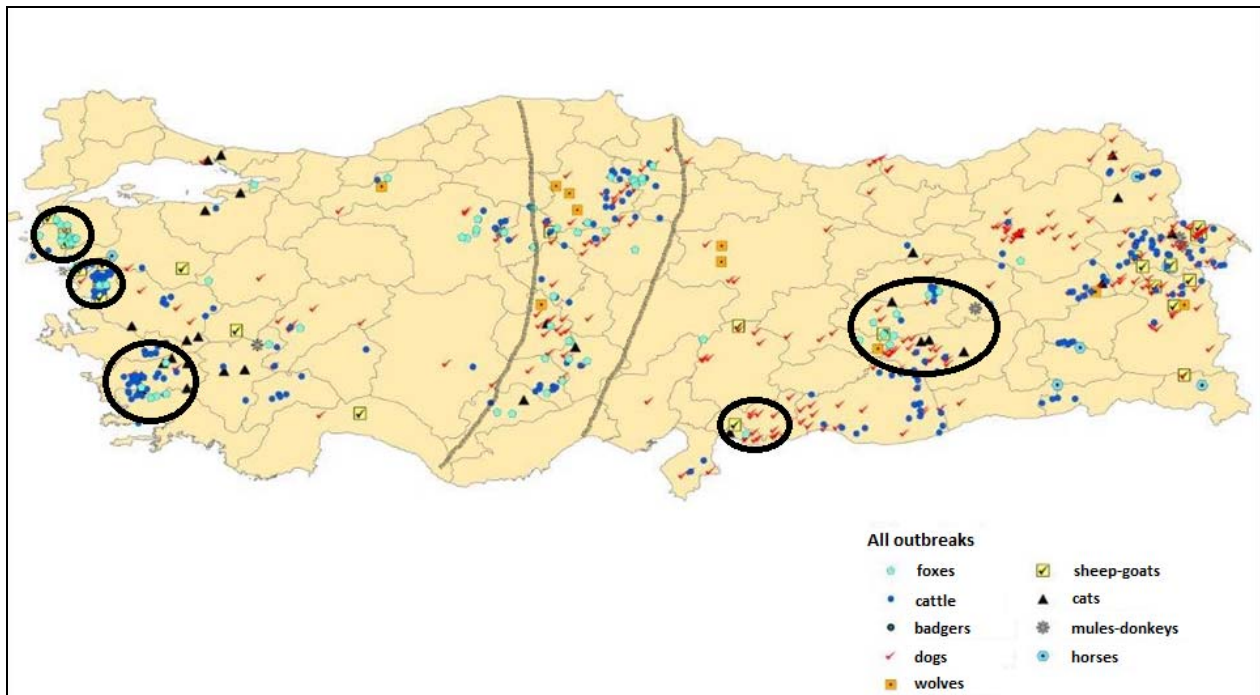


Figure 2: Vaccination area to be covered by the Activity

Vaccine feed (bait) consuming level of the foxes and immunity level has to be determined for identifying level of achievement is needed for evaluating efficiency of the oral vaccination study. For this purpose a protocol was signed between MoFAL and the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs on 05.07.2011 with the aim of measuring the efficacy of vaccination within the scope of the Oral Vaccination against Rabies Project (TR2010/0312.01-01). This protocol enables the measurement of the efficacy of vaccination through the collection of fox samples in areas subject to oral vaccination and will continue during the upcoming project. No EU budget is considered necessary for the monitoring of fox immunity and bait uptake. These will be financed by national resources. Oral Vaccination Study; WHO recommends testing at least 4 foxes for monitoring OA studies while the EU recommends 8 foxes from the same area. In the proposed project, after the vaccination within the framework of the protocol signed between our Ministry and the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, it is planned to sample 150 foxes. In the first campaign, 70 foxes had been sent to EVKMAE Rabies Diagnosis Laboratory. All brain samples tested with FAT were rabies negative and antibodies were detected in the serum samples of 20 foxes (28,5%).

c) Implementation of stock assessments in fisheries activities

The activity would consist of three main components;

Component 1: Preparatory work

Based on a gap analysis, the preparatory work will cover: a preliminary multi-species integrated ecological model

Methodologies and protocols for data collection and validation

The whole data system, both centralised and decentralised elements, including technical specification and tender documentation necessary for the procurement of its elements

Strategic paper and documentation, including guides and training material as appropriate

Awareness raising of stakeholders

Draft Operational Plan for stocks management and fisheries for the Turkish fisheries industry

Component 2: Training, awareness advisory bodies

This component will focus on human resources aspects of the monitoring system, through:

Training of all relevant staff and stakeholders involved in the collection, validation, treatment and analysis – including through modelling, of data

Awareness raising and training of members of advisory bodies

Awareness raising of stakeholders, in particular in relation to the Draft Operational Plan for stocks management and fisheries for the Turkish fisheries industry

Component 3: Establishment of computerized monitoring system

This component will cover the procurement, installation, interconnection and calibration of all necessary elements of the computerized monitoring system, including integration of satellite data.

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

In order to improve the awareness of EU standards relating to food hygiene and environment protection among farmers and food processors in Turkey, to allow, notably for a better use of IPARD assistance, this activity will cover:

The review of Turkish legislation and EU standards specific for IPARD II sectors, capacities and the gap, as well as the eligible expenditures under IPARD II.

The development of hygiene models, reference training and awareness materials, based on a comparison between Turkish and EU models and delivery of trainings.

The target group will range from farmers to milk and meat producers, industry staff, and food processors. In addition to this target group, ARDSI experts, as well as staff from MoFAL and Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning will be involved from this activity as appropriate.

3. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The organisation of the MoFAL consists of the following main service departments

- a) General Directorate of Food and Control
- b) General Directorate of Plant Production
- c) General Directorate of Livestock
- d) General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture
- e) General Directorate of Agricultural Reform
- f) General Directorate of Agricultural Researches and Policies
- g) General Directorate of European Union Affairs and Foreign Relations
- h) Guidance and Inspections Board
- i) Presidency of Strategy Development
- j) Legal Consultancy Office
- k) General Directorate of Human Resources
- l) Department of Support Services
- m) Department of Training, Extension Services and Publication
- n) Department of IT
- o) Department of Press and Human Relations
- p) Department of Internal Audit

MoFAL is the leading institution of the agriculture and rural development sector. However, a number of other institutions and state organizations such as Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Development, Undersecretariat of Treasury and Ministry of Customs and Trade are also involved.

Additional, IPARD Agency (ARDSI) has been established in 2007 by the Law numbered 5648, and is composed of one central and 42 provincial unit. The responsibilities of the Agency is to ensure effective implementation of Rural Development Programs.

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

Senior Programme Officer (SPO): The SPO shall be responsible for the preparation, technical implementation, decision-taking and follow-up of the action. The SPO shall also provide regular information and monitoring reports for on-going activities and authorizations to undertake financial commitments or disbursement in relation to activities.

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD(S) AND TYPE(S) OF FINANCING

- a) Control and prevention of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) – to be implemented through two Technical Assistance contracts and two Supply contracts
- b) Oral Vaccination against Rabies in Turkey – to be implemented through one Supply contract.
- c) Implementation of stock assessments in fisheries activities – to be implemented through one Technical Assistance contract and one Supply contract
- d) Improving the awareness of food processing sector and farmers in terms of EU environmental and hygiene standards and IPARD support – to be implemented through one Technical Assistance contract

4. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

METHODOLOGY FOR MONITORING (AND EVALUATION)

Overall monitoring will be conducted by kick-off meetings, steering committee meetings, final meetings, on site monitoring and evaluation meetings when necessary.

In line with the IPA II Implementing Regulation 447/2014, an IPA II beneficiary who has been entrusted budget implementation tasks of IPA II assistance shall be responsible for conducting evaluations of the programmes it manages.

The Commission may carry out a mid-term, a final or an ex-post evaluation for this Action or its components via independent consultants, through a joint mission or via an implementing partner. In case a mid-term or final evaluation is not foreseen, the Commission may, during implementation, decide to undertake such an evaluation for duly justified reasons either on its own decision or on the initiative of the partner. The evaluations will be carried out as prescribed by the DG NEAR guidelines for evaluations. In addition, the Action might be subject to external monitoring in line with the EC rules and procedures set in the Financing Agreement.

INDICATOR MEASUREMENT

Indicator	Baseline (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Final Target (year)	Source of information
Indicative Strategy Paper for Turkey (2014-2020) Sector Indicator: Progress made towards meeting accession criteria.					
Activity 1: Control and prevention of Lumpy Skin Disease					
Number of samples received and processed by the 8 equipped laboratories	1.500	750	250	250	TURKVET data / Ovine and Caprine Animals Laboratory Information System
Number of vaccinated animals (in percentage of population)	To be determined	85%	85%		TURKVET
Number of LSD outbreaks.	784 cases (2014)	392			TURKVET
Activity 2: Oral vaccination against Rabies in Turkey					
Number of rabies cases in farm animals resulting from the transmission of the disease from wild animals.	14	7	2		TURKVET data and records of the General Directorate of Food and Control (GDFC). Records of Veterinary Institutes.
Number of vaccine baits distributed	0	8.100.000	24.300.000	24.300.000	Records of the General Directorate of Food and Control (GDFC).
Percentage of decrease in rabies outbreaks in the regions covered by the	737 positive cases	50%	85%		TURKVET data and records of the General Directorate of Food and

Indicator	Baseline (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Final Target (year)	Source of information
vaccination campaigns.					Control (GDRC).
Activity3: Implementation of stock assessments in fisheries activities					
Improved fisheries stock assessment and ecosystem monitoring					
Marine ecosystem and fish stock's monitoring and assessment system is actually functioning	No system	System procured	System actually functioning		Activity monitoring reports.
Number of collected verifiable fisheries and ecosystem data.					
Number of draft legislative and policy guidance documents.					
Number of widespread training and field activities.					
Activity 4: Improving the awareness of food processing sector and farmers in terms of EU environmental and hygiene standards and IPARD support					
Percentage of food processors and farmers reached by awareness activities ¹	0	60 %	80 %	80 %	Activity monitoring reports, ARDSI

¹ There have been training activities on food safety standards under chapter 12. Nevertheless, previous relevant activities were not taken into account in the calculation of the baseline value.

5. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Based on fundamental principles of promotion equality, participation in the activities shall be guaranteed based on equal access regardless of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE (AND IF RELEVANT DISASTER RESILIENCE)

The activities that will be implemented under this action do not have any negative impact on environment and climate change. Stock assessment and the awareness raising activity in relation to environmental and hygiene standards are expected to have a positive impact on protection of environmental resources. General awareness and technical information in line with the Europe 2020 goals related to marine environment and activities are in place and are supported with sound and reliable scientific data.

ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY (AND IF RELEVANT OTHER NON-STATE STAKEHOLDERS)

Stakeholder involvement is crucial for the action. All relevant stakeholders especially farmers and fisherman will be involved in the activities and they will be informed about recent developments on the project at regular intervals, if applicable.

Within the scope of the activity related to LSD, support of holdings is needed to form sentinel herds and collecting samples.

MINORITIES AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

According to the Turkish Constitutional System, the word minority encompasses only groups of persons defined and recognized as such on the basis of multilateral or bilateral instruments to which Turkey is a party. This action does not have any negative impact on minorities or vulnerable groups.

6. SUSTAINABILITY

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

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

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

Regarding the Activity “*Improving the awareness of food processing sector and farmers in terms of EU environmental and hygiene standards and IPARD support*”; ARDSI experts who are trained through this project will continue to improve the awareness of food processing sector and farmers in terms of EU

environmental and hygiene standards and IPARD support. Also the brochures and hand-outs will be the main element for the food processors and farmers to have the right investment and project proposal for IPARD support. In this context IPARD funds will contribute the sustainability.

7. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

Communication and visibility will be given high importance during the implementation of the Action. The implementation of the communication activities shall be the responsibility of the beneficiary, and shall be funded from the amounts allocated to the Action.

All necessary measures will be taken to publicize the fact that the Action has received funding from the EU in line with the Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Actions. Additional Visibility Guidelines developed by the Commission (DG NEAR) will have to be followed.

Visibility and communication actions shall demonstrate how the intervention contributes to the agreed programme objectives and the accession process. Actions shall be aimed at strengthening general public awareness and support of interventions financed and the objectives pursued. The actions shall aim at highlighting to the relevant target audiences the added value and impact of the EU's interventions and will promote transparency and accountability on the use of funds.

It is the responsibility of the beneficiary to keep the Commission fully informed of the planning and implementation of the specific visibility and communication activities.

The beneficiary shall report on its visibility and communication actions in the report submitted to the IPA monitoring committee and the sectorial monitoring committee.

All projects /contract implemented under this programme shall comply with the **Visibility Guidelines for European Commission Projects in Turkey** published by the EUD to Turkey, at http://www.avrupa.info.tr/AB_Mali_Destegi/Gorunurluk_Visi.html

All communication and visibility activities should be carried out in close co-operation with the CFCU and the EUD to Ankara. The CFCU and the EUD are the main authorities in charge of reviewing and approving visibility-related materials and activities.

The EU-Turkey cooperation logo should be accompanied by the following text:

“This project is co-funded by the European Union.”

Whether used in the form of the EU-Turkey cooperation logo for information materials or separately at events, the EU and Turkish flag have to enjoy at least double prominence each, both in terms of size and placement in relation to other displayed logos and should appear on all materials and at all events as per the Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Actions. At visibility events, the Turkish and the EU flag have to be displayed prominently and separately from any logos.

Logos of the beneficiary institution and the CFCU should be clearly separated from the EU-Turkey partnership logo and be maximum half the size of each flag. The logos will not be accompanied by any text. The CFCU and beneficiary logo will be on the lower left-hand corner and lower right-hand corner respectively. The consultant logo with the same size will be in the middle of the CFCU and beneficiary logo. If the consultant is a consortium, only the logo of the consortium leader will be displayed.

Any publication by the Supplier, in whatever form and by whatever medium, including the Internet, shall carry the following or a similar mention: “This document has been produced with the financial assistance of the European Union”. In addition, the back cover of any such publications by the Supplier should also contain the following disclaimer: “The contents of this publication is the sole responsibility of name of the author/Supplier/implementing partner – and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union”.