



RURAL DEVELOPMENT: FRAMEWORK, MEASURES



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I. DEFINITION OF RURAL AREAS



Different definitions for different purposes (e.g. General census, other statistical studies, development plans, legislations)

Most relevant definition is non-urban areas where the population is less than 20 thousands of people.

Studies are going on to update the definition of rural areas.



II. MAIN INDICATORS

Total population is about 71.2 million (2004 estimate)

Rural inhabitants:

- 2000 General Census:
 - 35% of the total population lives in villages
 - approximately 41% live in settlements with less than 20,000 inhabitants
- 39% of the total population lives in rural areas (-20,000 population-2004 estimate)

Source: TURKSTAT

- Breakdown of Rural Employment by Sectors (2004):
 - Agriculture: 67.5 %
 - Industry: 7.9 %
 - Services: 24.6 %

(Source: TURKSTAT)



ACCESS TO UTILITIES / SERVICES;

- Ratio of village population having sufficient freshwater is 88 %, insufficient is 9 % in 2004 (MARA)
- Almost all rural population has access to electricity.
- Connection to a sewage system is 57 % (Municipality Environment Questionnaire Results-2003) in municipalities with –20,000 inhabitants.
- Ratio of village population having access to a sewerage system is 16 % (MARA, 2004)
- Number of Places (villages-towns) Connected to Automatic Telephone Network is 53,000 (TURK-TELEKOM-2004)



- Ratio of asphalt roads in main village road network is 47.50 % (GDRS-2003)
- Educational Status of Rural Population (2000)
(according to the education level, ratio of the population of 6 years of age or over in total village population)

Literacy Rate	: 82 %
Primary Education Graduate	: 43 %
Secondary Education Graduate	: 6 %
Advanced Education Graduate	: 2 %

Source: TURKSTAT



III. MAIN PROBLEMS

Problems like;

- Structural problems of agriculture,
- Problems regarding human resources (level of education and skills),
- Ineffective institutional structure and farmer organizations (cooperatives, producer unions etc.) to support rural development,
- Scattered settlement pattern in some regions,
- Insufficient development and maintenance of physical, social and cultural infrastructure,



Creates Further Set of Problems:

- High rate of dependence on subsistence agriculture,
- High rate of hidden unemployment,
- Insufficient diversification of agricultural and non-agricultural income generating activities,
- Low income level and relatively low quality of life for rural population,
- Migration (rural to urban areas and interregional) and ageing of rural population,

IV. NATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK



- **Policy Framework:**

- ✓ Currently, there is no specific rural development strategy document, but the existing and prospective Agricultural and Rural Development Policies are laid down in the following documents;

- Long Term Strategy (2001-2023) and 8th Five-Year Development Plan (2001-2005)
- Preliminary National Development Plan (2004-2006)
- Medium Term Programme (2006-2008)
- Agriculture Strategy Paper (2006-2010)



• Main Contributions of Rural Development to National Development Perspective and EU Accession

- ✓ Increase contribution of rural areas to national economy, welfare of rural population and contribute to eliminate disparities between the urban-rural areas and among regions,
- ✓ A better population distribution and more stable migration dynamics for balanced and sustainable development,
- ✓ Support the process of restructuring agriculture: Elimination of likely socio-economic and environmental adverse effects of restructuring.
- ✓ Protection, development and sustainable management of environment and natural resources,
- ✓ Economic and social convergence with EU and adoption of the *acquis*.



- **Implementation;**

- ✓ national and local levels

- central authorities (MARA, MEF, other ministries, their affiliates, SPO, Treasury, GAP-RDA, etc.).
- local administrations, especially "special provincial administrations" and "local administration unions"

V. NRD STRATEGY PREPARATION AND ADOPTION



- Formation of a Working Group in 2001,
- The first draft of the Strategy in 2004 based on previous reports and submitted to stakeholder consultation
- Draft revised and strengthened: ensuring compatibility with development plans,
- Comments of stakeholders for second draft and evaluation meeting, February 2005
- Final NRDS submitted to High Planning Council for approval



VI. STRATEGY OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES



MAIN PURPOSE:

“improvement and ensuring sustainability of living and job conditions of rural community in their territory”;

- in harmony with urban areas,
- basically by utilizing local resources and potential,
- while protecting the environmental and cultural assets.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES;

1. Economic Development and Job Creation

- 1.1. Attainment of competitive agriculture and food sectors
 - Enhancement of organization and knowledge level of producers
 - Efficient utilization of water and land resources
 - Increasing the competitiveness of agricultural and food industry enterprises
 - Strengthening the control structures of food quality and consumer protection
- 1.2. Diversification of rural economy

2. Improvement of Human Resources, Organization Level and Local Development Capacity

- 2.1. Strengthening education and health services
- 2.2. Combating poverty and increasing the employability of disadvantaged groups
- 2.3. Strengthening local development capacity

3. Improving Rural Physical Infrastructure Services and Quality of Life

- 3.1. Improvement of rural infrastructure
- 3.2. Improvement and protection of rural settlements



4. Protection and Improvement of Rural Environment

- 4.1. Improvement of environment-friendly agricultural practices
- 4.2. Protecting forest ecosystems and sustainable utilization of forest resources
- 4.3. The management and improvement of protected areas

TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION

NATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- Strategy will form the basis for the operational rural development plan: Measures, implementation, financial management, monitoring and evaluation
- An EU supported project is in progress for the preparation of the plan (Technical Assistance)

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

- New developments in administrative system: Strengthening of local administrations and abolishment of GDRS
- EU supported projects for institutional capacity building:
 - Twinning project for strengthening administrative capacity for the implementation of the plan 2004
 - Project for the IPARD Agency 2005: TA, Twinning and investment (IT)

VII. PUBLICLY FUNDED RD ACTIVITIES



A. ONGOING INTEGRATED PROJECTS

• Rural Development Projects

- Ordu-Giresun RDP
- Sivas-Erzincan DP
- Anatolia Watershed Rehabilitation Project
- Village Based Participatory Investment Programme



- **Regional Development Activities**

- **Regional Development Plans**

- Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP)
 - Zonguldak-Bartın-Karabük RD Project
 - Eastern Black Sea RD Plan
 - Eastern Anatolia Project Master Plan

- **Regional Development Programmes**

- Eastern Anatolia Development Programme
 - Regional Development Programme in TR83 Samsun, TR82 Kastamonu and TRA1 Erzurum NUTS 2 Regions
 - Regional Development Program in TRA2 Ağrı, TR52 Konya, TR72 Kayseri and TRB1 Malatya NUTS 2 Regions



B. STAND-ALONE PROJECTS and SCHEMES

- Subsidized Agricultural Credit Scheme
- Support by The Central Union of the Agricultural Credit Cooperatives
- Livestock Supports
- Support for Producer Groups and Extension Facilities
- Agricultural Training Scheme
- Land Management
- Land Consolidation
- Land Improvement Activities
- Water and Irrigation Management



- Agri-Environmental Activities
- Protection of Habitats, Landscape and Biodiversity
- Sustainable Forestry
- Rural Infrastructure
- Diversification of Rural Economy
- Struggling Poverty and Improving Social Services
- Support to Local Participative Development Activities



MAIN TARGETS OF INTEGRATED PROJECTS

Rural Development Projects;

Integrated RDPs consisting of multiple activities that have been implemented since 1970s at provincial or regional level aim at;

- increase the efficiency and quality of plant and animal production,
- develop rural infrastructure,
- develop employment opportunities and new economic activities,
- increase awareness of rural communities,
- protect environment and forests,
- prevent erosion and sustainable use of soil and water resources

Co-financed by national and international funds (WB, OPEC, IFAD, UNDP, FAO, IDB, JICA, EU-MEDA etc.)



Regional Development Activities aim at:

- Elimination of interregional disparities
- Building capacity for sustainable development by implementing innovative and participatory regional policy and planning approaches
- Contribution towards improving human resources and organizational capacity in terms of skills and knowledge
- Improvement of quality of life
- Increasing income of farmers, rural communities, and agricultural/rural organizations
- Increasing the investment in the region that will allow development of economic conditions



IMPLEMENTING BODIES OF RD PROJECTS

The main responsible body for the implementation of integrated rural development projects is MARA and its affiliates in cooperation with other public institutions such as;

- Ministry of Environment and Forestry and affiliates
- GAP Regional Development Administration,
- DG-State Hydraulic Works, (DSI)
- DGRS (abolished, duties devolved in 2005),
- Governorships, Sub-governorships and Extensions of Central Administration Institutions,
- Villages.



IMPLEMENTING BODIES of REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Main responsible body for coordination and implementation of regional development programmes is SPO.

GAP RDA carries out this function in the region covered by Southeastern Anatolia Project.

These programmes are carried out in cooperation with other Ministries and their affiliates, local administrations and their unions, universities and related NGO's.



VIII. CONCLUSIONS



The coherent policy implementation agenda for rural development;

- Better co-ordination and close co-operation within and among ministries and institutions at central and local level,
- Institutional building for implementation of policy measures,
- Clear strategies, priorities and operational programmes,
- Efficient use of national and international financial resources,
- Capacity building not only for public sector but also for rural population, NGOs and other related stakeholders.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION