



FAO
Country Programming Framework
(C P F)
2012 - 2015

Ankara
2012

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CPF	Country Programming Framework
EC	European Commission
ECO	Economic Cooperation Agency
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FTPP	FAO – Turkey Partnership Programme
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoT	Government of Turkey
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation Agency
IADG	Internationally Agreed Development Goals
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
MEU	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFAL	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
MFWA	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
MoD	Ministry of Development
FAO SEC	FAO Sub-regional Office for Central Asia
TF	Trust Fund
TIKA	Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency
TurkStat	Turkish Statistical Institute
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDCS	United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy

INTRODUCTION

Country Programming Framework (CPF) is a tool used by FAO to define the medium-term response to the assistance needs of member countries in accordance with the principles of FAO and in pursuit of national development objectives, MDGs and other Internationally Agreed Development Goals (IADG) within FAO Strategic Framework and regional priorities.

FAO CPF document for Turkey (2012 - 2015) is based on Turkey's major policies and government programs. It is also aligned with the new United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy (UNDCS) 2011-2015 for Turkey.

The formulation of this CPF has involved an iterative review of national priorities for food, agriculture, forestry and fishery development and MDGs. In addition, major ongoing and planned development programmes in Turkey were analyzed and exchanges with national and international stakeholders were conducted through a mapping exercise by FAO Representation in Turkey.

CPF prioritizes FAO interventions in the country to achieve development objectives of the Government of Turkey (GoT) in its major policies and government programs, such as the Ninth Development Plan (2007-2013), Medium-term Program (2012-2014), Rural Development Plan (2010-2013), Regional Development Strategies (2010-2013), Ministerial Strategic Plans (Ministry of Forest and Water Affairs (MFWA) Strategy Plan 2010-2014 and Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MFAL) Strategic Plan (2010-2014).

The first step is based on analytical work including an initial review of: (i) government's development policy goals for agriculture; (ii) agricultural situation in the country; and (iii) past and present programmes of other donors, development agencies and FAO in Turkey.

This document has thus been formulated through extensive consultations with relevant ministries and national institutions as well as development partners, including United Nations Country Team (UNCT). Effective partnerships will be pursued with the interested stakeholders during the implementation of FAO CPF 2012-2015 in Turkey.

Ministry of Development (MoD), MFAL and MFWA are main partners of this framework for ensuring GoT's participation with contribution of agricultural NGOs.

In determining FAO medium-term strategy and priorities, special attention was given to the existing capabilities and limitations of GoT for the realization of the national development objectives and FAO's effective assistance at country level.

A workshop with the participation of national authorities, stakeholders, NGOs and sister UN agencies was organized in Ankara in November 2011. During this workshop, CPF was extensively discussed and medium-term policy priorities of GoT were determined.

CPF has a dynamic nature, jointly reviewed by GoT and FAO every two to three years to reflect new requirements and changes in policy, guidelines and priorities in the country. Thus this document is developed in joint cooperation of GoT and FAO.

In 2006, FAO concluded an agreement with GoT and established a partnership framework agreement with MFAL covering a period between 2007 and 2011 with a trust fund

contribution of USD10 million. The overall goal of this partnership was to enhance the impact and efficiency of assistance to the countries under the mandate of FAO-SEC sub-regional office, including Turkey.

Starting from 2012, new partnership agreements are underway with MFAL as well as MFWA.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

The negative effects of the global crisis were felt in Turkey as well as all over the world. Turkey's economy started to rebound in the second quarter of 2009. Fiscal and monetary measures taken in response to the crisis yielded positive results. In the last quarter of 2009, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased by 5.9 percent. According to TurkStat (Turkish Statistical Institute), GDP has decreased by 4.8 percent with constant prices with respect to the year 2008. Economic recovery in the 2010 has continued to increase. During this period, industry, construction, trade and transport sectors recorded increases in value added. In 2010, by an 8.9 percent increase with constant prices, GDP has become equal to TRY 1,105,101 million with current prices.

With the significant increase in recent years, Turkey's foreign trade and foreign trade volume has exceeded USD 300 billion. Turkey's total exports decreased from US 132 billion dollar in 2008, to USD 102.1 billion in 2009. During the same period, total imports decreased from the amount of USD 201.9 billion to USD 140.9 billion.

The share of agricultural sector (agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing) of GDP is decreasing. GDP share of agricultural sector was 9.9 percent in 2000; 7.6 percent in 2008; 8.1 percent in 2009 and 8.2 percent in 2010. In 2009 agricultural sector in Turkey is less affected by the economic crisis than the rest of the world. GDP of Turkish agricultural sector in 2009 increased by 3.7 percent over the previous year, increased to TRY 76.997 million from TRY 70.742 million. The share of agriculture sector in the GDP was 8.1 percent in 2009. Unsuitable climatic conditions caused declines in the production of some crops in 2010. In 2010, the agricultural sector has grown by 2.4 percent with constant prices and increased to 90.772 million TRY with current prices.

According to TurkStat (Address Based Population Registration System) Turkey's total population in 2010 was 73.7 million (37 million males and 36.7 million females).

Developments in industry and service sectors in Turkey caused decrease in employment in the agricultural sector and total employment in agricultural sector was 25.2 percent in 2010. For the whole of 2010, employment totaled 23.5 million, while the number of unemployed totaled 2.8 million. Unemployment rate was 9.2 percent by July 2011.

Table 1: The sectoral distribution of employment in 2010:

	(%)
Agriculture	25.2
Industry	19.9
Services	48.6
Construction	6.3

Source: MoD, 2012 Programme.

Labor force participation of women in Turkey is very low compared to men. The employment rate is higher in rural areas than cities. This shows two structural features of labor market; agricultural employment is higher in rural areas but limited professional capabilities of women because of low literacy rates. It is envisaged in 9th Development Plan (2007-2013) that the share of women in labor force in 2013 would be 29.6 percent. It is also mentioned that the necessary measures will be taken to empower women in rural areas. According to data in 2010, the share of women in labor force is 42.2 percent in agricultural sector; 15.9 percent in industrial sector and 41.7 percent in service sector.

It is envisaged that climate change would also affect Turkey and especially the Mediterranean basin at most. Droughts in some regions as a result of global warming are also expected. Yield and economic losses will be unavoidable and ecological instability as well as negative effects on social life will be visible. It is also estimated that Turkey would be among the risky countries group regarding potential effect of global warming and negatively affected by instable ecology, drought, forest fires, desertification, decreasing the water resources due to global warming.

Turkey's total land area is 78 Million ha. Almost one third of this, 28 Million ha, is cultivable land. Almost 75 percent of the land is subject to soil erosion due to steep slopes and inadequate land use systems. High land fragmentation also makes it difficult to cultivate the agricultural land efficiently. All these factors have an impact on soil fertility. Land consolidation and proper planning of land management in the context of drought and climate change are essential to minimize land degradation and increase productivity.

There are 21,389,783 ha of forest land in Turkey. Since 1963, totally 2.8 million ha of land has been reforested. On the other hand 585,070 ha of forest land have been lost due to fires. Almost all the forests are owned by GoT (99 percent). In total, there are 21.213 forest and neighboring forest villages. 7,064,365 people live in these villages.

Rainfall does not normally occur during the growing season in most parts of Turkey. The average annual rainfall in Turkey is about 643 mm and agriculture is highly dependent on irrigation. Although 8.5 Million ha area is economically irrigable under the available technology, 5.3 million ha is currently under irrigation. Irrigation is mostly surface irrigation and efficiency is low, about 45-55 percent and covers nearly 85 percent. Irrigation needs to be improved by allocating significant investment for climate-proof infrastructure and providing trainings on irrigation and water management at all levels.

Turkey is experiencing water stress as the annual water supply is 1,600 m³ per person (below 1,700 m³). Moreover, Turkey may have lower water per capita in the future because of its growing population and limited water resources.

A total of 46 billion m³ of water is consumed by three main sectors in Turkey: 34 billion m³ is used in agriculture mainly for irrigation (74 percent), 7 billion m³ is used for the domestic purposes (15 percent), and 5 billion m³ is used in the industrial sector (11 percent). Therefore, the country should improve agricultural water management by taking adequate technical and managerial measures, plan interventions as well as provide trainings on land and water management and irrigation at all levels.

In general, even there are no major problems in nutrition and access to food in the country, the meat consumption per capita is rather low compared to developed countries. Most of daily

consumed protein and calorie per capita in Turkey is plant originated. Meat consumption varies according to rural and urban areas. The major problem in food security is the lack of food control infrastructure. There is a shortage of National Reference Laboratory of food control. The existing one does not run in full capacity.

Self-sufficiency in products other than barley, rye, oat is low. Thus such products (corn, rice, wheat) are imported according to need. In general, self-sufficiency in grains was 92.7 percent in 2008-2009. This rate is 94.5 percent in wheat, 79.9 percent in corn, 75 percent in rice, 100 percent in barley. In pulses, the rates are 130 percent in peas, 45 percent in red lentils, 65 percent in green lentils, 85 percent in dry beans. In oilseeds the rates are 46.6 percent in sunflower, 3 percent in soybean and 40.7 percent in rapeseed.

Although share of fisheries in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is low (less than 0.5 percent) fisheries provides income and employment. In 2010, total fishery production amounted to 653,080 tonnes. Average fish consumption per capita was around 7 kg in 2010. The aquaculture sector has witnessed an increasing production trend over the last two decades.

RATIONALE

The principal objectives of GoT with regard to agricultural and food sector are to meet food security needs of its growing population; to increase productivity and to reduce vulnerability to adverse weather conditions; to raise levels of self-sufficiency; to increase farm income; to improve its stability, and competitiveness; to develop rural areas; to ensure food safety and harmonize and align country's agricultural and rural development policies and institutions with those of EU in 9th Development Plan (2007-2013).

The 9th Development Plan emphasizes that food security shall be ensured from farm to kitchens by using less chemicals, high quality seeds, ensuring animal health and food hygiene as well as strengthening farmer training and advisory services especially for women and rural youth.

In addition, it is underlined in the same plan that the rural areas will be developed through strengthening producer organizations, marketing, rural tourism, efficient use of resources, bottom-up approaches in local development, local capacity and other structures that support EU harmonization.

In line with the Turkey's 9th Development Plan (2007-2013), similar strategic objectives with regards to food and agricultural sector are also determined and emphasized in MFAL's Strategic Plan as:

- Steering agricultural production and securing food for all;
- Developing agricultural infrastructure, preserve, enhance and secure sustainable use of environment and natural resources, taking measures to reduce the negative effects of natural disasters.

These objectives derived from the following problems:

- Agriculture and food sectors are not under full registration yet;
- There are too many food enterprises and lots of them are small;

- Risk analysis and food safety information network systems are not established on full scale;
- Budget allocated for food control and inspection is not enough;
- Consumers' level of awareness on food security is not at desired level and consumption habits are very difficult to change;
- Coordination and integration between agriculture and food sector is not established at desired level; and
- There is uncontrolled food access at the borders.

Beside food security and safety, climate change is another major challenge for all countries in the world. Especially agriculture sector is affected by the negative impacts of climate change.

Turkey is located in Mediterranean basin which is the most vulnerable region among others regarding climate change. Two basic documents which were developed and been implemented within the framework of global warming agreement are:

- Combating against agricultural drought strategy and action plan (2008-2012) prepared under the coordination of MFAL;
- National climate change strategy document (2010-2020) prepared under the coordination of Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (MEU).

Although these documents guide actions, there is ample need for further detailed studies and analysis on the impact of climate change and develop mitigation and adaptation measures in the country.

Turkey's development priorities are clustered around improved competitiveness and employment, equitable human and social development, efficient provision of high-quality public services, and energy security and efficiency with emphasis on the reduction of regional disparities. This vision for development is clearly set forth in the 9th Development Plan (2007-2013).

One of the major problems in agriculture sector is the lack of quality both at farmer and service provider level. This is mostly due to insufficient institutionalization at both levels. There are several institutions which are involved with agriculture sector: official bodies, farmer cooperatives, universities, research institutions, chambers of agriculture, associations, private companies, processors and other NGOs. Each one of these has a certain role and should be able to work in cooperation and coordination in order to serve better to farmers and the sector. It is seen that the farmer organizations are expected to provide some services such as extension or advisory services, farmer training, marketing but it will be unfair to expect such services without building a certain level of capacity in those organizations.

Besides, the following problems related with institutional capacity should also be tackled:

- Lack of project and strategy preparation and implementation capacity in organizations related with agricultural sector;
- Lack of management capacity for coordination and collaboration among organizations;
- Lack of management capacity for monitoring and evaluation of services;
- Lack of training delivery capacity in organizations related with agricultural sector.

Another strategic document which feeds into FAO's area of work in the country is United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy (UNDCS). UNDCS is a strategic partnership document between GoT and UN in Turkey to accelerate the realization of the country vision. This document ensures effective collaboration and cooperation between the UN system and the GoT under the leadership of MoD.

PRIORITIES AND FAO'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

FAO has consulted with major donors such as EC, WB, UN Organizations, IDB, IFAD, IBRD, GEF, JICA, GTZ and ECO, development organizations, related stakeholders and UNCT in Turkey in connection with the agricultural sector in order to identify priorities. A workshop which was conducted with the participation of related stakeholders and several interactions with UNCT and other national organizations gave valuable clues in identifying FAO's priorities in Turkey.

There are also other platforms where FAO can collaborate with other UN agencies, non-governmental and civil society organizations (NGOs/CSOs) and private sector in addressing the country's socio-economic challenges.

During the informal consultation meeting in Budapest on 26-27 January 2012 with the participation of member countries for the preparation of regional conference which will take place in Baku, Azerbaijan in April 2012, the following five **priority areas** of assistance were emphasized:

- Natural resource management including climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Food security and nutrition (both in-country and abroad);
- Policy support to small farmers;
- Control of trans-boundary pests and diseases (animal and plant);
- Policy and institutional support for EU accession and integration.

In line with the above priority areas, FAO will be directly involved and/or assist on the following issues in future in Europe and Central Asia region in which Turkey takes place:

- Support to prepare and negotiate free trade areas with the EU
- Support to adaptation of national laws and regulations on agricultural products standardization and conformity to fully comply with international regulations;
- Strengthening institutional capacity of public and private institutions that support enterprises in the provision of high quality competitive products;
- Support to integration of rural job creation and income diversification into agricultural and rural development policies, programs and partnerships;
- Enhancing capacities in rural development for local farmers;
- Improving pesticide management and preserving environment and public health from adverse effects of pesticides;

- Enabling institutions at central and local level to collect, update, analyze and manage appropriate disaggregated and socio-economic data related to food security to support strategic planning and coordination.

Besides, UNDCS cycle 2011-15 for Turkey determined three development priority areas:

- 1- Democratic and environmental governance;
- 2- Disparity reduction, social inclusion and basic public services;
- 3- Poverty and employment.

GoT and FAO agreed that FAO's activities during the CPF cycle should be in line with UNDCS (2011-2015), focusing on three priority areas:

- 1. Food security and food safety**
- 2. Sustainable use of natural resources and forestry**
- 3. Institutional capacity enhancement**

Activities under each three thematic priorities have been defined in line with the needs of agencies, stakeholders, and FAO's comparative advantages; experiences in the country and existing critical gaps in achieving the objectives based on thematic areas proposed.

Below “specific areas” which FAO should contribute identified by the stakeholders are:

- Food security and safety
 - Strengthening research and development activities
 - Development of institutional and inspection capacity
- Forestry
 - Supporting and strengthening of monitoring and up-dating of NFP
 - Development of non-wood products
- Protection of natural resources and climate change
 - Preventing organic deposition due to aquaculture production in marine and fresh waters
 - Awareness rising on climate change adaptation and mitigation
 - Supporting sustainable land and water resources management
- Institutional capacity building
 - Development of sustainable on-the-job training facilitation
 - Supporting and strengthening of research, development and innovation systems in human resource development

Food security and food safety

Strategic Objectives are improved quality and safety of food at all stages of the food chain. The UNDCS also indicates that increased provision of community based quality services like nutrition in priority area 2.

The basic objectives of food safety are protecting consumer health and preventing fraudulent and unsafe food production by establishing a well-functioning and effective food control system.

The primary agency responsible for food safety and quality control activities in Turkey is MFAL which develops and implements policies, legislation and enforcement of food and feed safety, animal health and plant health.

While significant investments to enhance the official food control system have been made over recent years (driven by Turkey's long-term EU accession objective), limitations remain in achieving efficient and effective food control similar to that achieved in developed economies. Obstacles include: reforming and updating food control legislation and enforcement systems; effective coordination and collaboration across food control Ministries and agencies; improving the competency of food safety control staff (in particular the food inspectorate); slow adoption of modern food production and hygiene methods; and continued inability to effectively control several animal and zoonotic diseases (including foot and mouth disease and brucellosis).

Hereinbelow are FAO's priority areas for the above cluster. Most of them were also identified during the CPF priority workshop.

- Establishment of global food safety capacity development partnership to improve food safety systems, help food security, increase food supply chain value, accelerate economic growth and alleviate rural poverty and improve public health outcomes.
- Support the modernization and compliance of food enterprises in the process of accession to the EU.
- Application of internationally agreed food standards and practices, as well effective management of sanitary and phytosanitary risks and domestic public health risks.
- Technical assistance and policy advice through capacity building events and projects aimed at improving food safety systems and nutrition security at country and regional level.
- Strengthening institutional and legislative capacities for efficient food control.
- Human resource development in small and medium size food processing and selling enterprises.
- Promotion of special quality and geographic indication products.
- Rising public awareness on food safety, organic farming, good agricultural practices, natural foods and food-environment relations.
- Identification and assessment of existing situation of small and medium size food processing and selling enterprises regarding capacity.

Sustainable use of natural resources and forestry

Strategic objectives are to protect, improve and ensure sustainable use of natural resources and forests and to raise awareness on climate change as indicated in UNDCS priority area 1.

The FAO Sub-regional Office for Central Asia is working closely with Turkish Water Hydraulic Works (DSI) and relevant institutes of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and

Livestock (MFAL), including the Soil, Fertilizer and Water Resources Central Research Institute, to achieve these strategic objectives.

Hereinbelow are FAO's priority areas for the above cluster together with the areas which were also identified during the CPF priority workshop.

- Strengthening institutional capacity for conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity.
- Sustainable land management and climate friendly agriculture e.g. promotion of conservation agriculture, trans-boundary pest and diseases monitoring, surveillance and control, promotion of integrated pest management (IPM), pesticide management, including obsolete pesticide disposal, etc.
- Capacity building on land use planning and land degradation and desertification assessment;
- Establishment of database for soil fertility and soil organic carbon content.
- Development of monitoring and evaluation system for NFP
- Strategy or a road map development for non-wood forest products (inventory development and sustainable utilization of resources).
- Accurate calculation of economic value of forestry sector.
- Awareness rising campaign and developing preparedness measures to cope with the effects of climate change to agriculture, forestry and land degradation.
- Support to existing implementations or activities for sustainable management of land, water and organic farming.
- Coping with water scarcity in agriculture and strengthening capacities for water productivity improvement of agricultural systems at national and river basin levels including transboundary water systems.
- Support to existing actions or implementations for sustainable management of forest and trees.
- Development of a monitoring system which monitors the effects of agricultural production on land and water resources.

Institutional capacity enhancement

The strategic objective is to help and support institutions in enhancing their capacity to deliver high and better quality services. This objective is parallel to almost every priority areas of UNDCS, priority areas 2 in particular.

Agricultural and rural development activities are in responsibility of several public institutions. Hence, coordination is difficult in this area. In addition to MFAL, MEU, MFWA, Ministry of Finance (MF), Undersecretariat of Treasury, and Ministry of Economy play important roles in taking decisions and implementing policies on agricultural and rural development issues. Besides these organizations, newly established development agencies (twenty-six) and regional development administrations like GAP Regional Development Administration (GAP-RDA) also play a considerable role in agricultural and rural development.

Hereinbelow are FAO's priority areas for the above cluster together with the areas which were also identified during the CPF priority workshop.

- Improvement of technical and physical infrastructures of the related Ministries and to ensure the effective, economic and efficient use of resources.
- Institutional reinforcement of farmer organizations.
- Extensive use of information technologies and to facilitate operations and processes.
- Promoting capacity enhancement programs for institutions on agricultural and rural development.
- Analyze and monitor national and international agricultural data and market trends more effectively and to strengthen the current system in order to convey information to the decision-makers on time.
- Analyze and enhance efficiency of agricultural support policies.
- Enhancement of efficiency of research and development activities.
- Increase awareness of all stakeholders, to develop knowledge and skills of producers in the process from production to consumption.
- Promote capacity enhancement programs for institutions on protected areas and stakeholder participation in the protection of natural resources.

Financial Programming Framework

Realization of the outcomes in the CPF document requires financial resources. For the duration of the CPF (2012-2015) FAO's contribution is estimated up to USD 1 million.

It is evident that FAO's stand-alone contribution for the realization of outcomes will not be enough. Therefore non-core sources, third party financing will be sought. Resource mobilization will be essential for achieving sustainable results.

FAO-Turkey Partnership Programmes with MFAL and MFWA will be crucial sources in all three priority areas. Up to now, TF contribution for Turkey in regional, multi-country and national ongoing and approved projects amounts to USD 1,560 million.

Monitoring and Evaluation of CPF

The implementation of CPF will be monitored by FAO SEC in close cooperation with related stakeholders, most likely with ministries. A "CPF country steering committee" consisting of related ministries is considered as the main advising and guiding committee. A detailed terms of reference which regulates and determines the responsibilities and members of the steering committee will be made ready.

There are two levels of monitoring process foreseen for the overall monitoring of CPF. The first level includes internal monitoring and evaluation system within the individual projects or activities under this CPF. The second and wider level includes the overall monitoring of CPF by analyzing the achievement level of priority areas, outcomes and outputs mentioned in CPF.

The CPF's overall monitoring and evaluation system will cover the cumulative results of individual projects and the achievement level of priority areas objectives at yearly basis. The CPF monitoring report will be prepared and delivered by FAO SEC to the steering committee and the steering committee will evaluate, discuss and advice for future steps to be taken in implementation of CPF.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK (2012 – 2015)

PRIORITY AREAS	OUTCOME/S	OUTPUTS	MAIN PARTNERS	RELATED INSTITUTIONS	INDICATORS
1. Food security and food safety	Improve quality and safety of food at all stages of the food chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiating and taking necessary steps to establish “global food safety capacity development partnership”. Supporting Government of Turkey in modernization and compliance of food enterprises in the process of accession to the EU by means of a project drafted. Providing technical assistance and policy advice through capacity building events and projects aimed at improving food safety systems and nutrition security at country and regional level. Providing technical assistance to strengthen the institutional and legislative capacities for efficient food control. Enhancing human resources in small and medium size food processing and marketing enterprises by drafting a pilot project. Raising the public awareness about food safety, organic farming, good agricultural practices, natural foods and food-environment relations by organizing conferences, workshops, public events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock FAO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food processing NGOs Universities Research Institutes United Nations World Bank European Union Ministry of Development Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs. Local Administrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of international consultation meetings for food security and safety Target: At least one meeting in a year “A project document” drafted for modernization and compliance of food enterprises in the process of accession to the EU Number of training sessions about food control and inspection Target: At least one training sessions until the end of 2013 Number of public awareness raising events about food security and safety Target: At least four events
Possible Finance Resources for Priority Area 1: FAO, FTTP, EU, WB, ECO					
2. Provision of sustainable usage of natural resources and forestry	Protect, improve and ensure sustainable use of natural resources and forests and raise awareness on climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening the institutional capacity for conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity by conducting training programs within the framework of GEF. Providing technical assistance to related institutions for sustainable land management and climate change friendly agriculture. Establishment of database for soil fertility and soil organic carbon content. Development of monitoring and evaluation system for NFP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs Ministry of Environment and Urbanization Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock FAO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Related NGOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chambers Cooperatives Associations Universities Research Institutes Local Administrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of training sessions on forestry and biodiversity Target: At least three sessions and 100 staff Feasibility report on monitoring and evaluation of NFP Target: Until the end of 2013 Number of events for awareness rising about climate change Target: At least 2 events until the end of 2013 At least one project developed

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy or a road map development for non-wood forest products (inventory development and sustainable utilization of resources). • Initiating accurate calculation of economic value of forestry sector. • Rising awareness of people about Climate Change and land degradation/desertification by organizing public events, conferences, workshops. • Supporting related institutions in existing implementations or activities for sustainable management of land, water by providing technical assistance. • Supporting related institutions in existing actions or implementations for sustainable management of forest and trees by providing technical assistance. • Strategy or road map designation, determination and planning for protected areas in order to support conservation of natural resources. • Developing the monitoring and evaluation for the National Action Program for Combatting Desertification/Land Degradation. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • about climate change friendly applications • Strategy document about non-wood products prepared until the end of 2013
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Possible Finance Resources for Priority Area 2: FAO, GEF, MFWA (FTPP), WB

3. Institutional capacity enhancement	Improve and reinforce organizations related with agricultural sector to enable them deliver better service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing technical assistance for institutional reinforcement of farmer organizations. • Development of the capacity enhancement programs for institutions regarding agriculture, forestry and rural development. • Developing a national and international agricultural data and market trends monitoring and analyze system for more effective decision making. • Providing technical assistance for analyzing and enhancing the efficiency of agricultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs • Ministry of Environment and Urbanization • Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock • FAO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Related NGOs • Universities • Research Institutes • Local Administrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of capacity development activities for NGOs Target: At least three training events • Number of training sessions for MFAL Target: 300 staff in total on various subjects • Number of training activities for enhancement of research Target: At least 50 researchers • A project drafted for national and international agricultural data and
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		support policies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing technical assistance for enhancement the efficiency of research and development activities. 			market trends monitoring and analyze system
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Possible Finance Resources for Priority Area 3: FAO, FTTP, MFWA (FTTP), GEF, WB, ECO, IDB