

REVISED REPORTING FORMAT
FOR
THE FOLLOW-UP OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
WORLD FOOD SUMMIT
PLAN OF ACTION

SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Country: TURKEY

2. Reporting institution or unit: Ministry Of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Department of External Relations and EU Coordination

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4. Institutional arrangements established for the follow-up of the WFS Plan of Action (if any):

FOOD SECURITY AND RELATED INDICATORS¹

INDICATORS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Source
1. Food security indicators									
• Availability									
Average per person dietary energy supply (kcal)	3368	3322	3367	3355	3374	3343			FAOSTAT, Food Balance Sheet
Food production index	109.4	107.7	115.9	110.4	114.6	109.6			FAO,(2002). Bulletin of Statistics, vol.3.
Food self-sufficiency ratio									
Cereal supply Per person	210.8	205.0	211.5	216.8	213.7	216.9			FAOSTAT, Food Balance Sheet
Animal protein supply Per person	95.7	92.9	97.0	97.7	96.2	95.2			FAOSTAT, Food Balance Sheet
Value of food imports/export earnings	0.17	0.16	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.09	SIS, SPO (ISIC Rev3) ((Division 01+05+15)/ total export)
Debt service ratio						36			UNICEF
Value of gross investment in agriculture (in million USD)	2686.2	2971.7	2816.9	1876.4	2271.3	1289.1	1439.8	1664.5	SPO
• Stability									
Food price index (1994=100)	339.0	647.6	1190.1	1755.2	2561.1	3830.1	5761.5	7320.2	SIS (excluded alcohol index)
Index of variability of food production									

¹ Please refer to explanatory notes of these indicators at the end of this document.

INDICATORS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Source
Ratio of national food reserves to domestic food consumption									
Export earnings instability	10.2	10.3	1.6	-9.2	-13.3	-9.9	-3.9	16.9	SPO
• Access									
Rate of growth in real GDP per person/Per year (%)	5.2	7.9	1.5	-6.0	2.4	-9.1	6.4	4.2	SIS
Gini index of income distribution							0.44		SIS
Percentage of population living below national poverty line (%)							26.96		SIS
Percentage of population living on less than \$ 1 a day (%)							0.20		SIS (Purchasing Power Parity)
Percentage of income spent on food (%)							26.7		SIS (Food ratio in total consumption expenditure)
Consumer price index (1994=100)	339.3	629.9	1163.0	1917.5	2970.4	4586.3	6648.5	8330.3	SIS
Estimated number of undernourished people							926,000		SIS
Percentage of population undernourished (%)							1.35		SIS
Percentage of children under 5 that are underweight (%)			8.3						Hacettepe University, Institution of Population Studies
Percentage of children under 5 that are stunted (%)			16.0						Hacettepe University, Institution of Population Studies
Percentage of children under 5 that are wasted (%)			1.9						Hacettepe University, Institution of Population Studies
2. Social indicators									
Life expectancy at birth (age)	67.3	67.4	67.6	67.8	68.0	68.3	68.5	68.7	SIS
Under-5 mortality rate (‰)	54.7	53.5	52.1	50.4	48.7	47.1	45.5	44.2	SIS
Net school enrolment in primary education of children aged 6-13	89.9	81.1 ^(*)	83.6	90.5	90.8	89.8			SIS ^(*) Due to being

INDICATORS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Source
(%)									increased the compulsory education from 5 year to 8 year.
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	0.93	0.85	0.82	0.88	0.92	0.93			SIS
Adult literacy rate	85.1	85.3	85.9	86.3	86.4	86.3	87.5	88.3	SIS (includes population 15 years of age and over)
Total number of doctors, nurses and other health Personnel per 100,000 people	391	339	405	412	421	426			SIS (other health Personnel consist of dentist, pharmacist, midwife and sanitarian)
Infant mortality rate (‰)	46.7	45.8	44.7	43.3	41.9	40.6	39.4	38.3	Hacettepe University, Institution of Population Studies
Maternal mortality rate (%)					70				Hacettepe University, Institution of Population Studies
Adult morbidity rate (%)									
Adult male mortality rate (%)									
Adult female mortality rate (%)									
3. Infectious diseases and HIV/AIDS indicators									Ministry of Health
Death rate from infectious diseases (%)	14.9	13.1	14.6	13.8	12.6	11.6	9.9 ^(*)		SIS (includes only province and districts centers) (WHO classification (1995) used) (*)data is provisional
Death rate from HIV/AIDS (%)	0.06	0.01	0.03	0	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.07	Ministry of Health
Percentage of			3.2						Hacettepe University,

INDICATORS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Source
population orphaned (%)									Institution of Population Studies
Percentage of child-headed households (%)	0.071	0.051	0.038	0.044	0.018	0.054	0.023	0.023	SIS (includes heads of households below 18 years of age)
Average age of household head (age)	45	45	45	46	45	45	46	46	SIS
Rate of population with HIV/AIDS infection (%00)	1.9	2.3	2.8	1.88	2.34	2.68	2.73		Ministry of Health
4. Economic and Trade									
Proportion of total imports by value, excluding arms, from developing countries and from LDCs admitted free of duties ^{/a}									
Average tariffs imposed on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries ^{/a}									
Agricultural support estimate as Percentage of GDP ^{/a}									
Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity ^{/a}									
Share of primary exports (value) of total exports earnings ^{/b}	10.7	10.3	10.1	9.1	7.2	7.2	5.8	5.4	SIS, SPO (ISIC Rev3) ((Division 01+05)/ total export)
Share of manufactured exports (value) of total exports earnings ^{/b}	9.4	9.3	7.6	6.6	5.6	5.7	4.5	5.0	SIS, SPO (ISIC Rev3) (Division 15)/ total export
Terms of trade ^{/b}	101.95	97.76	97.66	99.02	108.09	110.64	111.31	109.20	SIS ((import price index/export price index)*100)

INDICATORS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Source
External agricultural income terms of trade (1,000\$)	4,256,930	5,150,884	4,960,757	4,590,198	3,740,183	4,274,947	3,974,098	4,831,812	SIS ((Food(\$)/import price index)*100)
5. Sustainability of natural resources									
Proportion of land area under forest cover (%)	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	FAOSTAT
Proportion of area protected to maintain biological diversity (%)						2.9			SPO

a/ Applicable to developed countries

b/ Applicable to developing countries

Note:

SIS : State Institute of Statistics of Turkey

SPO: State Planning Organization

EXPLANATORY NOTES ABOUT THE INDICATORS

1. Food security indicators

Average per person dietary energy supply (kcal/p/day)

Food available for human consumption, expressed in kilocalories per person per day (kcal/person/day). At country level, it is calculated as the food remaining for human use after deduction of all non-food consumption (exports, animal feed, industrial use, seed and wastage).

Food production index

Food self-sufficiency ratio

Ratio of domestic production to domestic consumption. An indicator of the need for food imports.

Cereal supply per person

Kg per capita per year. Please indicate which cereals are included.

Animal protein supply per person.

Protein per capita per day in grams, estimated from food balance sheets.

Ratio of food imports/export earnings

Ratio of food imports value/exports of good and services.

Debt service ratio

Ratio of total debt service to exports of good and services.

Value of gross investment in agriculture

Outlays in addition to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories, also known as gross capital formation.

Food price index

Change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a fixed basket of food.

Index of variability of food production ²

Magnitude of fluctuations in a production curve.

Ratio of national food reserves to domestic food consumption

Ratio of national food reserves to annual domestic food consumption. The ratio of national food reserves to annual domestic food consumption, maintained as a matter of policy for food security purposes, in the event of food emergency.

Export earning instability

The average percentage deviation of total exports of goods and services from their trend.

Rate of growth in real GDP per person/per year

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per person at market prices, converted into real GDP per person by a price deflator.

Gini index of income distribution

Extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of zero represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

Percentage of population living below national poverty line (%)

Share of population earning less than the nationally defined poverty line.

Percentage of population living on less than \$ 1 a day (%)

Share of population living on less than \$ 1 a day per person.

Percentage of household income spent on food

Share of total household income that is spent on food items.

Consumer Price Index

Change in cost to the average consumer of acquiring a fixed basket of goods and services.

Estimated number of undernourished people

Total number of people with dietary energy intake less than the nationally established dietary energy supply requirement (e.g. 2100 kcal/person/day).

² Existing methodologies are being reviewed by FAO to improve the measure of this index.

Percentage of population undernourished

Share of population with dietary energy intake less than the nationally established dietary energy supply requirement (e.g. 2100 kcal/person/day).

Percentage of children under 5 that are underweight

Share of children aged under five years whose weight relative to their age is more than two standard deviations below the average for a reference population of well-nourished children.

Percentage of children under 5 that are stunted

Share of children aged under five years whose height relative to their age is more than two standard deviations below the average for a reference population of well-nourished children.

Percentage of children under 5 that are wasted

Share of children aged under five years whose weight relative to their height is more than two standard deviations below the average for a reference population of well-nourished children.

2. Social indicators**Life expectancy at birth**

Number of years a newborn would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth stayed the same throughout its life.

Under-5 mortality rate

Probability that a newborn will die before reaching age 5, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.

Net school enrolment in primary education of children aged 5-12

Number of students enrolled in primary school as a percent of the total number of children aged 5-12 years.

Ratio of girls to boys in primary education

Ratio between the numbers of girls aged 5-12 years to boys aged 5-12 years enrolled in primary education.

Adult literacy rate

The ratio of adult population (15 years of age and above) who can read and write to total adult population

Total number of doctors, nurses and other health personnel per 100 000

Number of doctors, nurses and other health personnel per 100 000 persons.

Infant mortality rate

Expected number of children who will die before reaching the age of one year, per 1 000 live births.

Adult morbidity rates

Number of people who are sick or have a disease compared with the number who are well, also known as sickness rate.

Adult male mortality rate (per 1,000 male adults)

Adult mortality rate (male) the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60 – that is, the population of 15-year olds who will die before their 60th birthday.

Adult female mortality rate (per 1,000 female adults)

Adult mortality rate (female) the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60 – that is, the population of 15-year olds who will die before their 60th birthday.

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births

The death of women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental causes.

3. Infectious diseases and HIV/AIDS indicators**Rate of deaths by infectious diseases**

Number of people dying from infectious diseases per year per 100 000 people.

Rate of deaths from HIV/AIDS

Number of people dying from HIV/AIDS per year per 100 000 people.

Percentage of population orphaned

Share of orphans out of the total population.

Average age of household head

National average age of head of household.

Rate of population with HIV/AIDS infection

Share of total population infected by HIV/AIDS.

4. Economic and Trade

Terms of trade

Ratio of import prices to export prices

External agricultural income terms of trade

The index of the value of agricultural exports deflated by import unit value index. A sectoral indicator of the purchasing power of the agricultural/rural sector vis-à-vis food from the world market.

SECTION II. PRIORITY FOOD SECURITY ISSUES AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD FOOD SUMMIT PLAN OF ACTION

Our country is self sufficient in terms of food and agricultural production, but when production and consumption amounts are compared, the production of wheat, feed cereals, sugar, lamb and chicken, egg is sufficient on the other hand that of rice, corn, vegetable fats, milk products and beef is somehow insufficient.

Turkey has been self-sufficient in terms of food production since the beginning of 1980s. Daily energy intake is 3300kcal. The sufficiency ratios are given below:

Table 1. Turkey' Self Sufficiency Ratios for Some Products (%)

	1980-1982	1990-1992	1999-2000
Wheat	145	114	118
Barley	106	112	102
Corn	100	95	71
Rice	-	46	37
Sunflower seed	95	83	62
Soy bean	-	19	8
Sugar beet/sugar	112	100	137
Milk	70	75	96
Beef	104	86	93
Lamb	125	110	102
Chicken and egg	102	100	101

At the end of World Food Summit (WFS), By Rome Declaration for Food Security "Food for all" is aimed in World Food Summit Implementation Plan .By the end of 2015 the number hunger is aimed to reduce from 800 million to 400 million worldwide.

The follow-up of World Food Summit in Turkey can be summarized as follow:

By using Food Insecurity and Insensitivity Vulnerability Mapping System (FIVIMS), vulnerable groups have been identified. These include:

- Farmers with less land or landless,
- Farmers dealing with animal husbandry in small scale without land (10-15 sheep, 2-3 cattle etc.),
- Forest villagers,
- Women farmers ,
- Homeless in urban areas, working children,

People living in the outskirts of cities.

When we analyze the results of Income and Consumption of Household Survey made by State Institute of Statistics in 2002, first 20% group take 5.3% share of overall income; fifth 20% group take 50.1% share of overall income. When we compare the results in 1994 showing first 20% group take 4.9% share of overall income, a change has occurred for the benefit of low income groups.

The income fifth 20% namely the highest income group has decreased to 50.1% in 2002 from 54.8% in 1994. That group took 11.3 times more income than that of first 20% group in 1994 but in 2002 this amount decreased to 9.5 times.

The shares of household from overall usable income differ in rural and urban areas. The shares of rural people are less than that of urban people.

In Urban areas, first 20% group of household take 5.52% of overall income, fifth 20% group take 50.41% meanwhile in rural areas, first 20% group take 5.24% of overall income, fifth 20% group take 47.97% of overall income.

When Lorenz curve showing income inequality in graphics is analyzed, a decrease can be observed from 1994 to 2002.

38.6% of total household live in rural areas, 61.4% of total household live in urban areas. 32.4% of total expenses is made in rural areas, 67.6% is made in urban areas.

The types of expenses in total expenditure of household are different in rural and urban areas. The most significant difference is for the expenses for compulsory foods. According to this, expenses for foods in urban areas are 23.9% of total expenditure while it is 32.5% in rural areas.

When the results of research made by The State Institute of Statistics in 1994 and 2002 are compared, the share of food expenses in 1994 decreased from 32.8% to 26.7% in 2002. When comparing the results, it can be seen that there were some changes in the preferences of household from 1994 to 2002. For example, Monthly per capita consumption of red meat decreased from 1725g in 1994 to 882g in 2002. In the same period red meat consumption decreased while white meat consumption increased.

Monthly per capita consumption of macaroni, yoghurt, milk have increased from 324g to 477g, 1329g to 1539g, 2.4l to 2.8l respectively while that of cheese decreased from 650g to 430g in the same period.

According to the results of household budget survey made by The State Institute of Statistics in 2002, In Turkey

- 1.35% of population lives below the poverty line for food expenses,
- 26.96% of population lives below the poverty line for the expenses apart from food.

Table 2. Ratios of Poverty According to Poverty Line Methods, 2002

Methods	The number of poor (1000)			The Ratio of Poor (%)		
	Turkey	Urban	Rural	Turkey	Urban	Rural
Food Poverty*	926	376	550	1.35	0.92	2.01
Food and Food excluding**	18441	9011	9429	26.96	21.95	35.48
Poverty						
Less than 1\$	136	10	126	0.20	0.03	0.46
Less than 2.15\$	2082	971	1111	3.04	2.37	40.6

* Food poverty is that total income of household is below the cost of total food expenses.

** Food and Food excluding poverty is that total income of household is below the cost of total food and food excluding expenses.

It can be seen from table 2 that there are 926000 people living below the poverty line for food in 2002. This ratio is 1.35% throughout Turkey while in rural areas this ratio is 2.01% in urban areas it is 0.92%.

In 2002 there are 18.4 million people living below the poverty line for food and food excluding expenses. Similarly there are more poor people in rural areas than urban areas. This ratio is estimated to be 26.96% throughout Turkey, 34.48% in rural areas and 21.95% in urban areas.

One of the factors affecting poverty is the size of the household. When household is large, the ratio of poverty is higher. The ratio of poverty is 16.48% for household of 1-2 while that is 47.38% for household of 7 or more.

SECTION III RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR EACH COMMITMENT AND MEASURES TAKEN

At the end of World Food Summit, Resolutions include encouraging and empowering rural development. This subject is also on the priority list of National Agricultural Program. In this context, some studies have been implemented about rural development strategies.

I.

II. COMMITMENT I

Over the past several years, the Turkish government has shown great determination in accelerating the pace of reforms, which have brought far-reaching changes to the political and legal system. It has also taken important steps to ensure their effective implementation, in order to allow Turkish citizens to enjoy fundamental freedoms and human rights in line with European standards. Seven major packages of political reforms have been adopted,

introducing changes to different areas of legislation. Some of the reforms carry great political significance as they impinge upon sensitive issues in the Turkish context, such as freedom of expression, freedom of demonstration, cultural rights and civilian control of the military.

Progress is being made in streamlining the functioning of public administration and government. The government has, in particular, started reforms with a view to promoting a more transparent management of human resources in the public services.

a) Strengthening democratic political systems and broad-based participation

Basic Law on Public Administration and Laws on Local Administrations have been drafted in order to construct a decentralized and participatory administrative system in Turkey.

As a strategy, Turkey gives particular attention to the strengthening of the independence and the functioning of the judiciary, the overall framework for the exercise of fundamental freedoms, further alignment of civil-military relations.

In June 2003, Parliament ratified the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

**b) Improving human rights, and
c) Preventing conflict and creating a peaceful environment**

A total of seven reform packages regarding human rights issues have been adopted by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey. These reform packages have made substantial improvement in Turkish judicial system. Turkish Code of Criminal Procedure and Turkish Criminal Code have been amended, especially in the field of human rights.

Turkey signed Protocol No. 6 and 13 to the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) on the abolition of the death penalty. A recent Law on the amendment of the Turkish Constitution repealed several provisions regarding death penalty in the Constitution.

d) Enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment

Article 10 of the Turkish Constitution stipulates that all individuals are equal without any discrimination before the law, irrespective of language, race, colour, sex, political opinion, philosophical belief, religion and sect, or any such considerations. A recent Law added a paragraph to reinforce gender equality; according to the newly added paragraph "Women and man shall have equal rights. The government shall be responsible for the implementation of this provision".

With respect to gender equality, the Penal Code has been amended in order to address concerns related to the perpetration of "honor killings". Article 462 of the Penal Code, allowing for reduced sentences for so-called "honor killings", has been repealed.

The new Labor Law of May 2003 recognizes the principle of equal treatment in employment between persons irrespective of gender, as well as racial and ethnic origin, religion and ideology.

In March 2003 a ministerial position covering women's issues was established for the first time within the Government.

The new Turkish Civil Code entered into force in 2002. The new Civil Code includes provisions aimed at improving gender equality and strengthening guarantees regarding the protection and rights of the child.

Rural Women having a great significance and production potential in the Turkish agriculture should be the focal point. Production is made by women in many areas and 3/4 of work-force in agriculture is composed of women. In addition, high proportion of the women who are considered as the work-force is at the position of wage-free family worker. It is important that rural women should be trained on productive agriculture, methods and facilities, technologies and their implementation for effective use of resources. Teaching new techniques and information to rural women is amongst the priorities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

Main point of the services conveyed to rural women is broadcasting lectures. The object of broadcasting lectures is to develop human resources to improve agricultural productivity and give momentum to rural development. It is also aimed to give the ability to manage agricultural activities and family life.

To increase the social and economic state of rural women and to strengthen the role of those women in agricultural development and therefore to achieve a good socio-economic status, The Department of Women in Rural Development was founded under the general Directorate of Organization and Support with the decision of Ministerial Board in 29.09.1997, and number 97/19-972.

The most important factor in succeeding the broadcasting activities is the existence of technical staff that has the ability to give the information and technology to farmers. Those technical staff should be supported by yearly in-service training opportunities.

In developing countries like Turkey, it is widely believed that accumulation of potential force of women can be used more rationally and therefore general welfare of the community can be raised .In this context projects are prepared in our ministry aimed to raise the living standard of rural women.

III.

IV. COMMITMENT II

Reducing income inequality and alleviation of poverty has become a top agenda item by the Turkish Government.

State Planning Organization (SPO) of the Republic of Turkey formulates the goals, strategies, and policies, targeted at alleviation of poverty and improvement of income inequality through long term plans and yearly programmes. The strategic goal in this context is to permanently reduce the

inequality in income distribution and eradicate poverty. In the short-term, reducing poverty is of priority compared to improving income distribution from the viewpoint of the integrity and sustainability of social structure.

a) Specific policies and targeted interventions to generate income and employment for the urban poor

Strategies pursued to reach the defined goal are as follows:

Eradication of the poverty is essential within the short term goal. Development of policies concerning the improvement of the working conditions of the poor and social transfer programmes targeted especially at the groups which are just above the poverty line are to be realized.

Taking into consideration the tendency to sustainable growth in the medium-term, strategic approach is put forward both in terms of combatting poverty and the improvement of income equality.

Accession to EU is also an important determinant of the policies directed at the problematic of poverty eradication. The Lisbon Strategy is subject to act as a guide in this respect.

The specific activities in realizing the strategic goals and targets are:

1 - Creating an efficient constitution mechanism to put into effect the measurement, monitoring and orientation that enables the concrete evaluation to reach the goals in poverty alleviation.

2 – Completion of institutional arrangements concerning the direct participation of public, private sectors as well as the NGO's along with the specific poor groups themselves and other segments of society to combat against poverty. NGO empowerment is underlined, with special emphasis given to the prevention of social exclusion.

3 - Empowerment of women: Individual rather than household approach with special programs for women are foreseen.

4 - Prevention of regional inequality in poverty.

In the long-term, preparation of the necessary infrastructure in order to empower individual human capacity by transforming to an information society is the main strategy.

In Preliminary National Development Plan 2004-2006, prepared for adaptation of EU policy framework and its implementation, Turkey decides five objectives and priorities for development strategy;

- Achieving high and sustainable growth rate,
- Formation of a high-technology-oriented economy that can compete in the international market,
- Developing the human resources and increasing the employment,
- Improving infrastructure services and environmental protection,
- Reducing the developmental differences among the regions, ensuring rural development, and reducing the social imbalances due to poverty and income inequality.

The last objective emphasizes on especially the policies of poverty alleviation which are supporting and strengthening of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), supporting small-scale

infrastructure construction, supporting local initiatives and building and strengthening institutional capacity.

A regulation is enforced in order to manipulate incentives and exemptions for the industrial sector in selected underdeveloped regions in 2004. This regulation is expected to increase the number of investments and thus employment in these regions.

Besides, a number of projects have been initiated aiming to increase employment and combat poverty in Turkey. These projects are;

- The Project of Social Support for Privatization,
- The Project of the Market of Active Labor Force,
- The Project of Development in Job Education (MEGEP),
- The Project of the Prevention of Child Labor.

For the adaptation of the European Employment Strategy which was launched in 2003, a project has been developed and started by the related institutions in Turkey by 2004.

b) Specific policies and targeted interventions to generate on-farm and off-farm income and employment for the rural poor, women and minority groups, including land reform, protection of property and use rights and other strategies to ensure access to land and water resources

Planned activities/targeted interventions for rural poverty alleviation:

Implementation of income-generating projects for the rural poor are among the target-oriented anti-poverty measures. Labor intensive works such as road construction and projects to be implemented in periods of seasonal unemployment, and, in this connection, taking advantage of the local and regional employment potentials to reduce the rural employment are examples. Micro-credit oriented employment arrangements, in which NGOs and semi-formal financial institutions are taking part, form some of the policy implementations.

In Turkey, a Rural Development Strategy will be prepared in 2004 in line with the EU rural development policies. This study is aimed to contribute the generation of on-farm and off-farm income via job creation, change in land use, restoration of villages etc.

c) Provisions made to develop social safety nets

Implementation of cash (grant, income support, school stipend) and in kind (food) aid to rural poor schoolchildren for the purpose of encouragement for school attendance as a combination of school nutrition programs and direct income support, synchronously with employment generation activities, are also thought to be beneficial to rural poor.

In a number of cities, Food Banks are started to be established by different independent foundations (NGOs) in order to distribute food to needy people. Food banks are expected to spread all over the country in the coming years.

Agriculture-focused cooperatives are economic and social institutions aiming rural development. These cooperatives have a key role to increase employment and diminish poverty. In this respect, agriculture-focused cooperatives founded under supervision of General Directorate of Organization and Support are considered important.

In this context, as a result of Organization activities carried out by the General Directorate of Organization and Support 10.198 cooperatives, 76 cooperatives union and 7 central union were founded with participation of 4.222.343 farmers. In addition, above mentioned General Directorate give financial support to agriculture- focused cooperatives. From 1990 to 2003 financial support which amounts to 123 Trillion Turkish Liras was given to 2.304 cooperatives for their projects they implement.

In addition to the agriculture-focused cooperatives, "The Project of Social Support in the Rural Areas" is carried out to combat poverty in rural area by the General Directorate of Organization and Support.

THE PROJECT OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE IN THE RURAL AREAS

Within the context of the program on combatting poverty, a protocol was signed on 16.8.2004, in Ankara, between the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and the State Ministry responsible from Social Assistance and Encouragement of Solidarity

Fund aimed to upgrade the income levels of the rural people and families who are below the social and economic poverty line , to increase employment, to evaluate agricultural products produced in terroirs, as well as to avoid rural migration to urban areas. Based on this protocol, a” Project on Social Support in the Rural Areas” have been launched within the context of this collaborative project, it is foreseen to bring together the benefitters in a cooperative and or to find out the shareholders of the cooperatives confirmed within the Law No: 3294 and support their dairy cattle breeding activities.

It is planned to launch gradually projects totaling 200 in 2 years within the framework of this project. Taking into consideration the monthly implementation of the project, within the budgetary provisions, it is expected to support about 10 cooperatives by the Social Assistance and Encouragement of Solidarity Fund. Thus, it will be possible to include about 500-1000 families in production circle.

COMMITMENT III

b) Actions taken to combat environmental threats to food security

To alleviate, mitigate and eradicate poverty and reduce regional imbalances in overall country’s rural parts the following support has been given within context of the WFS Plan of actions.

To promote land use efficiency specific attention has been given, in particular, to land consolidation Project. The highest priority is being given to land consolidation issues as to enhancement of operational land use capacity, farmland productivity, saving of labor services, unified uneconomic farmland and access to land and water resources would be available within this kind of Projects. Under The Agricultural Reform Project, The Directorate has been preparing a Project in 3 selected sites.

1-With the purpose of food security, General Directorate of Rural Services has implemented those activities that vary in a wide range such as surface irrigation (furrow, basin and flooding), groundwater irrigation in area which cover totally 1.33 million (ha) to enhance and support food production infrastructure in country side. Beside, 589 small dams constructed by far to provide irrigation water.

Within agricultural development, general inventory as of 2004, has been shown below

Project Type	Area (ha)
Irrigated area	1 330 988
Soil Conservation	389 564
Land Development in land	1 029 466
Land Consolidation	332 668

2-For integrated rural development rural infrastructure that has been provided are as follows

Village Roads	Asphalt (km)	92762
	Concrete(km)	1 768
	Leveling(km)	55 589
	Stabilized(km)	130 744
Potable water supply	Adequate (unit)	62 181
	Inadequate (unit)	7 612
	No water (unit)	7 390
Settlement Project	123 Villages, 11 355 construction of house, 6025 farm	
	Sewerage project	5 208 (unit)

	Mosque construction	6 021
	Social facilities	1 272

The objective of the infrastructural investments for integrated rural development can be summarized as follows:

1. Improved rural roads will lead to better access to markets and social services, and promote social development as well.

2. Improved provision of drinking water supply will reduce health risks as being one of the main services.

3. With resettlement Project implemented, members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic entity, who are adversely influenced by natural disasters are taken into consideration. Also refugees are resettled at a selected area. These people also receive services in order to compensate their losses such as agricultural land, housing etc.

4. Infrastructure such as roads, water supply systems, secondary irrigation, constructing small dams, sewerage systems so on, ensure a baseline for contributing income generating activities

d) Formulation and implementation of integrated rural development

In Turkey, out of six integrated rural development projects, four have been completed and two ongoing cover the following fields of activities: improvement of agriculture and stockbreeding, irrigation, irrigated land improvement, village road construction, forest road construction, provision of drinking water and forestation.

Besides, there are four ongoing regional development projects on regional development which agricultural and rural development measures play a substantial role.

In addition to the four regional plans, a Regional Development Master Plan has been initiated within the scope of the Yeşilirmak River Basin Development Project, to define basic strategies to solve important problems and cover sectoral objectives including agriculture and rural development in the mentioned region.

COMMITMENT IV

World Trade Organization Agricultural Agreement entails introduction to market, export subsidies, basic practices on domestic supports and minimum obligations and import base for each member country. Developing countries have to import 3% of total consumption and developed countries have to import 5% of total consumption.

This situation will have adverse effects on the developing countries having large population and high domestic consumption. As import ratio is over 3%, in our country, there is no negative affect in this respect.

COMMITMENT VI

d) Strategies for sustainable watershed management and associated investments

For several years now, Turkey has been implementing the principles of sustainable development based on water resources through activities such as the Southeastern Anatolia Project which involve stakeholders from multiple sectors, for the purpose of achieving integrated human-focused development.

In recent decades Turkey has taken great strides in water resource development for irrigation, power generation, flood control, and other purposes. Since Turkey does not produce oil or gas, Turkey's sustainable development depends on hydropower. i.e. water development is urgently needed in order to catch up to existing demands, and to prepare for future demands.

Therefore, creation of dams and reservoirs has enabled Turkey to save water from its brief seasons of rainfall to use throughout the year for the purposes of irrigation, energy, drinking and sanitation. Multipurpose water infrastructures also enable Turkey to regulate the flow of her rivers and to release sufficient amounts of water to downstream countries even during dry seasons.

Integrated Water Resources Management, one of the main principles of the EU Water Framework Directive, has caused important policy changes in Turkey. Turkey has started to incorporate this approach into her water management plans. As a best practice, a "National Platform" has been established to foster collaboration and co-operation between institutions and organizations having responsibility for water management. However, insufficient financial resources and institutional capacity are

the main obstacles for implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management. In addition to that having different capacity and management level in organizational structure of each related institution at basin level, cost of monitoring water resource in both quantitative and qualitative basis and lack of “land use plans” for each basin are also the main problems.

COMMITMENT VII

c) Mechanisms to ensure food security for every person in the country

Preparation of an Action Plan for National Food and Nutrition has been started by State Planning Organization in coordination with related institutions in three sections: food security, food safety and nutrition. In food security section it has been foreseen to implement several incomes generating, nutrition improving and household self-sufficiency enhancing production projects. Also extension projects targeted mainly at women and young farmers have been aimed to increase in order to improve the quality and quantity of agricultural production.

