



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Contributing to Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target Setting by Demonstrating the LDN Approach in the Upper Sakarya Basin for Scaling up at National Level			
Country(ies):	Turkey	GEF Project ID: ¹	9586
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	640662
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)	Submission Date:	November 2018
GEF Focal Area (s):	Land Degradation	Project Duration (Months)	48
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of Parent Program	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	226 916

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
LD-3 Program 4 (select) (select)	Outcome 3.1: Support mechanisms for SLM in wider landscapes established	GEFTF	2 388 584	13 600 000
Total project costs			2 388 584	13 600 000

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective:						
Project Components/Programs	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
I: Strengthening the enabling environment for Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN)	TA	1.1: Enhanced enabling Environment for LDN (LDN integrated into at least 3 strategic planning processes; Investment programme for LDN developed; At least 3 FFS established; At least 60 local people trained of which 50% are women)	1.1.1: Capacity development program in place on LDN target setting and its implementation for local and central government staff 1.1.2: Creation of a national online Information Sharing Forum on LDN for stakeholder engagement 1.1.3: Capacity development program in place for farmers, herders and forest villages in the Upper	GEFTF	409 719	3 000 000

¹ Project ID number remains the same as the assigned PIF number.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on *GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF*.

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

			<p>Sakarya Basin</p> <p>1.1.4: Identification of needs for new legislation and/or revisions of existing legislation based on project findings and targeted stakeholder consultations</p> <p>Output 1.1.5: Integration of the LDN approach and priorities into strategic planning processes at sub-national and national levels</p>			
2: Decision-Support System (DSS) for LDN	TA	<p>2.1: Decision-support system for LDN target setting and planning established</p> <p>(DSS for LDN in place with calibrated metrics for LDN indicators)</p> <p>2.2: Monitoring system and related capacity for LDN in place</p> <p>(LDN monitoring system in place with target setting agreed)</p>	<p>2.1.1: Metrics for LDN indicators (i.e. land cover, soil organic carbon and land productivity) identified, tested and calibrated</p> <p>2.1.2: DSS integrated and tested</p> <p>2.1.3: Land cover classes and land degradation levels in demonstration area in the Upper Sakarya basin identified</p> <p>2.2.1: LDN target setting based on current and existing monitoring infrastructure and metrics agreed</p> <p>2.2.2: Effective and economic approach for soil organic carbon monitoring identified and disseminated</p> <p>2.2.3: Turkey's existing land degradation monitoring system calibrated to monitor LDN indicators and for testing in the Upper Sakarya Basin</p> <p>2.2.4: LDN-related reporting capacity</p>	GEFTF	350 000	2 000 000

			improved 2.2.5: Climate variability integrated into the LDN DSS and tested in the Upper Sakarya Basin			
3: Demonstration of the LDN approach in the Upper Sakarya Basin	Inv	<p>3.1: Improved land management, land cover, and increased soil organic carbon in the Upper Sakarya basin</p> <p>(14,000 ha under improved land management; 4,313,827 ha under improvement plans; 20% increase in SOC)</p> <p>Outcome 3.2: Land productivity increased by 10% and livelihoods for local communities strengthened</p> <p>(10% increase in land productivity; 300 households with improved living conditions; 300 women trained in entrepreneurship)</p>	<p>3.1.1: Participatory landscape-specific improvement plans based on priorities identified by the DSS covering 4,313,827 ha of land</p> <p>3.1.2: Demonstrations of SLM and SFM best practices in forests, rangelands and croplands that provide carbon benefits on 14,000 ha of land</p> <p>3.1.3: Measures and approaches for reducing the impacts of climate variability integrated into SLM and SFM practices</p> <p>3.1.4: Preparation of an implementation plan for achieving LDN targets in the whole Upper Sakarya Basin</p> <p>3.2.1: Introduction of gender sensitive sustainable livelihood strategies</p> <p>3.2.2: Introduction of gender-sensitive climate resilient practices to enhance land productivity</p>	GEFTF	1 200 000	6 000 000
4: Upscaling of LDN experiences, monitoring and evaluation	TA	<p>4.1: Upscaling of the LDN DSS to national level covering all of Turkey</p> <p>(78.4 million ha)</p>	4.1.1: LDN metrics for the whole of Turkey entered into the LDN DSS and land cover classes and land degradation levels	GEFTF	315 123	1 600 000

		identified			
		4.1.2: LDN target setting at national scale in place			
		4.2: Monitoring of project results, lessons learned and dissemination	4.1.3: Development of bankable projects for the LDN fund (at least 1)		
		(Project delivers expected results and shares lessons learned)	4.2.1: Global Environmental Benefits monitored and assessed		
			4.2.2: Mid- term and final evaluation conducted		
			4.3: Experience sharing on Project-related "lessons-learned" and a national LDN guideline published		
Subtotal				2 274 842	12 600 000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴			GEFTF	113 742	1 000 000
Total project costs				2 388 584	13 600 000

C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	MAF	In-kind	6 400 000
Recipient Government	MAF	Grants	6 800 000
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	150 000
GEF Agency	FAO	Grants	250 000
Beneficiaries		(select)	
Private Sector		(select)	
Total Co-financing			13 600 000

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee ^{a)} (b) ²	Total (c)=a+b
FAO	GEF TF		Land Degradation	(select as applicable)	2 388 584	226 916	2 615 500
Total Grant Resources					2 388 584	226 916	2 615 500

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

⁴ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 6 CORE INDICATORS

Update the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet (as used in GEF 7 Endorsement template – Annex E) and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at mid-term evaluation and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCCF.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at CEO Endorsement
1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
3	Area of land restored (Hectares)	
4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)(Hectares)	14 000 ha
5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
	Total area under improved management (Hectares)	14 000 ha
6	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO ₂ e)	74.000 tCO ₂ / 4 years
7	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	
8	Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	
9	Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	1000 men 925 women

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided.

E. PROJECT TAXONOMY

Please update the table below for the taxonomic information provided at PIF stage. Use the GEF Taxonomy Worksheet provided in Annex F to find the most relevant keywords/topics/themes that best describe the project.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models	Strengthen institutional capacity/decision-making	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)
Stakeholders	Local communities	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	Capacity Development	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)
Gender Equality	Gender mainstreaming	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)
Focal Area/Theme	Land degradation	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)
Rio Markers	(multiple selection)		

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF⁵

A.1. *Project Description*. Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area⁶ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

No changes to the overall project design have been made.

A.2. *Child Project?* If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

A.2. *Stakeholders*. Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment. (Type response here; if available, upload document or provide link)

During project preparation, two assessments of stakeholders were conducted: (1) assessment of institutional stakeholders in Turkey that need to be brought together to develop and implement the LDN approach and monitoring and decision-making system, from ministries and directorates at the national level, to provincial government agencies and directorates (see attached file); and (2) a gender analysis in the selected villages in the Sakarya basin that also includes an overall socio-economic assessment of the livelihoods and incomes in the participating communities (see attached). Each community was also consulted twice during the PPG phase in village and focus group meetings.

⁵ For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF, no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

⁶ For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project’s consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which Aichi Target(s) the project will directly contribute to achieving..

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

According to the project workplan (Appendix 2, ProDoc), the project will support development of participatory micro basin planning using the Pro-Det-Sol (Problems-Detections-Solutions) approach, which will involve focus group discussions and community consultations. This participatory planning process will in turn support the preparation of implementation plan for achieving LDN targets in the Upper Sakarya Basin and the up-scaling of the implementation plan to the whole Sakarya Basin. This will be supplemented by interviews with target groups using questionnaires.

Moreover, integration of the LDN approach and priorities into strategic planning processes at sub-national and national levels will be supported by information dissemination meetings with the central administrative and strategic planners and planners of local institutions, and separate meetings with local stakeholders and NGOs in Upper Sakarya Basin, which is budget for under Component 1.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

- ☐ Consulted only;
- ☐ Member of Advisory Body; contractor;
- ☐ Co-financier;
- ☐ Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;
- ☒ Executor or co-executor;
- ☐ Other (Please explain)

A.3. *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.* Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assessment. (Type response here; if available, upload document or provide link)

The PPG undertook a combined gender analysis and socio-economic assessment as discussed in section A2 above. Please refer to pg. 44-46 of the PRODOC for full details. The main recommendations with respect to gender can be summarized as follows:

In Anatolia in central Turkey, land is indispensable for women as it provides food security and it contributes to the family economy by selling agricultural products. However, when the statistical data are analyzed over time, it is revealed that women are to a large extent unpaid agricultural workers. In 2017, 79.9% of women were in the position of unpaid family workers. Among the OECD countries, Turkey is the country with the most unpaid female labor days - women spend 6.2 hours of unpaid labor, while 1.9 hours for men. From 2007 to 2016, the share of women's employment declined by 2%, in the agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry sector. Women are often employees rather than property owners in these areas. For example, in 2016 out of 2.26 million registered farmers in Turkey only 330,000 were women, which shows the inequality in women's assets.

The decrease in the participation of women in the rural and urban labor force not only affects economic income but also their social security. For example, FAO (2016) reported that in 2014 81.8% of women in rural areas did not have any social insurance coverage and 17.5% had no health assurance. The data reveal the necessity of plans and programs for women to join the labor force in the country. Turkey has prepared the Gender Equality National Action Plans (2008-2013; 2014-2018 action plan) and the Women's Employment Action Plan (2016-2018) for increasing women employees to 41% and to resolve other employment problems. In the 10-Year Development Plan (2014-2018) 40 of Turkey, the emphasis was given on the creation of income sources based on the empowerment of rural women and the encouragement of entrepreneurship to reduce the pressure on natural resources. These approaches will enable households to achieve food security by ensuring equitable sharing of

natural resource use, proper use of resources and sustainable development, together with targets to improve women's economic position.

Building on the above-mentioned national commitments and targets, the project will engage women to participate in all project activities, including in data collection and analysis, policy development and education, awareness raising activities, as well as income generating activities targeting women. During implementation of the project, efforts will also be made to better inform women and to support interventions that will contribute to inclusion of women in governance of land and forest resources, allow access to, and support their involvement in, and management of all SLM and SFM actions. The activities of the project should result in an increase in household incomes, both through cost reductions and productivity increases, and should increase employment opportunities in rural areas for women. The promotion of Farmer Field School (FFS) activities through group structures targeting women will enhance social development in participating rural communities and at least 50% of participants in FFS will be women. The project will seek to raise awareness of gender issues in participating ministries by including women in all activities following FAO gender guidelines, including demonstrations, trainings and other capacity building activities.

The preparation of a gender action plan was initiated in the PPG phase and will be completed during the first six months of project implementation.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment? (yes ☒ /no ☐) If yes, please upload gender action plan or equivalent here.

Please refer to the attached Gender Action Plan for the project. The outline of the GAP is summarized below:

LDN Gender Action Plan

To provide participation of women in the project within the scope of LDN and for the success of land degradation prevention, mitigation and evaluation studies, the following will be completed:

- Identifying women who are affected by land degradation in the project area (from survey and existing data).
- Determining the extent to which land degradation has led to for example, a decrease in income
- Measuring the effects of problems by identifying women's current working conditions, income sources, nutritional status, socio-cultural structures (questionnaire and existing data)
- Ensuring awareness of LDN, to determine the number of women (willingness) to participate in the actions to be made for LDN (questionnaires and interviews)
- Giving education in-place: Describing LDN with socio-economic analysis, to provide efficient use of natural resources as a source of livelihood, increasing the occupational capacity of farmer women, NGO-based production unions to ensure the effective and active organization of women in rural areas, and trainings on organizing in the form of cooperatives.
- Women champions to be sharing the experience of the projects, including best practices, with the wider public.
- Identifying ways to receive possible support for local government agencies (education, agriculture, forestry, etc.) by introducing women's issues in LDN.
- Creating income sources from LDN with the government, local governments and non-governmental organizations (agriculture and trade chambers; agricultural and trade chambers), and proposing alternatives, providing information on government grants, incentives and loans provided by the private sector etc. (natural resource use, good agricultural practices, handicrafts using local resources, medicinal and aromatic plants from forests, mushrooms, resins, etc., vegetable food products, animal food products, wool etc.) on the basis of applications with which they are most likely among survey.

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

- ☐ closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;
☒ improving women's participation and decision making; and or
☒ generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? (yes ☒ /no ☐)

Key gender benefits:

- **Income:** Income of women based on natural resources is very low. Therefore, it is planned to increase women's income with the traditional forgotten professions and new professions to be introduced to women. In this context, traditional occupations such as beekeeping, home gardening, poultry farming, handicrafts, and new approaches such as mushroom production, undercover vegetable farming will be introduced.
- **Commodity:** As women's wealth decreases, their income depends on men. So, the one of the main targets of this project is organize training programs for increasing income of women. As the economic power increases, the ownership of the property will increase.
- **Participation and Decision-Making:** Administrative changes that encourage or even compulsory participation of women to local meetings be held in the region can be made.

Gender specific activities and indicators:

- **Increasing income:** Women will be encouraged to work in environmentally friendly activities that reduce the pressure on natural resources and for increasing household income, such as medical aromatic plant breeding which does not need intensive labor and poultry farming. An overall increase in productivity of 10% will contribute to an equivalent increase in income for women and men alike.
- **Making a profession:** It is planned to support female producers' associations which can make new professions (mushroom production, nursery, etc.) and resurrection of old traditional professions (poultry, handicrafts etc.) for limiting degradation of natural resources and for selling the products they produce. 300 women are targeted for this support.
- **Training:** Training will be provided to reduce the degradation of natural resources and to raise awareness. A special focus will be on training women entrepreneurs (300 women trained). In addition, at least 20 women will be participating in international exchange and training on LDN.

A.5 Risk. Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

A full risk analysis following FAO guidance with identification of mitigation actions is found in Appendix 4 of the PRODOC. A simplified risk analysis (summary) is found in the table below.

Risk Type	Probability	Mitigation Measures
Lack of close and collaborative cooperation between many institutional stakeholders	High	Close and collaborative cooperation between many institutional stakeholders will be essential for the project to achieve its stated goal and objectives. This will be achieved through involvement of all stakeholders from the early beginning of the project, preparation of project document and through establishment of working group for the project implementation as well as the project steering committee. Promotional materials and communication strategy will be developed and, regular meetings and presentation of project results in different phases of the project implementation will be organised.
Unclear	Medium	Clearly defined and legally prescribed responsibilities of different institutions as

responsibilities of institutions at national and local level		well as involvement of all of responsible institutions are the main project goals. Moreover, the project will support improvement of institutional framework and through that ensure sustainability of the project results after its finalization.
Low technical capacity at national and local level	Medium	Capacity and technical expertise of stakeholders are weak. To mitigate this risk, the project will support a capacity building through development of program for trainings during the project, taking into account specific needs of stakeholders. It will also support a national Information Sharing Forum.
Natural disasters	Medium	Natural disasters, such as drought and floods, may impede the adoption of new technologies. The project is designed as a multi-year intervention, where demonstrations can be run over several seasons. The project will also be linked to the drought early warning services of the MAF.
Climate change	Low	The MAF, with support of FAO technical expertise, are in a good position to adopt new research results on how to enhance resilience of SLM and SFM practices to climate change and, when necessary, adapt local livelihood strategies, which is supported under output 2.2.1 of the project.

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination. Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Please refer to the PRODOC, section 3.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) will act as the project executing entity. The MAF will have the overall executing and technical responsibility for the project, with FAO providing technical and operational oversight as GEF Agency. MAF will coordinate all efforts to implement the project's components, aligning with other initiatives and assuring that all deadlines are achieved and that the project's results are discussed throughout all national and local institutions involved.

Other main institutions involved in the project are as follows:

- The **DG Combating Desertification and Erosion** will act as the National Project Coordination Institute within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. DG Forestry will be leading the field activities through its Regional Directorates. Regional Directorates will be part of the project implementation unit and will implement the field activities and report on the achievements.
- The Regional Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (DSI), General Directorate of Water Management, General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks, General Directorate of Meteorology, General Directorate of Crop Production, General Directorate of Agricultural Researches and Policies of the MAF, as well as General Directorate of Spatial Planning General Directorate of Environmental Management General Directorate of Environmental Impact Assessment, Authorization and Auditing of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanism will also support the project implementation.

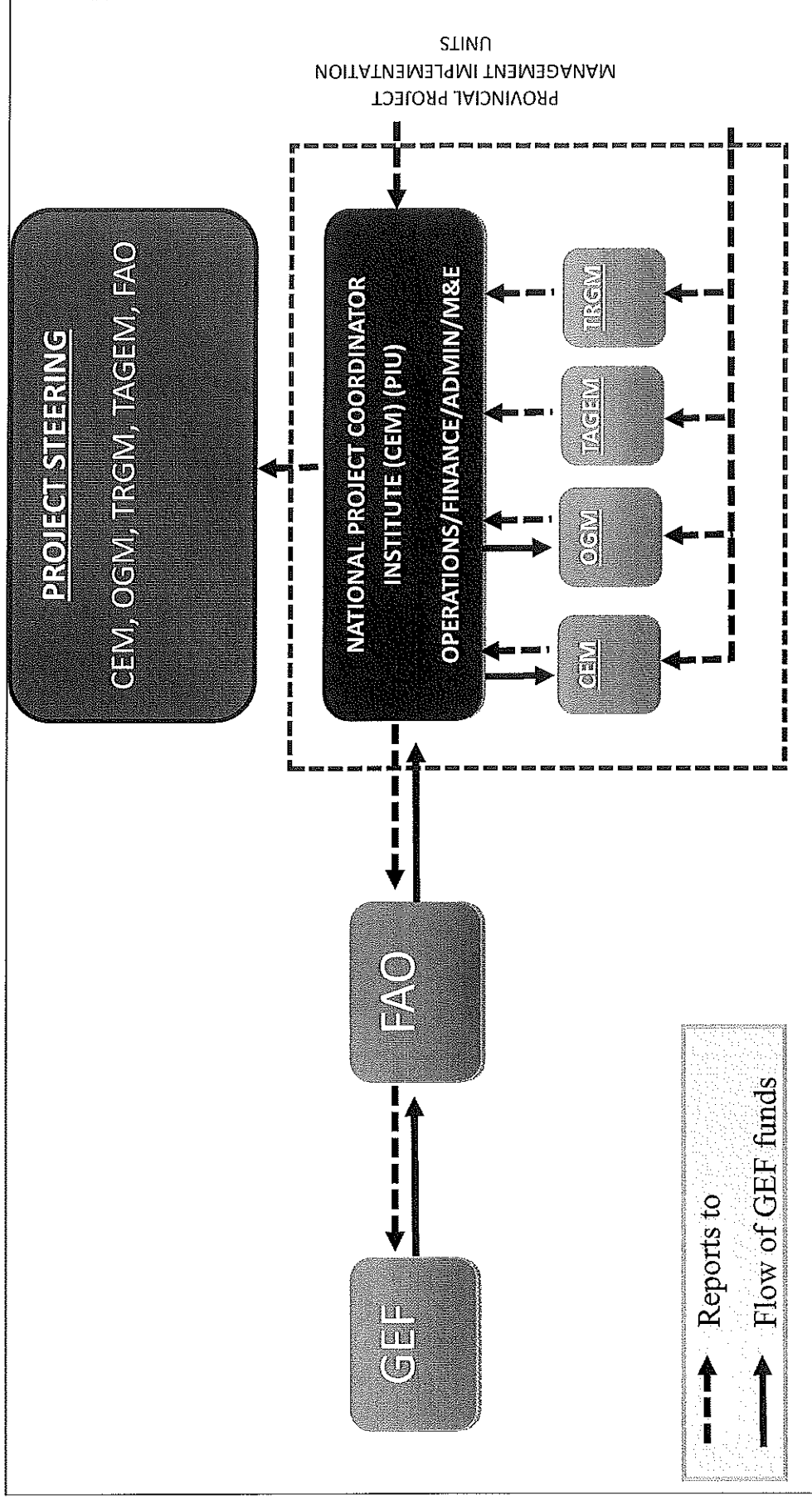
A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established and co-chaired by General Directorate of Combating Desertification and Erosion of the MAF and FAO. It will be comprised of one permanent and one alternate representatives from:

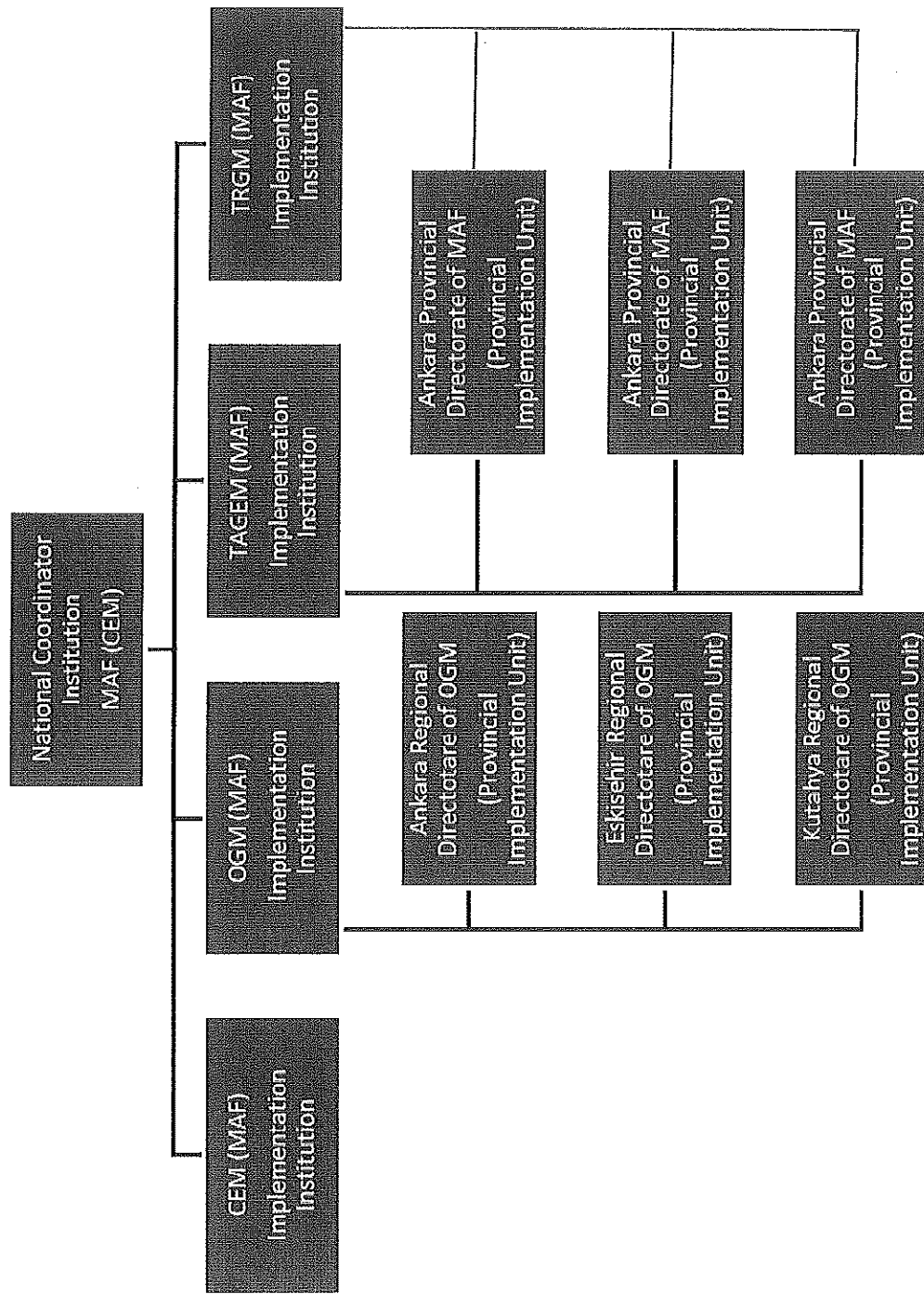
- General Directorate of Combating Desertification and Erosion,
- General Directorate of Forestry,
- General Directorate of Agricultural Researches and Policies,
- General Directorate of Agricultural Reform,
- FAO Representation in Turkey.

The General Directorate of Combating Desertification and Erosion will be the Secretary to the PSC as National Coordinating Institution. The members of the PSC will each ensure the role of a Focal Point for the project in their respective agencies. Hence the project will have a Focal Point in each concerned institution. As Focal Points in their agency, the concerned PSC members will (i) technically oversee activities in their sector, (ii) ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their agency and the project, (iii) facilitate coordination and links between the project activities and the work plan of their agency, and (iv) facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project.

A **Project Implementation Unit (PIU)** will be created and funded by the GEF. The main function of the PCU, following the guidelines of the Project Steering Committee, is to ensure the coordination and execution of the project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans and budgets (AWP/Bs). The PIU will consist of a National Project Coordinator (NPC, paid by project funds) who will work full-time for the project lifetime. In addition, the PIU will include (administrative and financial manager, administrative assistant, procurement assistant, technical experts). The PIU will be based in the MAF. The MAF will provide office space and office equipment as co-financing.

The decision-making mechanism of the project is summarized in the graphs below.





GEF	Global Environment Facility
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
CEM	General Directorate of Combating Desertification and Erosion
OGM	General Directorate of Forestry
DKMP	General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks
TAGEM	General Directorate of Agricultural Researches and Policies
TRGM	General Directorate of Agricultural Reform Decision-making mechanisms of the project.

GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template – August 29, 2018

The proposed project will be directly coordinated with and greatly benefit from the ongoing FAO/GEF full-size project on “Sustainable Land Management and Climate Friendly Agriculture in Konya (Turkey)” which aims at rehabilitation of degraded drylands, including forests, and mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation into production landscapes. Specifically, (i) preparation of integrated SLM and biodiversity conservation land-use plans in pilot areas; (ii) certification of forest and rangeland landscapes by internationally recognized environmental standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations; (iii) establishment of a biodiversity monitoring system; (iv) quantification of ecosystem services values in pilot areas; and (v) relevant enabling environment activities, will be the main outcomes to benefit from and to coordinate with under the proposed project.

The project will also benefit from the recently finalized FAO/GEF project on “Alignment of Turkey's National Action Plan with UNCCD 10-Year Strategy and Reporting Process”. Special attention will be given to mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into land-use strategic planning processes and the monitoring system to be established for UNCCD reporting.

As Turkey has become one of the main contributors to the second phase of the Central Asian Countries Initiative on Land Management (CACILM), renamed “Integrated natural resources management in drought-prone and salt-affected agricultural production systems in Central Asia and Turkey”, this FAO/GEF project will offer many opportunities for coordination, upscaling and creating mutual benefits. CACILM2 will, among others, focus on (a) Integrating resilience across natural resources management (NRM) sectors and production landscapes; (b) Upscaling of a proactive drought risk management (DRM) approach and innovative integrated natural resources management (INRM) technologies in production landscapes; (c) Enhancing knowledge of the costs of land degradation and benefits of INRM and drought preparedness to national economies to inform policy and investment decisions; and (d) Enhancing multi-country collaboration and information sharing to promote investment for INRM scaling up.

The global FAO/WOCAT/GEF project on “Decision Support for Mainstreaming and Scaling up of Sustainable Land Management” can provide harmonized tools for land degradation assessment, land-use systems diagnostics and best SLM practices assessments to support programmatic processes for SLM upscaling. In this framework, Turkey will receive technical assistance on land use mapping in support of SLM planning and decision making and, improve capacities for mainstreaming of SLM best practices to combat land degradation and increase resilience to CC impacts.

The global Economics of Land Degradation (ELD) initiative, launched by UNCCD together with the Government of Germany for economic valuation of DLDD with the view to adapt and mainstream ELD best practices into national strategies for SLM. LADA and its different databases were identified as key sources of information and close cooperation on generating evidence-based knowledge on the full economic valuation of land degradation and benefits of INRM (including SLM technologies) will be established.

The proposed project will also benefit from the methods for integration of biodiversity conservation into forest landscape management developed under the ongoing UNDP/GEF project on “Integrated Approach to Management of Forests in Turkey”, with demonstration sites in high conservation value forests in the Mediterranean region. This project promotes an integrated approach at landscape level to the management of high conservation value forests in the Mediterranean region to secure, among others, biodiversity mainstreaming.

Coordination and benefits can be achieved with the Turkish project on “Rehabilitation of Degraded Agricultural Lands (RDAL-STATIP)” which includes re-identification of land-use classification in 16 provinces to update the nationwide Province Directorates. These practices will help to determine land-use changes. The experience with capacity development during the Coruh River Watershed Rehabilitation Project (2012-2018) will inform similar activities under the proposed project. This may include activities such as workshops, practical training courses in

connection with sub-projects and implementation, and technical study tours or training visits for the project implementation staff abroad. These diversified activities cover both local communities and technical staff.

The *National Basin Management Strategy of Turkey (NBMS)* will be one of major projects with which the present proposal will coordinate. The results and the recommendations of NBMS will lead the project to identify participatory measures that would maximize social economic benefits and build capacities among key stakeholders, including local governments, communities and the private sector. This will be part of the process to strengthen the resilience of rural economies and ensure sustainability of the natural resource base.

Finally, lessons learnt can be taken from the “*Murat Watershed Rehabilitation Project*” which aims at increasing household income by preventing natural resource degradation. Critical features of this project are to link natural resource rehabilitation and sustainable management with diversifying and improving natural resource-based household income generating activities.

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7 Benefits. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

This Project will contribute to socio-economic benefits in a pilot area where LDN will be implemented to balance gains and losses from land management. Demonstrations of SLM and SFM will contribute to income-generation for local communities. The project will pay special attention to identifying and supporting the special needs of rural women to ensure that their important role in SLM and agriculture is recognized and that they reap the benefits of investments in LDN. A long-term impact of the project also includes improved food security and nutrition in the pilot area, with a particular focus on provision of ecosystem services supporting agricultural production. This will also enhance environmental sustainability and contribute to strengthen the capacity of Turkey to plan and manage these resources successfully under an LDN approach.

A.8 Knowledge Management. Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

The project will strengthen existing institutional capacities within Turkey in LDN. At the local level, the Project is designed to enhance the capacity of local authorities and communities and agro-enterprises to access new knowledge and implement best management practices in SLM and SFM to achieve LDN. These capacities will be sustained through the strengthened national coordination platform and continued outreach and dissemination of good practices and management advice. The experiences are expected to be replicable across Turkey through activities of MAF and opportunities for scaling up best practices will also be explored in the context of Turkey's sharing of experiences with other countries and the UNCCD, especially in Central Asia. During the COP 12, held in Ankara, Turkey declared that it will continue supporting countries that are lacking the financial and institutional means as well as capacities to address LDN, through the so called Ankara Initiative. The joint efforts of GoT, UNCCD and the Global Mechanism will make the know-how and financial available to countries in need of such support. Therefore, the outputs of this project can be disseminated through the Ankara Initiative as well as through other established channels. Although the parties of COP 12 have decided to adopt voluntary LDN targets, to mainstream LDN into national policies and to establish necessary capacity for LDN monitoring through several

indicators, this knowledge is not yet fully available for countries. The project can act to fill this gap by developing methods and tools for LDN implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 Consistency with National Priorities. Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.:

With respect to GoT national development plans, the project will directly contribute to the Tenth Development Plan of Turkey (2014-2018) currently under implementation. The plan clearly prioritizes the Management of the Soil and Water Resources through “management systems” aiming at the sustainable use of water and soil. Action plans are the second level policy and implementation documents for national and regional context. The project’s promotion of integrated management of the country’s lands and other natural resources, including forests, rangelands and agricultural production landscapes, will significantly support this priority of the Development Plan. Moreover, the project will clearly support implementation of the GoT’s National Rural Development Plan (2009-2013), which targets the conservation of agricultural areas, pastures and forests, including soil and water resources in areas that will be integrated into forest regimes. The Rural Development Plan underscores the relationship between rural poverty and natural resource degradation, recognizing a significant increase in recent years in erosion and degradation of land and water resources in the country, in many cases due to improper farming techniques and increasing climate variability (droughts, floods and landslides). To mitigate these processes, the Plan gives priority to strategies, measures and activities that address desertification and promote proper management of land and water land resources. The agricultural and natural resources management practices included in the proposed project will directly contribute to the objectives and implementation of this Rural Development Plan.

The proposed project is consistent with the various strategies, programs and action plans promulgated by the Government of Turkey (GoT) pursuant to its commitments under the relevant international environmental conventions, as well as with the relevant national development plans adopted by the GoT. With respect to the environmental conventions, i.e. the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the proposed project is fully consistent with and will contribute significantly to implementation of the following strategies, programs and action plans:

- The **National Action Program on Combating Desertification (2006)** calls for identifying the causes of desertification and specifying appropriate responses for addressing the problems caused. The proposed project will contribute specific responses to address a number of the causes of desertification identified in the National Action Program, including (i) mismanagement of agricultural lands and inappropriate agricultural practices; (ii) unplanned, uncontrolled over-grazing of rangelands and pastures; (iii) the lack of due regard for botanical, cultural and physical soil conservation measures; and (iv) soil degradation from wind and water erosion. Upon ratification of 10- Year Strategy of UNCCD, MAF has revised its approach through a strategy and NAP. The strategy and plan is targeting 2015-2023 period in a harmony with UNCCD 10-Year Strategy. It is a framework plan organizing and coordinating all relevant organizations’ approaches and plans regarding the desertification with a key emphasis on biodiversity and climate change mainstreaming
- Pursuant to the UNFCCC, the GoT formulated its **National Climate Change Strategy (2010)**, which specifically addresses land use, agriculture and forestry strategies in its chapter on greenhouse gas (GHG) emission control. The proposed project will support many of the short, medium and long-term strategies identified for mitigating GHG emissions (e.g. improved agricultural techniques, adoption of proven technologies for carbon sequestration and/or absorption in soil (and monitoring) and methane gas capture, afforestation and rehabilitation of degraded lands with drought tolerant species and plant varieties).

Furthermore, the project addresses priorities identified in the GoT's new **Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2023 (2011)**, such as increasing the sink capacity of and decreasing GHG emissions from the agricultural sector, as well as increasing carbon sequestered in forests and reducing deforestation and forest damage. Determination of carbon capture potential is one of the major activities in the Action Plan and the project will support achievement of this priority. Furthermore, the project will directly address one of the cross-cutting issues requiring capacity development, namely sustainable land management, identified in Turkey's National Capacity Self Assessment under Rio Conventions (2011).

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:

The monitoring and evaluation of progress in achieving the results and objectives of the project will be based on targets and indicators in the Project Results Framework (Appendix 1). Project monitoring and the evaluation activities are budgeted at USD 131 500 (see Table below). Monitoring and evaluation activities will follow FAO and GEF policies and guidelines for monitoring and evaluation. The monitoring and evaluation system will also facilitate learning and replication of the project's results and lessons in relation to the integrated management of natural resources.


M&E Activity	Responsible parties	Time frame/ Periodicity	Budget
Inception workshop	PC; FAO-Turkey (with support from the LTO, and FAO-GEF Coordination Unit)	Within two months of project start up	USD 3,000
Project Inception report	PC, M&E Expert and FAO-Turkey with clearance by the LTO, BH and FAO-GEF Coordination Unit	Immediately after the workshop	-
Field-based impact monitoring	PC; project partners, local organizations	Continuous	USD 10,000
Supervision visits and rating of progress in PPRs and PIRs	PC; FAO (FAO-Turkey, LTO). FAO-GEF Coordination Unit may participate in the visits if needed.	Annual, or as needed	FAO visits will be borne by GEF agency fees Project Coordination visits shall be borne by the project's travel budget
Project Progress Reports (PPRs)	PC, with stakeholder contributions and other participating institutions	Six-monthly	USD 3,000
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	Drafted by the PC, with the supervision of the LTO and BH. Approved and submitted to GEF by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit	Annual	FAO staff time financed through GEF agency fees. PCU time covered by the project budget.
Co-financing reports	PC with input from other co-financiers	Annual	USD 500

M&E Activity	Responsible parties	Time frame/ Periodicity	Budget
Technical reports	PC, FAO (LTO, FAO-Turkey)	As needed	TBD
Mid-term review	FAO-Turkey, External consultant, in consultation with the project team, including the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and others	Midway through the project implementation period	USD 50,000 by an external consultancy
Final evaluation	External consultant, FAO Independent Evaluation Unit in consultation with the project team, including the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and others	At the end of the project	USD 60,000 by an external consultancy. FAO staff time and travel costs will be financed by GEF agency fees.
Terminal Report	PC; FAO (FAO-Turkey, LTO, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, TCS Reporting Unit)	Two months prior to the end of the project.	USD 5 000
Total budget			USD 131 500

PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies⁷ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Alexander Jones Director, Climate and Environment Division FAO Rome		November 2018	Hernan.Gonzalez GEF Unit Officer	+39.06.57055382	Hernan.Gonzalez@fao.org
Jeffrey Griffin Senior Coordinator, GEF Unit FAO Rome					

⁷ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTE, LDCF, and SCCF
GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template – August 29, 2018

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Objective: To develop a model for LDN target setting, planning and decision-making at national level and for demonstration in the Upper Sakarya basin							
Component 1: Strengthening the enabling environment for Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN)							
Outcome 1.1: Enhanced enabling Environment for LDN	Integration of LDN into strategic planning processes Investment programme for LDN	LDN is not integrated into any process for e.g. watershed management, drought management	LDN integrated into at least one strategic planning process	LDN integrated into at least 3 strategic planning processes Investment programme for LDN developed At least 50 people participate in international exchange programmes on LDN (at least 20 women)	Revisions and amendments to strategic planning documents Investment programme report	There is political will and interest in integrating LDN into strategic planning processes PIRs, PPRs	MAF
Output 1.1.1: Capacity development program in place on LDN target setting and its implementation for local and central government staff	Number of institutional training courses that integrate LDN Number of people trained at local and central level National and international symposia International LDN exchange	Knowledge of LDN and how to operationalize it at local and national level is limited despite the earlier LDN pilot project	At least one institutional training programme that integrates LDN At least 30 people trained at central level and 15 at local National LDN symposium At least 5 people participate in national	At least two central-level training programmes and one local that integrates LDN At least 150 people trained (at least 50 women) International LDN Symposium At least 5 people participate in national and 2 in a international	LDN training manuals and modules Reports from training courses; participants lists Reports from symposia Reports on attendance Reports on technical trips	Key institutions and staff have the interest and capacity to access and internalise new knowledge on LDN	CEM

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
			<p>symposium related to LDN</p> <p>At least 35 people participate in international LDN exchange programmes</p>	<p>symposiums related to LDN</p> <p>At least 50 people participate in international LDN exchange programmes</p>	<p>Reports on education</p> <p>Reports on language courses</p>		
Output 1.1.2: Creation of a national online Information Sharing Forum on LDN for stakeholder engagement	National Online Information Sharing Forum on LDN	No LDN platform exists	1 National Online Information Sharing Forum on LDN	1 National Online Information Sharing Forum on LDN	<p>Forum website statistics</p> <p>Uploaded documents</p> <p>Community of practice/Discussion groups</p>	There is demand for an LDN discussion forum and interest in sharing information	CEM
Output 1.1.3: Capacity development program in place for farmers, herders and forest villages in the Upper Sakarya Basin	<p>Number of Farmer Field Schools (FFS) established on modern and sustainable production methods</p> <p>Number of local people trained, including how many women</p> <p>Mass media campaigns on LDN</p>	<p>Knowledge of modern and sustainable production methods is limited at local village level</p> <p>No mass media campaigns on LDN</p>	<p>At least 3 FFS established</p> <p>At least 30 local people trained of which 50% are women</p> <p>At least 1 mass media campaign</p>	<p>At least 3 FFS established</p> <p>At least 60 local people trained of which 50% are women</p> <p>At least 2 mass media campaign</p>	<p>FFS training manuals and modules</p> <p>Reports from training courses; participants lists</p> <p>Reports on campaign</p>	Local people are interested in and motivated to participate in FFS	MAF
Output 1.1.4: Identification of needs for new legislation and/or revisions of existing	New and/or revised legislation that operationalise the LDN approach	LDN is not currently integrated into any legislation or regulations	Gap analysis of relevant legislation	New and/or revised legislation	<p>Documented policy revisions</p> <p>Draft bill with new LDN legislation</p>	There is political will to update relevant policies and legislation to integrate LDN	MAF

GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template – August 29, 2018

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
legislation based on project findings and targeted stakeholder consultations							
Output 1.1.5: Integration of the LDN approach and priorities into strategic planning processes at sub-national and national levels	Integration of LDN into strategic planning processes Strengthening of the LDN intersectoral working group	LDN is not integrated into any process for e.g. watershed management, drought management The LDN working Group lacks capacity	LDN integrated into at least one strategic planning process 4 meetings of the LDN working group	LDN integrated into at least 3 strategic planning processes 8 meetings of the LDN Working Group	Documented revisions and amendments to strategic planning documents Meeting minutes from LDN Working Group	There is political will and interest in integrating LDN into strategic planning processes There is commitment across relevant sectors to collaborate on LDN	CEM
Component 2: Decision-Support System (DSS) for LDN							
Outcome 2.1: Decision-support system for LDN target setting and planning established	DSS established with calibrated metrics for LDN indicators	There are many DSS for NRM in Turkey, but none that focuses on LDN	DSS for LDN in place with calibrated metrics for LDN indicators	DSS for LDN in place with calibrated metrics for LDN indicators	DSS portal Database with LDN indicators PIRs, PPRs	Data for assessing LDN is available in Turkey and has sufficient resolution for field application	CEM
Output 2.1.1: Metrics for LDN indicators (i.e. land cover, soil organic carbon and land productivity) identified, tested and calibrated	Calibrated metrics for LDN indicators available	Information on the three LDN indicators – land cover, SOC and productivity – is available but needs to be calibrated	Calibrated data on land cover, SOC and productivity available for the Upper Sakarya Basin	Calibrated data on land cover, SOC and productivity available for the whole of Turkey	Database with LDN indicators	Data for assessing LDN is available in Turkey and has sufficient resolution for field application	CEM

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 2.1.2: DSS integrated and tested	Integration for LDN DSS	Software for other DSS exist that will be used to integrate the LDN DSS	LDN DSS available	LDN DSS integrated, tested and used	LDN DSS software available	Capacity exist to integrate the LDN DSS	CEM
Output 2.1.3: Land cover classes and land degradation levels in demonstration area in the Upper Sakarya basin identified	Land cover classes and land degradation levels in the Upper Sakarya Basin verified	Land cover classes and land degradation levels in the Upper Sakarya Basin have been determined, but need verification	Land cover classes and land degradation levels in the Upper Sakarya Basin verified	Land cover classes and land degradation levels in the Upper Sakarya Basin verified	Reports Land cover and land degradation maps	The existing information on land cover is still relevant and can easily be verified	CEM
Outcome 2.2: Monitoring system and related capacity for LDN in place	LDN monitoring system in place with target setting agreed	Many monitoring approaches have been tested in Turkey that will provide the baseline	LDN monitoring system in place with target setting agreed	LDN monitoring system in place with target setting agreed	GIS-based monitoring system Reports with LDN targets PIRs, PPRs	Institutional and technical capacity in place	CEM
Output 2.2.1: LDN target setting based on current and existing monitoring infrastructure and metrics agreed	Target setting and hot spots and cold spots for gains and losses identified	Many monitoring approaches have been tested in Turkey, including the 'land productivity dynamics approach' that the target setting will	Target setting completed and hot spots for gains and losses identified	Target setting completed and hot spots for gains and losses identified	Maps Reports	Institutional and technical capacity in place	CEM

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
		build on					
Output 2.2.2: Effective and economic approach for soil organic carbon monitoring identified and disseminated	Agreed soil organic carbon monitoring approach	The Soil Organic Carbon Monitoring Model and Mapping Project of Turkey will serve as the baseline	Agreed soil organic carbon monitoring approach	Agreed soil organic carbon monitoring approach disseminated	Monitoring model Reports Maps	Strong cooperation between Government institutions, universities and TUBITAK.	CEM
Output 2.2.3: Turkey's existing land degradation monitoring system calibrated to monitor LDN indicators and for testing in the Upper Sakarya Basin	TCM and LPD Models tested	The existing TCM model needs field calibration	TCM and LPD Models tested in the Upper Sakarya Basin	TCM and LPD Models compared on an area basis	Reports with model results	Strong cooperation between Government institutions and universities	CEM
Output 2.2.4: LDN-related reporting capacity improved	Web-based Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting System (IDR) operationalized Training of decision-makers and technical staff	The IDR has been developed, but further capacity in using it is needed	The IDR operationalized and 20 decision-makers and 30 technical staff trained of which 50% are women	A total of 30 decision-makers and 50 technical staff trained	Training manuals and reports Participants lists	Decision-makers and technical staff motivated to take part in training	CEM
Output 2.2.5: Climate variability integrated into the LDN DSS	Sub-indicators of climate variability tested in the Upper Samaria Basin for the TCM and SOC	The TCM and SOC models have not been calibrated for climate	Sub-indicators of climate variability tested in the Upper Samaria Basin for	Sub-indicators of climate variability tested in the Upper Samaria Basin for the TCM and SOC	Reports of modelling results	Strong cooperation between Government institutions and universities	CEM

GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template – August 29, 2018

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
and tested in the Upper Sakarya Basin	Models	variability	the TCM and SOC models	models			
Component 3: Demonstration of the LDN approach in the Upper Sakarya Basin							
Outcome 3.1: Improved land management, land cover, and increased soil organic carbon in the Upper Sakarya basin	Area with improved land management Area with improved land cover % increase in SOC	0 41.7 ton C ha ⁻¹ 30 cm ⁻¹	7,000 2,000,000 20% increase in SOC	14,000 4,313,827 20% increase in SOC	Field surveys Land-use plans PIRs, PPRs Measurement of C stocks at 30 cm soil depth	Local authorities and land users are willing to participate and priorities identified by the DSS are found to be relevant	MAF
Output 3.1.1: Participatory landscape-specific improvement plans based on priorities identified by the DSS covering 4,313,827 ha of land	Ha of land covered by landscape-specific improvement plans	0 covered, but the LDN planning will be integrated into the existing integrated watershed planning processes	2,000,000	4,313,827	Participatory land-use plans Special development plans Micro-basin plans	Local authorities and land users are willing to participate and priorities identified by the DSS are found to be relevant	MAF
Output 3.1.2: Demonstrations of SLM and SFM best practices in forests, rangelands and croplands that provide carbon benefits on 14,000 ha of	Area with demonstrations of SLM and SFM best practices % increase in SOC in area covered by BPs	0 covered, but the project will build on BPs tested elsewhere in Turkey	7,000	14,000 20 % increase in SOC	Field surveys	Local land users willing to demonstrate new and innovative practices	MAF

GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template – August 29, 2018

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
land							
Output 3.1.3: Measures and approaches for reducing the impacts of climate variability integrated into SLM and SFM practices	Number of climate-smart measures and approaches integrated into SLM/SFM	0	5	10	SHARP-like assessments	Local authorities and communities are aware of the impacts of climate change and ready to adapt their practices	MAF
Output 3.1.4: Preparation of an implementation plan for achieving LDN targets in the whole Upper Sakarya Basin	Implementation plan for achieving LDN targets in the Upper Sakarya Basin	No such plan exists	1 implementation plan for achieving LDN targets in the whole Sakarya Basin	1 implementation plan for achieving LDN targets in the whole Sakarya Basin	Published plan	Capacity exists in CEM to help prepare such a plan	CEM
Outcome 3.2: Land productivity increased by 10% and livelihoods for local communities strengthened	Increase in land productivity	Land productivity and incomes are low in the Upper Sakarya basin due to outdated SLM and SFM practices	5% increase in land productivity	10% increase in land productivity 300 households with improved living conditions 300 women trained in entrepreneurship	Agricultural statistics Field surveys PIRs, PPRs	There is potential to increase land productivity through improved practices	MAF
Output 3.2.1: Introduction of gender sensitive livelihood strategies	Gender Action Plan for the Upper Sakarya Basin	No such plan exists	Gender Action Plan for the Upper Sakarya Basin	Gender Action Plan for the Upper Sakarya Basin	Report with Gender Action Plan	Women in the Upper Sakarya Basin are willing to participate and identify their priorities in a participatory manner	MAF

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 3.2.2: Introduction of gender-sensitive climate resilient practices to enhance land productivity	Number of gender sensitive climate resilient practices targeting women Area covered Number of households with improved living conditions Number of women trained	Existing practices are not climate resilient	5 practices/200 women 1 500 ha 150 households	10 practices/300 women 2 000 ha 300 households 300 women	Field surveys Project reports	Local land-users willing to adopt new more climate-smart and gender sensitive practices	MAF
Component 4: Upscaling of LDN experiences, monitoring and evaluation							
Outcome 4.1: Upscaling of the LDN DSS to national level covering all of Turkey (78.4 million ha)	Area covered by the LDN DSS	No national LDN DSS is in place	Land cover classes for the whole of Turkey identified based on the 6 IPCC classes	National LDN DSS covers the national territory of 78.4 million ha	LDN DSS portal accessible Reports generated by LDN DSS	Institutional capacity and interest in establishing and maintaining an LDN DSS	CEM
Output 4.1.1: LDN metrics for the whole of Turkey entered into the LDN DSS and land cover classes and land degradation levels identified	LDN metrics for the whole of Turkey available in DSS	No national LDN DSS or metrics is in place	Land cover classes for the whole of Turkey identified based on the 6 IPCC classes	LDN metrics for the whole of Turkey available in DSS	LDN DSS portal accessible LDN DSS reports	Institutional capacity and interest in establishing and maintaining an LDN DSS with updated metrics	CEM
Output 4.1.2: LDN target setting at	LDN target setting in place	No LDN target setting at the	Alternative indicators examined for use	National LDN target setting in place	LDN target setting reporting to	The three LDN indicators can be effectively used for	CEM

GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template – August 29, 2018

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
national scale in place		national scale	at the national scale (socio-economic)		UNCCD	assessing and monitoring of LDN in Turkey	
Output 4.1.3: Development of bankable projects for the LDN fund (at least 1)	Number of bankable projects for the LDN fund	No projects for the LDN fund developed in Turkey	0	1 bankable project	Project document	Capacity for development of LDN projects exists in concerned ministries and institutions as well as matching co-financing	MAF
Outcome 4.2: Monitoring of project results, lessons learned and dissemination	M&E system is in place Lessons learned disseminated	No system in place	Implementation of project based on adaptive results based-management	Project delivers expected results and shares lessons learned	GEF LD Tracking Tools PIRs, PPRs Midterm Review and Final Evaluation	National lead agencies and other stakeholders support M&E processes, and are committed to continuous learning and exchange of knowledge on LDN	CEM/FAO
Output 4.2.1: Global Environmental Benefits monitored and assessed	Baseline and targets for GEB indicators refined	0	Project M&E system delivers expected reports and informs project management	Project M&E system delivers expected reports and informs project management	GEF LD Tracking Tool PIRs PPRs, Midterm Review and Final Evaluation	PMU functioning and adequate funding allocated to M&E	CEM/FAO
Output 4.2.2: Mid-term and final evaluation conducted	Mid-term and final evaluation reports	0	Mid-project review recommendations implemented	Final evaluation	Evaluation reports (FAO evaluation office)	Adequate funding allocated to evaluations	FAO/CEM
Output 4.3: Experience sharing on Project-related "lessons-	Experience sharing notes National LDN Guideline	0	2 Experience sharing notes	3 experience sharing notes 1 LDN guideline	Experience sharing notes Guideline	National lead agencies and other stakeholders support M&E processes, and are committed to	MAF /FAO

GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template – August 29, 2018

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
learned” and a national LDN guideline published						continuous learning and exchange of knowledge on LDN	

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Not applicable

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS⁸

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF:			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Total	, ntaxfel, ,,	, ntaxfel, ,,	, ntaxfel, ,,

⁸ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

Not applicable

ANNEX E: GEF 7 CORE INDICATOR WORKSHEET

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table E to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Annex B

Core Indicator 4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)				(Hectares)	
	Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)					
	Expected		Expected			
	PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
		14000				
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
	Hectares					
	Expected		Achieved			
	PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
		14000				
Core Indicator 6	Greenhouse gas emission mitigated				(Tons)	
	Tons (6.1+6.2)					
	Entered		Entered			
	PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
	Expected CO2e (direct)	74000				
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
	Tons					
	Entered		Entered			
	PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
	Expected CO2e (direct)	74000				
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated Year	2022				
Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment				(Number)	
			Number Achieved			
			MTR	TE		
		Female	925			
		Male	1000			
		Total	1925			

ANNEX F: GEF PROJECT TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part I, item F by ticking the most relevant keywords/ topics/themes that best describe this project.

GEF 7 TAXONOMY

Annex C

Please identify the taxonomic information required in Part I, Item G by ticking the most relevant keywords/ topics/themes that best describe the project.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Influencing models			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deploy innovative financial instruments		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capital providers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large corporations	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SMEs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Grant Pilot	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Project Reflow	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Communities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Community Based Organization	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organization	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Academia	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type of Engagement		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Information Dissemination	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Consultation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Participation	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness Raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Education	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Public Campaigns	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Behavior Change	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Theory of Change	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indicators to Measure Change	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovation		

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge and Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Management	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Equality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Mainstreaming		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Women groups	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender results areas		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity development	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focal Areas/Theme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Programs		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Supply Chains (%Good Growth Partnership)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodities Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Screening Tools
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Conservation Value Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Carbon Stocks Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Soybean Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Oil Palm Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Beef Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Resilience (climate and shocks)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Production Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agroecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land and Soil Health
			<input type="checkbox"/> Diversified Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Land and Water Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small and Medium Enterprises
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Genetic Diversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Dimensions
			<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Food Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Restoration
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodity Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Landscapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Cities	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated urban planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban sustainability framework
			<input type="checkbox"/> Transport and Mobility

		<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings
		<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal waste management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Green space
		<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Biodiversity
		<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Food Systems
		<input type="checkbox"/> Energy efficiency
		<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Financing
		<input type="checkbox"/> Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Resilience
	<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Protected Areas and Landscapes	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial Protected Areas
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
		<input type="checkbox"/> Productive Landscapes
		<input type="checkbox"/> Productive Seascapes
		<input type="checkbox"/> Community Based Natural Resource Management
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Tourism
		<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
		<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries
		<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure
		<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (National Standards)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (International Standards)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Species	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal Wildlife Trade
		<input type="checkbox"/> Threatened Species
		<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife for Sustainable Development
		<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Wild Relatives
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plant Genetic Resources
		<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Genetic Resources
		<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock Wild Relatives
		<input type="checkbox"/> Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mangroves
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sea Grasses
		<input type="checkbox"/> Wetlands
		<input type="checkbox"/> Rivers
		<input type="checkbox"/> Lakes
		<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Rain Forests
		<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Dry Forests
		<input type="checkbox"/> Temperate Forests
		<input type="checkbox"/> Grasslands
		<input type="checkbox"/> Paramo
		<input type="checkbox"/> Desert
	<input type="checkbox"/> Financial and Accounting	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Payment for Ecosystem Services
		<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
		<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Trust Funds
		<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Finance
	<input type="checkbox"/> Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biosafety
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	<input type="checkbox"/> Forests	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest and Landscape Restoration	
		<input type="checkbox"/> REDD/REDD+
	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Amazon
		<input type="checkbox"/> Congo
		<input type="checkbox"/> Drylands

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Land Management	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem Approach
		<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community-Based NRM
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Livelihoods
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Income Generating Activities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Agriculture
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Pasture Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Fire Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation Neutrality	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Productivity
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Cover and Land cover change
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon stocks above or below ground
<input type="checkbox"/> International Waters	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ship	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Aquifer
		<input type="checkbox"/> River Basin
		<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Basin
	<input type="checkbox"/> Learning	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances	
	<input type="checkbox"/> SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pollution	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics
		<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
		<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
	<input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Large Marine Ecosystems	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Protected Area	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mangrove
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
		<input type="checkbox"/> Seagrasses
		<input type="checkbox"/> Polar Ecosystems
		<input type="checkbox"/> Constructed Wetlands
<input type="checkbox"/> Chemicals and Waste		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mercury	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Power Plants	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cement	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ozone	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent Organic Pollutants	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unintentional Persistent Organic	

		Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Waste Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Waste
			<input type="checkbox"/> e-Waste
		<input type="checkbox"/> Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Disposal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Eco-Efficiency	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Vector Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Other	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Open Burning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Green Chemistry	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance
			<input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States
			<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Resilience
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate information
			<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Programme of Action
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Plan
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector
			<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Complementarity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Endogenous technology
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Needs Assessment
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
		<input type="checkbox"/> United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nationally Determined Contribution
			<input type="checkbox"/> Paris Agreement
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Development Goals
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 1

		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 2
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