

# **D 1.3 COUNTRY REPORT**

Overview on the research system and research programmes on Mediterranean agriculture

## **TURKEY**

## **GDAR**

Country Focal Point: Şahin ANIL

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#### BACKGROUND.

The main purpose of this country report is to provide comprehensive information about programmes and research facilities that are currently run in Turkey and about the way they are run. Information available on these various items were gathered under a common template to make feasible to compare or utilize this information on a wider scale and to manage it. A systematic collection, storage and harmonization of information for common use is necessary to provide the starting point for a deeper analysis of gaps and overlaps in current research activities (WP2) and from which strategies for potential future cooperation can be developed (WP3 and WP4).

Definition of the methodological approach: through workshops among participants the main characteristics of information needed for each task, common criteria and classification and harmonization tools were identified and a comprehensive questionnaire consisting of three main part (A:General Actor Presentation; B: Research Programmes and C: R&D Actors) have been developed by WP-1 Leader and Deputy Leader with the help of all project participants. This questionnaire was inserted on the official Web page of ARIMNet project and was filled out by authorised relevant administrative and research people in Turkey dealing with Mediterranean agricultural research. This report summarises the data compiled by Focal point of Turkey.

#### **GENERAL ORGANIZATION.**

#### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND FUNDING SYSTEM IN TURKEY.

Agricultural Research is considered essentially as a public duty which is mainly covered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) in Turkey. MARA implements and coordinates agricultural R&D activities through General Directorate of Agricultural Research (GDAR). GDAR has a - 84 year- experience in funding and coordinating research and development projects in the field of agriculture and food.

## **GDAR Mandate:**

Undertake high quality, problem oriented research and disseminate the results to target groups in order to help:

- supply the public with safe and high quality foods
- produce high added value products
- promote economically, ecologically and socially sustainable farming
- ensure sustainable use of natural resources
- increase living standards in rural areas
- provide scientific data for decision makers.

A Research Master Plan (RMP) was prepared in 1995, and has been implemented since 1996. In the RMP 15 **Areas of Research Opportunity** (ARO) and **Research Programmes** (RP) within ARO's have been determined.

ARO's and RPs are being revised and prioritised in every - 5 - year Research funds are allocated according to prioritised ARO's and RP's.





#### Research Institutes

There are 58 research institutes throughout the country carrying out research projects in every discipline of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Food Technology under the umbrella of GDAR.

Of the 58 institutes, 8 are the central institutes each representing a major commodity or discipline, they are:

- Field Crops Central Research Institute, ANKARA
- Atatürk Central Horticultural Research Institute, YALOVA
- Food Control and Central Research Institute, BURSA
- Livestock Central Research Institute, Lalahan, ANKARA
- Veterinary Central Control and Research Institute, Etlik, ANKARA
- Plant Protection Central Research Institute, ANKARA
- Aguaculture Central research Institute, TRABZON
- Soil, Fertilizer, Water Resources Central Research Institute, ANKARA

#### **Project Proposal and Evaluation**

From the beginning when the projects are prepared by the research workers to the approval for funding, the project proposals are subject to the procedures as outlined below:

- Institute Research Committee: It is the first step for the evaluation of the projects.
- Program Evaluation Meetings: Approximately 30 groups per year hold meetings to discuss the research projects submitted after evaluation by Institute Research Committees. Participants of the Program Evaluation Meetings are: GDAR representatives; Research Institutes' directors and research workers and project leaders; scientists from the universities; representatives from agricultural sector and agricultural industry.
- Research Scientific Committees (RSC): Established by GDAR and approved by MARA. There are 11 members of each RSC. They hold meetings separately. There are six Research Committees to evaluate the projects discussed and accepted in the Program Evaluation Meetings. These are:
  - Field Crops SC
  - Horticultural Crops SC
  - Natural R. SC
  - Food SC
  - Aquaculture SC
  - Livestock SC

**Agricultural Research Council (ARC):** ARC is the authority for the final approval of the research projects for the implementation officially. Members of the ARC are the high level administrators of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, scientists from the universities and representatives from the sector, from associations of both farmers and professional.

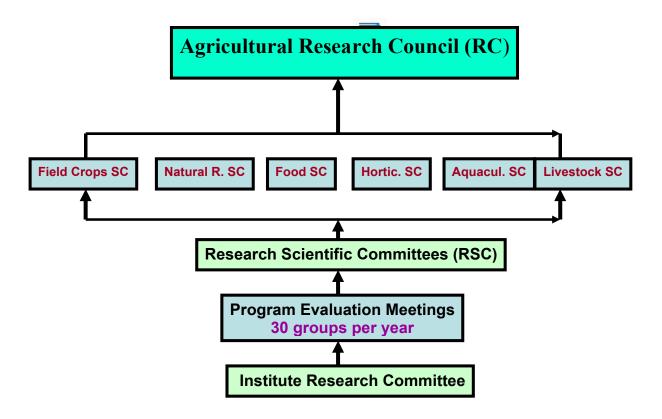
The flow chart for project evaluation system is given below.





Project evaluation system in TURKEY

# **Project Evaluation**



#### **Project Funding**

The allocation of the government budget for the Agricultural Research Projects is carried out by the **State Planning Organisation** (SPO). This budget is allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) first and then to GDAR. Approximate annual budget for the projects amounts to 30-35 million TL (15-17.5 Million €).

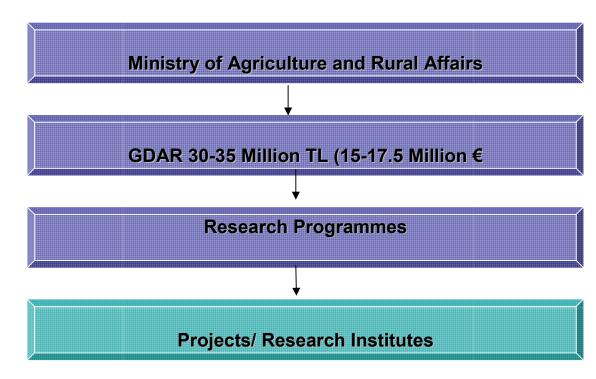
The projects approved by the ARC and implemented by the research institutes are subject to monitoring and evaluation procedures during the project period stated in the project implementation plan until they are finalized.





# Project funding structure in Turkey

# **State Planning Organisation (SPO)**





#### MAPPING OF RESEARCH PROGRAMMES.

#### **Research Programmes**

#### **Programmes Titles**

Number of Programmes: 53

- 1 Olive and Olive Oil Researches
- 2 Citrus Fruits
- 3 Improving of protected cultivation of vegetables and ornamentals
- 4 Cut flowers research programme
- 5 Variety Development and Growing Techniques Improvement in Figs
- 6 Open-field vegetables growing
- 7 Viticulture studies
- 8 Stone Fruits
- 9 The cultivation of some important natural ornamental species and development of new species and cultivars for ornamentals sub-sector
- 10 Development of alternative protection techniques against Med-fly (Mediterranean fruit fly)
- 11 Variety improvement and advanced growing techniques in cotton
- 12 Pome Fruits
- 13 Variety Development and Improvement of Growing Techniques in Subtropical Fruits
- 14 Studies on Small Fruits(Berries)
- 15 National Organic Agriculture Research Programme
- 16 Socio-Economical Researches
- 17 Determining the National Maximum Residue Limits in Agricultural Food Products
- 18 Pistachio Studies
- 19 Variety Development and Growing Techniques Improvement of Almonds
- 20 Variety Development and Growing Techniques Improvement of Walnuts
- 21 National program for the collaboration of public and private sector in developing hybrid vegetable varieties and seed production
- 22 The conservation and development of soil and water resources in Water Catchment Areas
- 23 Improving the quality and safety of food and feed
- 24 Fisheries management and technology
- 25 Aquaculture
- 26 Research on Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Animal Genetic Resources
- 27 Agricultural Drought and its effects
- 28 Technology transfer and socio-economic researches in cereals and pulses
- 29 The quality of irrigation water and efficient water use
- 30 The planning and management of irrigation and drainage systems
- 31 Sheep and Goat Research Programme
- 32 Dairy and Beef Research Programme
- 33 Development of soybean growing in Mediterranean region
- 34 Improving of sesame and groundnut production in Western Mediterranean region
- 35 Bread and durum wheat improving researches in Mediterranean and Aegean regions as a part of national cereals program
- 36 The improvement of salt and sodium affected soils
- 37 Poultry and Small Farm Animals Research Programme
- 38 Plant nutrition and soil fertility
- 39 The integrated production and protection management in greenhouse crops
- 40 Studies on new analysis methods of food and feed and method harmonization
- 41 Determination of quality properties of raw materials and additives of feeds
- 42 Soil quality and soil pollution





- 43 National pulse research program
- 44 Soil and land information systems
- 45 National Program for the collection, characterization, conservation and evaluation of plant genetic resources
- 46 Utilization of food industry wastes
- 47 Socio-economic analysis aimed at development of soil and water resources
- 48 Studies on the traditional foods
- 49 Improving the efficiency of forecasting and early warning systems
- 50 Large Animal Diseases
- 51 Small Animal Diseases
- 52 Poultry Diseases
- 53 Animal Vaccines

#### **Programmes types**

lr	nstitutional mission (core)	Regional	National	Trans-national	Area	International	Other
Г	47	0	50	0	3	0	0

#### **Description of thematic areas:**

Almonds: 1 Dairy cattle: 1 analysis: 1 Deficit Irrigation: 1

Animal genetic resources : 1 Desertification : 1
Aquaculture : 1 Diagnostic kit : 1
Aquaculture equipment : 1 Diagnostic kits : 2

Aquaculture techniques : 1 Diagnostic techniques : 3

Arid soils : 1 Drainage and irrigation systems : 1

Bacterial diseases : 1 Drought : 1

Bacterial diseases: 1

Bacterial diseases: 2

Durum wheat (product): 1

Beek eeping: 1

Beek eeping: 1

Economic analysis: 1

Beef cattle: 1
Beekeeping: 1
Berries (product): 1
Bread wheat: 1
Early warning systems: 1
Economic analysis: 1
Effluents: 1
Egg production: 1

Breeding methods: 1 Epidemiology: 3
Broiler chickens: 1 Feed additives: 1
Catchment areas management: 1 Feed composition: 2
Cereal crops productivity: 1 Feed quality: 1

Cereals and pulses production : 1 Feed supplements : 2 Citrus : 1 Figs : 1

Citrus rootstock and variety breeding; Plant health, Fishery management : 1
Growing techniques, Postaharvest technologies, : Food additives : 1

Food and agricultural sector: 1

Climatic change: 1 Food colorants: 1
Cotton (plant)breeding: 1 Food composition: 1
Cotton growing techniques: 1 Food conservation: 1
Cotton variety trials: 1 Food consumption: 1
Cut flowers: 1 Food contamination: 1





Food enrichment : 1 Natural resources management : 1

Food handling : 1 Olive breeding : 1

Food hygiene: 2 Olive growing techniques: 1 Food industry: 2 Olive oil processing techniques: 1

Food ingredients: 1

Food preservation: 1

Food processing: 1

Food products: 2

Organic agriculture: 1

Organic production: 1

Ornamental plants: 1

Parasitic diseases: 2

Food products: 2 Parasitic diseases: 2
Food quality: 1 Pesticides: 1
Food safety: 2 Pistachios: 1

Food technology: 1 Plant biotechnology: 2
Forecasting: 1 Plant breeding: 4
Fruit: 1 Plant collections: 1

Fruit crops : 1 Plant genetic resources : 6
Fruits : 1 Plant genetics : 1

Gene banks : 1 Plant multiplication : 1
Genetic inheritance : 1 Plant nutrition : 1

Genetic resources conservation : 1 Plant nutritional physiology : 1

Genetic resources conservation: 1 Plant nutritional physiology: 3

Goats: 1 Plant physiology: 3
Grapevines: 1 Plant propagation: 1
Greenhouse crops: 1 Plant protection: 2

Greenhouses: 1 Pome fruits growing and breeding: 1
Groundnut oil: 1 Postharvest technologies: 2

Groundnuts: 1 Postharvest treatment: 1
Growing period: 3 Poultry: 1

Harvesting losses: 1 Pressure irrigation systems (Drip and irrigating by

Heifers: 1 spring water): 1 Hybrid seed production: 1 Production increase: 2

Improvement of vegetable growing in open field:1 Protected cultivation : 1

Integrated control: 1
Integrated disease control: 1
Integrated pest control: 1
Integrated pest management: 1
Integrated pest management: 1
Integrated plant production: 1
Integrated plant plant

Integrated plant production: 1
Sesame oil: 1
Investment projects: 1
Sheep: 1
Small fruits breeding and growing: 1

Land management : 1 Small ruminants : 1
Land use mapping : 1 Socioeconomic development : 1

Land use planning: 1 Socio-economical research in agriculture and rural

Layer chickens : 1 areas : 1
Livestock breeds : 1 Soil alkalinity : 1

Livestock products: 1 Soil and Water conservation: 1

Maximum residue limits: 1soil conservation: 1Mediterranean fruit fly: 1Soil desalinization: 1Metabolic diseases: 3Soil fertility: 1Methods: 1Soil management: 1

Methods: 1Soil management: 1Moisture content: 1Soil microorganisms: 1National income: 1Soil nutrient content: 1

Natural Ornamental plants : 1 Soil pollution : 1





Soil quality: 1 Vegetable products: 1 Soil salinization: 1 Vegetables: 4

Soybean oil: 1 Sovbean products: 1

Soybeans: 1

Stone fruits growing and breeding: 1 Subtropical fruits growing and breeding: 1

Sustainable agriculture: 2

Table olive processing techniques: 1

Technology transfer: 1

Toxicosis: 3

Traditional technology: 1

Vaccines: 1 Variety trials: 1 Vegetable crops: 1 Vegetable insecticides: 1

Vineyard management: 1

Viral diseases: 3 Walnuts: 1

Waste utilization: 1 Wastewater irrigation: 1

water and drainage management: 1

Water budget: 1

Water consumption (resources): 1

Water harvesting: 1 Water quality: 1 Water reuse: 1

Water use efficiency: 1

Wine grapes: 1 Wine technology: 1

## The main objectives and topics of the programmes

#### **Animal Health**

- -Development of methods for quick and accurate diagnosis of poultry diseases: 1
- -Epidemiology of the poultry diseases: 1
  - -Improvement of the available animal vaccines: 1
  - -Development of new animal vaccines against the diseases which are of great health risk: 1
  - -The determination of the epidemiology of important animal diseases:1
  - Development of diagnostic kits and techniques: 1
- -Development of the methods for the control and/or eradication of the diseases which are of animal and/or public health risk.: 1

#### **Animal Genetic Resources**

-Identification, conservation and characterization of local farm animals and populations: 1

#### Aquaculture:

- -environmental interaction: 1
- -culturing of new species: 1
- -development of culturing techniques: 1
- -research on production based on releasing: 1
- -environmentally friendly production techniques: 1
- -improvement of off-shore culturing system: 1
- -research on feed and behaviour of reproduction: 1
- -research on potential live food resources: 1

#### Cereals

- -Breeding of quality wheat for Mediterranean and Aegean regions: 1
- -Development of new wheat varieties tolerant for diseases and harmful insects: 1
- -Improvement of wheat cultivation techniques: 1
- -Increasing yield and quality in cereals

#### Cotton

- -Development of new cotton cultivars with more suitable traits for industry: 1
- -Improvement of growing techniques of cotton: 1





- -Organic cotton production technologies: 1
- -Improvement of quality and durable cotton variety, : 1
  - -Development of long and thin fibrous cotton variety: 1

#### **Fishery**

- -Fishery management and technology to provide sustainable use of fisheries stocks : 1
- -stock assessment: 1
- -management of sustainable fisheries and living resources: 1
- -research on sensitive areas : 1
- -Oseanologic and lymnologic: 1
- -effect of invasive species: 1
- developing fishing technology to sustainable use of stocks: 1
- -artificial reefs: 1

#### Food and Feed

- -Improving the quality and safety Traditional Turkish Food: 1
- -Identify quality characteristics of traditional foods: 1
- -Identify innovations that could be introduced into the traditional food industry. : 1
- -Establishment of international accreditation in food and feed analysis. : 1
- -Harmonization of analysis methods in different laboratories : 1
- -Constitution of quality management system in laboratories : 1
- -Researching on traceable, appropriate and safe feed: 1
- -Monitoring and reducing of microbiological and/or chemical risks related to feed: 1
- -Improvement of the quality of the roughage: 1
- -Improvement of the quality of the silage: 1
- -Protection of human and animal health taking precautions for safe product. : 1
- -Assuring chemical and microbiological safety: 1
- -Identification of transgenic foods and searching on bio-security: 1
- -Food safety issues along the entire food production chain--from production to consumption
- -Using new methods of risk analysis : 1 -Monitoring of pesticides, antibiotics and hormones in food production: 1
- -Evaluation of food industry wastes (the composition of wastes, the presence of toxic component, the price, the usage the product, competition, the cost of investment): 1
- -Recovery of nutrients from presently wasted sources and utilization as foods or feeds : 1

#### **Fruits**

- -Improvement of pome fruit industry through variety development and modernizing of orchard management: 1
- -Improvement of stone fruit industry through variety development and modernizing of orchard management: 1
- -Integrated crop management for fruits: 2
- -Improvement of postharvest technologies for fruits, vegetables and ornamentals: 3
- -Variety development in small fruits and berries and improving growing techniques: 1
- -Orchard management improvements: 1
- -Development of modern postharvest handling methods: 1
- -Improvement of high quality high yielding cultivars: 1
- -Development of new cultivars for industry: 1
- -Development of new cultivars best adapting in walnut growing regions of the Country
- -Improve growing techniques of walnut in order to develop this traditional fruit industry for international competition: 1
- -Developing new varieties and improve growing techniques for almond industry: 1
- -Growing techniques improvement and orchard management in almonds: 1
- -Variety development and modern growing techniques in pistachios: 1





- -Advanced orchard management: 1
- -Development of new olive cultivars having superior qualities: 1
- -Improving the processing technologies of table olives and olive oils: 1
- -Variety development and growing techniques improvement in figs: 2
- -Variety development; growing techniques and orchard management improvement in subtropical fruits:1
- -Variety development to get new grape clones having superior properties: 1
- -Improving the vineyard management through adaptation of new surface and canopy management techniques: 1
- -Rootstock and variety development in Citrus species: 1
- -Improvement of growing techniques of citrus fruits: 1
- -Improving the Citrus orchard management : 1
- -Variety development and growing techniques and orchard management improvement in sweet cherry:1

#### Geographical Information System (GIS), Remote Sensing (RS)

-Use of Geographical Information System (GIS) and Remote Sensing to determine agro-ecological zones: 1

#### Livestock

- -Improving breeding and feeding methods: 1
- -Increasing economical profit of bee products and productivity of bee colonies: 1
- -Providing efficiency and profit from products of large ruminants: 1
- -Providing sustainable livestock (large ruminants) management and increase the income of the farmers:1
- -Obtaining local animal genetic resources for breeding: 1
- -Enhancing the quality of the milk, meat and wool production: 2
- -Providing efficiency and profit from the yield of small ruminants: 1

#### **National Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs**

- -Development of Multi-Residue Analysis Method: 1
- -Determination of national consumption of agricultural products: 1
- -Determination of National Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs): 1

#### **Organic Agriculture**

- -Development of organic fertilizer and soil conditioners from local materials and wastes: 1
- -Studies on the organic plant protection products from local resources: 1
- -Development of the production techniques of organic propagation materials: 1

#### **Ornamentals**

- -Variety development to get new cultivars with good quality and long vase life: 1
- -Growing system and growing media improvement : 1
- -Improvement of postharvest handling and technologies: 1
- -Determination of optimum cultivation methods of some very important natural ornamentals, and develop new cultivars for ornamentals sector. : 1

#### **Plant Genetic resources**

- -Formation of database on natural plant genetic resources: 1
- -Protection of plant genetic resources: 1
- -Conservation and sustainable utilization of fruit genetic resources: 1
- -Conservation and sustainable utilization of cereals genetic resources : 1
- -Conservation and sustainable utilization of food legumes genetic resources : 1
- -Conservation and sustainable utilization of vegetables genetic resources : 1
- -Conservation and sustainable utilization of ornamentals genetic resources: 1
- -Conservation and sustainable utilization of nuts genetic resources : 1





#### **Plant Protection**

- -Improving efficiency of forecasting of pest and diseases development: 1
- -Improving the early warning system, and adapt it throughout the country: 1
- -Integrated pest management in major fruits: 1
- -Integrated pest management in vegetables: 1
- -Integrated pest management in cereals: 1
- -Integrated pest management in food legumes: 1
- -Integrated pest management in protected cultivation of vegetables and ornamentals: 1

#### **Pulses**

- -Increasing yield and quality in pulses: 1
- -Transfer of obtained new invention to farmers: 1
- -Reduction of production cost and utilization of more rational sources: 1
- -Increasing of activity on technology transfer: 1
- -Bringing up economic and sustainable production systems: 1
- -Determination of suitable cultivation techniques: 1
- -Plant resistant tests: 1

#### Soybean

- -Improvement of quality and durable soybean variety: 1
- -Reduction of production cost: 2
- -Increasing of activity on technology transfer: 2

#### **Vegetables**

- -Improving the gene pool for development of half-way materials having specific characters: 1
- -Hybrid Breeding: 1
- -Biotic Stress Tests: 1
- -Abiotic Stress Tests: 1
- -Characterization: 1
- -Seed Production and Technology: 1
- -Developing techniques to use in integrated protection and crop management of greenhouse crops: 1
- -New growing techniques: 1
- -Integrated Pest Management: 1
- -Improvement of greenhouse management : 1
- -Improvement of yield and quality through advanced growing techniques: 1
- -New postharvest technologies : 1

#### Socio-economy

- -Socio-economy studies in agricultural and rural issues in order to improve the impact of agricultural research projects. : 1
- -Studies on the invest management: 1
- -Economic analysis on agricultural enterprises: 1
- -Impact assessment studies for agricultural research outcomes: 1

#### Soil and Water Management, Plant Nutrition

- -Data production for land use planning in Turkey: 1
- -Production verification and update of data concerning soil resources: 1
- -Development of new techniques for reuse wastewater: 1
- -Improvement of parameter Water use efficiency: 1
- -Treatment of salt, sodium and boron affected soils and recover to agricultural land: 1
- -Investigation on treatment materials and their feasibility: 1
- Prevention of aridity: 1





- Conservation and increasing of soil quality and to prevention of soil pollution: 1
- -Development of new systems of soil management : 1
- -Determination of treatment methods and pollution detection: 1
- -Determination of criteria for land and water investment projects: 1
- -Identification of the level of agricultural drought and diminish its effects. : 1
- -Moisture conservation in the drought regions: 1
- -Making program and plan for future (Arid and semi-arid lands of Turkey, especially add new problems to water source problems in cities; water requirements for agriculture and consumption may increase greatly): 1
- -Development water harvesting method: 1
- -Conservation soil and water research: 1
- -Improvement of new techniques for correct usage of soil and water resources: 1
- -Development of integrated river basin management : 1
- -Obtaining criteria of rainfall-flow from catchment areas: 1
- -Determination of cheap fertilizers supply: 1
- -Measures for increasing soil nutrition: 1

#### Status of the programmes

To be opened within 6 months	On going, resting months	Closed
3	49	1

#### The type of actions supported

Joint research projects	Single research projects	International Cooperation	Large networks	Other
53	52	38	0	0

#### The types of organisations are eligible to be funded

Research Institute	Universities	Regions	SME	Large private companies	National Reference Centres	Other
53	53	0	0	1	0	0

## any organisations which are excluded from funding

Yes	No
53	0

#### The participation of international partners possible

Yes	No	Restricted
40	2	11





## Owner(s):

The only owner of Turkey's Research Programmes is General Directorate of Agricultural Research (GDAR)

## **Funding Management:**

## **Funding models**

Full cost model with actual indirect costs	Full cost model with indirect flat rate costs	Funding of direct costs only, no indirect costs	Other
53	0	0	0

## Legal framework of projects

Consortium agreement	Grant	Contract	Memorandum of Understanding on commissioned work	Other
1	44	8	0	0

## The type(s) of funding mechanism(s) used to put the programme into practice

Call	Voluntary submission	Direct assignment	Other
7	51	46	0

## The percentage of programmes funds for the indicated procurement mechanisms:

## - competitive

< 25%	25-50%	50-75%	75% >
41	7	2	3

## - non competitive

< 25%	25-50%	50-75%	75% >
3	2	8	40

## The policy concerning intellectual property rights? The results produced in the projects

Property of the funding Property of Property of Other	
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agency	the research organisation		
0	53	0	0

## There any information and dissemination methods in place for the programmes calls

NO	Internet/website	Official law Journal	Journals/Newsletter	Workshop /conferences	Other
0	53	0	23	49	31

## Methods in place for the projects outputs

NO	Internet/website	Journals/Newsletter	Workshop /conferences	Other
0	53	37	49	52

# Would you be willing to share information on your programme, under specific confidentiality agreement?

NO	Yes	With restrictions	Other
0	53	0	0

## Implementation procedures:

## Implementation of programmes: application/evaluation procedures

## Who selects the main topics for the calls?

Programme owner	National committees	Stakeholders consultation conference	Scientific panels	Others
0	53	49	52	0

## Main research topics for the calls decided

Priorities of the strategic research agenda	Guidelines of the Ministry	Others
53	53	1

## Do you use any prioritisation analysis to decide the main topic of the calls?

Yes	No
53	0





## Are guidelines provided for applicants?

Yes	No
53	0

## What types of applications procedures are used?

Full-proposals	Pre-proposals + full proposals
53	0

## The number of evaluators for each project

1-4	5-9	10-15	15 >
0	0	53	0

#### How are the evaluators selected/nominated?

Scientific experience on the sector	Existing Expert Register	Others
53	0	0

## Origin of the evaluators

National	International	Both
53	0	0

#### Are evaluators anonymous to the applicant?

Yes	No
0	53

## The evaluation procedure/s used

Internal	Ext		Internal or external evaluation	Internal reviewers	External reviewers	Meeting of expert board	applicants to	Possibility of rebuttal by applicants	Others
53		32	15	0	0	52	44	53	0

## Are evaluation tools provided to evaluators?

NO	Guidelines	Standard evaluation forms	Both	Other
0	45	53	8	0

## Are the written evaluations made available to applicants?





No	Yes	Others
0	24	29

## Is it possible for the applicants to comment on the evaluation?

No	Yes
0	53

#### The main evaluation criteria used

Relevance to objectives of the programme/call	MII AII TW	Innovation	Expected benefits and use of results	Expertise of applicant	management	Formal Requirements	Costs/ benefits	Others
49	53	6	52	49	47	9	52	49

## General information on programmes timeframe:

- From call opening to closing date for applications

< 5 Months	5 - 10 Months	10-15 Months	15 Months >
0	0	53	0

## From application's closing date to end of evaluation process

< 5 Months	5 - 10 Months	10-15 Months	15 Months >
46	6	0	0

## From end of evaluation process to final decision making

< 5 Months	5 - 10 Months	10-15 Months	15 Months >
52	0	0	0

## From final decision to project start

< 5 Months	5 - 10 Months	10-15 Months	15 Months >
1	52	0	0





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## **MAPPING OF RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS.**

## C R&D actors, their research activities, their research capacity

Acronym	Name of organization
ZAE	Olive Research Institute
BURSAGIDA	Bursa Food Control and Central Research Institute
AKSAM	Mediterranean Fisheries Research Production and Training Institute
MHAE	Marmara Livestock Research Institute
EGE	Aegean Agricultural Research Institute
ABKMAE	Ataturk Central Horticultural Research Institute
INCIR ARASTIRMA	Fig Research Institute
BATEM	Western Mediterranean Agricultural Research Institute
MANISA	Manisa Viticulture Research Institute
EBKAE	Egirdir Horticultural Research Institute
ALATA	Alata Horticultural Research Institute
AFAE	Pistachio Research Institute
AZMAE	Adana Plant Protection Research Institute
TGAE	Ankara Soil Fertilizer and Water Resources Central Research Institute
TAE	Poultry Research Institute
MTSAE	Menemen Soil and Water Resources Research Institute
CTAE	Cukurova Agricultural Research Institute
PAE	Cotton Research Institute
BZMAE	Bornova Plant Protection Research Institute
AAE	Apiculture Research Institute
EVMKAE	Etlik Central Veterinary Control and Research Institute
AVKAE	Adana Veterinary Control and Research Institute
FMDI	Footh and Mouth Institute

## Organisation manages and funds agriculture research activities via:

## -Programmes

	Institutional	Regional	National	Trans- national	Area	International
ſ	23	4	23	0	0	8

- Cooperation activities: 23





#### - Cooperation activities

Public	Private	National	International	Bilateral	Multilateral
23	23	23	2	11	3

- Participation to calls on specific thematic area: 23
- Voluntary submission to funding bodies: 21
- Direct assignment from funding bodies:11
- Kind of research activity

Basic research			Demonstration plans		Knowledge dissemination/transfer	Training	
18	23	23	13	20	21	7	

#### Who are the main users/beneficiaries of your research results:

Farmers	chain	bodies	Technical assistance services	Local authorities	Local communities		Distribution chain holders	Social services		Others	
22	16	21	20	12	17	17	8	4	23	0	

## Are there any information and dissemination methods in place for the research activity outputs?

No	Internet/website	Journals/Newsletter	Workshop /conferences	Others
0	23	21	23	22

## What is the policy concerning intellectual property rights? The results produced are

Property of the funding agency	Property of the research organization	Property of researchers	Others
0	23	0	0

# Are there any centralized facilities or services in support of the management of the projects/research activities?







	consultancy	consultancy	consultancy	
0	22	23	23	0

#### Agro-Med research: main subject area

- Topics

Agricultural Economics: 1

Agricultural machinery and equipment: 1

Agricultural research: 1

Agriculture : 1 Animal Breeding : 1

Animal Breeding Equipment: 1

Animal genetic resources and breeding: 1

Animal husbandry : 1 Animal Nutrition : 2

Animal nutrition and feeds: 2

Animal physiology - Growth and development: 1

Animal production: 1 Animal Products: 1 Apiculture: 1 Biotechnology: 4 Cereals: 1 Citrus Fruits: 1 Climate change: 2

Cotton: 2 Cultivation: 2 Desertification: 1 Economics: 2 Feed technology: 1

Fibres : 1 Fisheries : 1

Food processing: 1 Food science: 1

Food science and technology: 1

Food Technology: 1

Fruits: 2 Genetics: 1 Hydrology: 1 Irrigation: 1

Livestock production systems management: 1

Marketing: 1

Natural resources: 1

Nutrition: 7
Pest Control: 2
Pests of plants: 2
Plant diseases: 2

Plant genetic resources and breeding: 1

Plant Genetics: 1

Plant genetics and breeding: 1





Plant nutrition: 4

Plant pathology and disease management: 1

Plant Pests and Diseases: 1 Plant physiology - Nutrition: 1

Plant Production: 3
Postharvest technology: 1
Research methods: 2
Seed production: 1

Soil erosion, conservation and reclamation: 1

Soil Management : 1 Soil science : 1

Soil science and management: 1

Statistics: 1

Water Management: 2

Water resources and management: 1

Wheat : 1 Wine : 1

#### - Human resources: Scientists

< 25	25-50	50-75	75 >
14	5	3	1

#### - Human resources: Students, PhD, M.sc

< 25	25-50	50-75	75 >
18	3	1	1

#### - Human resources: Others

< 25	25-50	50-75	75 >
13	6	1	2

#### Status of the main research activities:

#### - To be opened within 6 months:

< 6 months	6-12 Months	12-18 Months	18 Months >
0	0	0	0

## - In progress, resting months:





< 6 months	6-12 Months	12-18 Months	18 Months >
0	0	0	23

## Typology of the main activities in place

Joint research projects	Single research project	International cooperation	Large networks	Others
26	25	19	1	2

Is there a website in place for the main research activities?

No	Yes
1	22

## MAPPING OF RESEARCH FACILITIES.

**Facilities descriptions: Shared equipments** 

- Main subject area

Animal diseases : 2 Animal health: 1 Aquaculture: 1 Biology: 1 Biotechnology: 3 Cotton: 1

Feed composition: 1

Fisheries : 1 Fruits: 2

Plant Production: 1

## - Open access

No	Yes	Empty
12	11	0

#### -Restricted

No	Yes	Empty
11	12	0





#### **Facilities descriptions: Experimental stations**

- Main subject area

Agricultural Economics: 2 Agricultural engineering: 1

Agronomy: 1
Animal health: 1
Aquaculture: 1
Biology: 1
Cotton: 1
Cultivation: 1
Economics: 2
Fisheries: 1
Fruits: 1
Hydrology: 1
Maize: 1

Soil Management : 1 Water Management : 2

Wheat: 2

#### - open access

No	Yes	Empty
6	9	8

#### - restricted

No	Yes	Empty
0	0	19

## Facilities descriptions : Animal research facilities

- Main subject area Animal Breeding : 1 Animal diseases : 1

Animal health: 2
Animal husbandry: 1

Apiculture: 1 Aquaculture: 1 Biology: 1 Biotechnology: 1





Fisheries : 1 Nutrition : 1

#### - open access

No	Yes	Empty
7	4	13

#### - restricted

No	Yes	Empty
0	0	21

## Facilities descriptions: Engineering prototypes

- Main subject area

Agricultural engineering: 1

## - open access

No	Yes	Empty
1	2	20

#### - restricted

No	Yes	Empty
0	0	23

## Facilities descriptions :Pilot plants

- Main subject area

Cotton: 1 Entomology: 1 Maize: 1

Plant diseases: 1

Wheat: 1

## - open access

No	Yes	Empty
1	3	19





#### - restricted

No	Yes	Empty
0	0	22

#### **Facilities descriptions: National Reference Centres**

- Main subject area
  - Field Crops Central Research
  - Central Horticultural Research
  - Food Control and Central Research
  - Livestock Central Research
  - Veterinary Central Research
  - Plant Protection Central Research
  - Aquaculture Central Research
  - Soil, Fertilizer, Water Resources Central Research

#### - open access

No	Yes	Empty
3	4	0

#### - restricted

No	Yes	Empty
4	3	0

## Facilities descriptions: Renewable energy facilities

There is no renewable energy facility

#### Facilities descriptions: Biohazard facilities

There is no biohazard facility

#### Facilities descriptions : Database services

- Main subject area

Economics: 1
Hydrology: 1

Soil Management : 1

Statistics: 1

#### - open access

No	Yes	Empty	



3	1	19

#### - restricted

No	Yes	Empty
0	0	22

Facilities descriptions: Technology platforms

There is no technology platform

**Facilities descriptions: Others** 

#### MAPPING OF TRAINING SCHEMES.

#### Survey of national fellowships and training schemes

Facilities descriptions: Master courses

There is no Master course in GDAR System. The only address for Master courses is the university.

Facilities descriptions: PhD courses

There is no PhD course in GDAR System. The only address for PhD courses is the university.

Facilities descriptions : Fellowships

There is no fellowships programme in GDAR System.

Facilities descriptions: Young researcher grants

There is no young researcher grants in GDAR System.

Facilities descriptions : Senior researcher grants

There is no senior researcher grants in GDAR System.

