

FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Region: | Europe and Central Asia (REU) |
| Country (ies): | Türkiye |
| Project Title: | Sustainable Land Management and Climate-Friendly Agriculture |
| FAO Project Symbol: | GCP /TUR/055/GFF |
| GEF ID: | 4583 |
| GEF Focal Area(s): | BD, LD, CC |
| Project Executing Partners: | Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MEUCC) |
| Project Duration (years): | 7 years |
| Project coordinates: | The project coordinates shared with GEF Division in HQ in previous planning period and the project polygons added as a layer to the global map. , |

Project Dates

| | |
|---|------------------|
| GEF CEO Endorsement Date: | 3 November 2014 |
| Project Implementation Start Date/EOD : | 4 September 2015 |
| Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹: | 31 December 2021 |
| Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ² | 31 December 2022 |

Funding

| | |
|---|----------------|
| GEF Grant Amount (USD): | USD 5,750,000 |
| Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc³: | USD 22,300,000 |
| Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)⁴: | USD 5, 372,242 |
| Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022⁵ | USD 91,027,191 |

¹ As per FPMIS

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

³ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁴ For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

⁵ Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting: | 7 October 2021 |
| Expected Mid-term Review date⁶: | N/A |
| Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done): | April 2018 |
| Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷: | 31 December 2022 |
| Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex) | Yes |

Overall ratings

| | |
|--|-----|
| Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative): | S |
| Overall implementation progress rating: | S |
| Overall risk rating: | Low |

ESS risk classification

| | |
|---|-----|
| Current ESS Risk classification: | Low |
|---|-----|

Status

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| Implementation Status (1 st PIR, 2 nd PIR, etc. Final PIR): | Final PIR (7 th) |
|---|------------------------------|

Project Contacts

| Contact | Name, Title, Division/Institution | E-mail |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Project Manager / Coordinator | Fatma Güngör, NPC (FETUR) | Fatma.Gungor@fao.org |
| Budget Holder | Viorel Gutu, SEC-SRC and (FAO Representative in Türkiye) | Viorel.Gutu@fao.org |
| Lead Technical Officer | Peter Pechacek, Forestry Officer (FAOSEC) | Peter.Pechacek@fao.org |
| GEF Funding Liaison Officer | Hernan M. Gonzalez, Technical Officer (OCB) | Hernan.Gonzalez@fao.org |

⁶ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

⁷ The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

| Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation. | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Project or Development Objective | Outcomes | Outcome indicators ⁸ | Baseline | Mid-term Target ⁹ | End-of-project Target | Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022 | Progress rating ¹¹ |
| To improve agriculture and forest land use management through the diffusion and adoption of low-carbon technologies with win-win benefits in land degradation, climate change, and biodiversity conservation and increased farm | Outcome 1 | | | | | | |
| | | Land cover delivering global environmental benefits in the project target area as reported in the GEF LD tracking tool | 16 650 hectares of vegetative cover 1200 Kg C/ha/year of biomass 30 trees per ha | 30 000 hectares of vegetative cover 1450 Kg C/ha/year of biomass 40 trees per ha | 60 000 hectares of vegetative cover 1600 Kg C/ha/year of biomass 50 trees per ha | 66,408 ha of vegetative cover 2400 kg C/ha/year of biomass ¹² 500 trees per ha. | HS |
| | | Avoided emissions and carbon | 20,000 Ha of degraded forest | 10,000 Ha of degraded forest rehabilitated, | 20,000 Ha of degraded forest rehabilitated, | 41,834 ha of degraded forest rehabilitated, capturing 91,370 tCO ₂ eq per year | HS |

⁸ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

⁹ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

¹⁰ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

¹¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Moderately Satisfactory** (MS), **Moderately Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU).

¹² The data extracted from Eregli Integrated Forest Management Plan developed under the project and it reflects the carbon stock calculated per ha of degraded forests of the Plan,

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|----|
| profitability and forest productivity. | | sequestration delivering global environmental benefits in the project target area as reported in the GEF LD and CC tracking tools | targeted by the project No arable land under conservation agriculture due to project intervention No degraded rangelands and pastures under improved management due to project intervention No methane capture sites developed due to project intervention | 20-25,000 ha of arable land under conservation agriculture 15,000 of degraded rangelands and pastures under improved management 8-10,000 tCO ₂ -eq avoided from methane capture sites | capturing 43,600 tons of CO ₂ eq per year 40-50,000 ha of arable land under conservation agriculture, avoiding 25,000 tons of CO ₂ eq per year 30,000 ha of degraded rangelands and pastures under improved management capturing 103,498 tons of CO ₂ eq per year ¹³ 8-10,000 tCO ₂ -eq avoided from methane capture sites | 59,867 ha of arable land under conservation agriculture (41,467 ha CA+18,399 ha manure application), avoiding 36,768 tCO ₂ eq per year 24,574 ha (MAF) of degraded pastures rehabilitated, capturing 84,696 tCO ₂ eq per year The total methane capture is 518.80 tCO ₂ /year by considering 200 cattle in each farm. Hence, the systems mitigate 10,376 tons of CO ₂ over their service life (20 years). | |
| | | Number of hectares of forest, | Biodiversity mainstreamed into | Biodiversity mainstreamed into | Biodiversity mainstreamed into | Biodiversity mainstreamed into management practices covering: | HS |

¹³ As the rangeland does not legally exist inside forests according to National Forestry Law, the rangeland target will be compensated by increasing degraded forest rehabilitation.

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|----|
| | pasture, and arable land with biodiversity mainstreamed in management practices resulting from project investments at site level | management practices covering: 0 ha forest 0 ha pasture 0 ha arable land | management practices covering: 10,000 ha forest 10,000 ha pasture 10,000 ha arable land | management practices covering: 20,000 ha forest 30,000 ha pasture 30,000 ha arable land | 69,147.3 ha forest 122,314.5 ha pasture 360,853.6 ha arable land | |
| | Spatial coverage of integrated natural resource management practices in wider landscapes as reported in GEF LD tracking tool | Spatial coverage of integrated natural resource management practices in wider landscapes: 0 million ha agricultural lands 0 million ha pasture lands 0 ha forests | Spatial coverage of integrated natural resource management practices in wider landscapes: 0 million ha agricultural lands 0 million ha pasture lands 0 ha forests | Spatial coverage of integrated natural resource management practices in wider landscapes: 2.2 million ha agricultural lands 1.8 million ha pasture lands 700,000 ha forests ¹⁴ | Spatial coverage of integrated natural resource management practices in wider landscapes: 0.60 million ha agricultural lands 0.24 million ha pasture lands 69,147.3 ha forests | S |
| | Total emission reductions resulting from project related forest and rangeland management improvements | 0 tCO ₂ eq mitigated as a result of improved range and pastureland management | - | 66,000 tCO ₂ eq mitigated per year as a result of rehabilitated forests and improved range | 91,370 tCO ₂ eq per year | HS |

¹⁴ The project end target covers whole basin not the project pilot sites, thus the score is rated as "S" by considering pilot sites

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|--|---|---|--|----|
| | Hectares of rehabilitated forest land sequestering CO2 as a result of project investments | 0 ha of rehabilitated forest land | 10,000 ha of forest land rehabilitated | 20,000 hectares of forest land rehabilitated | 41,834 ha of degraded forest rehabilitated | HS |
| | Hectares of degraded range and pasturelands rehabilitated as a result of project investments | 0 ha of range and pastureland rehabilitated | 10,000 ha of range and pastureland rehabilitated | 30,000 ha of range and pastureland rehabilitated | 24,574 ha of degraded pastures rehabilitated. Since, there is no rangeland inside forests according to national forestry legislation, the target; 10,000 ha rangeland rehabilitation, was compensated by rehabilitating 20,000 ha degraded forest. | S |
| | Measurable global biodiversity benefits in the project target area as reported in the GEF LD tracking tool | Wetland in the pilot site is legally protected, but no ecological restoration plan is in place | Ecological restoration plan developed for 6,680 hectares of protected habitat | 6,680 hectares of protected habitat managed under ecological restoration plan | Restoration recommendation report is completed for Eregli Marshes (Akgol-6680 ha) and Meke Lake (202ha) | S |
| Outcome 2 | Total hectares under conservation agricultural practices as a result of project investments | 0 hectares under project driven conservation agricultural practices | 20,000 hectares under project driven conservation agricultural practices | 40-50,000 ha under conservation agriculture practices | 59,388.5 ha of agricultural land is under CA through raised awareness and demonstrations | S |
| | Total emissions reduced as a result of project driven | 0 tCO2eq reduced as a result of project driven conservation | 7,000 tCO2eq reduced as a result of project driven conservation | 23,000 tCO2eq reduced as a result of project driven conservation | 36,768 tCO2 eq as a result of expansion of no till practices, pasture rehabilitation, limited irrigation and improved crop management practices | HS |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| | conservation agricultural practices | agricultural practices | agricultural practices | agricultural practices | | |
| | Total amount of GHG emissions reduced as a result of project driven livestock production improvements, including digesters | 0 tons CH4 emissions reduced | 8,000 tons CO2eq CH4 emissions reduced as a result of project driven livestock production improvements, including digesters | 10,000 tons CO2eq CH4 emissions reduced as a result of project driven livestock production improvements, including digesters | Four biogas digesters are operational. The digester locations have been selected based on 100 cattle criteria. The total avoided emission calculated as 10,376 tons of CO2 over their service life (20 years). Currently work is in progress to increase the capacity of each digester to 200 cattle. | S |
| | Number of livestock/poultry producers and number of livestock contributing to digesters as a result of project investments | 0 livestock/poultry producers and 0 head of livestock contributing to digesters | 20 livestock/poultry producers and 2,500 head of livestock contributing to digesters | 4 livestock/poultry producers and 1200 head of livestock contributing to digesters (please see section 6. Adjustments to Project Strategy) | 4 Biogas systems were established in four farms. The total number of contributing cattle heads is 4040. ¹⁵ The number of livestock producers are 33, including 30 members of a farm owned by a cooperative. | S |
| Outcome 3 | Number of farm and/or ranch households adopting improved practices that support biodiversity conservation, | Number of farm and/or ranch households adopting new practices that support biodiversity conservation, SLM, and climate change | Number of farm and/or ranch households adopting new practices that support biodiversity conservation, SLM, and | Number of farm and/or ranch households adopting new practices that support biodiversity conservation, SLM, and | 1000 farms have adopted new practices as confirmed by Konya and Karaman Provincial Directorates | S |

15 The total number of the cattle heads contributing to the systems in four farms in 2020, 2021 and 2022.

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|----|
| | SLM, and climate change mitigation | | climate change mitigation: 150 | climate change mitigation: 500 | | |
| | Number of FFS participants | Number of FFS participants: 0 males 0 females | Number of FFS participants: 500 males 250 females | Number of FFS participants: Target=31 FFS x average 20 members=620 Since the original target is not realistic, it is revised by considering the assessment made in 2017. No target identified for female farmers, however the project will try to integrate female farmers during the implementation. | So far 31 FFSs completed. Number of FFS participants reached 715 (114 women). The sessions planned for the second half of 2021 could not be conducted due to suffered from COVID-19 pandemic. FFS approach has also been implemented in drought tolerant varieties of Legumes demonstrations under component two. The sessions for summer 2022 are in progress. | HS |
| | Capacity strengthening to enhance cross-sector enabling environment for integrated landscape management score as reported in GEF LD tracking tool | Capacity strengthening to enhance cross-sector enabling environment for integrated landscape management score of 1 | Capacity strengthening to enhance cross-sector enabling environment for integrated landscape management score of 2 | Capacity strengthening to enhance cross-sector enabling environment for integrated landscape management score of 2 | Eregli Integrated Forest Management Plan (EIFMP), Biodiversity Management Plan, Identification & qualification of ESs were completed. SLM board had been rejected earlier because alternative options are already available | HS |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| | | Forest policy enhancement score as reported in GEF LD tracking tool | Forest policy enhancement score of 2 | Forest policy enhancement score of 2 | Forest policy enhancement score of 2 | EIFMP, Concept Proposal, Rehabilitation Strategy for Dryland Forestry (project site level) and Improvement of EIFMP according to international best practices (national level) were completed. | S |
| | | Agriculture policy enhancement score as reported in GEF LD tracking tool | Agriculture policy enhancement score of 2 | Agriculture policy enhancement score of 2 | Agriculture policy enhancement score of 3 | Rehabilitation Strategy for KCB and Best Practices Guideline were completed at site level. SLM board has been rejected because alternative options are already available (best practices of SLM are funded by national funds) | S |

Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

| Outcome | Action(s) to be taken | By whom? | By when? |
|---------|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

| <u>Outcomes and Outputs</u> ¹⁶ | <u>Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)</u> | <u>Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)</u> | <u>Main achievements</u> ¹⁷ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR) | <u>Describe any variance</u> ¹⁸ in delivering outputs |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| <u>Outcome 1.Degraded range and forest lands rehabilitated</u> | Total emission reductions resulting from project related forest and rangeland management improvements | N/A | Completed in previous planning period | N/A |
| | Hectares of rehabilitated forest land sequestering CO2 as a result of project investments | N/A | Completed in previous planning period | N/A |
| | Hectares of degraded range and pasturelands rehabilitated as a result of project investments | N/A | Completed in previous planning period | N/A |
| | Measureable global biodiversity benefits in the project target area as reported in the GEF LD tracking tool | N/A | Completed in previous planning period | N/A |

¹⁶ Outputs as described in the project Log frame or in any approved project revision.

¹⁷ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Work plan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁸ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|------------|
| <u>Output 1.1.</u> <u>Innovative rehabilitation technologies and practices introduced</u> | <u>N/A</u> | <u>-Implementation of Gender Action Plan</u> | <u>-500 beehives/colonies/kits were distributed to 50 female farmers, beekeeping training is ongoing</u> <u>-Two women-led cooperatives were supported. Basic cooperative and business development training were completed. Procurement of industrial kitchen equipment is ongoing</u> | <u>N/A</u> |
| <u>Output 1.2.</u> <u>Decision-making tools established</u> | <u>N/A</u> | <u>-Implementation of Eregli Integrated Land Use Plan</u> <u>-Implementation of Biodiversity Monitoring Concept developed</u> | <u>-Two apiculture forests of 30 ha each were Established</u> <u>- Training of Ministry staff for Biodiversity monitoring on selected species &habitats, ongoing</u> | <u>N/A</u> |
| <u>Outcome 2.</u> <u>Capacities built to apply climate smart agriculture techniques across productive landscapes</u> | <u>Total hectares under conservation agricultural practices as a result of project investments</u> | <u>N/A</u> | <u>Completed in previous planning period</u> | <u>N/A</u> |
| | <u>Total emissions reduced as a result of project driven conservation agricultural practices</u> | <u>N/A</u> | <u>Completed in previous planning period</u> | <u>N/A</u> |
| | <u>Total amount of GHG emissions reduced as a result of project driven livestock production improvements, including digesters</u> | <u>N/A</u> | <u>Completed in previous planning period</u> | <u>N/A</u> |
| | <u>Number of livestock/poultry producers and number of livestock contributing to digesters as a result of project investments</u> | <u>N/A</u> | <u>Completed in previous planning period</u> | <u>N/A</u> |
| | <u>Average annual income from crop and livestock production as</u> | <u>N/A</u> | <u>Completed in previous planning period</u> | <u>N/A</u> |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| | <u>reported in GEF LD tracking tool remains constant and/or improves for farmer field school participants</u> | | | |
| Output 2.1. <u>Innovative agricultural land rehabilitation technologies introduced</u> | N/A | <p><u>-CA practices are diversified</u></p> <p><u>-Capacity building of technical people in CA practices</u></p> <p><u>-Monitoring of CA agriculture practices</u></p> <p><u>-Procurement of agricultural machines for farmers to promote CA activities</u></p> | <p><u>-Establishment of demonstrations were completed to promote drought tolerant leguminous crops and varieties and their production technics. Farmer field school sessions are ongoing</u></p> <p><u>-Establishment of windbreaks in agriculture and pasturelands; 11 windbreaks in agriculture lands and 4 in pasturelands were established</u></p> <p><u>-Three 40 -ha. Pasturelands rehabilitation are ongoing</u></p> <p><u>-Training of Ministry staff on the importance of windbreaks in combatting climate change, ongoing</u></p> <p><u>-The CA activities conducted by the project are monitored through SP's reports, an approach to monitor CA practices at national level is being developed.</u></p> <p><u>- Procurement of agricultural machines: The tender is completed, the review of offers received is ongoing</u></p> | <p><u>-Monitoring of CA practices at national level under discussion with government</u></p> |
| Output 2.2. <u>Innovative methane capture and agriculture production technologies introduced</u> | N/A | <u>-Upgrading biogas digesters</u> | <p><u>-integration of co-generators and automation system are ongoing</u></p> <p><u>-After completion of upgrading, training will be given to farm owners</u></p> | <p><u>The deadline for the activity was set as April 2022, however, the manufacturing of generators has taken longer time than planned. The activity will be completed in July</u></p> |

| | | | | |
|---|--|------------|--|---|
| Outcome 3. Enabling legal, policy and institutional environment for sustainable land management strengthened | <u>Number of farm and/or ranch households adopting improved practices that support biodiversity conservation, SLM, and climate change mitigation</u> | <u>N/A</u> | <u>Completed in previous planning period</u> | <u>N/A</u> |
| | <u>Number of FFS members</u> | <u>N/A</u> | <u>Completed in previous planning period</u> | <u>Since the target stated in prodoc was not realistic, it was revised previous planning period. The new target was set as 31 FFSs with average 25 members each. Since the FFS approach is also applied in the other project activities, the target has been achieved</u> |
| | <u>Capacity strengthening to enhance cross-sector enabling environment for integrated landscape management score as reported in GEF LD tracking tool</u> | <u>N/A</u> | <u>Completed in previous planning period</u> | |
| | <u>Forest policy enhancement score as reported in GEF LD tracking tool</u> | <u>N/A</u> | <u>Completed in previous planning period</u> | |
| | <u>Agriculture policy enhancement score as reported in GEF LD tracking tool</u> | <u>N/A</u> | <u>Completed in previous planning period</u> | |
| | <u>Number of pilot site level policy frameworks operationalized to integrate SLM, BD, and CC based land use planning and monitoring across productive landscapes</u> | <u>N/A</u> | <u>Completed in previous planning period</u> | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| | <u>Number of national policy frameworks operationalized to integrate SLM, BD, and CC based land use planning and monitoring across productive landscapes</u> | <u>The improvement of Eregli Integrated Forest Management Plan</u> | <u>The review of the plan based on international approaches is in place</u> | The proposal for establishment of SLM Board had been canceled earlier by national project partners who recommended using existing bodies. However, the improvement of EIFP developed by the project can be considered a national policy framework, thus, the project end target "1 national policy framework operationalized "was achieved. |
| | <u>Number of national level monitoring programs for CC, BD, and SLM to inform management decision-making</u> | N/A | <u>Completed in this planning period</u> | Biodiversity Monitoring concept and Monitoring Plan for forest rehabilitation were developed by integrating existing national indicators addition to indicators identified for project sites. |
| <u>Output 3.1. Institutional integrated management capacity building programme established for national and local level decision-makers</u> | N/A | <u>Printing, publishing and distributing project reports</u> | <u>Editing of project reports are ongoing</u> | |

| | | | | |
|--|-----|---|--|--|
| <u>Output</u> <u>3.2.Comprehensive SLM and CSA extension and awareness programme emplaced</u> | N/A | -Finalizing FFS curriculum -Upscaling FFS at national level -Design, publish and disseminate project communication materials. -Organize media trips and prepare press releases -Undertake video mission | -Draft curriculum in place -The approach is implemented in Various FAO projects -Ongoing -Organized - Through the project events | |
| <u>Output 3.3. Project monitoring and carbon monitoring system based on EX-ACT established</u> | N/A | -Setting-up a project monitoring system -Carbon monitoring & training | -The achievement of project indicators has been monitored and shared with project stakeholder through the meetings -Recently a M&E consultant recruited to develop a project monitoring system for FETUR -Yearly carbon monitoring report by using Ex-act tool will be prepared for 2021 and the first half of 2022 -A carbon monitoring training will be organized | |

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

The major progress made is following; within the context of implementation of GAP, two women-led cooperatives have been supported. The two training courses were organized, basic cooperative training and business management & e-marketing. The equipment and materials for the cooperatives have been provided by the project. 590 beehives/colonies and equipment were distributed 68 women beneficiaries.

70 tons of Hungarian vetch seeds were distributed to the farmers to reduce the pressures on the pasturelands.

Face to face biodiversity monitoring group training has been conducted to support the MAF in the implementation of Biodiversity Monitoring Concept developed under the project.

Intensive bee keeping training for 191 farmers including women beneficiaries was conducted

The press trip was conducted with the participation of representatives from local and national media. A total of 15 press representatives from both national and local press attended this field mission. A total of 20 interviews were conducted with senior officials and project beneficiaries.

Procurement of agricultural machines to support farmers were completed.

Demonstrations have been set-up on promoting drought tolerant varieties of legumes and sessions and field days were conducted with farmers through FFS approach

Demo plots have been set up on direct seeding of drought tolerant crop varieties, wheat, sunflower, barley etc. and pasture rehabilitation under the FFSs LoA. Total 99 farmers (77 male+22 female) participated conducted sessions.

In this period, challenges were encountered regarding payments of the ongoing contracts due to high inflation rate and fluctuations in currency exchange rate in Türkiye. As an outcome of the recently completed and established activities, the results of the project have been taking place in the media more in this period as compared to the previous periods. Furthermore, the ownership of the project by stakeholders has increased significantly.

The main challenge that project faced in this planning period was the drought conditions in the project sites. Due to extreme droughts, in certain locations the impact was so extreme that crops failed to emerge, and seedlings dried out. Remedies to compensate for these activities included completion planting and the increase the number of watering where water was available and renewal of demonstrations.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

| | FY2022 Development Objective rating¹⁹ | FY2022 Implementation Progress rating²⁰ | Comments/reasons²¹ justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Manager / Coordinator | S | S | <i>The project objectives have been achieved and the implementation progress is in compliance with project implementation plan. Only, ongoing activities need to be completed until September as stated in the project work plan.</i> |
| Budget Holder | S | S | <i>The project improved sustainability of agriculture and forest land use management through the diffusion and adoption of low-carbon technologies for land degradation, climate change, and biodiversity conservation, by achieving its outputs. The implementation progress is satisfactory</i> |
| GEF Operational Focal Point²² | HS | HS | <i>Although Covid 19 pandemic and other operational challenges on the ground, the project achieved both national and international targets and successfully implemented the activities in line with the project work plan. The project has almost completed and will be operationally closed in 2022.</i> |
| Lead Technical Officer²³ | S | S | <i>Remaining project activities are in progress to achieve outputs as per the Prodoc. This should contribute to successful complementation of envisioned outcomes of the project.</i> |
| FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer | HS | HS | <i>The project is on track to delivering the foreseen results and objectives and the last activities will be completed within the next few months. The project surpassed most of its outcome indicators because of the Government of Türkiye's commitment and ownership. With their support, the project team did a good job to involve NGOs,</i> |

¹⁹ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.

For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

²⁰ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

²¹ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

²² In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

²³ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | | | <i>private sector entities and in particular, women led cooperatives. Since the region is facing challenges with drought, demonstration activities (CA, SLM) are expected to help farmers in the long run. It is recommended that the project completes an exit strategy by project closure to ensure the sustainability of the achieved results.</i> |
|--|--|--|---|

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

| Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement | Expected mitigation measures | Actions taken during this FY | Remaining measures to be taken | Responsibility |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| ESS 1: Natural Resource Management | | | | |
| | | | | |
| ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats | | | | |
| | | | | |
| ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture | | | | |
| | | | | |
| ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture | | | | |
| | | | | |
| ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management | | | | |
| | | | | |
| ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement | | | | |
| | | | | |
| ESS 7: Decent Work | | | | |
| | | | | |
| ESS 8: Gender Equality | | | | |
| | | | | |
| ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage | | | | |
| | | | | |
| New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--------------|
| | Extreme droughts resulting in crop failure in some locations | Establishment of renewed demonstrations | Completion of the renewed demonstrations and farmer field schools | Project team |
|--|--|---|---|--------------|

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social (ESS) Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

| Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission) | Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁴ . If not, what is the new classification and explain. |
|---|--|
| Low | Yes |

Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.

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²⁴ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

| | Type of risk | Risk rating ²⁵ | Identified in the ProDoc Y/N | Mitigation Actions | Progress on mitigation actions | Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Poor coordination for SLM | Low | Y | See Prodoc for details | Consistent with the measures outlined in the Prodoc. In addition, this risk decreased during the project implementation due to merging of initially existing two separate Ministries (Agriculture and Forestry) under one. Besides, the project lead institution has been relocated under Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change now, so this contributes to the integration of CC to SLM efforts more efficiently in the country hence, the rating 'low' is appropriate. | |

²⁵ Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

| | Type of risk | Risk rating ²⁵ | Identified in the ProDoc Y/N | Mitigation Actions | Progress on mitigation actions | Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit |
|---|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| 2 | Weak capacity of local and national institutions | Low | Y | See Prodoc for details | Currently this is considered as low, as the project has contributed also to capacity development of institutions in project implementation, being consistent with the measures outlined in the Prodoc, which proved to be successful | |
| 3 | Low ownership and lack of sustainability of new technologies and techniques | Low | Y | See Prodoc for details | Consistent with the measures outlined in the Prodoc, which proved to be successful | |

| | Type of risk | Risk rating ²⁵ | Identified in the ProDoc Y/N | Mitigation Actions | Progress on mitigation actions | Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit |
|---|--------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| 4 | Natural calamities | Medium | Y | See Prodoc for details | Consistent with the measures outlined in the Prodoc. Ongoing COVID-19 pandemic in second half of 2021 contributed to slight increase of the original 'medium' rating. Although not as much as in the previous period, the mitigation measures were designed and taken. Furthermore, extreme drought conditions in 2021 affected severely the performance of field demonstrations | |
| 5 | Climate change | Low | Y | See Prodoc for details | Consistent with the measures outlined in the Prodoc. | |

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

| FY2021 rating | FY2022 rating | Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period |
|---------------|---------------|--|
| Medium | Low | Although COVID-19 period has led to delays in project activities in the second half of 2021 and the experienced droughts in 2022 in certain locations affected the emergence and survival of the crops, the rating 'Low' is appropriate for this period, since the pandemic and the extreme drought have not affected the activities in the project sites as much as previous planning period. |

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

| MTR or supervision mission recommendations | Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u> |
|--|---|
| Recommendation 1: | |
| Recommendation 2: | |
| Recommendation 3: There needs to be a reconsideration as to how the Project will reduce gender inequities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The socio-economic surveys and depth interview with 20 women were conducted and GAP was developed based on the findings in the previous period. In this period, GAP has been implemented. The Project supported the establishment of two women-led cooperatives in project implementation site. In this context, basic cooperative training, and business management & e-marketing training have been conducted. 30 women farmers participated in those trainings. In addition, the necessary equipment and material support to the cooperatives have been provided by the project. The fact that the chairperson of the Cooperative Board of Directors is the only female Mukhtar in rural areas in Project sites makes this support of the project unique and important. These activities have been conducted in order to implement Output 1: Establishment of women-oriented cooperatives increased Activity 3.1. "Trainings for women farmers about the significance of getting organized" and Activity 3.6. "Women's cooperatives in Konya-Karaman region" of the Gender Action Plan. To implement Output 2: Women farmers technical knowledge and experience in farming and husbandry increased and to achieve the indicator; The number of training courses for women (2 courses per region) and the indicator; The number of trainees (at least 50 women farmers in the two regions, similar number), beehives/colonies and equipments distributed to 68 women farmers and intensive bee-keeping training was conducted. |
| Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe | |

8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²⁶. Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

| Category of change | Provide a description of the change | Indicate the timing of the change | Approved by |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Results framework | | | |
| Components and cost | | | |
| Institutional and implementation arrangements | | | |
| Financial management | | | |
| Implementation schedule | | | |
| Executing Entity | | | |
| Executing Entity Category | | | |
| Minor project objective change | | | |
| Safeguards | | | |
| Risk analysis | | | |
| Increase of GEF project financing up to 5% | | | |
| Co-financing | | | |
| Location of project activity | | | |
| Other | | | |

²⁶ Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

| Stakeholder name | Role in project execution | Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement | Challenges on stakeholder engagement |
|--|--|---|--|
| Government Institutions | | | |
| MAF | Executing partner, Main Beneficiary | The capacity in SLM and Implementation FFSs in the field has strengthened | The ministry staff involved in the project has not sufficient time to allocate to the project due to other responsibilities |
| Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change (MEUCC) | Project lead Institute, Main Beneficiary | The capacity of Project Lead Institute, GD of Combatting Desertification and Erosion Control, in SLM and FFSs approach has strengthened | The lead institute was recently became a part of MEUCC. Although, this is a good opportunity to integrate the main responsible institution for Climate change into the project, the project NTE is approaching limiting benefits from this opportunity |
| Non-Government organizations (NGOs) | | | |
| Nature Conservation Center | LoA and project partner | The technical and financial capacity and collaboration with FAO have strengthened | |
| | | | |
| Private sector entities | | | |
| Konya Seker | Project Partner | The awareness in SLM and environmental issues have increased | |
| Honey producers | Information, incentives provision | The awareness in SLM and biodiversity have increased and income generating | |
| Temmuz Organic Farming | Collaborator | The collaboration with FAO and Ministries has increased | |

| Others[1] | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| Farmers, shepherds | Local beneficiary, FFS, incentives provision | The awareness in SLM, BD and CC has increased. The capacity of analyzing their ecosystems, identifying problems and finding solutions have strengthened. | The involvement of female farmers in the project activities |
| Konya Teknokent / Selcuk University Konya | Academia, LoA Partner | The technical and financial capacity and collaboration with FAO has strengthened | |
| Bahri Dagdas International Agricultural Research Institute | Research, LoA Partner | The technical and financial capacity collaboration with FAO has strengthened | |
| Field Crops Central Research Institute Directorate | Research, LoA Partner | The technical and financial capacity and collaboration with FAO has strengthened | |
| New stakeholders identified/engaged | | | |
| Women-led cooperatives | Local beneficiary incentives provision | The capacity in basic cooperative training, business management and e-marketing has increased. The awareness in biodiversity has strengthened | The insufficient involvement of female farmers in cooperatives & trainings due to traditional and cultural values |
| | | | |

[1] They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women's groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then.

10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) during this reporting period.

| Category | Yes/No | Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period |
|---|--------|--|
| Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages. | Yes | Socio-economic assessment was made and a Gender Action Plan was developed during execution stages |
| Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment? | Yes | <p>-The Project supported the establishment of two women-led cooperatives in project implementation site. In this context, basic cooperative training and business development training have been conducted. In addition, the necessary equipment and material support to the cooperative have been provided by the project. The fact that the chairman of the Cooperative Board of Directors is the only female Mukhtar in rural areas in Project sites makes this support of the project unique and important. These activities have been conducted in order to implement Activity 3.1. "Trainings for women farmers about the significance of getting organized" and Activity 3.6. "Women's cooperatives in Konya-Karaman region" of the Gender Action Plan.</p> <p>-Project encouraged female participation to achieve at least 30% participation rate of women beneficiaries in the project activities. Besides, female farmers were invited with their husbands and children to the sessions of FFSs and project activities to make participation more attractive.</p> |
| Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage): | | Although it was not identified in the project design stage, The project conducted Socio-economic surveys including depth interview with 20 women and developed GAP by considering GEF Gender Policy and GEF GAP and FAO Gender Approach in the executing stage. Thus, the contribution of the project addressed a), b) and c). |
| a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources | Yes | |

| | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| b) improving women's participation and decision making | Yes | |
| c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women | Yes | |
| M&E system with gender-disaggregated data? | | |
| Staff with gender expertise | FAOSEC gender consultant | Project activities for women in media and publications have been promoted. |
| Any other good practices on gender | | |

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval during this reporting period.

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.</p> | <p>All knowledge materials produced are deposited in the Project Management Depository of FAO. Similarly, official publications are deposited and published in the official website of the organisation. These are also shared with the Ministry.</p> <p>The knowledge products and outcomes of the interventions are communicated on public channels.</p> <p>In the scope of the project there are a lot of good practices. These are listed below,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the first time that FFSs implemented in Türkiye in a wide scale with this project • It is the first time that government extension officers and lead farmers working together through an established coordination mechanism to increase awareness in SLM through FFS approach under this project. • It is the first time, even it is a challenge, Project has increased the visibility of women in agriculture by considering awareness increase in biodiversity and climate change. In this context, Gender Action Plan is developed and two women-led cooperatives were supported for implementation of the Plan. The fact that the chairman of the one of the Cooperative Board of Directors is the only female Mukhtar in rural areas in Konya and Karaman makes this support of the project unique and important. • It is the first time when low productivity dry land forests are certified with respect to sustainable management, and the potential to apply this certification for marketing of non-wood forest products • It is the first Biodiversity Management Plan covering pastures, wetlands, protected areas, agricultural lands and forests in Konya Closed basin was developed. Within the scope of biodiversity management plan, sensitive areas were determined. Recommendations were prepared for each sensitive area depends on target species (endemic plant species, bird species under threat because of hunting etc.) and/or habitat types. Strategic target and action plan were given and methods were set out for monitoring and research programmes. Biodiversity Management Plan serves as a template for biodiversity upscaling and mainstreaming at national level. • A typical framework of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) was developed as a first effort in the country, attempting to integrate agriculture, pasture, wetlands and forests. Hence, Integrated Land Use Plan of one of the project site, Eregli Integrated Forest Management Plan was developed with a multidisciplinary approach. A governance system with a special unit consisting of representatives of stakeholder institutions was proposed. The Plan consists of six sub-plans; forest management, non-wood forest products, grazing and pasture management, apiculture, socio-economic and biodiversity conservation. The plan encapsulates the summary of the major activities of all sub-plans. • The region is facing serious water deficiency and increasing irrigated production is putting more pressure on water resources. The programmed irrigation approaches introduced and demonstrated to the farmers in 28 demonstration plots. The results combined with two year implementation; indicated mean water and electricity savings in demonstration plots over traditional irrigation practices were 25.5 % and 23.2 % for sugar beet and 23.5 % and 23.9 % for grain maize. This is |
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| | considered as an enormous gain on behalf of the farmers, also considering the yield increases of 9 % in sugar beet (sugar yield) and 29.2 % in maize with the programmed irrigation over farmers' practices. This was a robust evidence and message to farmers showing that more can be produced with less inputs being a practical example of the 'save and grow' concept of FAO. |
| Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year. | <p>The project communication strategy has been implemented during the implementation of the project activities, events, workshops, and missions conducted at the local sites. These activities have been well publicized for awareness raising using appropriate promotional materials and approaches. Publicity materials are being developed for the use of mass media despite COVID-19.</p> <p>Main achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women gaining self-confidence: The self-confidence of women who received cooperative education and business development increased. Especially the fact that they own their own business contributed economically to the family budget. • Capacity building: Women and men farmers received interactive training sessions on marketing, product packaging and online sales • Media Field Visit: On 15 June 2022, media field visit was organized to Konya and Karaman within the scope of the project. A total of 15 press representatives from both national and local press attended this field mission. The list of press as below <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Agro TV ✓ Independent Turk ✓ Habertürk Newspaper ✓ Posta Newspaper ✓ Platin Magazine ✓ Ministry Of Agriculture and Forestry Department of Training and Publication / Agriculture TV and Agriculture Magazine ✓ Atlas Magazine ✓ Ekoiq Magazine ✓ AA Economy ✓ AA Environment Department ✓ İyilik Sağlık Olsun Magazine ✓ Hürriyet Newspaper ✓ Dünya Newspaper <p>The visibility packs were prepared and gave to the press representatives. The visibility packs include as,</p> <p>Info note brochure about project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Branded pack bag ✓ Branded umbrella ✓ Branded notebook ✓ Branded pencil ✓ Branded mini bag that was produced by project women beneficiaries ✓ Branded scarf and tie <p>FAO Deputy Representative for Türkiye, Ayşegül Selışık, Project National Coordinator Fatma Güngör, Project Technical Leader Peter Pechacek, FAO Agriculture Officer Fazıl Düşünceli, FAO GEF Program Coordinator Erdoğan Özevren, consultants, experts and the project team participated in the mission. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry General Directorate of Combating Desertification and Erosion's General Manager Nurettin Taş also participated in the mission. 4 project sites were visited during the mission. The Mission started with the Farmer Field Schools study field in Burunova. Demonstration of the drought tolerant varieties and No-Trill practices for winter crops was visited. FAO officials and experts gave detailed technical</p> |

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| | <p>information on FAO's approach on FFS and shared the successful outcome of the demonstrations to the press. The press made an interview with the FAO officials and farmers.</p> <p>The mission continued with the Ereğli Nursery, where a greenhouse was built under the project to produce seedlings of local native species to use in the rehabilitation works, apiculture forests, windbreaks and Ereğli Integrated land Use Plan. Nurettin Taş, Ayşegül Selişik and Peter Pechacek gave a brief on project activities. The Ereğli nursery and the greenhouse were visited by the press representatives. The press made an interview with the FAO officials, ministry's representative.</p> <p>The mission continued with the Emirkaan Farm type biogas system. Technical expert made a detailed information and brief about the investment and the benefits of the biogas system. This farm was specifically chosen because the manager of the biogas plant is a woman. She is the only female manager in the project region, and this attracted the press. The press also interviewed with the owner of the biogas farm. The owner of the farm was underlined the benefits of this investment.</p> <p>The last stop of the mission was the Emirgazi Women's Cooperative Visit. The press representatives came together with the women who were supported in cooperation within the scope of the project. Local products produced by women were introduced. The press members tasted the honey which was produced from beehives distributed within the scope of the project. Press representatives interviewed the women and FAO officials.</p> <p>A total of 20 interviews were conducted with senior officials and project beneficiaries in the mission.</p> <p>In addition to this media field mission the Anadolu Agency made a special news on the Apiculture Forests established by the project in Konya and Karaman.</p> <p>After the press visit, the opinions and thoughts were positive from the press representatives. The successful outcomes of the activities carried out within the scope of the project impressed the representatives of the press. The special news published on the media channels and social media. The links were shared in below. The publication of the news is still on progress especially monthly magazines. Although Türkiye has such a busy agenda on economy and other topics, the number of the participation of press from important and wide media channels was high, thus the press trip was important activity for the visibility of the project.</p> <p>Constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of women farmers in cooperation training was one of the major challenges that was encountered in the field level. Deep rooted gender norms in some project implementation sites prevented women from participating in or establishing cooperative. <p>Key factors of success:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To allow women participate in the initiatives, FAO tailored its interventions to specific needs of women-farmers as per their concern: their male spouses and children were invited to participate together with women. • The good relations of the press and the success outcome of the project affected the press member's participation of the media field visit. |
| Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to | <p>As a result of the meetings held with 20 women in the field within the scope of the "Sustainable Land Management and Climate Friendly Agriculture" project carried out in Konya-Karaman in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. Gender Action Plan was prepared. This action plan underlines the priority of addressing gender issues in the agricultural sector in the project area and emphasizing collaborations between government agencies, NGOs, and women's groups. In addition, it is</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.</p> | <p>recommended to increase the number of women-oriented cooperatives among the proposed activities to reduce the workload of women.</p> <p>In this context, FAO held training on the history of the cooperative business model, production and packaging in cooperatives, community formation, decision-making, management, production, and packaging for women cooperative members in the Emirgazi district of Konya between 23-24 November. Bahcesehir University academician Elif Okan, who participated in the training, also gave information to women about sales, marketing, and branding in cooperatives.</p> <p>The opening of the training was made by the Assistant Representative of FAO Türkiye, Ayşegül Selışık. Selışık underlined the following issues in her speech. "Cooperatives are an important tool for women to be economically stronger and to support entrepreneurial activities. Currently, FAO has established 16 cooperatives in 13 provinces. Within the scope of our projects, we aim to strengthen women-led cooperatives. We strive to support the right delivery of natural, organic and local products to the consumer. The support of local governments is also important. If you put the narratives into practice after these trainings, there is no reason why you should not be successful. We will give you all the support we can here, but you are the one who will do the work. Your collaboration is important. Cooperative means togetherness."</p> <p>The opening speeches continued with District Director of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. "Two development cooperatives were established in our district with the support of local governments and women. We need strong partners for these cooperatives to be sustainable and to use communication channels correctly. That is why we are happy to carry out this work with FAO."</p> <p>Emirgazi Mayor underlined that cooperative mean acting together. He expressed his happiness that FAO had initiated this process. He stated that as the municipality, they would give their best support to ensure that these products were on the markets.</p> <p>Emirgazi District Governor made the last opening speech of the training. In his speech he said: "Our women entrepreneurs are confident, strong and have good communication skills. This makes them successful in business life. Therefore, women's co-operatives, whose members are women, are a very effective model to reveal these characteristics. I believe that with the Basic Cooperative Training, our women will achieve success in our Emirgazi district."</p> <p>Emirgazi Öbektaş Neighbourhood Headman and Emirgazi Women's Entrepreneurship Cooperative President Özlem Çelik said, "We want women to bring everything they can produce to the sales stage, earn money, and stand on their own feet. I believe that this region is a very important opportunity to promote products that are also beneficial to health." said.</p> <p>At the end of the training, 30 women received their certificates.</p> <div data-bbox="329 1493 773 1787" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Photo: ©FAO</p> <div data-bbox="792 1493 1224 1787" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Photo: ©FAO</p> |
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Please provide links to related website, social media account

Media Links and Evaluation

News Number: Indicates the amount of news in the printing media.

Total Access: It refers to how many people the reflections in the publications reach with the calculation made within certain criteria.

| NEWS TYPE | TOTAL NEWS NUMBER | TOTAL ACCESS |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------|
| PRINT NEWS | 26 | 1,113,483 |
| INTERNET | 98 | 906,385 |
| TV | 2 | - |
| TOTAL | 126 | 2.019.868 |

Web site / FAO Türkiye

- <https://www.fao.org/Türkiye/news/detail-news/en/c/1447165/>
- <https://www.fao.org/Türkiye/news/detail-news/en/c/1542624/>
- <https://www.fao.org/Türkiye/news/detail-news/tr/c/1418730/>
- <https://www.fao.org/Türkiye/news/detail-news/en/c/1393821/>

PRINT NEWS

- <http://web.interpress.com/app/document/viewer/968f8421-3a38-4458-be51-42881df68739?cid=25RiJvHgX4c%3D>
- <http://web.interpress.com/app/document/viewer/51a1bd19-83ac-449e-9466-d38fad5f6fc8?cid=25RiJvHgX4c%3D>
- <http://web.interpress.com/app/document/viewer/2d17e78a-22c4-40a7-8acb-859341424a96?cid=25RiJvHgX4c%3D>
- <http://web.interpress.com/app/document/viewer/e7d7cbbe-43d5-4bc0-bb76-51eff4e135c8?cid=25RiJvHgX4c%3D>
- <http://web.interpress.com/app/document/viewer/e8372d51-acd3-4cc2-89f7-07aab0c3ffbd?cid=25RiJvHgX4c%3D>
- <http://web.interpress.com/app/document/viewer/8b6add01-e765-49b0-af7d-8bc2eb8c55ba?cid=25RiJvHgX4c%3D>
- <http://web.interpress.com/app/document/viewer/7bd73f8f-a4cf-4327-aba8-883fe5538bdf?cid=25RiJvHgX4c%3D>
- <http://web.interpress.com/app/document/viewer/d51ab499-6b9e-4b0c-9fc7-c0bf38da3e90?cid=25RiJvHgX4c%3D>

- <http://web.interpress.com/app/document/viewer/d5cd75c2-bdfe-4dbe-9033-69f910aec829?cid=25RiJvHgX4c%3D>
- <http://web.interpress.com/app/document/viewer/ca1e0538-8350-46c4-b202-6b9730061ae0?cid=25RiJvHgX4c%3D>
- <http://web.interpress.com/app/document/viewer/ca1e0538-8350-46c4-b202-6b9730061ae0?cid=25RiJvHgX4c%3D>
- <http://web.interpress.com/app/document/viewer/7041b341-ca2c-4d6b-b65e-cedac6bef4bb?cid=25RiJvHgX4c%3D>
- <http://web.interpress.com/app/document/viewer/7041b341-ca2c-4d6b-b65e-cedac6bef4bb?cid=25RiJvHgX4c%3D>
- <http://web.interpress.com/app/document/viewer/b7125920-825d-4201-9593-ca8243b6fd05?cid=25RiJvHgX4c%3D>
- <http://web.interpress.com/app/document/viewer/356842f1-1d0a-44e3-9a63-1a4967b57fcd?cid=25RiJvHgX4c%3D>
- <http://web.interpress.com/app/document/viewer/da62c7d1-e397-443b-8d14-6d487b928a3d?cid=25RiJvHgX4c%3D>
- <http://web.interpress.com/app/document/viewer/07b53831-ee77-4a9e-b3ef-1a9ddd5b6725?cid=25RiJvHgX4c%3D>
- <http://web.interpress.com/app/document/viewer/c334cddd-b4fe-40ae-95b3-3c7f04b8bcab?cid=25RiJvHgX4c%3D>
- <http://web.interpress.com/app/document/viewer/c950e5ff-f1a3-4c4f-be73-9991fc1c3145?cid=25RiJvHgX4c%3D>
- <http://web.interpress.com/app/document/viewer/b02ef1bf-a58b-4511-a127-41d4ee4a51f7?cid=25RiJvHgX4c%3D>
- <http://web.interpress.com/app/document/viewer/18788176-3c15-4c3e-ad50-caafa08a2e26?cid=25RiJvHgX4c%3D>
- <http://web.interpress.com/app/document/viewer/cba181c9-97b0-4ee9-8f56-927b35de3a2d?cid=25RiJvHgX4c%3D>
- <http://web.interpress.com/app/document/viewer/d92fcaa9-877b-4463-9037-e317c0f50c85?cid=25RiJvHgX4c%3D>
- <http://web.interpress.com/app/document/viewer/e1a337dc-d06f-443c-b5c0-3c83ae8ad2eb?cid=25RiJvHgX4c%3D>
- <http://web.interpress.com/app/document/viewer/ed4abccd-0b76-47d9-8834-a47746f41aba?cid=25RiJvHgX4c%3D>
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| Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web. | <p>The following visibility materials are completed. These materials will be added to the FAO Publications Workflow System (PWS) which is the corporate planning and monitoring tool that contributes to the production of cost-effective, high-quality and targeted publications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Booklet on irrigation - Best Practices - Reports - Video on project closing which will be focus on the success on the project - Biodiversity video |
| Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details | <p>Safak Toros FAO Türkiye Communication Specialist safak.toros@fao.org</p> |

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

If applicable, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities.

Do indigenous peoples and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how.

Participatory approach has been implemented during the implementation of the project activities. Local people (farmers) is involved in the project activities with different mechanisms; mainly through FFSs approach of FAO, incentive mechanisms, trainings and workshops. Besides, local people is consulted and informed about the project activities. For example, local people is involved in the planning process of Integrated Forest Management Planning and Forest certification process through meetings, workshops.

13. Co-Financing Table

| Sources of Co-financing ²⁷ | Name of Co-financer | Type of Co-financing | Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval | Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022 | Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team) | Expected total disbursement by the end of the project |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Local Government | ÇEM, OGM | Cash & in-kind | 10,100,000 | 27,213,521 | | |
| Local Government | TRGM | Cash & in-kind | 8,700,000 | 60,934,034 | | |
| Private Sector | Konya Şeker | Cash | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | | |
| Civil Society Organization | DKM | Cash & in-kind | 1,800,000 | 1,954,913.5 | | |
| GEF Agency | FAO | Cash & in-kind | 700,000 | 924,722 | | |
| | | TOTAL | 22,300,000 | 91,027,191 | | |

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

The co-financing committed by the project partners in project document signature is almost four times more at 30 June 2022, since land consolidation activities are ongoing in the project sites also contributes to the high co-financing amount since the cost of land consolidation is high. Besides, project has two no cost extensions, therefore, partners has continued reporting under co-financing during the no-cost extension periods.

²⁷ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

| Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives. | |
|--|---|
| Highly Satisfactory (HS) | Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice” |
| Satisfactory (S) | Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings |
| Moderately Satisfactory (MS) | Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits |
| Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU) | Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives) |
| Unsatisfactory (U) | Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits) |
| Highly Unsatisfactory (HU) | The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.) |

| Implementation Progress Rating. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan. | |
|--|--|
| Highly Satisfactory (HS) | Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice |
| Satisfactory (S) | Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action |
| Moderately Satisfactory (MS) | Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action |
| Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU) | Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. |
| Unsatisfactory (U) | Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan |
| Highly Unsatisfactory (HU) | Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. |

| Risk rating. It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: | |
|--|---|
| High Risk (H) | There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. |
| Substantial Risk (S) | There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks |
| Moderate Risk (M) | There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk. |
| Low Risk (L) | There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks. |