

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR MSP (1-STEP) APPROVAL

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General Project Information

Project Information

Project Title:

Integrating good agricultural practices to ameliorate agricultural eco-systems in earthquake-affected region in Türkiye

Region:

Europe and Central Asia

GEF Project ID:

12300

Country(ies):

Türkiye

Type of Project:

MSP

GEF Agency(ies):

FAO

GEF Agency Project ID:

743863

Project Executing Entity(s):

Nature Conservation Centre (DKM)

Project Executing Type:

CSO

GEF Focal Area (s):

Land Degradation

Submission Date:

3/9/2026

Type of Trust Fund:

GET

Project Duration (Months):

36

GEF Project Grant: (a)

1,593,836.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

151,414.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

1,745,250.00

Total Co-financing

10,500,000.00

PPG Amount: (e)

50,000.00

PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

4,750.00

PPG total amount: (e+f)

54,750.00

Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)

1,800,000.00

Project Tags

CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No Competitive Window: No

Project Sector (CCM Only):

Taxonomy:

Focal Areas, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Sustainable Land Management, Sustainable Livelihoods, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Mainstreaming, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Communications, Stakeholders, Awareness Raising, Strategic Communications, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Private Sector, Gender Equality, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Workshop, Knowledge Generation, Training, Field Visit, Knowledge Exchange, Land Degradation

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0	Principal Objective 2

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? (iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B “project description”. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

1. The 6 February 2023 earthquakes severely affected 11 provinces in Türkiye, impacting nearly 15 million people and a region that accounts for approximately 20 percent of national agricultural production. The disaster exacerbated pre-existing challenges, particularly land degradation, by damaging soil structure, reducing vegetation cover, and weakening ecosystem functions, resulting in declining agricultural productivity and increased vulnerability of farming livelihoods [1]. While the project has a relatively modest investment envelope, it adopts a catalytic approach whereby demonstration activities and capacity development interventions are expected to generate impacts beyond the directly targeted areas through replication and scaling-up supported by co-financing and ongoing recovery programmes.

2. The region is highly sensitive to land degradation, which has been further intensified by earthquake-related impacts and unsustainable agricultural practices. There is a need for integrated and scalable solutions that support land restoration and sustainable land management.

3. In response, the project aims to accelerate the transition towards nature-positive and climate-resilient agriculture by mainstreaming Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) into recovery and development programmes. The project will promote sustainable land management (SLM), restore degraded lands, and strengthen institutional and farmer capacities to support long-term resilience and productivity in the region. This approach ensures strong alignment with the GEF-8 Land Degradation focal area by promoting sustainable land management practices, restoring degraded lands, and enhancing ecosystem services at the landscape level.

4. The project will deliver GEBs through 450 hectares of degraded land, improved management of 5,000 hectares of agricultural landscapes, as well as directly benefit 1,350 individuals, while contributing to LDN, enhanced ecosystem services, and strengthened resilience of agri-food systems in Türkiye. The project interventions will also have a co-benefit of GHG emission mitigation of approximately -307,999 tCO₂eq.

[1] Kahramanmaraş and Hatay Earthquakes Report - Presidency of Strategy and Budget (2023)

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

To accelerate the transition towards sustainable and resilient agri-food systems in earthquake-affected regions of Türkiye by mainstreaming SLM practices and nature-positive GAP into recovery and development programmes, contributing to land restoration, improved landscape-level land management, and LDN.

Project Components

Component 1: Strengthening the cross-sectoral enabling environment for mainstreaming SLM and nature-positive GAP within agriculture development programs, including post-disaster recovery programs

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
217,000.00	1,000,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1: Earthquake impact on agriculture assessed and priority intervention areas for nature-positive agriculture recovery identified, validated and formally integrated into on-going post-disaster recovery processes.

Outcome 1.2: National and local agricultural recovery programmes and policy processes are strengthened to integrate SLM, nature-positive GAP and GEBs, including gender-responsive considerations in planning and implementation

Outcome 1.3: Capacity of institutional stakeholders in agriculture recovery programs strengthened

Output:

Output 1.1.1: Stakeholder consultations conducted and national and regional recovery strategies plans and reports reviewed resulting in a validated, gender-responsive situational analysis of the earthquake-affected agricultural systems

Output 1.1.2: Priority intervention action plan for mainstreaming nature-positive GAP, SLM practices and GEBs in post disaster recovery programmes developed and endorsed.

Output 1.2.1: National Legislative and Regulatory Frameworks reviewed, aiming to incorporate GAP and GEBs, with an emphasis on sustainable land management and climate resilience measures.

Output 1.2.2: Policy Recommendations for integrating GAP into national economy sectors, including post-disaster recovery programs and incorporating integrated gender-responsive strategy, actively promoting women's leadership and participation in decision-making processes, ensuring equitable access to resources and addressing specific challenges faced by women in agriculture.

Output 1.3.1: MoAF and other stakeholders' skills and knowledge in sustainable and resilient agricultural practices, enhanced.

Output 1.3.2: E-Learning Platform and Knowledge System on Good Agriculture Practices developed.

Component 2: Supporting farmer communities in sustainable land management (SLM) and nature-positive agriculture transformation in the earthquake affected areas

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,051,786.00	7,900,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1: Increased adoption and scaling-up of innovative, locally adapted and nature-positive agricultural practices by rural communities in earthquake-affected areas, leading to SLM, land restoration and GHG mitigation, with attention to gender equality.

Outcome 2.2: Increased adoption of nature-positive agricultural practices by smallholder farmers.

Output:

Output 2.1.1: Farmers in targeted post-earthquake rural areas trained on promoting GAP as an operational approach to SLM, with a focus on ecosystem services and climate resilience.

Output 2.1.2: Demonstrations and public events organized to showcase sustainable agricultural techniques, nature-based innovations and traditional solutions as well as GEB importance and to support the adoption of practices contributing to SLM and land restoration targets.

Output 2.2.1: Innovations-based equipment and infrastructure, enhancing the capacity of smallholder farmers to implement resilient and environmentally friendly practices, refurbished, exchanged and upgraded for the GAP-complied (current, past, committed) smallholder farms.

Output 2.2.2: Based on Output 2.2.1, GAP-committed farmers' skills and capacities strengthened in using GAP and equipment through training sessions, designed to be gender-sensitive, inclusive and accessible.

Component 3: Knowledge Management

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
109,500.00	100,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1: Enabling the scaling up of SLM and nature-positive GAP integration through systematizing lessons learned

Output:

Output 3.1.1: Lessons learned, best practices, and field-level evidence will be systematically documented, analysed, and disseminated to support the scaling up of GAP and SLM practices beyond the project intervention areas.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
72,050.00	500,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4.1: Effective project M&E system established and utilized.

Output:

Output 4.1.1: **Gender-responsive M&E framework and tools developed and applied**

(The monitoring specialist assigned by BH for programmatic monitoring will oversee the M&E system improvements and monitoring practices in line with GEF and FAO Monitoring Policies and FAO gender specialist will oversee overall implementation of the activities in line with Gender Action Plan).

Output 4.1.2: Project Implementation Reports (PIR) and Project Progress Reports (PPR) prepared and submitted.

Output 4.1.3: Mid-term Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) conducted

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Strengthening the cross-sectoral enabling environment for mainstreaming SLM and nature-positive GAP within agriculture development programs, including post-disaster recovery programs	217,000.00	1,000,000.00
Component 2: Supporting farmer communities in sustainable land management (SLM) and nature-positive agriculture transformation in the earthquake affected areas	1,051,786.00	7,900,000.00
Component 3: Knowledge Management	109,500.00	100,000.00
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	72,050.00	500,000.00
Subtotal	1,450,336.00	9,500,000.00
Project Management Cost	143,500.00	1,000,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	1,593,836.00	10,500,000.00

Please provide justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

5. The 6 February 2023, earthquakes devastated Kahramanmaraş, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adıyaman, Malatya, Kilis, Şanlıurfa, Adana, Osmaniye, Diyarbakır, and Elazığ, affecting almost 15 million people. Although the provinces destroyed by the earthquake have different levels of development and economic revenue, agriculture is a common thread that runs through them all. Each of the impacted provinces ranks among Türkiye's leading producers of agricultural goods, each being a key producer for the following specific products: Şanlıurfa for cotton, Adana for citrus, Malatya for apricot, Adıyaman for almond, Osmaniye for peanut, Kilis for olive, Gaziantep for pistachio, Diyarbakır for wheat and rice, Hatay for vegetables, and Elazığ for vineyards.

6. The region affected by the earthquake accounts for approximately 20% of Türkiye's agricultural production and 18.7% of Türkiye's agricultural and forestry exports, amounting to 34.2 billion dollars in 2022. The overall number of agri-food enterprises in Türkiye is 457.723. Of these, 54.573 (12%) are located in 11 provinces affected by the earthquake. The highest number of enterprises is found in Adana province with 13.300

enterprises, followed by Gaziantep with 8.839 enterprises, Hatay (8.829), Diyarbakır (8.600), and Kahramanmaraş (5.401). [2]

7. Due to its large food exports to Middle Eastern and African nations whose food needs are met by other countries, the Earthquake Region is a vital source of food for the world's food security. Rich flora and fauna have developed in the area as a result of the water (11 provinces are located in the Seyhan, Ceyhan, Asi, Euphrates, and Tigris Water Catchment areas) and soil resources brought about by the Mediterranean and continental climate, which is generated by the topographic and geological structure, varying from 0 to 3700 m altitude in the Earthquake Zone. For instance, merely the Nemrut Mountain region of Adıyaman has 777 species of vascular plants, 403 genera, and 88 families classified; of them, 118 taxa (15,19%) are native to Türkiye [3]. These biodiversity assets further highlight the importance of integrating ecosystem conservation with sustainable land management approaches in the project area.

8. Türkiye's desertification and land degradation sensitivity assessments identify Malatya, Adıyaman, Kilis, Gaziantep, Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa, and Elazığ as provinces with high sensitivity to desertification/land degradation, while a large part of Kahramanmaraş is classified under moderate sensitivity [4]. These provinces constitute a critical part of the country's agricultural production systems and are highly vulnerable to environmental stressors.

9. The recent earthquakes have significantly intensified existing land degradation processes by disrupting the physical structure of soils, accelerating the loss of vegetation cover, and reducing agro-biodiversity. In particular, earthquake-induced soil disturbances have created voids and structural discontinuities in root zones, weakening root anchorage and limiting plants' ability to absorb water and nutrients effectively. These impacts are especially critical for perennial crops such as citrus, apricot, and pomegranate, where root system damage leads to physiological stress, reduced productivity, and increased vulnerability to environmental shocks. These impacts have increased the severity of land degradation in agricultural areas, resulting in declining crop productivity and weakened resilience of farming livelihoods.

10. The cumulative effects of chronic land degradation and earthquake-induced damage have placed additional pressure on already fragile agro-ecosystems. In particular, earthquake-induced soil disturbances have created voids and structural discontinuities in root zones, weakening root anchorage and limiting plants' ability to absorb water and nutrients effectively. These impacts are especially critical for perennial crops such as citrus, apricot, and pomegranate, where root system damage leads to physiological stress, reduced productivity, and increased vulnerability to environmental shocks. From a systems perspective, land degradation in the targeted provinces is driven by the interaction of multiple, reinforcing pressures. Unsustainable land-use practices, including excessive input use, improper irrigation, and inadequate soil management, have contributed to declining soil health and increased erosion. These pressures are further exacerbated by climate variability and extreme weather events, which reduce water availability, disrupt crop cycles, and weaken ecosystem resilience. At the same time, the loss of vegetation cover and agro-biodiversity diminishes the capacity of ecosystems to recover from shocks, creating a feedback loop that accelerates land degradation. The earthquakes have acted as a compounding factor, intensifying these dynamics by physically damaging soils, disrupting land use patterns, and weakening already fragile ecological and production systems. Addressing these impacts requires targeted soil restoration and rehabilitation measures, including the application of organic soil amendments such as humic substances, green manuring practices, and other soil-improving techniques. These approaches not only restore soil structure and fertility but also reduce plant stress, enhance water retention, and contribute to increased carbon sequestration. As a result, land degradation, climate vulnerability, and biodiversity loss are closely interconnected across the project area, requiring integrated, landscape-level responses that address these challenges simultaneously.

11. Despite ongoing efforts, existing interventions remain fragmented and insufficient to address the scale and complexity of land degradation challenges in the post-earthquake context. There is therefore a clear need for an integrated, scalable, and resilience-oriented approach that combines sustainable land management practices, ecosystem restoration, and capacity development of farmers and local institutions.

12. The project is designed to address these gaps through a scalable and replicable approach that combines field-level interventions with institutional strengthening and knowledge dissemination. This will enable the replication of successful practices beyond the immediate project areas through national programmes, co-financing mechanisms, and policy integration.

13. Furthermore, following the earthquake, agricultural production has been impacted by population shifts, the destruction of buildings, warehouses, tools, and equipment, challenges in procuring fertilizer and seeds, and some flaws in the irrigation infrastructure. In this regard, by promoting regional agriculture based on good agricultural practices, the region—which currently generates 11% of the nation's agricultural income—will be able to increase production and income, which will support the economic recovery in the region, food security on a national and international level, and open job opportunities for the younger generation.

14. The proposed project is designed to address these challenges by strengthening the adoption of SLM practices, restoring degraded lands, and enhancing institutional and community capacities. By mainstreaming nature-positive GAP within recovery processes, the project contributes directly to LDN targets, improved land productivity, and enhanced resilience of agricultural livelihoods, while supporting national commitments related to sustainable land management and environmental sustainability. GAP serves as an operational entry point for promoting SLM practices at farm level.

15. The project adopts a landscape-level approach that integrates SLM, land restoration, and improved agricultural practices to address both immediate recovery needs and long-term resilience. This approach ensures alignment with the GEF-8 Land Degradation focal area by contributing to improved ecosystem services, restored land productivity, and enhanced resilience of agricultural systems in earthquake-affected regions.

Problem Analysis

16. In order to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of the baseline situation and challenges that need to be addressed in the region where the twin earthquakes occurred on 6 February 2023, a two-stage analysis needs to be conducted, focusing on pre-earthquake and post-earthquake conditions. The problems that existed before the earthquake were exacerbated by the double earthquakes. Therefore, considerations need to be given to both categories of problems through an interconnected analysis to identify long-term and durable solution options.

17. Problems that existed before the earthquakes and continued after the earthquakes with larger negative impact:

- One of the constraints to the effective implementation of good agricultural practices is the insufficiently enabling environment, reflected in consumers' lack of trust in GAP-certified products and farmers' limited confidence in control and certification bodies. This trust gap stems from negative experiences during the initial establishment of the certification system, which have evolved into a generalized perception. Addressing these challenges by strengthening transparency, institutional capacity, and communication mechanisms is essential for improving trust, fostering adoption, and creating a more enabling environment for sustainable agricultural production.
- The general opinion among agricultural producers is that more products can be obtained by using more inputs. This is especially common with the use of fertilizers. This not only leads to an increase in production

costs but also causes pollution of soil and water. In addition, the fact that irrigation is not done with the right techniques and timing increases energy costs.

- The adverse weather conditions brought by climate change are felt more clearly every year. These conditions are especially manifested by weather conditions such as irregularity in the precipitation regime, problems in pollination due to the imbalance of air temperatures and an increase in extreme weather conditions. These conditions significantly reduce product yield and thus cause serious income losses.
- Prior to the earthquakes, agricultural lands in the project area were already facing significant challenges related to land degradation. The region was characterized by declining soil quality, including deteriorating soil structure and reduced water-holding capacity, alongside widespread loss of vegetation cover and biodiversity leading to reduced soil fertility, declining agricultural productivity, and increased vulnerability of farming systems, particularly for smallholder farmers dependent on land-based livelihoods.
- Most of the agricultural producers, and especially small-holder farmers, get the information they need from other leading or innovative farmers around. The lack of targeted analysis and consideration as well as the insufficient information transfer causes unnecessary input use, low efficiency, environmental pollution and income losses in production processes. Bigger farms, which have access to resources, close this gap through working with private agricultural consultants.
- Women living in rural areas have to work more than men in family businesses. The main reason for this is that women are expected to do domestic responsibilities and care services as well. This causes women's workload to increase. This imbalance is compounded by limited access to training and consultancy services provided for agricultural production in rural areas. Failure to address these systematic barriers/not considering women's increased workload and lack of access to information leads to loss of potential increase and ensuring of sustainability of production.
- The limited enabling environment for good agricultural practices constrains farmers' effective engagement in markets. Producers largely remain in a passive position, focusing on production while relying on buyers to purchase products at the farm gate, which often results in dissatisfaction with prices. This challenge is compounded by insufficient access to post-harvest services and value-addition practices—such as grading, cleaning, packaging, and processing—leads to GAP products being sold mainly as raw materials. Strengthening the enabling environment is therefore essential to promote value addition, improve market participation, and enhance farmers' incomes.
- The small farms are in difficulty with yield-increasing and cost-effective agricultural technologies due to the financial shortage.

18. Problems that arose following the earthquakes:

- The earthquakes resulted in severe human losses and large-scale displacement, significantly undermining the agricultural production base in the affected regions. According to official figures, over 50,000 people lost their lives and nearly 2.7 million people were displaced [5], many of whom were agricultural producers, labourers, traders, and exporters. The destruction of housing, storage facilities, machinery, and livestock shelters has accelerated rural outmigration, leaving many areas with an insufficient workforce to sustain agricultural production.
- These impacts have exacerbated pre-existing structural challenges in rural areas, particularly the declining number of farmers and the disengagement of younger generations from agriculture. The loss of key market actors and intermediaries has disrupted market linkages, reducing producers' access to domestic and export markets. As a result, producers' incomes have declined, production incentives have weakened, and cultivated areas have begun to shrink, accompanied by shifts in crop patterns toward less labour-intensive and lower-value crops.

- Agricultural labour shortages have further intensified due to competition from post-earthquake reconstruction activities offering higher wages, compounded by the lack of adequate housing for seasonal workers. This has increased production costs, constrained timely maintenance and harvesting, and reduced overall profitability, thereby weakening the resilience of farming systems.

- The earthquakes also caused extensive damage to agricultural infrastructure, including storage facilities, irrigation systems, machinery, and livestock production units. The loss of storage capacity has forced producers to sell products at low farm-gate prices, eroding bargaining power and widening the gap between potential and actual incomes. Damage to irrigation and energy infrastructure, alongside environmental degradation such as soil compaction, land deformation, and reduced vegetation cover, has further compromised productivity and ecosystem functions.

19. Collectively, these challenges have resulted in a significant decline in agricultural production, threatening food supply and stability at both national and international levels.

20. While the proposed project cannot address all earthquake-related impacts, it focuses on strengthening SLM as a strategic entry point for recovery, with GAP serving as an operational approach to support the adoption of SLM at farm level. By enhancing institutional capacity, knowledge, and awareness, and by promoting nature-positive GAP approaches, the project seeks to reduce production costs, improve resilience, and diversify income opportunities. These interventions are expected to create momentum for rebuilding infrastructure, restoring market confidence, and increasing income generating potential of the farmers, enabling further investments for strengthening the application of good agricultural practices; conservation measures that increase productivity, value creation and incomes; and subsequently attracting labour back into the agricultural sector, thereby supporting a more sustainable and resilient agricultural recovery.

21. These challenges highlight the need for integrated interventions that address both structural inefficiencies in agricultural practices and the degradation of natural resources, while promoting sustainable land management, ecosystem restoration, and climate-resilient agricultural systems.

22. Barriers to sustainable land management and nature-positive agriculture in earthquake effected region:

- The limited enabling environment for GAP remains a key barrier to their sustained adoption in the project area. While GAP implementation requires additional effort and an adjustment period for farmers, the current market and policy context does not sufficiently support informed decision-making, risk management, and long-term investment in GAP. Gaps in institutional coordination, market linkages, provision of relevant information and awareness mechanisms constrain the effective translation of GAP compliance into economic and resilience benefits for producers. By strengthening the enabling environment—through improved policy coherence, institutional capacity, stakeholder coordination, and information flows—the project aims to create conditions in which GAP can be more consistently adopted, economically viable, and sustainable over time.

- A major barrier is the degradation of soil physical properties and productive capacity, which has been further intensified by earthquake impacts. The loss of vegetation cover and reduced biodiversity have weakened ecosystem functions essential for sustainable agricultural production, while post-earthquake recovery efforts have largely focused on infrastructure and emergency needs, leaving land restoration and sustainable land management insufficiently addressed.

- Additional barriers include limited capacities at both institutional and farmer levels to adopt sustainable agricultural practices, as well as unequal access—particularly for women—to technical knowledge and extension services. These constraints limit the scaling up of SLM and GAP across the region. The project will

address these barriers through policy support, strengthened institutional capacities, targeted farmer training, and the development of improved information management and knowledge-sharing systems.

[2] FAO, *Türkiye, Initial Assessment on Possible Impacts of Earthquake in 11 Provinces*
<https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/33e279ac-c015-4282-9cf1-fb5f3d14f6ea/content>

[3] Mutlu, Basri. 2020. "Floristic Characteristics of Nemrut Dagi National Park and its Surroundings (Adıyaman)." *Eurasian Journal of Forest Science* 8, no. 1: 11–20. <https://doi.org/10.31195/ejefsf.614315>

[4] https://webdosya.csb.gov.tr/db/cem/icerikler/collesme-ile-mucadele-ulusal-stratejisi-ve-eylem-plani_k-20211111075541.pdf

[5] Turkey-Earthquake: Emergency Situation Report (2023)
<https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkey-earthquake-emergency-situation-report-30032023>

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

23. Good agricultural practices are environmentally sustainable, do not harm human, animal and plant health and aim to protect natural resources and ensure sustainability. They are extremely important in terms of ensuring traceability and reliable product supply, as every stage from production to consumption is aimed at being controlled and certified.

24. Within this project, GAP serves as an operational approach to implement SLM practices at farm level. With the activities of good agricultural practices, it is aimed to ensure sustainability in agriculture by preserving the ecological balance and to offer quality, reliable products to the consumer. In this context, in line with the conformity criteria and control points, the correct and timely use of the inputs in production, the protection of the soil, the effective use of water, environmental management, the implementation of the climate friendly agricultural production system by considering the welfare of the workers are ensured and the techniques applied also contribute to restorative agriculture. From an environmental perspective, GAP contributes to:

1. Protection of soil structure and soil fertility through appropriate land preparation, crop management and soil conservation practices including proper tillage methods.
2. Protection of soil and water resources through integrated soil, nutrient and water management practices, including efficient input use, erosion control, and risk-reduction approaches.

3. The environment and agricultural eco-systems are protected by applying appropriate plant protection and fertilization products and techniques and through the safe handling, storage and disposal of plant protection product packing and other hazardous wastes.

25. The GAP promoted under this project are fully aligned with the GEF-8 programming directions and are explicitly designed to support SLM and LDN objectives. The project adopts a nature-positive interpretation of GAP, prioritizing practices that enhance soil health, reduce land degradation, improve water efficiency, and strengthen ecosystem services. These include, inter alia, conservation agriculture, integrated soil fertility management, efficient water use, erosion control measures, and the use of environmentally sustainable agricultural inputs that minimize negative impacts on ecosystems. Practices that may lead to land degradation or excessive input use are explicitly excluded. The proposed project will promote the efficient and responsible use of agricultural inputs, including fertilizers and plant protection products, through environmentally sustainable and cost-effective practices. Besides, the project will introduce and demonstrate how to manage plastic packing wastes and other hazardous chemicals at farm level. The project further promotes a landscape-level approach by integrating farm-level interventions with broader land-use planning considerations to ensure cumulative and sustainable environmental benefits.

Project Objective

26. The objective of the proposed project is to accelerate the transition towards sustainable and resilient agri-food systems in earthquake-affected regions of Türkiye by mainstreaming SLM practices and nature-positive GAP into recovery and development programmes, contributing to land restoration, improved landscape-level management, LDN, generating climate change mitigation and biodiversity co-benefits.

Theory of Change

27. The Theory of Change describes how the project's interventions contribute to the achievement of the Project Objective through coordinated actions at policy, institutional and farm levels in earthquake-affected regions of Türkiye. The project adopts a landscape-level approach to sustainable land management, ensuring that farm-level interventions contribute to broader land restoration processes, improved ecosystem connectivity, and long-term land degradation neutrality outcomes.

28. The key milestones in theory of change are as follows:

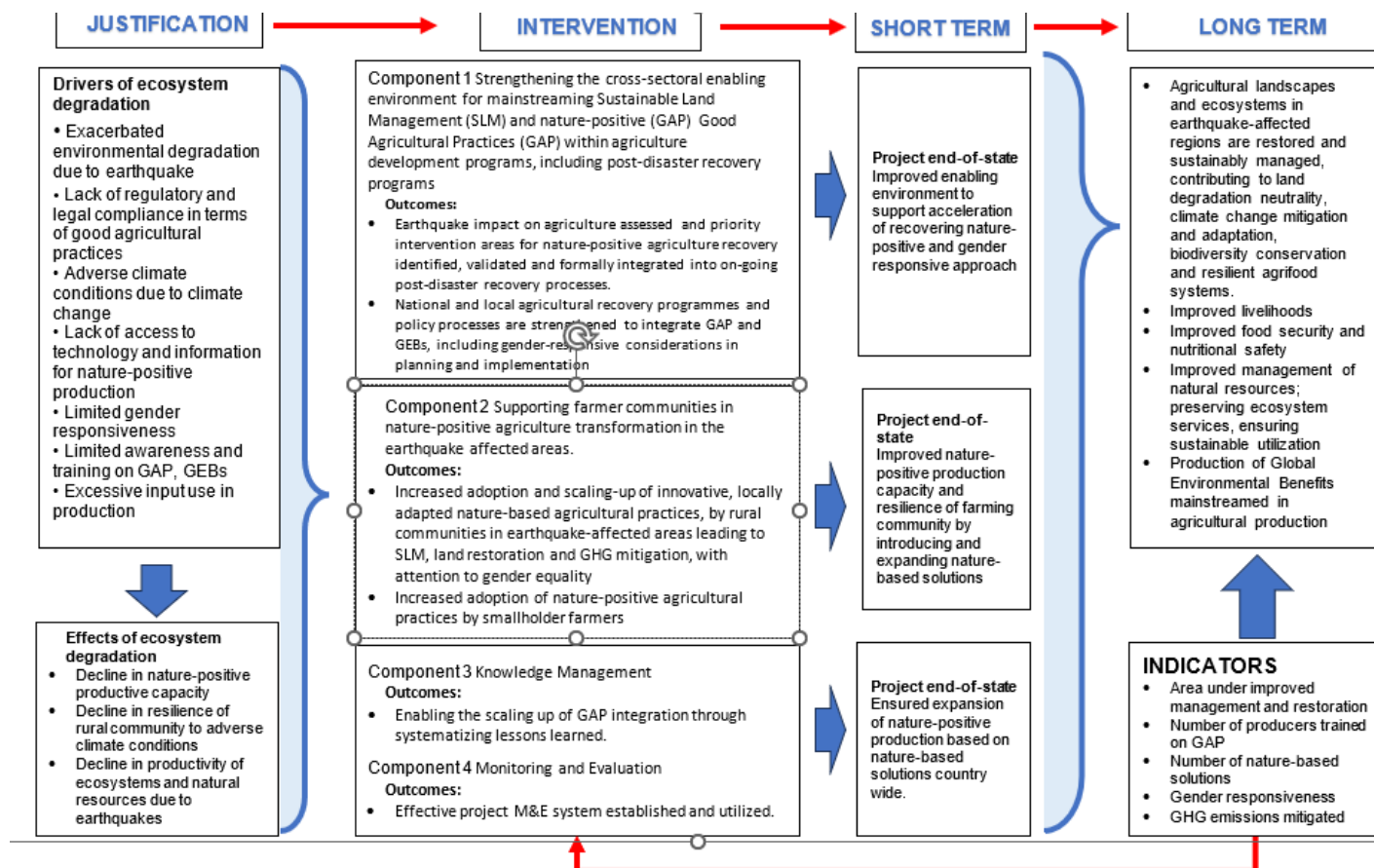
- Measuring and understanding the effect of earthquake to socio-economic life and ecosystem are crucial to start recovering interventions. Many national and international resources, especially public resources, are used by different organizations for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the earthquake zone. For this reason, the role of this project in these efforts and its contribution to the region's rehabilitation is central to enable and support the sustainable transformation of food systems in the region and the country by prioritizing balanced participation and resource access for both women and men.
- The earthquake-affected region plays a strategic role in national agricultural production and exports; disruptions are therefore directly reflected in national food availability, prices and livelihoods. In addition, taking into account the food exports from this region, the importance of this project in terms of good agricultural practices and global environmental benefits is considered important by targeting balanced participation between women and men farmers and ensures that division of agricultural labour is resilient, skilled and equitable. By supporting the uptake of GAP and nature-positive practices, the project contributes to stabilizing production systems while generating global environmental benefits, and strengthening a resilient, skilled and equitable agricultural labour system for women and men farmers.
- The most important consequence of the earthquake in terms of the uptake and institutionalization of the GAPs has been the disruption of the development of a nature-positive production system. This capacity needs to be re-created as soon as possible by providing gender-equitable access to nature-based technologies and

training and this project is expected to accelerate this process. The project supports the re-establishment and scaling of these systems by improving access to knowledge, skills, advisory services and nature-positive technologies through gender-responsive training, demonstration and extension mechanisms, thereby accelerating the recovery of sustainable production capacity.

- A large amount of investment is required for nature-based farmers to return to production. This investment should include increasing knowledge and skill levels of farmers who use good agricultural practices with nature-positive and gender-responsive approach. Undoubtedly, this project cannot be expected to make these large investments, but it is expected to contribute to the effectiveness of such investments that would accelerate the rehabilitation processes in the most affected provinces by the earthquake through increasing the capacity of producers and policy makers to manage these initiatives for the greatest impact and establishment of sustainable practices within the region. The project enhances their environmental and social impact by strengthening the capacity of farmers, institutions and policymakers to design, manage and implement recovery initiatives that embed GAP, nature-based solutions and sustainability principles.

- Through improved practices, institutional learning and policy integration, producers in the region are expected to become more resilient to the negative effects of climate change, similar nature-based disasters and production and price fluctuations resulting from disruptions in the supply chain. Since Türkiye is a country where both natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, drought and adverse weather conditions and the negative effects of climate change are experienced very frequently, it should be ensured that the experience gained through this project is disseminated all over the country.

29. In the long term, the proposed project is aimed to support the restoration and sustainable management of the agricultural landscapes and ecosystems in earthquake-affected regions, contributing to land degradation neutrality, climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity conservation, and resilient agrifood systems. These outcomes contribute to national food security and safe food supply, to safeguard and improve the livelihoods of women and men farmers and that they benefit equally from improved livelihoods in rural areas, while ensuring that the agricultural production systems not only contribute to global environmental benefits but also are transformed into more equitable and resilient structures.



30. The selected project approach is designed to address constraints at multiple levels by combining enabling environment interventions, farmer-level support, and knowledge management. This integrated approach was preferred over alternative options that focus only on policy or field-level interventions, as such approaches are often insufficient to ensure long-term and scalable impact. By linking institutional strengthening with on-the-ground implementation and knowledge sharing, the project ensures that SLM practices are effectively adopted, institutionalized, and replicated across the landscape.

Component 1: Strengthening the cross-sectoral enabling environment for mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and nature-positive Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) within agriculture development programs, including post-earthquake recovery programs.

31. The first component of the project focuses on strengthening the enabling environment for SLM and nature-positive agricultural practices through baseline assessments, policy review, and institutional capacity development. It includes gender-responsive analysis, review of legal and regulatory frameworks, and identification of priority intervention areas to support the recovery of agricultural systems in earthquake-affected regions. The component will generate the analytical foundation and institutional capacity required to guide project implementation and support a gender-equitable transition towards sustainable and resilient agricultural systems.

32. To mitigate the risk related to the adoption of policy recommendations, the project will ensure continuous engagement with relevant government institutions throughout the project cycle. Key stakeholders will be actively involved in the development and validation of recommendations, ensuring alignment with national priorities and increasing institutional ownership. Capacity building and knowledge-sharing activities will

further support the uptake and sustainability of project outcomes. The project will also ensure continuous monitoring of emerging risks and adaptive management throughout implementation, allowing timely adjustments to mitigation measures where needed. This will further strengthen the effectiveness and sustainability of project outcomes.

33. Türkiye has made significant progress in promoting sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture through a range of strategic frameworks and policy initiatives led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. These include the 12th Development Plan, agricultural production planning reforms, the expansion of GAP, organic agriculture support schemes, and alignment efforts with the EU Green Deal and Farm to Fork Strategy. These initiatives demonstrate a strong national commitment to sustainability, resource efficiency, and long-term resilience in the agricultural sector.

34. In this evolving policy landscape, some existing support mechanisms and sectoral practices may benefit from further alignment with nature-positive and sustainable land management objectives. For instance, input support schemes, production-oriented incentives, and irrigation practices could be further optimized to strengthen their contribution to soil health, efficient resource use, and ecosystem resilience. Enhancing the differentiation between conventional and sustainable production systems may also provide additional incentives for wider adoption of SLM practices.

35. To support this positive transition, the project will conduct a targeted review of relevant policies, regulations, and support mechanisms under Component 1. Based on this analysis, the project will develop practical and context-specific recommendations to further strengthen policy coherence, enhance sustainability outcomes, and align agricultural systems with LDN objectives.

36. The project will establish clear coordination mechanisms to ensure effective collaboration with ongoing GEF and non-GEF initiatives. This includes regular coordination meetings, structured information-sharing, and alignment through existing institutional platforms led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Close coordination will be maintained with relevant initiatives, including the Kazdağları Biodiversity Project, NBS Agriculture project in Kahramanmaraş, the LDN Target Setting project, as well as national programmes such as the GAP Dissemination Project and the EU-funded IPARD Programme. Where relevant, joint planning processes and harmonization of field-level activities will be undertaken to maximize synergies.

37. Coordination will be operationalized through specific mechanisms, including: (i) regular joint coordination meetings involving FAO, DKM, MoAF, and relevant project partners; (ii) structured information-sharing protocols to exchange data on activities, locations, and beneficiaries; and (iii) harmonization of field-level interventions through joint planning and alignment of implementation schedules at provincial level.

38. To actively avoid duplication of farmer-level support, the project will apply clear beneficiary selection criteria and conduct mapping of ongoing interventions and supported farmers under related programmes such as IPARD and the GAP Dissemination Project. This will be complemented by close coordination with provincial directorates to ensure that support is targeted to complementary areas and farmer groups, avoiding overlap and maximizing synergies.

Outcome 1.1: Earthquake impact on agriculture assessed and priority intervention areas for nature-positive agriculture recovery identified, validated and formally integrated into on-going post-disaster recovery processes.

39. This outcome will be achieved through a comprehensive assessment of post-earthquake agricultural conditions and the identification of priority recovery needs and intervention areas.

Output 1.1.1: Stakeholder consultations conducted and national and regional recovery strategies plans and reports reviewed resulting in a validated, gender-responsive situational analysis of the earthquake-affected agricultural systems.

40. Within the scope of this output, first of all, the current agricultural production situation in the earthquake-affected area will be analyzed. In this analysis, the strategies and action plans put forward for the revival of agricultural production in the region will be evaluated and the operational status of the relevant institutions and organizations will be reviewed. In addition, the needs of farmers will be assessed using sex-disaggregated data to ensure that recovery interventions are designed and implemented in a gender-responsive and equitable manner. Because it is of vital importance that these producers, who make nature-positive production, continue production from where they left off due to loss of agricultural inputs. Also, a need analysis will take place.

Deliverable: Situational Analysis Report of Earthquake-effected Region of Türkiye in terms of Nature-positive Agricultural Production

Indicative Activities under Output 1.1.1.

41. Desk study for existing reports, strategies, action plans regarding recovery programs covering economic, social and environmental perspectives from gender-responsive approach will be carried out. Within this framework, agricultural production, biodiversity conservation, climate resilience and sustainable natural resource management aspects will be reviewed and assessed to produce a comprehensive Situational Analysis Report.

42. Stakeholder consultation will be conducted through a gender-inclusive approach to identify key constraints, needs, and opportunities. Consultations will involve at least 3 central-level and 20 regional-level stakeholders, including government institutions, farmers' organizations, NGOs, universities, development agencies, and research institutes. This approach ensures that the 'invisible' challenges faced by women are integrated into the needs analysis alongside the challenges faced by men. The regional stakeholders include governorships, provincial and district level agricultural directorates, farmers and their NGOs, universities, development agencies and research institutes.

43. Farmer consultation including women farmers will play a crucial role in identifying the situation and needs. It is envisaged that at least 150 GAP farmers (of which at least 40% or 60 are women farmers) and 30 potential GAP farmers (of which at least 40% or 12 are woman) will be interviewed to ensure meaningful, non-tokenistic participation and to strictly adhere to the project's gender targets.

Output 1.1.2: Priority intervention action plan for mainstreaming nature-positive GAP, SLM practices and GEBs in post disaster recovery programmes developed and endorsed.

44. Within the scope of this output, an action plan will be prepared regarding what needs to be done within the framework of the results obtained from the analysis. It is expected that the action plan will include how GAP and GEB will be integrated into recovery programs, the selection criteria for farms to be supported and draw a framework of the necessary support mechanism in order to continue nature-based agricultural production. The plan is to ensure that recovery resources are distributed equally, enabling both women and men farmers to rebuild resilient, nature-based farming systems.

Deliverable: Action Plan for Rehabilitation of Nature-positive Agricultural Production in Earthquake-effected Region of Türkiye

Indicative Activities under Output 1.1.2.

45. Taking into account the analysis made, and the needs identified under Output 1.1.1, an action plan will answer at least the following questions:

- What are the selection criteria (eligibility criteria) for farms to be supported?
- Which kind of supports will be provided? (such as small infrastructure investment, repairs, input donations etc.)
- What are the limits for support to be provided (minimum and maximum budget volume for each support type)?
- Who will be responsible to provide the support to farmers and who will monitor the progress?
- What is the timeline for farm support process?

Outcome 1.2: National and local agricultural recovery programmes and policy processes are strengthened to integrate SLM, nature-positive GAP and GEBs, including gender-responsive considerations in planning and implementation

46. This outcome will be achieved by assessing existing GAP legislation, its constraints and gaps and making necessary revision proposals which would accelerate the recovery programs in terms of GAP and GEBs.

Output 1.2.1: National Legislative and Regulatory Frameworks reviewed, aiming to incorporate GAP and GEBs, with an emphasis on sustainable land management and climate resilience measures.

47. Within the scope of this output, national GAP legislation and regulations will be reviewed by taking into consideration climate resilience measures, nature positive applications, sustainable land management, gender responsiveness and nature-based solutions.

Deliverable: Report on Review of National Legislative and Regulatory Frameworks Incorporating GAP and GEB

Indicative Activities under Output 1.2.1.

48. In this context, the national GAP legislation will be assessed. In addition, resilience and adaptation to climate change, nature-based solutions, gender responsiveness and other legislative amendments necessary for the dissemination of nature-positive practices will also be reviewed.

Output 1.2.2: Policy Recommendations for integrating GAP into national economy sectors, including post-disaster recovery programs and incorporating integrated gender-responsive strategy, actively promoting women's leadership and participation in decision-making processes, ensuring equitable access to resources and addressing specific challenges faced by women in agriculture.

49. Proposals for revisions in national GAP legislation and policies in terms of resilience and adaptation to climate change, nature-based solutions and other legislative amendments necessary for the dissemination of nature-positive practices will be prepared.

Deliverable: Report on Policy Recommendations for integrating GAP into national economy sectors.

Indicative Activities under Output 1.2.2.

50. The policy recommendations will at least include the following:

- Revision proposals required for national GAP legislation, if any.
- Strategic approach proposals for GAP and GEB in earthquake-affected region development and rehabilitation plans
- Strategy proposals for nature-based solutions mainstreaming of nature-positive production in national and regional development plans
- Proposal for integration of gender-responsive strategy promoting women's leadership through women-led cooperatives

Outcome 1.3: Capacity of institutional stakeholders in agriculture recovery programs strengthened.

51. This outcome will be achieved by conducting training seminars and workshops for related stakeholders.

Output 1.3.1: MoAF and other stakeholders' skills and knowledge in sustainable and resilient agricultural practices, enhanced.

52. The technical capacity of 150 related personnel of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF) and related stakeholders including producers, NGOs and private sector will be increased (40% women). The topics and training program will be determined after the training needs assessment. It is also envisaged that 20 personnel of MoAF responsible for GAP at national and regional level (at least 40% women staff) will visit abroad to extend their experience regarding climate resilient and nature positive practices.

Deliverable: Training Program; Training Evaluation Reports; Training Documents and Materials

Indicative Activities under Output 1.3.1.

53. Training needs for the technical personnel of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, relevant NGOs, producers and the private sector will be determined by on-line survey method. The training program will be designed and implemented according to the identified needs. Basic training topics are expected to include topics such as good agricultural practices, nature-based solutions, nature-positive agricultural practices, climate change impacts and adaptation.

54. In addition, it is planned that 20 related personnel (at least 40% women staff) of MoAF will make a study visit abroad in order to increase their knowledge and experience on the above topics.

Output 1.3.2: E-Learning Platform and Knowledge System on Good Agriculture Practices developed.

55. An e-learning digital platform will be established to support the dissemination and scaling of SLM and for those who are interested to learn more about GAP, nature-based solutions, nature positive applications, climate change and adaptation. It will contain audio-visual materials. The platform targets a minimum of 1,000 registered users, of which 400 must be women, including MoAF staff, farmers, and youth.

Deliverable: Audio-visual Materials

Indicative Activities under Output 1.3.2.

56. E-learning platform will play a dissemination role as well as being an info-bank for those who are interested. It will be “On-line Academia” which will provide up-dated and practical information by experts to those who are interested in good agricultural practices and other nature-positive applications.

Component 2: Supporting farmer communities in sustainable land management (SLM) and nature-positive agriculture transformation in the earthquake affected areas.

57. The second component of the project focuses on supporting farmers in adopting Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and nature-positive agricultural practices in earthquake-affected regions of Türkiye. It combines capacity development, demonstration activities, and targeted investments to enable farmers to transition towards more resilient and environmentally sustainable production systems, with equal participation of women and men.

58. It is expected with this component that the nature-positive production capacity and resilience of farming community will be improved by introducing and expanding nature-based solutions.

Outcome 2.1: Increased adoption and scaling-up of innovative, locally adapted and nature-positive agricultural practices by rural communities in earthquake-affected areas, leading to SLM, land restoration and GHG mitigation, with attention to gender equality.

59. This outcome will be achieved by conducting training activities, innovative demonstrations on nature-based solutions and awareness raising events.

Output 2.1.1: Farmers in targeted post-earthquake rural areas trained on promoting GAP as an operational approach to SLM, with a focus on ecosystem services and climate resilience.

60. This output is also based on the developed E-learning Platform (output 1.3.2), Farmer Field Schools (FFSs) and include gender-sensitive communication strategies to empower women farmers. The project will also systematically integrate traditional and local knowledge into training and capacity development activities. Indigenous and locally adapted practices related to soil management, water conservation, crop diversification, and low-input farming systems will be identified through farmer consultations and stakeholder engagement processes. These practices will be assessed and, where appropriate, combined with scientific and innovative approaches to co-develop context-specific Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and nature-positive solutions. This integration will ensure that “new” practices promoted under the project are locally relevant, culturally appropriate, and more likely to be adopted and sustained by farming communities.

61. In eleven provinces, it is targeted to train 800 GAP farmers of which at least 320 of them will be women farmers. Additionally, 200 potential GAP farmers of which at least 80 of them will be women farmers, will also be trained related to GAP and nature positive agricultural production for encouragement purpose. It is expected that at least 50 of these potential GAP farmers (25%) would switch to GAP from conventional farming after this training. Farmer Field Schools (FFS) approach of FAO will be used in all farmer trainings.

62. Additionally, four rural community meetings in the region will be organized to raise the awareness of women, youth and children on climate change, nature positive production and climate adaptive applications.

Deliverable: Training Program; Training Evaluation Reports; Training Documents and Materials, Report on Community Engagement Events for Awareness Raising.

Indicative Activities under Output 2.1.1.

63. The topics and training program for farmers will be determined after a training needs assessment. It is planned that the needs analysis will be carried out by experts in the provincial and district directorates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in the provinces affected by the earthquake, through face-to-face interviews with at least 300 GAP (at least 120 women farmers) and 300 potential GAP farmers (at least 120 women farmers) in the whole region, and through semi-structured questionnaires.

64. A total of 1,200 farmers (750 men and 450 women) will be trained on nature-positive agriculture using the FFS approach. As a result of the analysis, training programs will be designed according to the needs. It is envisaged that a total of 800 GAP (320 women farmers) and 200 potential GAP (80 women farmers) farmers will participate in the trainings. All necessary training audio-visual and printed materials will be prepared and distributed to participants during the training. In addition, E-learning Platform (output 1.3.2), will play a crucial role in building capacity of farmers and other related stakeholders.

65. On site farmer trainings will be delivered with Farmer Field School approach of FAO in 6 provinces to provide farmers by emphasizing environmental benefits of GAP. The 40 % participation of women farmers will be encouraged to these schools. In the trainings, gender-sensitive communication strategies to empower women farmers will be given a particular emphasis.

66. In order to raise the awareness of rural communities with regard to nature-positive production, nature-based solutions, climate adaptive application, biodiversity, climate change, waste management, environment and agriculture relations and good agriculture practices, four meetings will be organized in the region. It is foreseen that special awareness programs for children, women and youth will also be implemented such as painting contest in schools, special programs for women on safe food production and sport activities to raise attention of youth. Special promotional materials will be produced and distributed in these events or programs.

Output 2.1.2: Demonstrations and public events organized to showcase sustainable agricultural techniques, nature-based innovations and traditional solutions as well as GEB importance and to support the adoption of practices contributing to SLM and land restoration targets.

67. Demonstrations will play an important role in building the capacity of farmers and disseminating nature-positive production systems. Within this framework, 11 demonstrations aiming at innovative nature positive production methods such as energy saving methods, nature-based solutions and sustainable land management will be organized. The result of the demonstrations will be revealed and exhibited in a “field day”. There will be total 6 field days. Demonstrations will also incorporate traditional knowledge and locally proven practices, allowing farmers to validate and adapt these approaches alongside modern techniques. This combined approach will strengthen the relevance, effectiveness, and scalability of the promoted solutions.

Deliverable: Demonstration Action Plan Report; Demonstration Results Report

Indicative Activities under Output 2.1.2.

68. In order for the demonstrations to reach their goal, it is necessary to determine which subjects will be demonstrated. In addition, it is necessary to determine the subject, purpose, method, place, timing and estimated budget of the demonstration. All these issues will be included in a demonstration action plan.

69. Under the supervision of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry experts, 11 technical demonstrations will be successfully implemented to directly support the adoption of SLM and land restoration practices, contributing to the achievement of 450 hectares of land restoration and 5,000 hectares of improved landscape management

through a combination of GEF resources and co-financing. The results of the demonstrations will be shared with farmers and other relevant stakeholders through field days. A total of six field days will be organized in the region, with an expected participation of approximately 700 stakeholders, including farmers, of whom at least 40 percent are expected to be women.

Outcome 2.2: Increased adoption of nature-positive agricultural practices by smallholder farmers.

70. This outcome will be achieved by providing innovative energy efficient and nature positive equipment and infrastructure along with small scale repairs and input supplies to farmers to accelerate recovery programs and make the farmers more resilient to adverse climate conditions and climate change. It is expected that approximately 800 farmers (60% of 1,200 trained farmers) will adopt improved practices, with an average adoption area of approximately 3.5 hectares per farmer, resulting in a total of around 5,000 hectares under Sustainable Land Management (SLM).

Output 2.2.1: Innovations-based equipment and infrastructure, enhancing the capacity of smallholder farmers to implement resilient and environmentally friendly practices, refurbished, exchanged and upgraded for the GAP-complied (current, past, committed) smallholder farms.

71. Output 1.1.2. will clearly reveal the support types for farmers through determined criteria. The action plan for rehabilitation of nature-positive agricultural production in earthquake-affected region of Türkiye is expected to play a guidance role in providing support to farmers. Within this framework, 300 farmers at least 40 percent will be women (selected from current or potential GAP-compliant smallholder farms) will be supported with innovations-based equipment and infrastructure. In line with the project's gender strategy, at least 40% (minimum 120) of these supported farmers will be women. As a result, the project will reach a total of 1,200 farmers (1,000 existing and 200 potential and at least 40 percent of them will be women farmers) through broader capacity development and training activities.

Deliverable: Guide for Call for Proposal; Report on Selected Farms and Support Types; Report on Support Results

Indicative Activities under Output 2.2.1.

72. The selection of farms with a gender balanced approach that will receive support is extremely important. In the above-mentioned action plan, the farm selection criteria will be clearly set out. These criteria will form the basis of the “guide for call for proposals” to be developed and this guide will be sent to all Provincial Directorates of Agriculture and Forestry in the provinces affected by the earthquake. After announcing the support program to the farmers, the provincial directorates will collect the proposals that meet the determined criteria and conditions from those who want support and send them to the MoAF. These proposals will be evaluated by a selection commission to be formed in MoAF and the farms that will receive support will be determined in this way. The support processes will be managed, monitored and reported by the experts in the provincial directorates.

Output 2.2.2: Based on Output 2.2.1, GAP-committed farmers’ skills and capacities strengthened in using GAP and equipment through training sessions designed to be gender-responsive, inclusive and accessible.

73. In order for the farmers selected to receive support to achieve the expected effect and benefit from the support provided, it is necessary to increase their knowledge and skill levels on energy-saving innovative techniques, gender-sensitive nature-positive production techniques, nature-based solutions, climate resilient

techniques, equipment and input use. In addition, topics such as marketing, post-harvest operations, cooperatives and digital agriculture are planned to be included in the training program.

Deliverable: Training Program; Training Evaluation Reports

Indicative Activities under Output 2.2.2.

74. Building on the broader training activities under Output 2.1.1 and the targeted support provided under Output 2.2.1, this output strengthens the capacity of trained farmers to effectively apply GAP and nature-positive practices. In order to increase the knowledge and skill level of supported farmers, a comprehensive and gender-responsive training program will be developed. The program will include purpose, duration, timing, and method, depending on the training topics. The trainings will be delivered with Farmer Field School approach of FAO and gender-sensitive communication strategies to empower women farmers will be given a particular emphasis. In addition, E-learning Platform (output 1.3.2), will play a crucial role in building capacity of farmers and other related stakeholders.

75. The project will also build on local knowledge and practices by integrating them with technical solutions and will provide targeted capacity-building activities to strengthen the ability of local communities to adopt and sustain sustainable land management practices. These activities will be implemented in close coordination with provincial and district Directorates of Agriculture and Forestry, which serve as the Ministry's key local institutional partners and maintain continuous engagement with farmers. This institutional structure will ensure that knowledge, skills, and practices introduced through the project are sustained beyond the project lifetime through existing government systems and local governance mechanisms.

76. Private sector actors will be actively engaged in Component 2 to support the adoption and scaling of GAP and SLM. This includes input suppliers providing environmentally responsible inputs and technical guidance, certification bodies supporting compliance and traceability, and agri-food enterprises and processors facilitating market access and value chain integration. The project will also promote linkages between farmers and private sector actors through demonstration activities, advisory services, and contract-based arrangements, ensuring that sustainable practices are both economically viable and scalable beyond the project scope.

Component 3: Knowledge Management

77. Under this component, lessons learned from the project implementation; information gathered and good practices identified will be collected and disseminated, ensuring the integration of gender perspectives in knowledge sharing.

Outcome 3.1: Enabling the scaling up of SLM and nature-positive GAP integration through systematizing lessons learned

78. This outcome will be achieved through the systematic documentation, analysis and dissemination of lessons learned, best practices and field evidence, enabling replication and scaling of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and nature-positive agricultural practices at national level. Pilot interventions will be implemented in cooperation with relevant public institutions, local authorities, and implementing stakeholders to ensure the systematic integration of GAP principles into national and local projects.

Output 3.1.1: Lessons learned, best practices, and field-level evidence will be systematically documented, analysed, and disseminated to support the scaling up of GAP and SLM practices beyond the project intervention areas.

79. The lessons learned, best practices, and field-level evidence will be systematically documented, analysed, and disseminated to support scaling up of GAP and SLM practices beyond the project intervention areas. Knowledge products will integrate gender perspectives and support policy dialogue and replication.

80. The knowledge management system will capture and document traditional and local knowledge alongside project-generated innovations. This will include documenting successful traditional practices, farmer experiences, and locally adapted solutions, ensuring that they are preserved, validated, and disseminated through project knowledge products and learning platforms.

81. The project will systematically capture, and document best practices and lessons learned related to gender equality and women's empowerment, including approaches to increasing women's participation, access to resources, leadership in decision-making, and economic benefits from sustainable land management practices. These insights will be disseminated through targeted knowledge products such as gender-focused case studies, policy briefs, training materials, and contributions to the e-learning platform. Dissemination will specifically target policymakers, extension services, and relevant institutions to support the integration of gender-responsive approaches into broader agricultural and land management policies and programmes.

Deliverable: Report on Lessons Learnt and Success Stories

Indicative Activities under Output 3.1.1.

82. A workshop will be organized for sharing the lessons learnt and success stories obtained from the project (demonstrations, field days, trainings, farm supports) in regard to, but not limited to, nature-positive production, nature-based solutions, climate adaptive applications, waste management, sustainable land management, possible AI applications in nature positive production and GAP. The purpose of this workshop is to exchange experiences from different regions of Türkiye. After the workshop, it is expected that the policy makers and authorities will have a better vision and strategies covering nature positive and climate adaptive applications. Printed and digital material will be produced and disseminated by using appropriate dissemination channels for use of related stakeholders and those who are interested. The knowledge generated will support policy dialogue and inform national and local strategies for scaling up Sustainable Land Management and nature-positive agricultural practices.

Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

83. The fourth component of the project is designed to ensure, the effective project implementation through establishment of a functional M&E system and expansion of experience through success stories. Within the scope of this component, a functional M&E system will be developed to monitor the effectiveness of the project activities constantly and evaluate the impact of project outputs. This system aims to ensure ongoing assessment and reporting, facilitating informed decision-making and enhancing project effectiveness.

Outcome 4.1: Effective project M&E system established and utilized.

84. This outcome will be achieved through the establishment of a gender-responsive M&E system that ensures systematic data collection, tracking of project indicators, and timely reporting to support adaptive management and decision-making.

Output 4.1.1: Gender-responsive M&E framework and tools developed and applied

85. This output involves creating and implementing a framework and associated tools designed for effective monitoring and evaluation of the project. This framework will provide structured guidelines and methodologies to collect and analyze data, ensuring that project performance is systematically assessed through these activities:

- Design and develop a comprehensive M&E framework with a focus on tracking transformational change, gender equality and social inclusion, and global environmental benefits (GEBs). This will be achieved by engaging stakeholders in dedicated workshops to define clear indicators and metrics that will effectively capture the intended outcomes. The framework will incorporate data collection methods that allow for both qualitative and quantitative assessments, ensuring a well-rounded understanding of the project's impact on various aspects such as community engagement and environmental sustainability.
- Deploy M&E tools across all project components, integrating methane measurement technologies for real-time monitoring, where required. Once the framework is in place, the next step is to deploy M&E tools across all components of the project. This may involve utilizing cutting-edge technologies tools, to enable real-time data monitoring, which can significantly enhance responsiveness and accuracy in tracking progress.
- Train M&E responsible people on M&E protocols and tools, including gender and social inclusion indicators, ensuring that scalability and replication of best practices are monitored. The GAP indicators will be regularly reviewed and reported in the project implementation reports.

Output 4.1.2: Project Implementation Reports (PIR) and Project Progress Reports (PPR) prepared and submitted.

86. The project will undertake the preparation and submission of comprehensive Project Implementation Reports (PIR) and Project Progress Reports (PPR) in which the GAP will also be reported along with the project indicators and progress.

- Submission of PIR will include gathering and analyzing data on project progress, outputs, and outcomes against established indicators, as well as documenting lessons learned and best practices. Stakeholder consultations will be organized to ensure diverse perspectives are integrated into the report, promoting transparency and collaboration.
- Submission of PPRs will include the systematic monitoring of output and outcome indicators identified in the Project Results Framework, and a dedicated section on the systematic monitoring of risks and mitigation actions that were identified in previous PPRs. It will identify new risks or risks that have yet to be addressed, their classification and mitigation actions, as well as those responsible for the monitoring of such risks and their estimated deadlines. FAO will monitor the project's risk management closely and will follow up as needed, lending support for the adjustment and implementation of mitigation strategies.

Output 4.1.3: Mid-term Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) conducted

87. A comprehensive project MTR and TE will be conducted to assess the overall effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of the project outcomes. Data collection will include stakeholder interviews, surveys, and document reviews to capture diverse perspectives and insights regarding project implementation and impacts. The evaluations will synthesize findings to identify lessons learned, success stories, and areas for improvement, providing actionable recommendations for this and future projects. An MTR report and a final evaluation report will be prepared and disseminated to key stakeholders, ensuring transparency and contributing to the body of knowledge in the field.

Deliverable: Report on M&E Methodology, verify reports by FAO, Project Progress Reports (PPRs), Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), Mid-Term Review report, Terminal Evaluation Report

Stakeholder engagement

88. The success of the proposed project depends on the joint efforts of many stakeholders related to project objectives. The stakeholder engagement process ensures that project design and implementation are grounded in field realities and reflect the priorities of farmers, institutions, and local communities. The project is anchored in the institutional structure of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, specifically the Department of Good Agricultural Practices and Organic Farming, which coordinates implementation through an established nationwide network of provincial and district directorates. This structure ensures strong vertical and horizontal coordination across all levels, including in the 11 earthquake-affected provinces.

89. The project design is built on extensive field-based and multi-stakeholder consultations conducted during the preparation phase, including provincial visits, farmer meetings, and a large-scale workshop involving representatives from 11 provinces. These consultations brought together a wide range of actors, including public sector institutions (such as control bodies and relevant regulatory authorities), market actors (including supply chain operators, traders, exporters, wholesalers, and agri-food processing enterprises), farmers, cooperatives, private sector representatives, and civil society organizations. The inputs gathered through these consultations directly informed the identification of project priorities and the design of interventions.

90. The project further defines stakeholder roles across components, including the engagement of farmer organizations, women groups, civil society organizations, and private sector actors in implementation, capacity building, and knowledge dissemination activities. These stakeholders will be engaged through structured mechanisms such as training programmes, Farmer Field Schools, workshops, and digital platforms, ensuring continuous participation and feedback throughout the project lifecycle.

91. These consultations included active participation of local communities, particularly small-scale farmers and women, across the targeted provinces. Participatory methods such as group discussions, stakeholder workshops, and field-level meetings were used to identify key challenges, priority needs, and environmental and social risks. The results of these consultations were systematically analyzed and directly integrated into the project design, including the selection of intervention areas, development of activities, and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

92. Building on this foundation, the project adopts a landscape-level and multi-sectoral approach. In addition to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, relevant public institutions working on environment, water management, rural development and climate change will be engaged. Local administrations will support territorial coordination, while civil society organizations, producer groups and research institutions will contribute to implementation, outreach, and knowledge generation. This coordinated approach ensures that project interventions contribute to broader land restoration processes and land degradation neutrality outcomes beyond individual farm-level activities.

93. These stakeholders can be classified by considering GAP and nature-positive agricultural production as follows:

- Policy and decision makers (National and International)
 - Control bodies authorized by the Ministry (assigned by the Head of Department and authorized by the Department of Good Agricultural Practices and Organic Agriculture)

- Local / Regional authorities
- Training, R&D, consultancy organizations
- Private sector
 - o Control and certification
 - o Food processors and traders
 - o Merchants
 - o Exporters
 - o Input suppliers
- Agricultural Producers using GAP system and women-led agricultural development cooperatives
- NGOs
- Consumers
- Support, cooperation, infrastructure organizations

94. In order to determine what kind of relationship will be established with the stakeholders who are directly or indirectly affected by the proposed project and affect the course of the project, 4 main strategies have been determined:

Stakeholder Engagement Strategy	Definition of Stakeholders
Implementation Partnership	Stakeholders who have direct responsibility to implement the determined project activity and right to use project budget for it directly or indirectly.
Collaboration	Stakeholders who directly support the project activity and have a positive contribution to achieve the output
Consultation:	Stakeholders who play an information resource role and provide necessary technical and related knowledge
Info-sharing:	Stakeholders who indirectly contribute to project activities and have a common interest of project outputs

95. The table below shows the stakeholders directly or indirectly involved in the project implementation and the engagement strategy envisaged for these stakeholders:

Stakeholder	Attitude (Unaware, Neutral, Resistant, Supportive, Leading)	Engagement Strategy
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF)	Leading	Implementation Partnership
Provincial and District Directorates of Agriculture and Forestry	Supportive	Implementation Partnership
FAO	Leading	Collaboration
Nature Conservation Centre	Supportive	Implementation Partnership (Operational partner)
Governorships at provincial and district level	Supportive	Collaboration
Municipalities	Supportive	Collaboration
Farmer NGOs	Supportive	Collaboration
Women Farmers	Supportive	Collaboration
GAP and Potential GAP Farmers	Supportive	Collaboration

Control and Certification Firms	Supportive	Info-sharing
Private Sector	Supportive	Collaboration
Universities	Supportive	Consultation
TÜRKAK (Turkish Accreditation Agency)	Neutral	Info-sharing
Research Institutes	Supportive	Consultation
Regional Development Agencies	Supportive	Info-sharing

96. As a result of the stakeholder analysis, as can be seen from the table, there is No stakeholder group that currently demonstrates resistance or opposes the goals of the proposed project and thus, there is no stakeholder group posing a risk among stakeholders who might slow down or even blockade the project progress. This shows that there is no risk arising from the stakeholders in terms of the implementation of the project and achieving its goal. However, intensive coordination and communication is essential for all stakeholders to operate towards a common purpose in the implementation of the project. The details of stakeholder mapping can be seen in Annex J of the Agency's Project Document.

Private sector involvement

97. The private sector (also playing a major role in processing, value addition, development of end products, and marketing) plays a key operational role in the project, particularly through its involvement in certification systems, input supply chains, advisory services, and market linkages related to SLM, nature-positive agricultural practices, and GAP. The project builds on existing collaboration mechanisms between the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and private sector actors, including certification bodies and agri-food enterprises, which are already actively engaged in GAP implementation across Türkiye.

98. Private sector actors will contribute directly to GEBs by supporting the adoption and scaling of sustainable land management practices within supply chains. This includes promoting compliance with environmental standards, supporting traceability systems, providing environmentally responsible inputs and services, and strengthening value chains that incentivize soil conservation, efficient water use, and reduced environmental impacts.

99. The project will also facilitate stronger market linkages between producers and agri-businesses, including through contract farming arrangements, improved certification uptake, and increased market recognition of GAP-compliant products. While the private sector is not positioned as a primary financier, it will play a catalytic role in sustaining and scaling nature-positive practices beyond the project lifetime through market-driven mechanisms.

100. The project will work with input suppliers, processing facilities, cooperatives, and local enterprises that can adopt and promote climate smart and agroecological practices. This includes encouraging the use of biological pest control agents, environmentally friendly soil and crop management solutions, climate resilient varieties, and improved post-harvest and storage services. With better access to these technologies and advisory services, farmers will have practical alternatives to practices that increase soil erosion, water pollution, and biodiversity loss.

101. Market transformation will be supported by strengthening relationships between producers and buyers. The project will promote quality requirements, traceability, and transparent purchasing arrangements that reward sustainable production. This will create stronger market incentives for farmers and cooperatives to shift toward practices that safeguard natural resources and reduce vulnerability to climate risks.

102. The project will also support structured dialogue between public institutions and private companies. This will help align future investments with environmental goals and allow private sector actors to understand the long-term economic benefits of sustainable land management. Through shared learning, capacity development, and co investment opportunities, the project will encourage companies to integrate sustainability into their business models and provide services that reinforce ecological restoration.

103. By engaging the private sector in these ways, the project will help create a market environment that supports resilient livelihoods, reduces environmental pressure, and promotes a long-term shift toward sustainable economic growth in the region.

Innovation and transformative change, knowledge management, policy coherence and capacity development

104. The project supports innovation and transformative change by promoting climate smart and agroecological practices that respond to the specific needs of the earthquake affected region. These practices aim to reduce soil degradation, improve water efficiency and restore ecosystem functions. Demonstration plots, farmer field schools and targeted training will introduce biological pest control, environmentally friendly soil management and resilient planting materials. These approaches are designed to be practical, cost effective and scalable, enabling other provinces to adopt similar models based on project experience.

105. Transformative change will be achieved by strengthening the market and institutional systems that influence land use and production choices. The project introduces technologies and methods that reduce environmental pressure while maintaining or improving productivity. Results from pilot areas will be documented and shared to support replication. Engagement with private sector actors will encourage wider adoption by improving access to sustainable inputs, processing services and market channels that reward environmentally responsible production.

106. Knowledge management is central to the project. The project will make use of existing national and global knowledge on agroecology and climate smart agriculture, while also generating new information through field monitoring, evaluation and stakeholder feedback. This knowledge will be captured in technical briefs, case studies, demonstration summaries and training materials. All knowledge products will be shared with national authorities, provincial directorates, cooperatives, research institutions and private actors. A structured knowledge sharing process will help ensure lessons inform future initiatives at both national and regional levels.

107. The project contributes to policy coherence by aligning field-based evidence with national strategies on climate resilience, land management and sustainable agriculture. Findings from demonstrations and capacity building activities will inform the refinement of policies and guidelines, particularly those relating to integrated pest management, soil conservation and agroecological practices. The project will support coordination among institutions responsible for agriculture, land use and disaster recovery, promoting a more integrated approach to environmental sustainability and reducing policy fragmentation.

108. Capacity development is a key requirement for project success. Farmers, cooperatives and extension services will receive training on sustainable production techniques, biological pest control and climate smart land management. These activities will help create lasting behavioural change and strengthen the ability of local communities to manage natural resources sustainably. At the institutional level, the project will build the capacity of provincial and national actors to plan, implement and monitor sustainable land management interventions. This includes improving their technical skills, environmental data analysis and decision making processes. Private sector partners will also strengthen their capabilities to supply green technologies and services.

109. Through these combined efforts, the project will create the knowledge, institutional structures and human capacities needed to sustain long term environmental recovery and to promote a more resilient and sustainable production system in the region. Thus, such an approach ensures long-term sustainability by embedding technical capacities within national institutions and reducing reliance on external support.

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

110. At policy and regulation level, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in the Earthquake-affected Region is the primary decision maker stakeholder and will play the leader role.

111. Governorships, district governorships and municipalities in the region are among the official institutions to cooperate. Information will be provided about the project activities to be carried out, and support requests will be made when necessary.

112. The provincial and district level directorates of MoAF in 11 provinces will be the primary project partner. Undoubtedly, the personnel of the Provincial and District Directorates of Agriculture and Forestry, who are directly responsible for the implementation of GAP in the provinces, are also expected to be “directly responsible” to implement the demonstrations and provide the necessary grants supports to farmers. However, it will be necessary to consider that these personnel are also directly affected by the earthquake, their morale and motivation are not at a very good level, and therefore it will be necessary to support the activities of these personnel in the project with external experts.

113. Farmers and their organizations, especially cooperatives, producer unions, will be the major target group of the project. Women in rural areas and their cooperatives (called Women Cooperatives) will particularly be targeted with special programs and measures since they play a crucial role in food production and farming practices, animal husbandry in particular.

114. In addition to producers and their organizations, relevant non-governmental organizations like chambers of agriculture are among the organizations to be cooperated.

115. In the proposed project, close cooperation is envisaged in many areas with the private sector and its representatives operating in the agriculture and food sector in earthquake-affected Region. As the private sector plays the primary role in food production, processing, marketing, innovation, employment they will be the target group and cooperating agencies at the same time. Capacity building, awareness raising, and demonstrations are the primary activities to be considered for cooperation with private sector.

116. Regional Development Agencies are important organizations that implement development programs within the framework of the development plans they prepare at the regional level and provide project-based grant support to the beneficiaries. There are five development agencies within the borders of the Earthquake-affected Region, and they are the leading organizations to be cooperated with.

117. There are 11 agricultural research institutes affiliated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, General Directorate of Agricultural Research and Policies in the region, and these institutes as well as universities conduct agricultural research on different subjects:

Research Institutes:

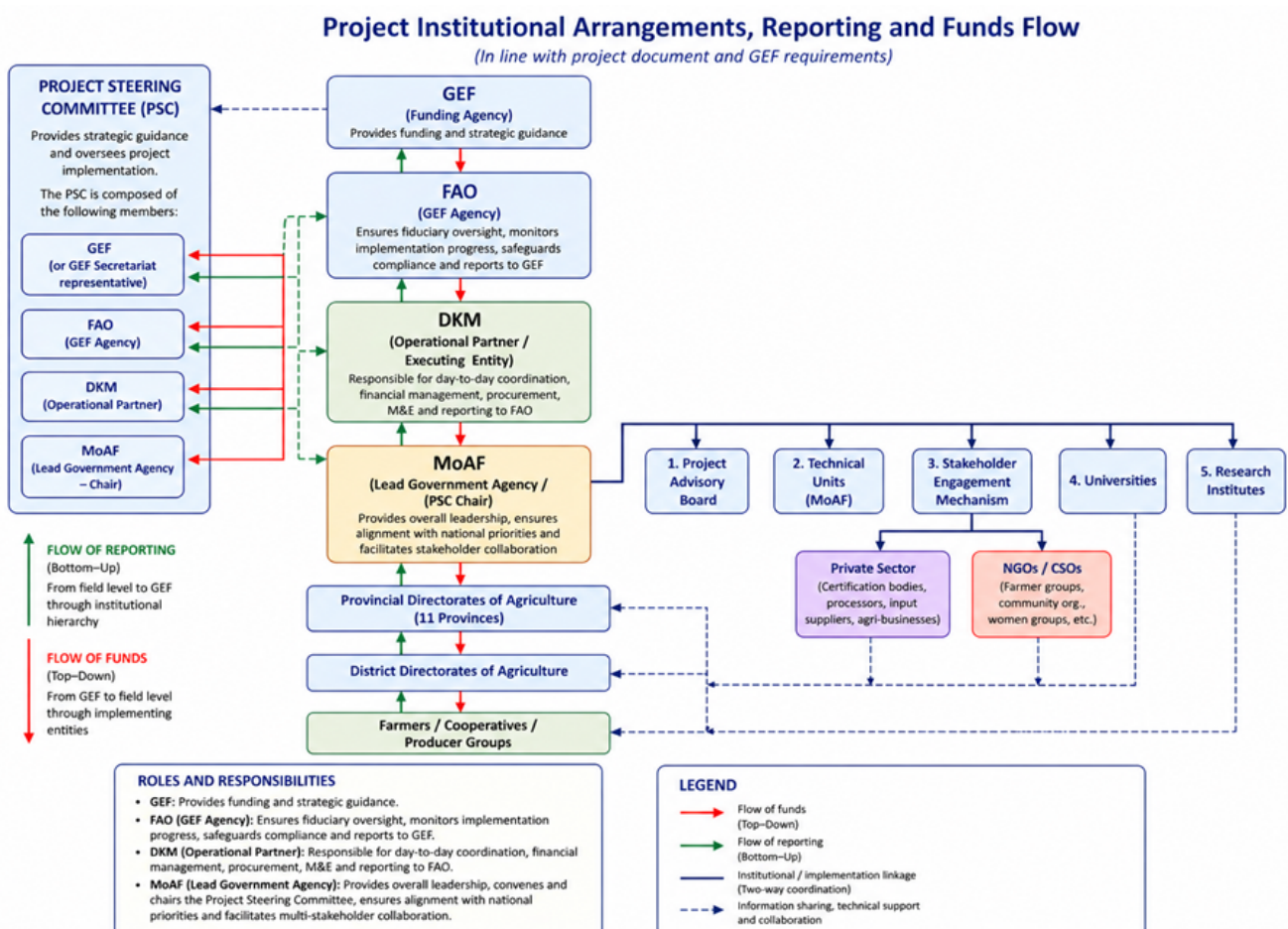
Adana- Eastern Mediterranean Agricultural Research Institute & Biological Control Research Institute; Adıyaman- Nuts Research Institute; Diyarbakır- GAP International Agricultural Research and Training Center & Agricultural Research Institute; Elazığ- Fisheries Research Institute; Gaziantep- Pistachio Research Institute; Hatay- Olive Research Institute; Kahramanmaraş- Eastern Mediterranean Transitional Zone Agricultural Research Institute; Malatya- Apricot Research Institute; Osmaniye- Oil Seeds Research Institute; Şanlıurfa- GAP Agricultural Research Institute

Universities:

Adana- Çukurova University Faculty of Agriculture; Adıyaman- Adıyaman University Faculty of Agriculture; Diyarbakır- Dicle University Faculty of Agriculture; Elazığ- Fırat University Baskil Vocational School of Horticulture; Hatay- Mustafa Kemal University Faculty of Agriculture; Kahramanmaraş- Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University Faculty of Agriculture; Malatya- Malatya Turgut Özal University Faculty of Agriculture; Osmaniye- Korkut Ata University- Kadirli Faculty of Applied Sciences Organic Agriculture Management Programme; Şanlıurfa- Harran University Faculty of Agriculture

118. In the project activities, the knowledge and experience gained by these institutes and universities will be used where appropriate and cooperation will be ensured.

119. Considering the characteristics of the project, the proposed organizational structure is as follows:



120. The Nature Conservation Center (DKM) will act as executing agency and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of project results entrusted to it in full compliance with all terms and conditions of the Operational Partnership Agreement signed with FAO [6]. As OP of the project the Nature Conservation Center (DKM) is responsible and accountable to FAO for the timely implementation of the agreed project results, operational oversight of implementation activities, timely reporting, and for effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in line with FAO and GEF policy requirements.

121. The Government will designate a National Project Director (NPD). Located in Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF) the NPD will be responsible for coordinating the activities with all the national bodies related to the different project components, as well as with the project partners. The MoAF will the NPD from its staff at the managerial level to coordinate project implementation. He/she will also be responsible for supervising and guiding the Project Coordinator (see below) on Government policies and priorities.

122. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF) will chair the Project Steering Committee which will be the main governing body of the project. The PSC will approve Annual Work Plans and Budgets on a yearly basis and will provide strategic guidance to the Project Management Team and to all executing partners.

123. The PSC will be comprised of representatives from the MoAF at central and regional levels and DKM, who will serve as voting members and act as project Focal Points within their respective agencies, as well as an FAO Focal Point, who will participate in the PSC in a non-voting capacity. As Focal Points in their agency, the concerned PSC members will: (i) technically oversee activities in their sector; (ii) ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their agency and the project; (iii) facilitate coordination and links between the project activities and the work plan of their agency; and (iv) facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project.

124. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will be the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the Project, providing project cycle management and support services as established in the GEF Policy. As the GEF IA, FAO holds overall accountability and responsibility to the GEF for delivery of the results. In the IA role, FAO will utilize the GEF fees to deploy three different actors within the organization to support the project (see Annex M of the Agency's Project Document for details):

- The Budget Holder, which is usually the most decentralized FAO office, will provide oversight of day-to-day project execution;
- The Lead Technical Officer(s), drawn from across FAO will provide oversight/support to the projects technical work in coordination with government representatives participating in the Project Steering Committee;
- The Funding Liaison Officer(s) and the GEF Technical Officers (GTO) within FAO will monitor and support the project cycle to ensure that the project is being designed and carried out in accordance with FAO and GEF minimum fiduciary and technical standards.

125. FAO responsibilities, as GEF agency, will include:

- Administrate funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;
- Oversee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers, Operational Partners Agreement(s) and other rules and procedures of FAO;
- Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities concerned;
- Conduct at least one supervision mission per year; and
- Reporting to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, the Mid Term Review, the Terminal Evaluation and the Project Closure Report on project progress;
- Financial reporting to the GEF Trustee.
- Monitoring oversight of results.

- Oversight general flow of the project.
Participate in the PSC in an advisory, non-voting capacity.

Project Advisory Board

126. The Project Advisory Board is a consultation body consisting of representatives of the official bodies, NGOs, private sector, research institutes and universities. The board, whose purpose is to provide the necessary technical support and information to the experts who take an active role in the project and to provide the necessary technical advice to the Project Steering Committee, will meet online upon request of the PSC.

Project Management Unit (PMU)

127. This unit will be fully and directly responsible for implementing the project activities to achieve the project objective and for daily operations. The PMU will consist of the following members:

- Project Coordinator (PC)

Project Coordinator (PC) will be in charge of overall project implementation, management of daily operations and monitoring of the work plan and he/she will work under the supervision of PSC and in close communication and cooperation with the NPD.

The PC will be responsible, among others, for:

- Lead project execution, including preparation of Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWP/B) for approval by the PSC, preparation of terms of reference and contracts to implement the AWP/B, monitoring the implementation of project activities, and ensuring coordination with relevant initiatives. Ensure project monitoring and evaluation follows GEF guidance, including leading the preparation of the annual Project Implementation Review (PIRs), FAO Project Progress Reports, and ensuring Mid-Term and Final Evaluations are implemented on time.
- Ensuring compliance with donor requirements, including ensuring implementation of the Gender Action Plan and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and informing the Project Steering Committee and FAO of any technical difficulties or delays that arise during project implementation.
- Ensure financial resources are used appropriately in alignment with the PSC-approved AWP/B, submitting six-monthly technical and financial reports to FAO, and managing requests for funding as per FAO rules.
- Operations Support Expert

The Operations Support Expert will support and work under the supervision the PC in administrative works including accounting, human resource management and recruitment of experts, procurement and any other payments necessary to implement project activities.

She/he will be responsible for the execution of following activities:

- Organizing awareness rising activities, events, meetings and workshops
- Organizing study visits, travels
- Supporting the Procurement Specialist in purchases
- Supporting the preparation of training evaluation reports

The project will also recruit Gender Specialist and M&E Specialist, as well as other short-term technical experts (GAP legislation and policy experts, Trainers on different topics, ESS expert, etc.) who will perform project activities according to need and will work under supervision of and close coordination with the PMU.

[6] *It should be noted that the identified Operational Partner(s) may change due to FAO internal due diligence and agreement procedures if not yet been concluded at the time of submission of the CEO Endorsement Request*

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

FAO will not play an execution role in the project, as described above.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives:

128. The proposed project will closely cooperate with other ongoing GEF projects, namely “Strengthening the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Forest Landscapes in Türkiye’s Kazdağları Region” and “Increasing the Sustainability and Resilience of Agriculture and Food Systems Through Nature Based Solutions”. Good Agricultural Practices also take place in these projects and have common grounds. In particular, in the project for the Kazdağları Region, GAP and organic production are strongly encouraged and supported not only for biodiversity and sustainable resource management purposes but also livelihood purposes. A similar GAP and organic production strategy will be developed and implemented under this project.

129. In the Kazdağları project, as in this project designed for the earthquake zone, a similar GAP and organic production strategy is being developed and implemented. From this point of view, it is clear that there are many issues on which both projects can learn from each other and cooperate, especially GAP. To utilize this cooperation and learning potential for the benefit of both projects, it will be ensured that the related stakeholders, including project experts, participate in project events and activities where appropriate.

130. Increasing the Sustainability and Resilience of Agriculture and Food Systems Through Nature Based Solutions (NBS) project also has many overlapping activities with the proposed project. In this proposed project, nature-based solutions will be introduced and used intensively. Demonstrations will include nature positive and nature-based applications for introduction and expansion purposes. Therefore, the NBS project will serve as a source of information and experience in relation to nature positive approaches in GAP. For example, minimum tillage, agroforestry and green belt practices are also used in GAP.

131. In addition, one of the outputs of this project will be the development of a NBS and Measurement, Reporting and Verification certification proposal inspired by the GAP certification process. It is evident that the proposed project will add value to the NBS project with regard to GAP control and certification processes.

132. Last but not least, Kahramanmaraş province is included in the project implementation area for both projects and joint and complementary activities will be carried out where and when possible. Cooperation and joint work will be ensured through expert exchange, participation in events, implementing demonstrations and delivering joint training sessions.

133. The proposed project will also use previous experiences, especially on the Farmer Field School approach. The project “Contributing to Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting by Demonstrating the LDN Approach in the Upper Sakarya Basin for Scaling up at National Level” has respective experience in training delivery through the FFS approach and this experience will be used to design, deliver and evaluate the training programs.

134. In addition to these GEF projects, close cooperation is envisaged with GAP projects carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. These include the Dissemination and Control of Good Agricultural Practices Project implemented nationwide and the Good Agricultural Practices Project in the Provinces Damaged by Earthquakes and Declared Disaster Areas, launched immediately after the earthquake. The purpose and implementation principles of both projects are similar, and the support, training and demonstration practices of this proposed project are also largely aligned. From this point of view, this proposed project will significantly contribute to the Good Agricultural Practices Project in the affected provinces.

135. Furthermore, the proposed project will cooperate closely with the GEF funded “Enhancement of Agro Ecological Management System through Promoting Ecosystem Oriented Food Production in Bolu Province” project. This project has generated substantial achievements in promoting agroecology, ecosystem based production models and sustainable land management. Experiences from Bolu, particularly on integrating agroecological principles into local farming systems, establishing long term demonstration sites, scaling farmer field schools and strengthening institutional capacities, will directly inform the design and implementation of GAP related activities in the proposed project.

136. The Bolu project demonstrated that agroecology and Good Agricultural Practices are complementary approaches. GAP provides an entry point for improving traceability, certification, input control and basic environmental standards, while agroecology offers a broader systems perspective focused on ecological interactions, biodiversity, soil health and long term sustainability. Lessons from Bolu will therefore support the integration of agroecological principles into GAP demonstrations in the earthquake region, ensuring that the project not only meets certification requirements but also strengthens ecosystem resilience and reduces climate vulnerability.

137. Joint learning exchanges, expert participation and sharing of training curricula, monitoring tools and demonstration methodologies from the Bolu project will be promoted to ensure coherence across GEF investments in Türkiye. This cooperation will also contribute to scaling up agroecology as a national strategy within the context of Good Agricultural Practices and sustainable food systems.

Core Indicators

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	450	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Cropland		450.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

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

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

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

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

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

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)
0	5000	0	0

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)
	5,000.00		

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)
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Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	0	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

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 CO ₂ e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

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 CO ₂ e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (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)
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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)
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Female		510		
Male		840		
Total	0	1350	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Core Indicator 3.1 – Land Area Restored

The 450 hectares targeted for land restoration refer to degraded areas requiring active rehabilitation measures and are additional to the land under improved management. These restoration activities include soil rehabilitation, erosion control measures, re-establishment of vegetative cover, improved soil organic matter management, and enhanced water retention practices.

The 450 ha represents incremental restoration attributable to the project and are additional to the 5000-ha reported under sustainable land management. The restoration area does not overlap with the SLM area reported under Core Indicator 4.3.

Core Indicator 4.3 – Area Under Improved Practices (Sustainable Land Management)

The target of 5000 hectares under sustainable land management (SLM) corresponds to agricultural land managed by smallholder farmers adopting enhanced Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and nature-positive land management practices under Component 2.

Based on an expected adoption rate of at least 60 percent among the 1,200 trained smallholder farmers (approximately 800 adopters), and an average application of improved practices across 3.5 hectares per adopting farmer, the project is expected to result in 5,000 hectares under sustainable land management. These hectares represent incremental improvements attributable to the project and exclude baseline GAP areas implemented prior to project intervention.

Core Indicator 11 – Direct Beneficiaries

The project is expected to directly benefit approximately:

- 1,200 smallholder farmers trained on improved GAP and nature-positive practices (including at least 40 percent women);
- 400 of these farmers will receive targeted technical and/or financial support (subset of the 1,200 trained farmers); and
- 150 institutional stakeholders (90 men and 60 women), including extension officers and MoAF technical staff, whose capacity will be strengthened to integrate nature-positive practices into recovery and development planning.

Farmers receiving multiple forms of support and users of the E-learning platform are not double counted.

Total direct beneficiaries (CI 11) are therefore estimated at approximately 1,350 (510 women and 840 men) individuals.

Core Indicator 11 estimates are based on planned training, capacity development, and farmer support activities under Components 2 and 3. Beneficiary numbers are derived from project design targets and informed by comparable FAO interventions in similar contexts.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	The project will increase the resilience of agricultural producers by introducing and expanding climate adaptive production methods and harm-mitigation practices in case of natural disasters. Moreover, agricultural insurance system is in operation and functions in full force to compensate the financial loss of farmers in case of harm.
Environmental and Social	Moderate	While the project aims to promote environmentally friendly agricultural production and is expected to generate positive environmental and social benefits, the overall risk is assessed as moderate. Environmental risks may arise from the scale and implementation of activities. Social risks are also considered moderate, particularly in ensuring inclusive and equitable access to project benefits, effective stakeholder engagement, and the avoidance of potential conflicts over land and resources. These risks are expected to be manageable through the application of appropriate environmental and social safeguards, inclusive planning, and continuous stakeholder consultation.
Political and Governance	Low	The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry authorities have initiated the project concept and provided full support during the development of this project concept and preparation. Moreover, the project is in line with national development plan, rehabilitation programs in earthquake effected region and environmental priorities. Ongoing financing of similar programs in the region is positive indicator of commitment.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	Project Steering Committee which will consist of representatives from relevant stakeholders at central and regional level will be established to ensure effective coordination and communication for smooth implementation of the project.

		Moreover, a consultation body which will consist of experts and academicians from different organizations and universities will also be established to ensure active communication and cooperation for technical aspect of the project.
Technological	Low	The project is supposed to provide cost-effective and accessible technologies to the target group to increase resilience against climate change along with capacity building trainings. In addition to that, the project executing agency will use cost-effective technologies including AI, for smooth operation and achievement of project goals.
Financial and Business Model	Low	Project will assess the needs of farmers and introduce feasible practices that aim to reduce input costs and potentially increase farmer incomes. Thus, there are no risks that are anticipated related to Financial and Business model.

EXECUTION

Capacity	Low	To mitigate this risk, the project will employ additional human resources under project management unit to support the implementation of project activities along with institutional capacity building measures.
Fiduciary	Low	The executing agency of the project has significant experience and capacity of project accounting, transparency, bookkeeping and procurement process. Thus, this will ensure the highest standards of financial management.
Stakeholder	Low	Considering that all the planned stakeholders are already involved with on-going activities within the project locations, including relevant governmental bodies, they will be fully involved throughout project implementation; therefore, the risk is classified as low.

Other	Moderate	Gender: • Low Participation due to 'Time Poverty' and "Care and Domestic Responsibilities". Women have 'double burden' of agricultural labour and increased domestic care responsibilities. This can lead to low attendance at GAP training sessions. To mitigate this risk, provide child-care services during the training and conduct training schedule according to women's available time. • Women's land ownership is low in this region and the number of women farmers registered to the Farmer Registry System (ÇKS) is less than male farmers. It may be difficult to reach 40% women farmer target, if the participants are selected through the official registration databases. To mitigate this risk put positive discrimination to women-headed households and apply quotas to women to reach at least 40 percent women's participation. • In mixed-gender meetings, social norms may prevent women from speaking up about their specific bottlenecks, leading to a 'gender-blind' Situational Analysis. To mitigate this risk, conduct separate, women-only focus group meetings. • Women may have less experience with new technologies or AI-based agricultural tools compared to men, leading to lower adoption rates of nature-based solutions. To mitigate this risk, include a 'pre-technical' module for the 80 potential GAP women farmers to build confidence with digital tools.
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		Or if possible organize “Lead Women Farmers' as mentors to provide peer-to-peer technical support, which is often more effective than male-led instruction in rural areas. Other potential risks: Further unexpected events such as additional disasters, political or economic shifts that would increase the stress over the remaining local community members may jeopardize the successful achievement of project’s results. The mainstreaming of GAPs in order to increase resilience of the rural communities and agricultural producers will be acting as a mitigation measure for such unforeseeable negative events.
Overall Risk Rating	Low	The risk assessment of the project as a whole is at a low level. Considering the expected benefits of the project, it is supported by all directly or indirectly involved stakeholders, due to the need for such projects in the project region and the fact that it encourages sustainable use of natural resources through nature-based agricultural practices like good agricultural practices. The fact that the project will be carried out by experienced implementation partners at the Central and regional level also keeps the possible risks to a minimum level.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

GEF8 Programming Directions:

138. As reported by Bierbaum, R. et al. (2018) [7], GEF is uniquely placed to lead the way in applying and strengthening evidence on the science of integration and systems thinking to deliver global economic, social and environmental benefits. Thus, for achieving these goals GEF 8 addressed 3 focal areas namely biodiversity, climate change and land degradation. Within this framework the proposed project is in compliance with the programming directions identified for the biodiversity, climate change and land degradation focal areas of GEF8 replenishment cycle. Moreover, “the Healthy Planet, Healthy People” goal of GEF via its “Theory of Change” outlines the purpose, strategy, impacts and goals underpinning the GEF vision through 2030 and beyond.

139. The Proposed project which is founded on good agricultural practices approach compliance with the following themes in the GEF8 Programmatic Directions:

GEF8 Programmatic Directions	Proposed Project Alignment:
Food Systems, Sustainable and	Good agricultural practices for the production of agricultural products with low chemical inputs while increasing soil organic carbon and irrigation efficiency will decrease pressure on natural

Regenerative agriculture	resource thus the project activities will enable sustainability of food production. And securing food production will ensure regional, national and international food security since Türkiye is a food exporting country.
Ecosystem Restoration	Good agricultural practices ask for low agro-chemical input, minimum or no-tillage, high water use efficiency, crop rotation, increasing soil organic carbon which all increase soil health thus lead a decrease of pressures on the ecosystems.

140. The project contributes directly to GEF Land Degradation Focal Area by increasing the area of land (hectares) under SLM practices and by restoring degraded agricultural land. Project interventions will enable the adoption of GAP by farmers, measured through the number of hectares under improved management and the extent of restored land, in line with LD-1 objective of “Avoid and reduce land degradation through sustainable land management (SLM)”. These practices include reduced or no-tillage, improved soil organic carbon management, efficient water and nutrient use, and improved manure management. The project is also aligned with LD-2 by supporting targeted land restoration and rehabilitation interventions in degraded agricultural landscapes, including measures to restore ecosystem structure and functionality. These interventions are expected to enhance productive capacity, strengthen ecosystem services, and improve ecological integrity at the landscape level.

141. Biodiversity and climate change mitigation benefits are also to be generated as co-benefits of the project, resulting from improved ecosystem functions enhanced soil carbon sequestration, and the adoption sustainable land management practices across agricultural landscapes.

142. The proposed project will focus on facilitating the transformation process from traditional off-farm input-based farming to nature positive, resilient, and clean agricultural applications, in other words “good agricultural practices” to support and secure a sustainable food system. The inappropriate use of pesticides and mistakes in manure and irrigation management create environmental pollution, the risk of food contamination and thus risk sustainability of food systems.

143. Improving watershed and manure management, agroecology, sustainable land and soil management based on on-farm inputs, circularity and waste management will be emphasized and demonstrated within the framework of the proposed project. It will also support reducing environmental degradation including biodiversity losses which threaten sustainable food supply chain.

144. The project will also seek to contribute to better management of livestock, waste management and climate friendly practices to mitigate their global environmental impacts.

145. Reducing the threats to biodiversity and ensuring that biodiversity is used sustainably in order to meet people’s needs are the steps to be taken at the first place. The proposed project will demonstrate the proper actions on how to reduce the threats on biodiversity loss through good agricultural practices.

146. The project will introduce and demonstrate good agricultural practices which aims at improving soil carbon, improved nutrient use and manure management towards sustainable and resilient agricultural systems, and improved livestock management systems. It is expected that the proposed project will trigger the transformation of traditional agriculture to more climate resilient and environmentally friendly production systems in Earthquake-affected Region.

147. The Farm to Fork Strategy, which forms the basis of the EU Green Deal, which aims to make the EU food safety acquis and food systems fair, healthy and environmentally friendly, becomes more and more important

considering the necessary harmonization. In the Farm to Table and Biodiversity Strategies, which include the EU's objectives in the fields of agriculture, food and biodiversity within the scope of the European Green Deal, it is aimed to ensure a robust and flexible food system that works in all conditions and access to adequate food supplies for citizens. There is also an urgent need to reduce dependency on pesticides, antimicrobials and over-fertilization, increase organic farmland, improve animal welfare and reverse biodiversity loss. In this context, some of the targets set by the EU by 2030 are to halve the use of chemical pesticides and to reduce the use of fertilizers by 20%. The project will contribute to the transformation of agricultural sector in Türkiye, in accordance with the aspirational goals laid out in EU's Farm to Fork Strategy.

Links with international and national strategies

National Strategies:

148. The proposed project is in line with national strategies in terms of its subject. In the strategic plan of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (2024-2028), it is stated that Sustainable Land Use like good agricultural practices that do not harm the environment, human and animal health and target safe food will continue.

149. The project will directly support and contribute to main programs of the Ministry's Rural Development, Sustainable Environment and Climate Change, Agriculture, and Use of Soil and Water Resources, Consumer Protection, Safety and Standardization of Products and Services programs defined in the 2024-2028 strategic plan of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The plan asks for following requirements directly or indirectly related to good agricultural practices:

- **Rural development Program:** In order to effectively carry out agricultural and rural development programs and use resources effectively, the National Rural Network, the Turkish Common Agricultural Policy Network (CAP Network) structure should be expanded to 81 provinces.
- **Sustainable Environment and Climate Change Program:** The capacity of the agricultural sector to adapt to climate change will be increased.
- **Agriculture Program:** Organic and good agricultural practices will be encouraged in order to ensure the sustainability of soil and water resources, as well as to protect the health of humans and animals.
- **Use of Soil and Water Resources Program:** Pollutants in agricultural lands, particularly the unintentional use of fertilizers and pesticides, should be monitored, and pollution-prevention measures developed.
- **Consumer Protection, Safety and Standardization of Products and Services Program:** Environmentally sensitive plant health measures will be implemented in plant production, animal disease and pest control services will be established, the quality and effectiveness of veterinary health products will be improved, and animal welfare will be protected.

150. Türkiye had been giving special attention to sustainable use of its natural resources while increasing well-fare of the nation since its 1st Development Plan which was in force from 1963 to 1967. The sentence "On the other side, feeding an expanding and industrializing population while also boosting nutritious levels involves making the most use of limited soil resources" written on page 66 of the 1st Development Plan revealed country's awareness on the importance of management of soil resources. And this concept is ongoing in the 12th Development Plan which will be in force until 2028. The plan is the central and most important development road map of Türkiye, agriculture is included in the priority development areas. In the 12th Development Plan (2024-2028); it is stated that sustainable land use, organic agriculture, contracted production, clustering, research, marketing and branding activities will be supported in order to increase product reliability, diversity and production, especially in high value-added medicinal and aromatic plants.

151. In the “Prioritized Development Areas” of the 12th Plan, the aim of the agriculture is defined as follows: The primary goal is to establish an agricultural sector that addresses the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of production holistically, has a high level of technological use and efficiency, is organized and competitive, carries out planned production within the framework of supply-demand balance, uses natural resources effectively and sustainably, and ensures adequate and balanced nutrition for society.

152. Thus, under the heading of “3.2.2.1. Agriculture and Food” the proposed project is completely in line with the following targets:

489.2. The national production of software and equipment for smart agricultural applications shall be encouraged.

490. Protection, sustainable use and effective management of agricultural lands will be ensured.

490.6 Applications to increase soil organic matter content in agricultural fields while reducing soil erosion and pollution will be supported.

491. Planned production will be implemented in plant production; production will be increased by increasing yields using qualified genetic material and developing greenhouse culture, particularly in densely populated urban areas.

153. Moreover, the proposed project is consistent with the declaration in Article 430.4 of the 12th Development Plan that 'Industrial zones and facilities resistant to disasters, especially earthquakes, will be established, and activities will be carried out to increase the resilience of existing zones and facilities'. Because agricultural products, which will improve in quality and quantity as a result of good agricultural practices, will provide standard input to the agriculture-based industry that is prevalent in the Project region, as well as ensure the production security of these facilities on a national and international scale.

154. The Twelfth Development Plan also addresses rural development. The goal of Rural Development, as outlined in Section 3.4.8 of the Plan, is to stimulate the economy by generating a productive workforce in rural regions, to ensure sustainable natural resource management, and to keep the population in rural areas by improving the quality of life. In this regard, the planned project is projected to provide a significant contribution to economic revitalization, which is likely the most pressing need in the earthquake zone.

155. In Türkiye Sustainable Development 2012 Report and Türkiye's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (2011-2023); there are issues that are mentioned to indicate that Türkiye is determined to create a sustainable agricultural sector and that land area managed under organic agriculture and good agricultural practices should be expanded.

156. In the Final Report of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry National Roadmap Towards Sustainable Food Systems for 2021; it was stated that organic agriculture, good agricultural practices and the sustainability index of geographically indicated products should be increased and spread, and the use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers in agriculture should be reduced.

157. It has been emphasized that within the framework of the Action Plan created by the Republic of Türkiye within the scope of the Green Deal published in 2021, studies will be carried out to expand the use of biological and biotechnical control methods and to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers, within the framework of efforts to reduce pesticides in line with the target of 'Sustainable Agriculture'.

158. The selected project areas have been targeted for state's special attention for support, as indicated in the First Paragraph of Article 3 of the Emergency Law No. 2935; Pursuant to Article 119 of the Constitution and

Subparagraph (a), which lists the provinces of Adana, Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Malatya, Osmaniye and Şanlıurfa. (Decision Number: 6785)

159. According to the 3.1st objective of the Disaster Management Strategy Document and Action Plan of Türkiye, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has been assigned tasks to ensure rapid, effective and sustainable recovery after the disaster.

160. By signing the Paris agreement, Türkiye has undertaken assessing climate change impacts and vulnerability with the perspective of formulating national priority actions taking into account vulnerable people, places and ecosystems, and building the resilience of socio-economic and ecological systems through methods such as economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources.

161. The proposed project is also in line with IPARD (Instrument for Pre-Accession assistance for Rural Development) program. Agri-environment Measure is innovative in the Turkish context as it encourages farmers to protect, maintain and enhance the environmental quality of their farmland. This measure adopts environmentally friendly and sustainable implementation supporting the conservation of soil, surface and ground water, biodiversity and high nature value agricultural lands. Agri-environment Measure under IPARD Program consists of four sub-measures as indicated below:

- Management of soil cover and soil erosion control
- Water conservation
- Biodiversity
- Support for introduction and maintenance of organic agricultural production methods

162. In the regional development plans prepared by the regional development agencies mentioned in the stakeholder analysis section, strong emphasis is placed on the relationship between sustainable agriculture and the environment and grant schemes prepared by the communities within this perspective are supported.

Alignment to FAO Strategic framework, SDGs and Country Programming Framework

163. The project is fully aligned with the FAO Strategic Framework, particularly the Programme Priority Areas that promote better production, better environment and better resilience. The project directly contributes to sustainable agrifood systems, climate adaptation and ecosystem restoration, which are central to FAO's vision of supporting countries in building more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems.

164. The project contributes to several SDGs, including SDG 2 on sustainable food production, SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production, SDG 13 on climate action and SDG 15 on life on land. The project's activities on agroecology, biological pest control, soil and water conservation and land rehabilitation support national progress toward these targets and address the drivers of environmental degradation intensified by the earthquake.

165. The project is closely aligned with the FAO Country Programming Framework for Türkiye. It supports national priorities on climate resilient agriculture, sustainable natural resource management and stronger rural livelihoods. The project provides evidence based solutions that complement government efforts on disaster recovery, land degradation neutrality and biodiversity protection. Field demonstrations, capacity development and strengthened coordination mechanisms directly contribute to FAO government outcomes related to sustainable production, climate resilience and institutional strengthening.

166. The project will also inform national policy processes by providing evidence that can support the refinement of policies on agroecology, integrated pest management and climate smart agriculture. This includes identifying areas where updated regulations or harmonised guidelines may enhance the impact and sustainability of project interventions.

Lessons learned from past projects

167. The design of the proposed project has been informed by lessons learned from previous and ongoing GEF-supported initiatives in Türkiye, including the Enhancement of Agroecological Management Systems through Ecosystem-Oriented Food Production (GCP/TUR/069/GFF), Strengthening Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Forest Landscape Management in the Kaz Dağları Region (GCP /TUR/904/GFF), Sustainable Land Management and Climate Friendly Agriculture (GCP/TUR/055/GFF) and Contributing to Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target Setting through Demonstration in the Upper Sakarya Basin (GCP/TUR/065) projects.

168. Key approaches such as Farmer Field Schools (FFS), conservation agricultural practices, water efficiency, ecosystem restoration and conservation, strengthened institutional capacity, integrated landscape management, and strong institutional coordination have been incorporated into the project design.

169. The project also builds on ongoing national programmes implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, ensuring complementarity and avoiding duplication. Since 2012, the Ministry has been implementing a national programme for the promotion and scaling-up of GAP. Within the scope of this programme, significant efforts have been undertaken to promote restorative agriculture techniques, improve water use efficiency, and reduce pollution risks arising from excessive input use. Co-financing and parallel initiatives will further support the scaling-up of sustainable land management practices beyond the immediate project scope.

170. One key lesson is the importance of combining Good Agricultural Practices with broader agroecological approaches. Experiences from the Kazdağları Region project showed that certification-based systems such as GAP create incentives for sustainable production, while agroecology strengthens ecological functions and long-term resilience. This dual approach proved effective in improving both environmental outcomes and rural livelihoods.

171. The Bolu Agroecology Project demonstrated the value of long-term demonstration areas, farmer field schools and strong institutional engagement. It showed that farmers adopt climate smart and nature positive practices more easily when they see concrete results under real conditions. The Bolu project also highlighted the need for continuous capacity development of provincial directorates and local partners to ensure sustainability after project completion.

172. Lessons from the NBS project underline the importance of integrating nature-based solutions into agricultural landscapes. Practices such as minimum tillage, agroforestry and green belts proved effective in improving soil health and reducing climate vulnerability. These experiences informed the project's emphasis on nature positive demonstrations.

173. The LDN project in the Upper Sakarya Basin highlighted the effectiveness of the Farmer Field School methodology for training delivery, participatory learning and monitoring behavioural change. This method ensured stronger ownership and more durable adoption of sustainable practices.

174. Finally, national GAP dissemination projects showed that close coordination with government programmes increases scalability and policy coherence. Building on these lessons, the proposed project incorporates multi

actor participation, evidence-based demonstrations and strong institutional partnerships to ensure long term impact and replicability.

[7] Bierbaum, R. et al. 2018. *Integration: to solve complex environmental problems. Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel to the Global Environment Facility.* Washington, DC. <https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/STAP%20Report%20on%20integration.PDF>

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Yes

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

2) Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Medium/Moderate		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted.

Yes

Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate and these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF, SCCF). This section identifies the direct beneficiaries from the project.

Knowledge management and Communication

177. Every project has a claim and aims at positive impact on the socio-economic life and environmental sustainability. During this process, lots of knowledge is produced or used. The proper use of this knowledge plays an extremely important role in achieving the project objectives. Knowledge management along with communication is the critical aspects of project management. Proper knowledge management and communication ensure timely and right decision-making through access to current and previous experiences. In

addition, it prevents the loss of critical knowledge or experience and the repetition of past mistakes and adds value to existing knowledge and experience of stakeholder through sharing.

178. Knowledge management and communication process includes knowledge collecting, storage (database or documenting), sharing (accessible and retrieval) and proper usage of knowledge.

179. Within the framework of this project, the main sources of information and experience will be needs analysis, legal analysis, policy analysis, training activities, demonstrations, field days, agricultural support activities, gender responsive farmer trainings and awareness raising events and meetings. All knowledge and experience obtained from these information sources will be recorded and stored in reports (technical, administrative and routine) or documents (e.g. training materials) to be produced during the project.

180. This knowledge and experience will be shared with stakeholders at both the Central and local levels through the Project steering committee and advisory board meetings. In addition, all reports and documents produced will be made available on digital platforms (e.g. on-line academia or e-learning platforms) for those who are interested. All the experiences and success stories obtained will be documented within the framework of the third component of the project and shared through workshops and conferences to be organized.

Socio-economic Benefits

181. Socio-economic benefits refer to the positive impacts that policies, programs, projects or activities have on the social and economic well-being of individuals, communities, or societies as a whole. These benefits can manifest in various forms and across different sectors, including education, health, employment, and environmental sustainability. Poverty reduction, economic growth, accessing social services, empowerment of communities, increasing resilience and sustainable development are the focuses of socio-economic benefits in rural areas.

182. This project will focus on the above-mentioned focal points, especially the economic ones. Poverty reduction, economic growth, empowerment of communities, increasing resilience and sustainable development are the direct interest of this project and it is expected to intervene on these focal points through project activities. By taking into consideration of project's result framework, the project will:

- Contribute directly to reduce poverty through support to the farmers (Activity 2.2.1.2.)
- Empower women farmers through provision of support to the farmers and training and awareness raising activities (Activity 2.2.1.2.; Activity 2.1.1.3.; Activity 2.2.2.2.; Activity 1.2.2.4.; Activity 2.1.2.3.; Activity 2.1.1.4.; Activity 3.2.1.1.)
- Contribute to economic growth through support to the farmers, demonstrations and training activities (Activity 2.2.1.2.; Activity 2.1.2.2.; Activity 2.1.1.3.; Activity 2.2.2.2.)
- Support policy and decision makers through developing policy recommendations in regard to GAP and GEB (Activity 1.2.2.1.; Activity 1.2.2.2.; Activity 1.2.2.3.)
- Contribute environmental sustainability and climate change mitigation through supporting and promoting GAP and nature-based solutions (Activity 2.2.1.2.; Activity 2.1.2.2.)

183. This project creates employment opportunities by increasing the capacity of women and young people living in rural areas to do business through training programs, demonstrations and awareness-raising activities. In addition, safer workplaces (restrictions in using fertilizers and chemicals) are provided by promoting GAP in rural areas.

184. It is expected that the support to be provided within the framework of the project will contribute the revitalization of employment in the agricultural sector, encourage the uptake of GAP in the development

programs in the region (policy proposal) and contribute to the rehabilitation of the production infrastructure with the support to be provided.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional / Global	Focal Area	Programm ing of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
FAO	GET	Türkiye	Land Degradati on	LD STAR Allocation : LD-1	Grant	1,100,000.0 0	110,000 .00	1,210,000.00
FAO	GET	Türkiye	Land Degradati on	LD STAR Allocation : LD-2	Grant	493,836.00	41,414. 00	535,250.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						1,593,836.0 0	151,414 .00	1,745,250.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

50000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4750

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional / Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
FAO	GET	Türkiye	Land Degradat ion	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	35,000.00	3,500.00	38,500.00

FAO	GET	Türkiye	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-2	15,000.00	1,250.00	16,250.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
FAO	GET	Türkiye	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,800,000.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)					1,800,000.00

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
LD-1	GET	1,100,000.00	7,500,000.00
LD-2	GET	493,836.00	3,000,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)		1,593,836.00	10,500,000.00

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	6,250,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,750,000.00

GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	450,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	50,000.00
Total Co-financing (\$)				10,500,000.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

Co-financing will be provided through the projects of the state programs of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, which are "Dissemination and Control of Good Agricultural Practices Project" carried out throughout the country and the "Good Agricultural Practices Project in the Provinces Damaged by Earthquakes and Declared Disaster Areas", which is implemented in the earthquake provinces.

FAO will provide in-kind and grant co-financing through its consultancy, operational and monitoring services, as well as the project. This contribution is estimated as USD 500,000 over the project duration.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	3/9/2026	Jeffrey Griffin	0657055680	Jeffrey.Griffin@fao.org
Project Coordinator	3/9/2026	Aygul Guluzade	994514963346	aygul.guluzade@fao.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (Month, day, year)
Ahmet Bagci	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	8/5/2025

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Project Objective and indicators targets: To accelerate the transition towards sustainable and resilient agri-food systems in earthquake-affected regions of Türkiye by mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices and nature-positive Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) into recovery and development programmes, contributing to land restoration, improved landscape-level land management, and the achievement of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets							
Component 1: Strengthening the cross-sectoral enabling environment for mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and nature-positive (GAP) Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) within agriculture development programs, including post-disaster recovery programs							
Outcome 1.1: Earthquake impact on agriculture assessed and priority intervention areas for nature-positive agriculture recovery identified, validated and formally integrated into on-going post-disaster recovery processes	Number of priority intervention areas for nature-positive agriculture formally endorsed and referenced in national or provincial post-disaster recovery planning processes.	No specific assessment and identified priorities exist regarding nature positive agricultural production after the earthquake.	Comprehensive data collection and consultations completed in at least six affected provinces; draft Situational Analysis Report submitted and reviewed by MoAF and FAO for validation.	At least 11 priority intervention areas for nature-positive agriculture formally endorsed by MoAF and referenced in national or provincial post-disaster recovery planning processes.	Situational analysis report Stakeholder consultation report	Beneficiary and target groups are willing to cooperate.	PMU Local units of stakeholders
Output.1.1	Gender-responsive situational	No situational	Draft gender-responsive	Gender-responsive situational	Consultation records,	Government and local	PMU

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Stakeholder Consultations and review of national and regional recovery strategies conducted and recovery strategies, plans and reports reviewed resulting in a validated, a gender-responsive situational analysis of the earthquake-affected agricultural systems (CI:11)	analysis report completed and formally validated by MOAF and FAO. Number of central and regional stakeholders consulted (sex-disaggregated) Number of GAP and potential GAP farmers interviewed (sex-disaggregated)	analysis on nature-positive agriculture post-earthquake. No	situational analysis report completed and submitted for review. Consultations with 2 central and 10 regional stakeholders (at least 2 with women) conducted. 60 GAP farmers (at least 24 women) interviewed. All relevant national and regional recovery strategies, plans, and reports reviewed.	analysis report finalized and formally validated by MoAF and FAO Consultations with 3 central and 20 regional (at least 5 with women) stakeholders conducted. 150 GAP farmers (at least 60 women) interviewed. All relevant national and regional recovery strategies, plans, and reports reviewed.	Interview notes; Situational Analysis Report	stakeholders are willing to share experience and data available.	Local units of MoAF

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<u>Output 1.1.2</u> Priority intervention action plan for mainstreaming nature-positive GAP, SLM practices and GEBs in post disaster recovery programmes developed and endorsed.	Action plan developed, and formally endorsed, and includes clearly defined priority intervention areas with responsible entities and implementation timeline	No	At least 5 priority actions for integrating GAP and GEBs into post-earthquake agricultural recovery programmes identified and discussed with national and provincial stakeholders.	Action plan including at least 10 priority actions identified for integrating GAP and GEBs into post-earthquake agricultural recovery programmes and validated through national and provincial stakeholder consultations.	Action Plan mainstreaming GAP and GEBs Consultation meetings report	Relevant stakeholders, including the government counterparts will be willing to implement the Action Plan	PMU Local units of MoAF and GAP Regional Administration
Outcome 1.2: National and local agricultural recovery programmes and policy processes are strengthened to integrate SLM, nature-positive GAP and GEBs,	Number of recovery programmes and policies integrating GAP/GEB and gender-responsive considerations	Limited integration of GAP and GEBs to regional planning and implementation	At least 1 policy integrating GAP, GEBs and gender-considerations produced with national and local stakeholders	At least 2 policy framework recommendations produced to incorporate GAP, GEBs and gender considerations in recovery and disaster management plans with national and local stakeholders.	Approved policy documents; validation mission reports	Institutional willingness to apply recommendations	PMU, MoAF

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
including gender-responsive considerations in planning and implementation							
Output 1.2.1: National Legislative and Regulatory Frameworks reviewed, aiming to incorporate GAP and GEBs, with an emphasis on sustainable land management and climate resilience measures.	Number of national frameworks reviewed.	National GAP legislation has limited emphasis on climate resilience.	Existing GAP and GEB legislation reviewed; comparative analysis with SLM and climate-resilient policies drafted for validation.	At least one regulatory recommendation at national level for climate resilience and SLM produced.	National Legislative and Regulatory Framework recommendation endorsed by MoAF	Policy makers are willing to cooperate and open about any possible ongoing improvements in the legislative framework.	PMU, MoAF
Output 1.2.2: Policy Recommendations	Number of policy recommendations for integrating GAP	National plans and central level strategies	First policy recommendation paper prepared and	At least one policy recommendation developed.	Policy recommendation for integrating GAP into	Official authorities are willing to present	PMU, MoAF

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
for integrating GAP into national economy sectors, including post-disaster recovery programs, and incorporating integrated gender-responsive strategy, actively promoting women's leadership and participation in decision-making processes, ensuring equitable access to resources, and addressing specific challenges faced by women in	into national level planning and policy support	have limited emphasis on GAP.	circulated for feedback At least one stakeholder consultation workshop conducted with active participation of women-led agricultural development cooperatives and MoAF departments.		national economy sectors endorsed by MoAF.	policy recommendation to parliament.	

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
agriculture							
Outcome 1.3: Capacity of institutional stakeholders in agriculture recovery programs strengthened (CI:11).	Percentage of trained institutional staff demonstrating increased knowledge and capacity on nature-positive and climate-resilient agricultural practices (measures through pre/post assessment) (sex-disaggregated)	Not supported by the project	Minimum 50% of trained staff demonstrate increased capacity (sex-disaggregated)	At least 70% of trained institutional staff demonstrate increased capacity (sex-disaggregated)	Post-training assessment Reports Institutional follow-up surveys	Stakeholders are eager to increase technical capacity and show interest to E-learning platform.	PMU MoAF
Output 1.3.1: MoAF and other stakeholders' skills and knowledge in sustainable and resilient agricultural practices, enhanced	Number of technical personnel trained (sex-disaggregated) Number of trainings organised	Non project supported No training	50 participants trained (40% women); draft training materials and evaluation tools prepared. At least two national training	150 technical personnel trained (40% women) At least 6 training sessions organized (including national and/or regional sessions).	Attendance sheets, sex-disaggregated. Training reports	Stakeholders are eager to increase technical capacity.	PMU MoAF

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
			sessions organized;				
Output 1.3.2: E-Learning Platform and Knowledge System on Good Agriculture Practices developed.	Number of instructional videos on E-Learning Platform and Knowledge System Number of women and men users of the e-learning platform	None	The e-learning platform operational ; registered 500 users of which 200 are women (including MoAF staff and farmers and youth) tested modules on GAP and nature-positive practices.	By the end of the project, at least 6 instructional videos on GAP and digital learning mechanism operational. 1,200 users of which 450 are women including MoAF staff and farmers and youth, using the e-learning platform	Uploaded video recordings and e-learning platform Operational e-learning platform	Digital access remains relevant Platform analytics; user database	PMU
Component 2: Supporting farmer communities in sustainable land management (SLM) and nature-positive agriculture transformation in the earthquake affected areas							
Outcome 2.1: Increased adoption and scaling-up of innovative, locally adapted and nature-positive agricultural practices by rural	Hectares of area under restoration and SLM Hectares under improved sustainable land management (SLM) Amount of GHG mitigated	No No No	100 ha under restoration 700 ha under improved SLM	300 ha area restored, 1700 ha under improved SLM and GAP practices 307,999 tons of CO2 eq GHG mitigated (as a co-benefit) over 20 year post-project period	PMU records, Government reportings on co-financing documentation Yearly carbon monitoring reports	Government timely reports on co-financing	PMU, MoAF

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
communities in earthquake-affected areas, leading to SLM, land restoration and GHG mitigation, with attention to gender equality (CIs;3.1, 4.3,6.1.)			8447 tons of CO2 eq. (NEXT interim estimate)				
Output 2.1.1: Farmers in targeted post-earthquake rural areas trained on promoting GAP as an operational approach to SLM, with a focus on ecosystem services	Number of women and men farmers trained (sex-disaggregated) .	none supported by project	600 farmers trained (at least 250 women) completed training; preliminary feedback report from training evaluation completed.	1,200 farmers trained (at least 450 women); trained on nature positive agriculture	Attendance sheets, Training Reports Farmer surveys; FAO field validation visits, Project monitoring database	Farmers show interest training activities	PMU. MoAF

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
and climate resilience.							
Output 2.1.2: Demonstrations and public events organized to showcase sustainable agricultural techniques, nature-based innovations and traditional solutions as well as GEB importance and to support the adoption of practices contributing to SLM and land restoration targets.	Number of demonstrations established and operational Number of field days and public awareness events conducted Demonstration and field day reports produced and disseminated	None	Four demonstration sites operational (out of 11 planned); First three field days completed, with 250 farmers (at least 100 will be women) and stakeholders attending; Interim demonstration report prepared.	11 demonstrations successfully completed for best practice showcase management practices through GEF funding + Co-financing) Total 6 field days with 700 farmers (450 men, 250 women) conducted Demonstration and field days reports produced.	Demonstration & filed day Results Reports Participants lists	Timely implementation of practices Farmers show interest to field days	PMU. MoAF

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Outcome 2.2: Increased adoption of nature-positive agricultural practices by smallholder farmers. -	Percentage of trained smallholder farmers applying GAP and nature-positive agricultural practices (sex-disaggregated)	None	Minimum 40% of trained smallholder farmers adopt GAP and nature-positive practices (= 400 adopters; at least 160 women)	At least 60% of trained smallholder farmers demonstrate sustained adoption of GAP and nature-positive practices (= 600 adopters; at least 240 women).	Post-training assessment reports	Counterparts are engaged in subsidy program and taking active responsibility in ensuring transparent and accurate selection of farmers and delivery of the equipments.	PMU. MoAF
Output 2.2.1: Innovation-based equipment and infrastructure, enhancing the capacity of smallholder farmers to implement resilient	Number of smallholder farmers supported disaggregated by sex	None	Selection of 300, smallholder farmers (180 Men and 120 women) finalized; procurement initiated for essential equipment; first monitoring visit conducted	300 GAP smallholder farmers and potential GAP farmers (120 women and 180 men) supported with innovations-based, energy-efficient agricultural equipment and infrastructure. (Note: These farmers are a subset of the 1,200 trained farmers.)	Delivery records, FAO field verification reports Project monitoring database	Counterparts are engaged in subsidy program and taking active responsibility in ensuring transparent and accurate selection of beneficiaries and delivery	PMU. MoAF

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
and environmentally friendly practices, refurbished, exchanged and upgraded for the GAP-compliant (current, past, committed) smallholder farms.			by MoAF and PMU.			of the equipment.	
Output 2.2.2: Based on Output 2.2.1, GAP-committed farmers' skills and capacities strengthened in using GAP and equipment through training sessions, designed to be	Number of women and men smallholder farmers adopting GAP and nature-positive practices.	None	400 trained smallholder farmers (of which at least 160 are women) demonstrate adoption of GAP and nature-positive agricultural practices, including appropriate use of innovations-based, energy-efficient equipment and	600 trained smallholder farmers (of which at least 240 are women) demonstrate sustained adoption of GAP and nature-positive agricultural practices, including proper use of innovations-based, energy-efficient equipment and infrastructure.	Delivery records, FAO field verification reports Project monitoring database	Farmers are interested, motivated and engaged in receiving capacity development support.	PMU

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
gender-responsive, inclusive and accessible			infrastructure.				
Component 3: Knowledge Management							
Outcome 3.1: Enabling the scaling up of SLM and nature-positive GAP integration through systematizing lessons learned	Number of events and informational products and shared for dissemination	None	At least 1 national knowledge-sharing workshop conducted. Preliminary lessons learned document prepared; first knowledge-sharing workshop organized; early success stories collected and published online.	At least 2 national knowledge-sharing workshops conducted. At least 5 informational products prepared and disseminated.	Report on Lessons Learnt and Success Stories	Interest of targeted audiences are captured through appropriate means of communication	PMU
Output 3.1.1: Lessons learned, best practices,	Number of success stories integrating gender perspective documenting	None	At least 3 success stories documented;	At least 5 success stories integrating gender perspectives documented	Report on Lessons Learned and Success Stories; published	Interest of targeted audiences are captured through appropriate	PMU

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
and field-level evidence will be systematically documented, analysed, and disseminated to support the scaling up of GAP and SLM practices beyond the project intervention areas.	and prepared for dissemination.		Draft Lessons Learned Report prepared; Communication materials (brochure and short video) developed	and finalized; final Lessons Learned Report prepared and published; communication materials disseminated.	materials; digital dissemination records.	means of communication and dissemination. The lessons learned are valued and benefitted from following the completion of the project.	
Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)							
Outcome 4.1: Effective project M&E system established and utilized.	M&E system and its effectiveness in tracking	No M&E system exists	M&E framework fully operational ; baseline data collected; first Project Implementation Report (PIR) submitted and verified by FAO.	Developed M&E system tracking the targets	Project monitoring reports	Stakeholders are open to participate in and provide information for the data collection.	PMU
Output 4.1.1:	An effective M&E system	No data collection	Data collection	Gender-disaggregated	Subsidized farmers	Stakeholders are	PMU

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Gender-responsive M&E framework and tools developed and applied	that is operational	system exists	templates finalized; gender-disaggregated data tracking system functional; two field verification missions completed.	data systematically collected and reported for Core Indicators 3.1, 4.3, 6.1 and 11, including trained farmers, adopting farmers, and supported farmers (without double counting).	records Training records co-financing reports for area under GAP and restored	open to participate in and provide information and data .	
4.1.2: Project Implementation Reports (PIR) and Project Progress Reports (PPR) prepared and submitted	Project progress reports (6 monthly and annual)	No Progress reports exist	2 PPRs and 1 PIR finalized and submitted	3 PPRs and 2 PIRs finalized and submitted	Progress Report	Data collection will be carried out regularly throughout the implementation.	PMU
4.1.3: Mid-Term Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) conducted.	Evaluation processes	No evaluation is carried out	MTR has been completed and submitted	Terminal Evaluation has been completed and the report submitted.	Evaluation Reports	Stakeholders will be willing to provide information.	FAO

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

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

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Project coordination and ProDoc preparation (consultancies)	29,000.00	29,000.00	
Capacity Assessment (HACT) for Operating Partner	3,750.00	3,750.00	
Inception Workshop	6,500.00	6,500.00	
Final consultation meeting	6,500.00	6,500.00	
Travel to project site	2,500.00	2,500.00	
Translation, visibility and communication costs	1,750.00	1,750.00	
Total	50,000.00	50,000.00	0.00

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Elazığ/Adana	38.6763	35.32502	

Location Description:

This latitude and longitude represent north and west border of earthquake region

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Hatay/Diyarbakır	37.96152	40.224899	

Location Description:

This latitude and longitude represent north and west border of earthquake region

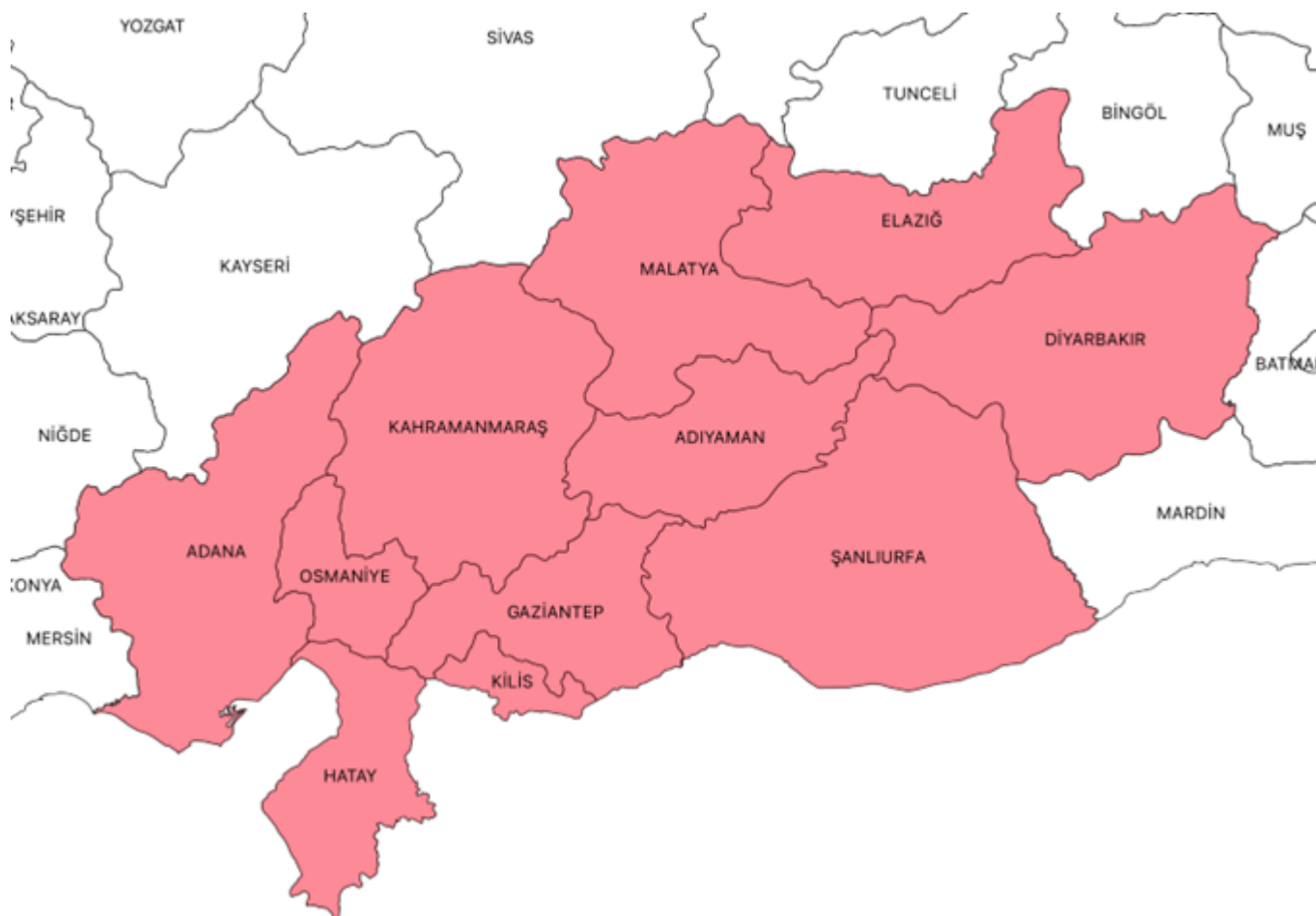
Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.

The proposed project will be implemented in the earthquake-affected provinces of Türkiye. The region is located in southeast part of Türkiye and covers eleven provinces: Adana, Osmaniye, Hatay, Kilis, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Malatya, Elazığ, Şanlıurfa and Diyarbakır.



Earthquake-affected Region of Türkiye

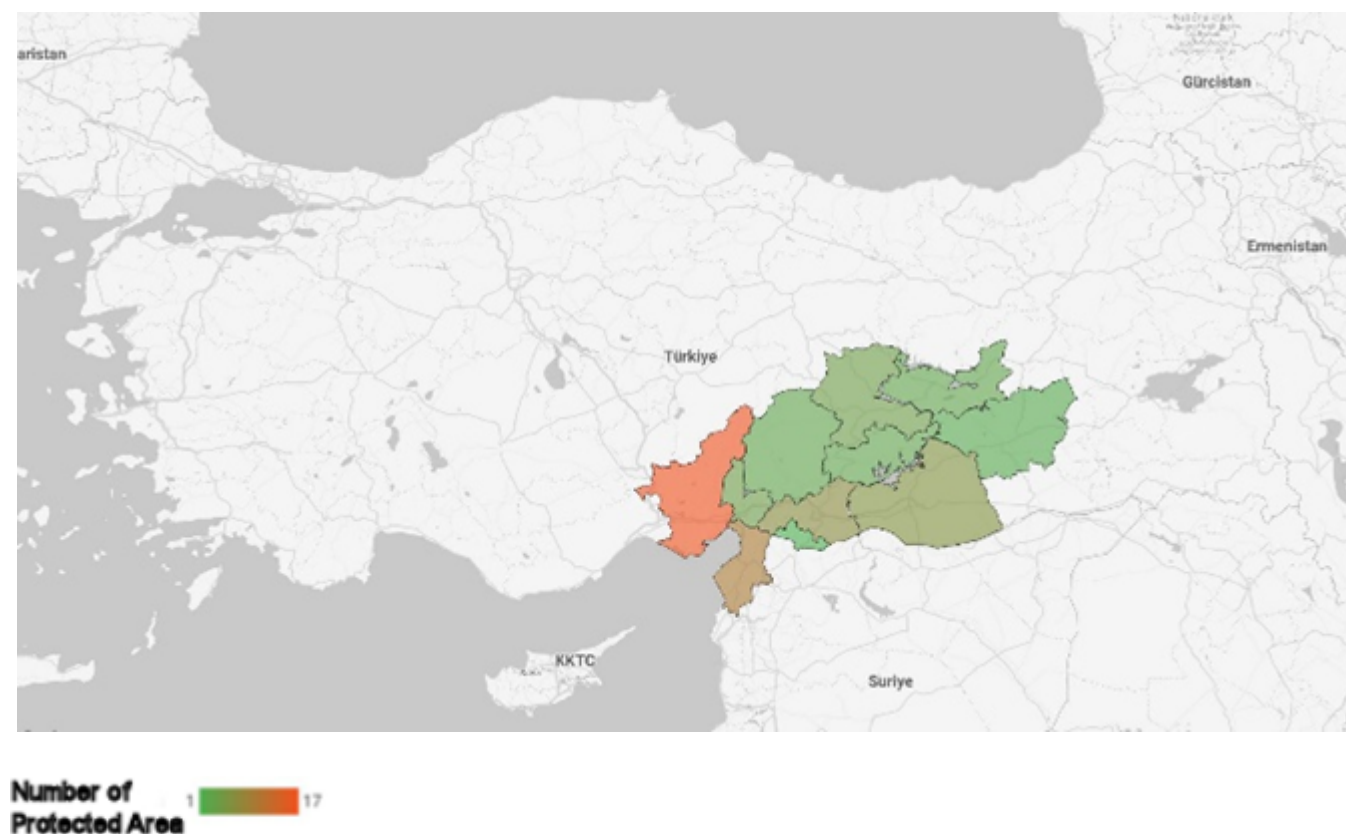


Location Name <i>Required field</i>	Latitude <i>Required field (Decimal Degrees WGS84 format)</i>	Longitude <i>Required field (Decimal Degrees WGS84 format)</i>	Geo Name ID <i>Required field if the location is not an exact site</i>	Location & Activity Description <i>Optional text field</i>
Elazığ/Adana	38.6763	35.32502		This latitude and longitude represent north and west border of earthquake region
Hatay/Diyarbakır	37.96152	40.224899		This latitude and longitude represent south and east border of earthquake region

The total population of the 11 provinces affected by the earthquake is 14,013,196 people as of 31 December 2022, according to the Address Based Population Registration System (ABPRS) data. The population in the region corresponds to 16.4 percent of the country's demographics (85,279,553 people). While 96.7 percent of the region's population (13,553,283 people) resides in provincial and district centers, the remaining part (459,913 people - excluding the population living in rural neighbourhoods in the 7 metropolitan areas in the region) lives in towns and villages.

Türkiye has agricultural, forest, mountain, steppe, wetland, coastal and marine ecosystems and different forms and different combinations of these ecosystems. Three of the 34 biodiversity hotspots in the world are located

in Turkey[1]¹. These; It can be expressed as Mediterranean, Iranian-Turanian and Europe-Siberia. The 11 selected provinces are located in two of these three hot zones (Iran, Turan and the Mediterranean).



In 11 provinces in the project area, a total of 3 Wetlands of Local Importance[2]² with 1,716 ha, 6 National Parks[3]³ with 68,045.39 ha, 2 Ramsar Sites[4]⁴ with 34,553 ha, 6 Natural Monuments[5]⁵ with 1,189.72 ha, 23 Nature Parks[6]⁶ with 9,490.4 ha, 2 Nature Conservation Areas[7]⁷ with 663.04 ha, 5 Wetlands of National Importance[8]⁸ with 98,458 ha, 13 Wildlife Development Areas[9]⁹ with 149,945.74 ha, and a total of 364,061.29 ha is a protected area. Implementing GAPs would be reducing the potential negative effects that

chemical input heavy conventional agriculture may have in the natural BD in the areas near the agricultural production zones.

[1] <https://dogadernegi.org/en/zero-extinction/>

[2] **Wetlands of National Importance:** A wetland is an area where the flora and fauna have a special value for maintaining the ecological and genetic diversity of a region due to their characteristics and quality.

[3] **National Park:** In terms of science and aesthetics, they are parts of nature with national and international rare natural and cultural resource values, protection, recreation and tourism areas.

[4] **Ramsar Site:** These are the wetlands declared in accordance with Article 2 of the Ramsar Convention and included in the Ramsar list.

[5] **Natural Monument:** These are parts of nature that have the characteristics and scientific value created by nature and natural events and are protected within the principles of national parks.

[6] **Nature Park:** They are parts of nature that have vegetation and wildlife features and are suitable for the rest and entertainment of the public in the integrity of the landscape.

[7] **Nature Conservation Area:** These are parts of nature that contain outstanding examples of rare, endangered or disappearing ecosystems, species and natural events that are important in terms of science and education, and that must be absolutely protected and reserved for use only for scientific and educational purposes.

[8] **Wetlands of Local Importance:** These are the areas approved by the General Directorate that are not on the list of wetlands of national importance and Ramsar sites.

[9] **Wildlife Development Area:** According to the Land Hunting Law No. 4915; These are the areas where game and wild animals and wildlife are protected and developed, game animals are placed, measures to improve the living environment are taken and, when necessary, hunting can be done within the framework of a special hunting plan.

[1] <https://dogadernegi.org/en/zero-extinction/>

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

Attach agency safeguard screening/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts.

Title

743863_Environmental and Social Management Plan - ESMP_TUR_Earthquake
TUR Earthquake_ES Risk Screening checklist for project 743863

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

Project ID 12300: Integrating good agricultural practices to ameliorate agricultural eco-systems in earthquake-affected region in Türkiye

GEF Cost categories	Detailed Description	Component 1:	Component 2:	Component 3:	M&E	PMC	TOTAL GEF	Responsible Entity
Local Consultants	Project Coordinator					50,000	50,000	DKM (Nature Conservation Centre)
	Operations Support Expert					35,000	35,000	DKM
	Procurement Specialist					27,000	27,000	DKM
	Technical Coordinator	27,500	27,500	27,500			82,500	DKM
	GAP legislation and policy experts (1.2.1, 1.2.2)	5,000	-	-			5,000	DKM
	Gender Specialist (1.3.2, 3.1.1, 3.2.1)	1,000	1,000	2,000			4,000	DKM
	ESS Expert	1,500	1,000				2,500	DKM
	M&E Expert				7,000		7,000	DKM
	Trainers and short term consultant (1.3.1, 1.3.2, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.2,3.2.1)	15,000	15,000	10,000			40,000	DKM
	Total consultants	50,000	44,500	39,500	7,000	112,000	253,000	
Contractual Services – Company	Study tour organization (1.3.1.4)	70,000	-	-			70,000	DKM
	E-learning platform creation and E-academy set-up (1.3.2)	30,000	-	-			30,000	DKM

	Car Rental for on-site work	5,000	3,000	5,000			13,000	DKM
Contractual Services – Company	Audit					13,500	13,500	FAO
	Spot-checks				1,500	18,000	19,500	FAO
	Mid-term Review				17,000		17,000	FAO
	Terminal Evaluation (TE)	-	-		46,550		46,550	FAO
	Sub-total Contracts	105,000	3,000	5,000	65,050	31,500	209,550	
Travel	National Travel	15,000	10,000	15,000			40,000	DKM
	Sub-total travel	15,000	10,000	15,000	0	0	40,000	
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Implementation of training program for the technical personnel of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, relevant NGOs and the private sector (1.3.1.3.)	30,000	-	-			30,000	DKM
	Implementation of training program with FFS approach for the GAP and potential GAP farmers with gender responsive approach (2.1.1.3.; 2.1.2.3; 2.2.2.2)	-	60,000	-			60,000	DKM
	Implementation of training program for supported farmers with gender responsive approach (2.2.2.2.)	-	15,000	-			15,000	DKM
	Conducting a workshop for sharing the lessons learnt and success stories obtained (3.2.1.1.)	-	-	15,000			15,000	DKM
	Inception Workshop	3,000	1,000	3,000			7,000	DKM
	Final closing workshop	4,000	2,000	4,000			10,000	DKM
	PSC meetings	4,000	2,000	4,000			10,000	DKM
	Sub-total training/workshops	41,000	80,000	26,000	0	0	147,000	
Goods	Agricultural Production Inputs (including demonstrations) (2.2.1) - [Climate-resilient certified seeds and planting materials; Seedlings and saplings for rehabilitation and demonstration areas; Organic and mineral soil amendment materials and composting materials; Pheromone traps, biotechnical pest control materials and	-	600,286	-			600,286	DKM

	biological control agents; Mulching materials and soil protection applications]							
	Small scale farming equipment and materials (including demonstrations) (2.2.1.) - [Small-scale drip irrigation systems; Irrigation pipes, pumps, filters and water storage units; Solar-powered irrigation equipment; Composting units and compost production equipment; Post-harvest handling and storage equipment; Mobile water tanks and field application units; Erosion control and land rehabilitation equipment; Direct seeding and reduced tillage equipment]	-	300,000	-			300,000	DKM
	Sub-total Goods	0	900,286	0	0	0	900,286	0
Other Operating Costs	Costs for stationaries, internet costs, electricity costs - for the project activities	4,000	2,000	4,000			10,000	DKM
	Communication, visibility and awareness raising materials (2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.2)		10,000	20,000			30,000	DKM
	Sub-total other operating costs budget	4,000	12,000	24,000	0	0	40,000	
Vehicles	Office transportation costs for the project activities	2,000	2,000				4,000	DKM
	Sub-total Vehicles	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	4,000	DKM
	TOTAL	217,000	1,051,786	109,500	72,050	143,500	1,593,836	