

TERMINAL EVALUATION

Project ID:	9586
Project Name:	Contributing to Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target Setting by Demonstrating the LDN Approach in the Upper Sakarya Basin for Scaling up at National Level
Countr(ies):	Türkiye
Implementing Agency:	FAO

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I. Overview

A. Description

Project name

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

Türkiye

GEF ID

9586

Implementing Agency

FAO

Executing Entity

Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (MFWA),
Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MFAL)

Trust Fund

GET

Project Type

FSP

Objective

The project objective is to develop a model for LDN target setting, planning, and decision-making at national level and for demonstration in the Upper Sakarya basin.

B. Key Dates

CEO Endorsement/Approval

1/25/2019

Agency Approval

5/2/2019

Implementation Start

8/15/2019

First Disbursement

8/29/2019

Expected MTR

MTR Submission

2/3/2026

Actual MTR

2/2/2023

Expected Completion

12/31/2025

Actual Completion

12/31/2025

Actual TE

12/13/2024

TE Submission

2/3/2026

Final Disbursement

C. Disbursements

Project Financing
2,615,499.00

Cumulative Disbursement
2,387,740.00

II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES

A. Main Terminal Evaluation Findings

Executive summary

Introduction

1. This report represents the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the terminal evaluation of the project “Contributing to Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting by Demonstrating the Land Degradation Neutrality Approach” (GCP/TUR/065/GFF) from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The project, hereinafter referred to as the land degradation neutrality (LDN) project, started on 15 August 2019 and closed on 31 December 2024.

2. The evaluation was conducted between September 2024 and March 2025. It aimed to assess the progress towards impact and sustainability of the project’s outcomes as measured against the following evaluation criteria: relevance; coherence; efficiency; effectiveness; sustainability; and application of the GEF policies and guidelines. The evaluation also examined factors affecting performance, environmental and social safeguards, gender mainstreaming, and knowledge management.

3. The evaluation methodology applied various data collection techniques to include all relevant stakeholders and validate the data gathered. These techniques encompassed online and in-person interviews with key informants, focus group discussions (FGDs), direct site observations and a desk review of project documents.

4. The LDN project was implemented by FAO in Türkiye’s Upper Sakarya Basin across the provinces of Ankara, Eskişehir and Kütahya using microbasins as pilot sites. Its main objective was to develop a model for setting, planning and decision-making for LDN targets at the national level, while demonstrating its application in the Upper Sakarya Basin. The project was organized into four key components: (i) strengthen the enabling

environment; (ii) establish a decision support system (DSS) for LDN; (iii) demonstrate the LDN approach in the Upper Sakarya Basin; and (iv) scale up LDN experiences and monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

Main findings and conclusions

5. **Overall conclusion:** the project’s demonstration activities in the Upper Sakarya Basin successfully advanced sustainable agriculture and economic opportunities, but the scale of the LDN challenges remains urgent. Achieving wider impact will require multidisciplinary support and stronger engagement of non-governmental actors to expand technical expertise and resources, particularly for approaches like the Farmer Field School (FFS). The project has shown that collaboration between state and non-state actors can deliver significant results, while investments in communications, knowledge management and the DSS have fostered broad participation. These partnerships, local, national and international involvement, and technical advancements position the DSS for continued evolution and relevance in tackling land degradation.

6. **Relevance and coherence:** the project proved highly relevant and aligned well with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) LDN priorities and Türkiye’s national policies. Its participatory approach, the DSS and capacity building tools formed a coherent package that met the LDN needs at multiple scales. Despite early design challenges, adaptive management produced a versatile, widely used system that is now adopted beyond Türkiye. Innovative sustainable land management (SLM) practices, with a strong focus on supporting women, provide a workable and scalable strategy for addressing SLM challenges locally, nationally and internationally.

7. **Efficiency, implementation and execution:** the LDN project achieved a high level of efficiency and effective execution. Despite major external challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the 2023 earthquake in the southeast, it delivered outputs on time. Strong financial management, realistic budgeting and

the direct implementation modality enabled flexibility. Multistakeholder participation, co-financing, adaptive development of the DSS, and the technical strengths of FAO, partners and experts significantly enhanced the project's impact. Türkiye's strong commitment and improved institutional collaboration created an enabling environment for the DSS and suggest that there is a positive shift towards more participatory and coordinated approaches to address the LDN challenges.

8. Effectiveness: the project significantly strengthened Türkiye's enabling environment for achieving LDN. It did so by aligning policy frameworks with LDN concepts, building institutional capacity and introducing new, participatory approaches such as the FFS, online information sharing fora and the use of non-state service providers. It significantly operationalized already existing complex policies through governance support, high-quality technical training and innovative extension services. The project was both effective and transformative, with the DSS proving a versatile and widely accepted tool for improving national land use planning and LDN priority setting. The SLM interventions across cultivated, rangeland and forest areas promoted climate-smart agriculture, water conservation and climate-resilient livelihoods. This reduced production costs, diversified

incomes and empowered women. These actions delivered tangible benefits in reducing land degradation, improving soil health and biodiversity, and strengthening the long-term resilience of the targeted rural communities while contributing to climate change mitigation and sustainable development.

9. Sustainability: the project shows strong prospects for sustainability. Türkiye's leadership and international partnerships with FAO, the UNCCD and the GEF suggest continued investment in the DSS. Its proven utility and economic benefits from the SLM interventions and integration into national land management strategies provide a governance and financial foundation for long-term adoption. However, high staff turnover highlights the need for ongoing training and stronger capacity building at both the institutional and local levels to sustain and replicate results. The DSS adaptability and broad international support suggest that it will continue to evolve and be applied widely in Türkiye. Pilot SLM interventions in the Upper Sakarya Basin have shown a strong potential to reduce land degradation, lower chemical fertilizer use and increase water infiltration. However, given the scale and urgency of land degradation and climate change impacts in Türkiye, these promising results will need rapid and large-scale replication to secure long-term environmental gains.

10. Application of the GEF policies: the project has effectively applied the GEF policies by prioritizing environmental and social safeguards, gender inclusivity, stakeholder engagement and knowledge transfer. Its focus on empowering women in agriculture has strengthened social capital and national ownership. However, persistent structural and sociocultural barriers continue to limit the full transformative potential of these efforts, particularly for marginalized women. Addressing these barriers through a stronger, data-driven approach with broad and transparent participation will be key to achieve lasting gender equality and enhance the sustainability of land management initiatives.

Recommendations

Recommendation 1. To the General Directorate of Combating Desertification and Erosion (ÇEM, by its Turkish acronym), supported by FAO: both the socioecosystem and technology for the DSS are dynamic, but there is high staff turnover at the institutional level. Keep investing in longer-term technical training of potential DSS users and encourage further collaborative development of the DSS.

Suggested actions:

i. Future similar FAO projects can include a dedicated governance support component to accompany the drafting of a financial plan for the DSS.

Recommendation 2. To the General Directorate of Forestry (OGM, by its Turkish acronym), the General Directorate of Agrarian Reform (TRGM, by its Turkish acronym) and the General Directorate of Agricultural Research and Policies (TAGEM, by its Turkish acronym), supported by FAO: utilize the FFS and non-governmental or other service providers to urgently scale up the delivery of SLM and LDN support to farming communities and, where possible, the private sector.

Suggested actions:

i. Identify organizations that can work with district authorities to deliver technical and capacity building services to rural communities.

ii. Design LDN support through the FFS for communities with multidisciplinary, trained facilitators. In addition to agrotechnical expertise, incorporate attention to community-level social capital into the FFS approach.

Recommendation 3. To the GEF technical officers and FAO Türkiye: the gender strategies in future similar FAO-GEF projects in Türkiye should integrate gender empowerment alongside women's inclusion and gender transformation indicators. This should also respect local sociocultural norms and traditions.

Suggested actions:

- i. To enhance women's empowerment, future similar projects should include initiatives that promote women's leadership within community governance structures.
- ii. Future similar projects should include gender-disaggregated M&E, gender-responsive baseline assessments, gender-sensitive indicators and a results based framework that explicitly tracks gender equality outcomes.

Lessons learned

The report offers four key lessons for implementing complex, multistakeholder projects. Lesson 1 highlights the value of collaborative implementation between FAO and the national partners. This created a results-oriented and collaborative approach between FAO and the executing partner. Lesson 2 underscored the importance of government commitment and policy alignment, as Türkiye's dedication to the LDN ensured resource mobilization and institutional engagement. Lesson 3 emphasized the critical role of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in managing complexity. Its adaptive, problem-solving approach enabled coordination, risk mitigation and continuous learning as it strengthened national capacity for future initiatives. Lesson 4 focused on ensuring social inclusion and community engagement as drivers of sustainability. By involving local communities, integrating gender-responsive strategies, and building livelihoods, the project fostered equitable participation and ownership. Although building genuine social capital is complex and hard to formalize, when achieved, it creates the foundation for innovation,

collaboration and a shared vision. These are essential elements for long-term success in LDN projects.

Executive summary table 1. The GEF evaluation criteria rating table

The GEF criteria/dimensions	Rating	Summary comments
A. OUTCOMES (relevance, coherence, effectiveness and progress towards impact, efficiency)	HS	From Subsection 3.1 to Subsection 3.4
A1. Relevance	HS	Subsection 3.1
A2. Coherence	HS	Subsection 3.2
A3. Effectiveness	HS	Subsection 3.4
A4. Efficiency	HS	Subsection 3.3
B. SUSTAINABILITY (financial, sociopolitical, institutional and governance, environmental dimensions including risks to sustainability)	L	Section 5
C. IMPLEMENTATION	HS	Subsection 3.3.2
D. EXECUTION	S	Subsection 3.3.3
M&E plan	MS	Subsection 4.1
M&E implementation	S	Subsection 4.2
Overall project rating	S	

Note: HS= Highly Satisfactory; S= Satisfactory; MS = Moderately Satisfactory; MU= Moderately Unsatisfactory; U= Unsatisfactory; HU= Highly Unsatisfactory. A more detailed rating table is in Appendix 3.

B. Stakeholder Engagement

Project partnerships and stakeholder engagement

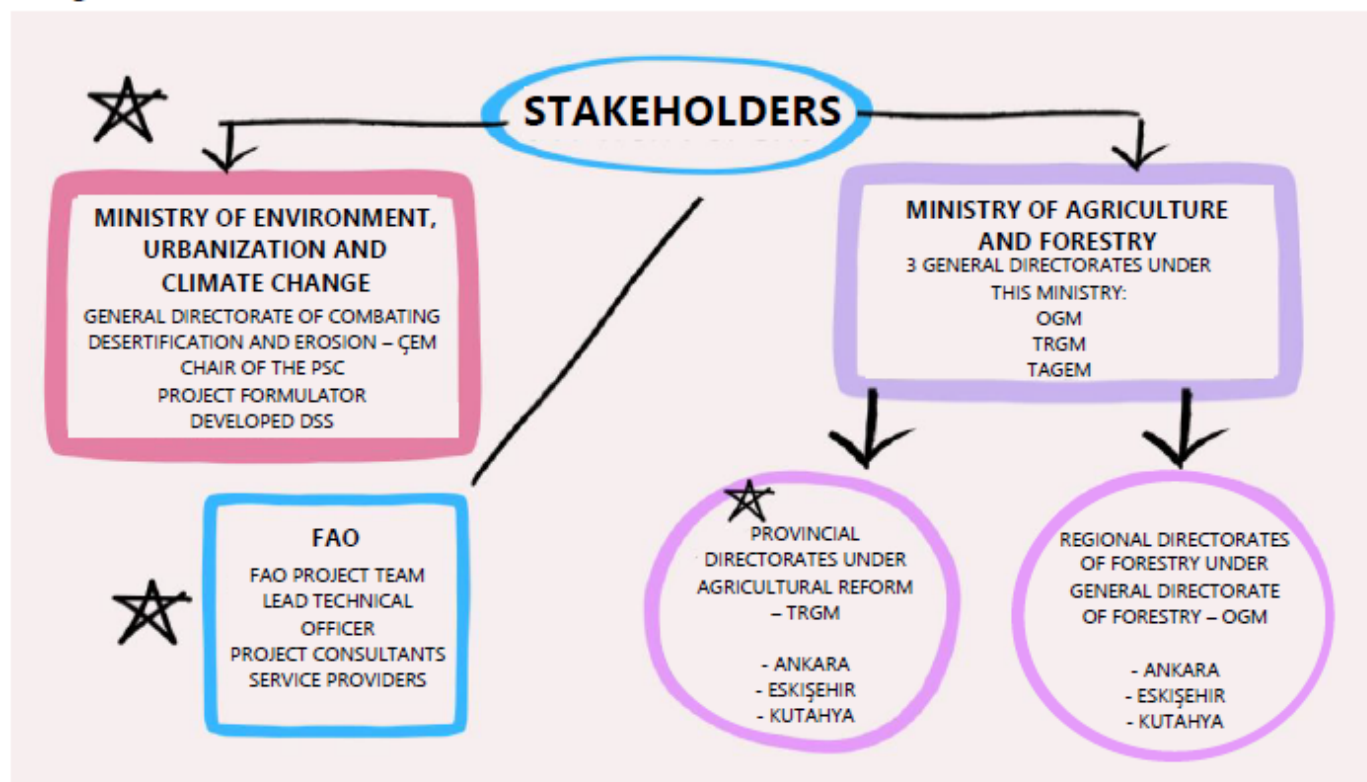
Finding 38. Institutional stakeholder arrangements were complex. However, these were managed well during project implementation. There was clearly significant national and institutional ownership of the project outcomes.

There was no defined stakeholder engagement plan in the project document. There were institutional changes in 2021 when the national coordinating institution and project steering committee member, ÇEM, moved under the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. Project-related responsibilities of the ÇEM remained the same. It still placed an additional burden on project management, as mentioned by the PIU. This involved briefing and embedding the project and operational aspects within new institutional arrangements.

There were four significant institutions involved at a high level. These were represented by project focal points at the central and provincial level (ministry experts, directors, managers, engineers and researchers) to provide a link between the PIU and the project partners. This aimed to ensure communication and smooth implementation. Critically, the project focal points attended meetings and workshops, and were often involved in field visits where appropriate. This contributed to embedding the processes and approaches within the

ministry organizations. High-level participation from the General Directorates of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change took place through the project steering committee meeting annually. Figure 2 describes the project's core institutional arrangements.

Figure 2. Institutional stakeholders



Source: PIU, personal communication

Project partnerships were very good with effective internal communications. This happened despite the fact that the project included two ministries – the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry – and four General Directorates, namely, ÇEM, OGM, TRGM and TAGEM. It also conducted activities at the central, provincial, district and community levels, and engaged in regional and wider international activities – especially in relation to the DSS. The diligence and energy of the PIU (see Finding 28) was a significant factor in achieving this. The institutional commitment (ÇEM) to the project and FAO support were contributing factors according to key informant feedback and interviews. The KIIs emphasized the PIU's technical, organizational and facilitation skills, which strengthened communication among stakeholders. Moreover, key informants expressed gratitude towards the PIU for the organizational efforts that went into ensuring that the project activities took place.

Stakeholder engagement was noted at the district and community level. Key informants reported that there was significant district engagement with the FFS, field activities and community visits. This was also reflected in the PIU back-to-office reports.

Finding 39. The FFS and the participatory and inclusive approach to the delivery of agricultural technical extension services provided useful governance models. This facilitated a continuous working relationship between district-level officers from OGM and TAGEM and the local communities.

The FFS approach is a well-tested, effective approach to the delivery of extension services to rural communities. Through a participatory approach, it can strengthen the relationship between state agencies and local farming communities. The participatory development of an FFS curriculum (FAO, 2018) through the FAO-GEF project “Sustainable Land Management and Climate-friendly Agriculture” indicates that there is considerable interest in the FFS. Furthermore, the experience of the non-governmental sector as service provider indicates that there is some capacity²⁵ to provide these services and scale up. However, this will take considerable investment and encouragement from the non-governmental sector. It is reasonable to believe that external project financing would be required in the near future.

C. Gender Equality

Gender

Finding 37. The project had a strong focus on supporting women in agriculture through Component 3 activities. It provided significant material, training and capacity building support to women in the target communities. The pilot projects generated significant benefits for women.

No gender marker was given in the project document. However, the project would likely have a GEN 1 Marker: promoting gender equality is relevant. Gender dimensions were systematically integrated into the project, even if the promotion of gender equality was not the main objective of the intervention.

The project intentionally focused on support to women farmers. The project document (FAO and GEF, 2019) stated that: “special attention will be paid to identifying and supporting the special needs of rural women to ensure that their important role in natural resource management and agriculture is recognized and that they reap the benefits of investments in LDN.” It further set out three activities to achieve this with targets.

i. Increase income: women will be encouraged to work in environmentally friendly activities that reduce the pressure on natural resources and increase household income. This includes medicinal aromatic plant breeding, which does not need intensive labour, and poultry farming. An overall increase in productivity of 10 percent will contribute to an equivalent increase in income.

ii. Make a profession: support is planned for female producer associations, which can either make new professions (mushroom production, nursery) or revive old, traditional professions (poultry, handicrafts). This aims to limit the degradation of natural resources and sell the products that they produce. Three hundred women will be targeted for this support.

iii. Train: training will be provided to reduce the degradation of natural resources and raise awareness. A special focus will be on training women entrepreneurs (300 women).

The MTR (FAO, 2023) noted that the PIU considered that 300 women was a challenging figure. This was due to the actual number of women in the target communities and those in a position to take on or increase their agricultural activities and enterprises. It suggested that the figure be lowered, especially due to delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Also, the original estimates in the project document were likely to be too high considering the innovative approach of the project and available time.

There was a strong focus on women in agriculture, mostly through Component 3 activities. This was successful. The project document emphasized the inclusion of women and provided gender targets. However, these were predominantly numerical and did not necessarily capture the qualitative aspects of the FFS impacts. These were carried through to the revised indicators following the MTR for both institutional (Indicator 1.1.1) and community beneficiary training, and as recipients of material support. It is hard to quantify, but the approach followed by the PIU and project partners – especially the focus on supporting women’s groups and participatory activities – contributed to this. The evaluation notes that the project manager was a woman. According to key informants, particularly those from the local communities, she had established a very good relationship with the communities in general, and with female farmers in particular. This included regular contact with the communities. A broad range of key informants underscored this in fostering a sense of ownership and inclusion among the communities. In fact, this was an important factor in remote and socially conservative rural communities.

The project made notable efforts to promote gender equality and engage women in its implementation, particularly at the local and community level. Women’s groups and individual female beneficiaries were included in field interventions. This involved organizational capacity development, training in SLM practices and agricultural activities.

The FGDs conducted during the evaluation revealed that women actively participated in project activities and, in some cases, assumed leadership roles within community-based structures.

According to the project document, a gender expert supported the team from the FAO Country Office during project preparation. According to the PIU, this support was continued during implementation. While a gender

report was prepared during the preparation phase, no specific gender strategy or action plan was developed at that time.

However, a Gender Action Plan was developed in 2024 (GEF and FAO, 2024). There were delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and gaining access to the communities.

These interventions were, to some extent, gendered, with women being involved in new initiatives such as the polytunnel production of vegetables, flowers and fruit. Men were largely involved in the traditional production of field crops. Various reasons were advanced by key informants, for instance, traditional social and cultural roles, and access to land, among others. It is likely that a number of factors shaped women's involvement in the project, and that it was not a specific selection process in the FFS initiatives.

The field activities only began implementation in 2023. This was due to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions on travel and gatherings. Therefore, the progress of Component 3

activities was considerable but of short duration. Despite this, a general comment by the women participating in the evaluation's FGDs was that the project and the technicians involved in implementing the FFS had been prepared to listen to them and jointly provide solutions to specific problems. This process was time consuming, according to the FGDs and feedback from the Tekirdağ Lead Farmers' Association, but it yielded more durable and transformational results than the simple delivery of technical agricultural expertise. In Sivrihisar, a women's cooperative proved very successful. It expanded its activities from just producing vegetables to include processing, new product development and marketing. In Kütahya, the women were interested in establishing a cooperative around milk storage and distribution. However, they said that they were still considering it as they addressed some internal issues between three separate villages. The women appreciated that the issue had not been forced by the project, and that their opinions and views had been respected by the project and the district.

Issues such as establishing cooperatives at the village level reflected the challenges,²⁴ which were time consuming and sometimes needed to be addressed during implementation. The project's action of allowing the process was arguably a better way of dealing with the issue than trying to fast track a cooperative to meet a project target. It also served to illustrate the interconnectedness of LDN with wider sociocultural and political issues.

D. Knowledge Management

Communications, knowledge management and knowledge products

Finding 40. The project effectively promoted the DSS and facilitated its adoption in different sociopolitical, environmental and agricultural settings. The project also produced a wealth of normative and knowledge products. These are available on the WOCAT website (WOCAT, 2015) and have been further promoted by effective partnering with other organizations, including the GEF Secretariat.

The project was very active in promoting the DSS at a high level by participating in and facilitating LDN workshops, as well as producing a range of normative and knowledge products.

The project generated considerable experience. This was captured as knowledge products such as workshop presentations, technical guidelines and other documents (see Appendix 10). These are available online and via the WOCAT website. They are also promoted at national, regional, and global workshops and forums.

III. Core Indicators

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	14000	39388	576409

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	14,000.00	39,388.00	576,409.00

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 5.1 Fisheries under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

Type/name of the third-party certification

Indicator 5.2 Large Marine Ecosystems with reduced pollution and hypoxia

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
LME at PIF	LME at CEO Endorsement	LME at MTR	LME at TE

Indicator 5.3 Marine OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)		74000	3065414	3065414
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)		74000	3,065,414	3,065,414
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting		2022	2022	2022
Duration of accounting		4	4	

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		925	609	1,040
Male		1,000	635	1,147
Total	0	1,925	1244	2,187

IV: Co Financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Anticipated at CEO(\$)	Materialized at MTR(\$)	Materialized at TE(\$)
Recipient Country Government	MAF	In-kind		6,400,000.00	10,400,620.00	27,867,890.00
Recipient Country Government	MAF	Grant		6,800,000.00		5,632,317.00
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind		150,000.00	257,428.00	150,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant		250,000.00		250,000.00
Recipient Country Government	MAF (General Directorate of Combatting Desertification and Erosion)	In-kind			3,932,797.00	
Recipient Country Government	MAF (General Directorate of Agricultural Reform)	In-kind			1,641,051.00	2,967,753.00
Recipient Country Government	MAF (General Directorate of Agricultural Researches and Policies)	In-kind			876,746.00	1,710,530.00

Total Co-financing		13,600,000.00	6,450,594.00	4,678,283.00
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Comments

V: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
		Low	Low

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Finding 36. The project had sufficient environmental and social safeguards in place. No significant risk issues or vulnerabilities were identified during the evaluation.

At the time of the project's design, there was less emphasis on the structured inclusion of social and environmental screening and environmental and social safeguard tools. Today, a similar project would likely require a more rigorous social and environmental screening process and a broader range of environmental and social management tools. Compliance with this was reflected in the PIR update from 2021 to 2024. The evaluation found that no significant safeguarding issues arose during implementation. The screening conducted at that time was both sufficient and compliant.

VI. ANNEX

Uploaded Document

Document Category	Prefix	Title
M and E Document	Tracking Tool	GEFID9586_Core Indicators_TER_FAO_Turkiye
M and E Document	Terminal Evaluation (TE)	GEFID9586_Terminal Evaluation_FAO_Turkiye