

### The inclusion of small producers in modern marketing channels: module 3 Turkey, results from the microdata

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#### ▶ To cite this version:

Celine Bignebat, . International Institute For Environment And Development. The inclusion of small producers in modern marketing channels: module 3 Turkey, results from the microdata. Regoverning markets workshop: micro results, Sep 2007, Morelia, Mexico. 13 p. hal-02813814

#### HAL Id: hal-02813814 https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-02813814

Submitted on 6 Jun 2020

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# Module 3: Turkey

## Meso-Study May-July 2007 Regoverning markets workshop: micro results 2007/09/24-28 ; Morelia (MEX)

Agenda

## Selection of study sites, and methodology

## Results

# Selection of study sites

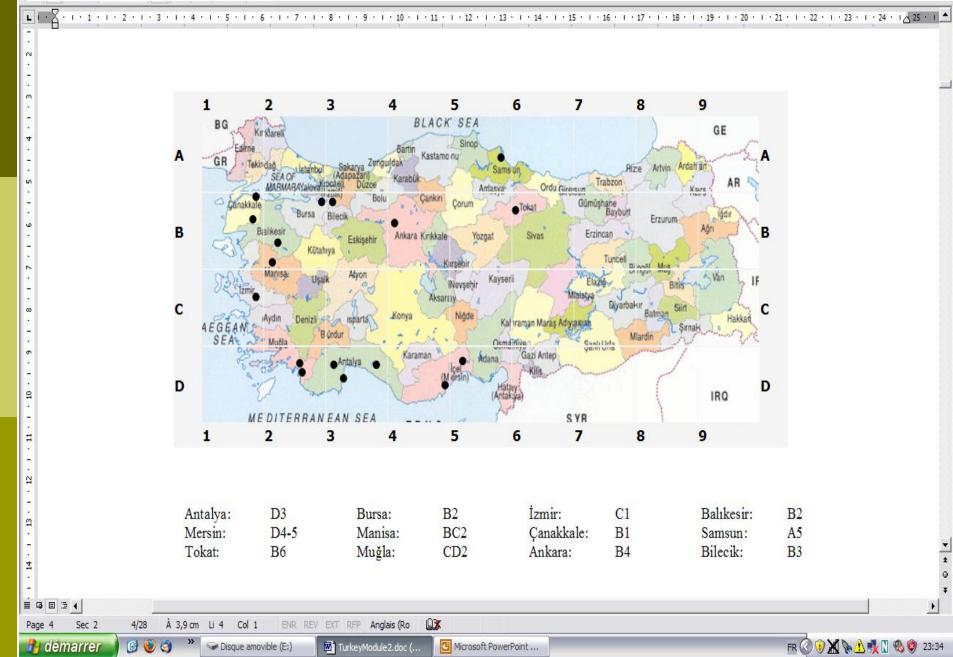
- Turkey is composed of 81 provinces
- among which 78 are producing tomatoes
- But the first 12 provinces account for 73,1% of total tomato production (volumes)
- In these 12 provinces, 17 villages were selected (part randomly, part on purpose)

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# Map - Turkey



# The rationale of the selection

## Diversity:

### Climate

- Specialization in tomato
- Orientation
  - Industry,
  - Tourism
  - Exports

# Methodology

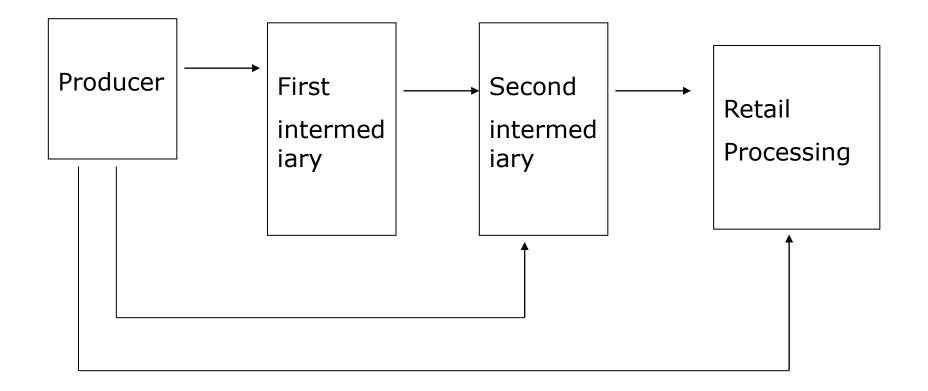
- Local directorate of the Ministry of Agricultural & Rural Affairs
- Farmers and other important actors (director of the coop, head of the village)
- Collective interviews, 10 to 30 participants, 1 to 4 hours.

# Results

Main production constraints:

- Input procurement (high costs -pesticides problems for low-costs inputs, scarcity of information- land price) – 1 -
- Scarcity in qualified labour 3 -
- Difficulties in marketing 2 -

# Marketing channels - domestic



# Marketing channels - domestic

### Intermediaries:

- Commissionners on the wholesale markets (local or national level)
- Cooperatives

### Sub-intermediaries:

- Local agents
- Merchants

### Direct sales:

- Supermarkets
- Open markets
- Exporters
- Processing firms

### Results: marketing channels identification

Channel	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
CWM	7	2	0	0
Firms	2	1	3	0
Local agents	3	2	1	0
Merchants	2	6	2	0
Exporters	2	4	0	0
Coops	1	1	0	0
Open Market	0	2	3	1
Supermarkets	0	0	0	4
Total	17	18	9	5

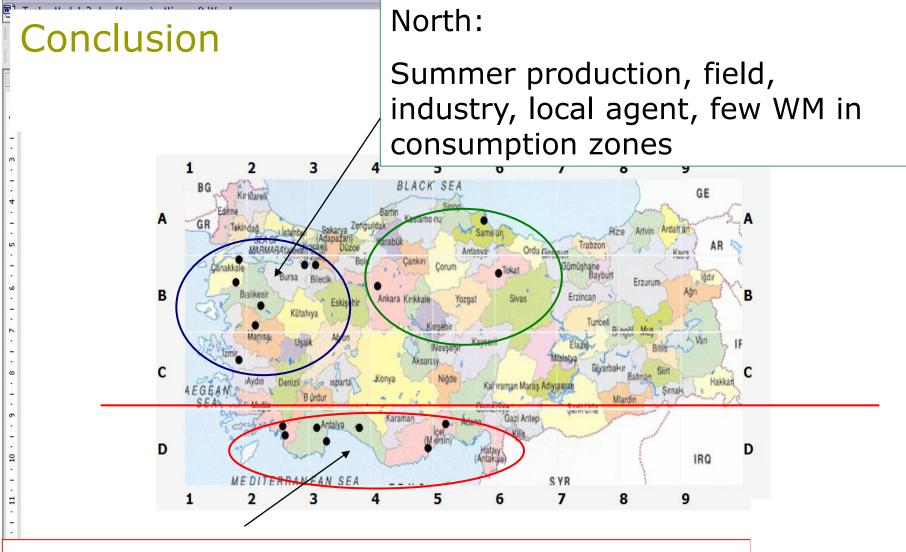
Results: marketing channels identification

- City Wholesale Markets, major channel
- Importance of merchants (or local agents in the West)
- Absence of signicative collective action
- Supermarkets as a minor marketing channel
- Low number of marketing channels (no alternatives?)
- Geographically differentiated (few wholesale markets in the N-W)

### Results: Why? Marketing constraints

### Lack of bargaining power:

- Dispersion: collecting activities
- Distance to wholesale markets
- Lack of own storing, grading, packaging facilities (credit shortage)
- No national or local production planning 
   price fluctuations
- No trust, one-sided contracts (except exporters and firms) → long term relationships
- Corruption



### South:

Winter production, greenhouses, exports, merchants, numerous local WM in production zones