



# REQUEST FOR LAND DEGRADATION ENABLING ACTIVITY

## PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

### PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Alignment of National Action Programs with the UNCCD 10-year Strategy and reporting process		
Country(ies):	Turkey	GEF Project ID:	
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO	GEF Agency Project ID:	623202
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs	Submission Date:	May 10, 2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	Land Degradation	Project Duration (Months)	12
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	13,014

### A. EA FRAMEWORK

EA Objective: To strengthen national capacities and assist Turkey in the alignment of its National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (NAP) with UNCCD 10-Year Strategy, in complying with UNCCD reporting and review process.					
EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Alignment of National Action Plan with the UNCCD 10-Year Strategy.	TA	National Action Plan (NAP) to Combat Desertification aligned with the UNCCD 10-Year Strategy.	<p>Output 1.1. NAP alignment needs and priorities identified through review of the existing NAP, sector policies, plans, and regulations and consultations with the sectors influencing LD trends and SLM adoption processes.</p> <p>1.2 Relevant stakeholders at national and local levels (government agencies, NGOs, universities, local communities, etc.) consulted and contributed to validation of the aligned NAP including performance and impact target indicators.</p> <p>1.3 Capacities and framework for the NAP implementation strengthened, including institutional coordination, mainstreaming in sectors, financial and communication instruments.</p>	71,246	58,000
Component 2: Reporting and Review Process	TA	Turkey fulfills its convention obligations by timely submitting national reports to UNCCD, complying with reporting quality requirements.	<p>2.1 Human and scientific capacities strengthened for implementation of indicator-based monitoring and assessment.</p> <p>2.2 Report for the second leg of the fourth reporting and review process, submitted based on enhanced national ownership of the reporting process.</p> <p>2.3 Data, indicators, and knowledge bases in relation to GEF, Rio Conventions, and other institutions relevant to land degradation are harmonized.</p>	57,986	42,000

<b>EA Objective:</b> To strengthen national capacities and assist Turkey in the alignment of its National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (NAP) with UNCCD 10-Year Strategy, in complying with UNCCD reporting and review process.					
EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
			2.4 Computer based monitoring system established and integrated into existing environmental information system. This system or tool will be similar to the PRAIS which was established and developed by UNCCD in order to follow, review and assess member countries activities regarding combating desertification.		
Subtotal				129,232	100,000
EA Management Cost <sup>1</sup>				7,754	50,000
<b>Total EA Cost</b>				<b>136,986</b>	<b>150,000</b>

<sup>a</sup> List the \$ by EA components.

#### B. CO-FINANCING FOR THE EA BY SOURCE AND BY NAME

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	MFWA	In-kind	35,000
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	25,000
National Government	MFWA	grant	90,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>150,000</b>

#### C. GRANT RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
FAO	GEF TF	Land Degradation	Turkey	136,986	13,014	150,000
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				<b>136,986</b>	<b>13,014</b>	<b>150,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources.

## D.EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*				
International consultants*		0	0	0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		0	30,000	30,000
Travel*		0	0	0
Others:		7,754	20,000	27,754
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,754</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>57,754</b>

\* Details to be provided in Annexes A and D. \*\* Other items to be clearly specified.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

If costs for office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications, travels are requesting for GEF financing, please provide justification here:

## PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

<p><b>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT</b> (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p> <p>Turkey's geographical location, climate, topography and soil conditions with the country's socio-economic interactions increase sensitivity to desertification and drought.</p> <p>The total arable land of Turkey is about 28,054,000 ha. The main income of the country is agriculture and agriculture based industry. However, the prime soils cover only 17.5% of the total land surface and the productivity of the rest of the soils is limited by topographical, chemical (e.g. high calcium carbonate content, alkalinity and low organic matter), and physical (e.g. water logging, texture) attributes.</p> <p>The climate, vegetation, population, economic life and particularly soils of Turkey are highly affected by the diverse topography of the country. The major causes of this diversity are due to the tectonic movements of the recent geologic periods and accumulation of volcanic products, which have created an elevated mass with an average altitude of 1132m. Thus, plains of 0 to 250m altitude cover only one tenth of the country, whereas places higher than 800m cover two third and half of the country which is higher than 1000m (Izbirak, 1975; Dinç et al. 1997). Most mountain ranges extend from West to East and great ranges appear in forms of arches alike the Taurus Mountains in the south, with almost the development topographically identical highlands and basins between the ranges.</p> <p>Because of the above mentioned conditions, erosion is one of the most severe rural environmental problems affecting 81% of the total land surface in varying levels of severity (about 73% of the cultivated land and 68% of the prime agricultural land). Stream bank erosion affects 57.1 million ha while wind erosion degrades another 466,000 ha. As a result, about one billion tons of soil is transported to the sea every year.</p> <p>Turkey has recognized officially the contributions of the UNCCD on the international platform by declaring a law (No. 4340) in the Official Gazette No. 23258 on 14 February 1998. Since then, Turkey started to take part actively in the "North Mediterranean Regional Implementation Annex" (Albania, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey ) (Portugal, Spain, Italy, Albania, Macedonia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro, Greece, Turkey) which is the fourth Annex of the Convention.</p> <p>After being a party to UNCCD, a National Information Seminar on combating desertification was organized on 20-28 May 1998 in Izmir, Turkey.</p> <p>The Circular concerning the National Action Program to Combat Desertification (NAPCD) was published in the Official Gazette dated March 9, 2005 (no. 25750).</p> <p>The main objective of NAPCD is to identify the factors leading to desertification and recommend the paths to solve their</p>
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impacts by the government, local organizations, land owners, and public participation.

The meetings of the 7th Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC 7) and the Science and Technology Committee were held in Istanbul during 3-14 November 2008. These meetings ensured Turkey's position within the framework of the UNCCD together with Annex 4 countries. Thus, Turkey and the Annex 4 countries were recognized (by their regional studies conducted, experience gained in the past and present setting) as an successful case

The Turkish National Action Program to Combat Desertification (NAP-D) was prepared under the coordination of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry through the guidance of the Turkish Soil Science Foundation. Several institutions and NGOs, interested in desertification related issues, also participated in the preparation works. In order to make the Program acceptable and applicable, it reflects the views and critics of all stakeholders. In the main text body of the NAP, the major issues directly or indirectly related to desertification and drought, interested sectors and their policies and strategies, natural resources affected from desertification and drought (soil, water, flora etc), negative or positive results of the resource management programs in Turkey were comprehensively outlined and measures to be taken to overcome these negative outcomes are identified in detail.

- The 1998 National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan (NESAP) prepared by the State Planning Organization (SPO) emphasized the preservation of soil and water resources without direct reference to desertification.

- In the 9th Development Plan of Turkey covering the 2007-2013 period, desertification combating is for the first time directly included under the section of 'Sustainable Management of natural resources' and indicated as a priority topic of the management of natural resources. The plan identified the major causes of degradation and the depletion of land and water resources as "increasing rate of erosion depending on the misuse of land and deforestation, the use of chemical fertilizers, improper and excessive irrigation, unclear definition of the rights and obligations related to water and land resource use, lack of legislation on land and water security, misuse of lands, excessive and irregular over-grazing of the pastures".

- The National Afforestation and Erosion Control Action Plan (2008-2012) was prepared and put into implementation. The aim of the plan is to prevent erosion and land degradation, to preserve soil and water resources, to increase forested areas, thus, decrease greenhouse gases, to enhance the mitigation methods for carbon emission and the effects of climatic change. The plan foresees undertaking of afforestation and rehabilitation activities on about 2.3 million during five year plan period (2008-2012). Achievement by the end of 2011 already reached to 2 million hectares.

- The Agricultural Drought Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan (2008-2012) of Turkey were prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and the participation of the relevant institutions. The plan aims basically at taking projective precautions for the future drought considering the supply and demand management of today, i.e., considering the future drought hazards prior to the development of the future drought risks. The action is foreseen to be conducted, by the participation of all stakeholders to raise public awareness and also implementing environmentally sustainable agricultural water use planning with an effective program, to keep the impacts of drought in a minimum level.

Preparation of the National Basin Management Strategy has recently been completed with participation of stakeholders and submitted to the Ministry of Development for submission to the government approval.

It was agreed that the NAP should take into consideration the overall planning strategies addressed in the National Development Plans. Therefore, the strategies and actions foreseen under the NAP should be incorporated into the development policies of the related sectors which give legal basis on implementation of the Turkish National Action Program

**B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES** (The proposal should briefly justify the need for the project.)

Turkey acknowledges the importance of the NAP alignment process as an approach to foster efficiency of policies and measures of sustainable land management at national level as well as the coherency of UNCCD implementation efforts of the different parties in line with the 10 year strategy. Nonetheless the process of NAP alignment must not only be understood as a formal response to decision 3/COP8 aligning national policies with COP decisions. It must rather take on board past experience with failed NAPs, whose implementation suffered from a lack of political relevance in affected countries and their technical and financial partners. Consequently, alignment processes should rather be understood as an opportunity to raise the ownership for DLDD within the policy framework in the affected countries and to launch a dialogue with donor partners. Therefore an inclusive process with the relevant stakeholders is necessary to define the needs, the expectations and the vision of the NAP in order to assure its coherence with and integration into the sectoral strategies and policies. We therefore suggest that in the final project proposal the approach for the consultation process and the role of the national consultants will be further determined considering the above mentioned.

Specifically, the NAP needs to be revised based on experiences gained during the implementation. It will be revised in the light of the lessons learned in connection with the achievements and shortcomings, as outlined below.

- The ten-year strategic plan of the UNCCD (2008) sets out new strategic and operational objectives for implementation of the convention and envisages revision of the national program within this scope.
- Within the concept of NAPCD, problem analysis and solution proposals need to be re-assessed with the new strategy.
- During preparation and implementation stages of NAPCD participatory approach and participation mechanisms (committees, boards, etc.) need to be institutionalized.
- Institutional structures and legislation related to land management have changed dramatically. The effects of these changes should be taken into consideration.
- Achievements and shortcomings of the previous implementation period of the NAP and changes in strategies should be taken into account for the revision of the NAPCD.
- The revision of the NAPCD according to the systemic reporting in the scope of the UNCCD will provide the correct transfer of achievements at national level to the UNCCD process.
- The current NAPCD has not adequately considered the R&D activities, the contemporary technology and the traditional knowledge/renovated traditional knowledge and technology, capacity building, training and awareness-raising issues when the convention obligations are taken into consideration.
- The strategic and operational objectives provided in the Ten-Year Strategic Plan and Framework are regarded as opportunities for the revision of the NAPCD.
- In accordance with the obligations, strengthening the current policies and laws is specifically required for the environmental sensitive areas.
- In this regard, elimination of the legislation gaps in connection with water resources management and with this purpose enactment of Water Law and renewal of land consolidation legislation require special attention.
- Finally, there is also a need to establish a monitoring mechanism of the impacts of NAP implementation aiming at systematic observation of land degradation in the most affected areas to allow for an understanding of the desertification and drought processes involved.

Development of an information system that enables continuity in monitoring performance indicators and measuring impact, within a sustainable institutional framework, is a priority for the government. The government's goal is a revised NAP aligned with the new reporting requirements, one that can provide a framework for the technical instruments required for the overseeing of land degradation trends and progress in positive impacts from implementing SLM practices involving local and national consultations and assessments. This would facilitate a clearer focus for the implementation of the NAP and on achievement of the established targets set by the performance and impact indicators.

The proposed EAs are also in line with the needs identified in the "self evaluation of national capacity for achieving the global environment commitments" (NCSA). The action plan resulting from the NCSA identified the following priorities organized in core themes:

1. Core Theme: Policy Actions and measurements. The goal is to harmonize the legal and institutional frameworks to enable the implementation of the conventions as well as establishing, validating and socializing coordination mechanisms that include the set of responsibilities required to allow the various institutional actors comply with

their existing commitments.

2. Core Theme: Generation and Exchange of Information. The goal is to promote the development, maintenance and updating of environmental information systems on the management, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. An integral element to the strengthening of national capacities is the building of awareness at the community level, with special emphasis on women and youths in collaboration with local NGOs.

National Capacity Action Plan (NCAP), prepared within the scope of "National Capacity Needs Self Assessment-Turkey (UNEP/GEF)" gives priority to revision of the National Action Plan on Combating Desertification (Article 5.3.1.1) as part of the identified priority and synergy areas for the implementation of Rio Conventions (UNCDD, UNFCCC and UNCBD) at national level.

To achieve the objective and established outcomes of the EAs the development and strengthening of national capacities oriented to the alignment of the NAP and the presentation of reports with high quality indicators, capacity strengthening at both national and local level is to be prioritized. The consultation processes will build on the structures established by law in the National Development Plan, where local governments, civil society organizations and representatives from women's, indigenous and ethnic groups are integrated, as well as the organizations of the private sector, NGOs, the professions and the international community. Strategies of positive discrimination will be applied to ensure that women and local communities are fully represented.

NAP performance and impact indicators will not only be included in the country's report to the UNCCD but also in the national indicators on sustainable land management as part of the results indicators to be monitored in relation to the implementation of the National Development Plan. This will allow for the sustainability of the monitoring system.

**C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION** (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A ).

Enabling activity Institutional framework for project implementation:

A. The General Directorate of Combating Desertification and Erosion (CEM), the UNCCD focal point will be the national executing partner and responsible for the coordination of inputs from the other national partners. This will be done in a participatory manner with the National Coordination Unit for the process of alignment of the NAP, as well as the development of the monitoring system for impact and performance indicators to be included in national reports to the UNCCD.

The CEM develops major plans, programs and projects to serve for natural resources degradation and desertification combating purposes. In general, CEM supports watershed based integrated participatory rehabilitation approach (combining natural resource conservation/rehabilitation with poverty alleviation and livelihood improvement). Development of monitoring and assessment systems, based on scientific support and modern technologies are paid increasing consideration by CEM. As the technical focal point for the UNCCD, CEM is responsible for complying with the country's obligations to the convention, and assigned 10 technical and administrative staff for supporting execution of the EAs. The monitoring of the implementation of the NAP and the reporting capacities developed by the EA will be sustained through their incorporation into CEM's planning of activities and the provision of funds in the national budget for updating national action plans and the development of national reports for the conventions.

B. FAO will support the project by providing technical backstopping, supervision of project progress and outputs quality, financial and contract management in close collaboration with CEM and the National Coordination Unit.

FAO is a globally recognized leading international organization in the area of natural resources management and sustainable development. The proposed project would benefit from FAO's extensive work on conservation and sustainable management of soil and land resources. FAO expertise has been built on a number of past and on-going initiatives directly relevant to project objectives. FAO has been the executing agency for the GEF-4 LADA project developing methodologies and indicators for assessment of land degradation in Dry-lands at global, national and local levels and is now coordinating the newly established Global Soil Partnership aiming at improving assessment and

monitoring of land degradation trends and promote the exchange and adoption of SLM practices to combat land degradation and desertification. Specifically in the case of Turkey, FAO has a long record of cooperation with the Turkey government in natural resources management; programs and projects that include conservation agriculture, sustainable land management, combating land degradation and deforestation.

The Representation of FAO and Subregional Office for Central Asia (SEC) in Turkey have technical field staff specialized in land degradation and sustainable management of natural resources including leading experts in forest management community management of watersheds and recovery of degraded landscapes who will be supervising the project implementation and providing technical assistance to the project backed by FAO soil and land management specialists from the Land and Water Division of the Natural Resource Management and Environment Department as well as technical staff from the FAO GEF Coordination Unit in the Investment Centre Division at FAO headquarters in Rome.

C. The Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs is in charge of the coordination of NAP and houses most of the departments serving in the fields to be addressed by the project.

D. The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and Ministry of Environment and Urban Development will be among the major government institutions to be closely cooperated in the project's implementation.

D. As can be understood activities have been done by CEM and TIKA regarding to the Regional Cooperation Project that named "Land Rehabilitation, Combating Desertification and Erosion, and Forestry" between 2008-2012 specifically considered the involvement and securing contributions of the organized civil society, international agencies, academia, NGO's, including woman based organizations and private sector will be paid special attention in all stages of the project. Representing all national actors as well as being gender balanced.

E. Coordination and Synergies: This EA will be in close coordination with other programs and projects concerning LD, desertification, and SLM including the following:

The project will benefit from FAO/GEF project on **Sustainable Land Management and Climate Friendly Agriculture (2013-2017)** which will improve sustainability of agriculture and forest land use management in central part of Turkey through the diffusion and adoption of low-carbon technologies with win-win benefits in land degradation, climate change, and biodiversity conservation and increased farm profitability and forest productivity.

**Çoruh River Watershed Rehabilitation Project (2010-2016):** The aim of the project which is at the preparation stage is to be implemented in the Çoruh River basin seeking the integrated rehabilitation of vegetation, soil and water resources together with sustainable use it also aims at contributing to the preservation of the natural environment by improving public life with various income generating activities and poverty reduction.

**Desertification Monitoring System Project (2012):** Aim of this project is create effective monitoring method for the purpose of monitoring the processes of erosion and desertification, create tracking system that take into soil-climate-topography conditions of Turkey, determine appropriate criteria and indicators in order to risk areas in terms of desertification and erosion, determine monitoring and evaluation methodology.

**Murat Water Basin Rehabilitation Project (2012-2018):** Aim of the Project is preventing and reversing natural resource degradation, thereby reducing poverty in the communities living in the upper basin in the Murat River water basin in Elazig, Mus and Bingol provinces.

**Erosion Monitoring System Project (2011-2012):** By an erosion prediction model preparation of erosion risk maps permitting calculation of the amount of soil carried into rivers. With these maps the amount of sediment and the average annual amount of sea sediment will be determined.

#### **Expected outcomes, outputs and activities of the project:**

**Component 1 expected outcome:** National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (NAP) aligned with the UNCCD 10-Year Strategy at national and local level and current land degradation and desertification trends in Turkey.

To achieve this outcome the EAs will under this component support the following outputs and activities:

**Output 1.1.** NAP alignment needs and priorities identified through review of existing NAP, sector policies, plans, and regulations and consultations with the sectors influencing LD trends and SLM adaption processes.

**Activities:**

*1.1.1 Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant policies, plans and regulations which will result in the diagnosis of the national policy and legal framework influencing sustainable land management and identification of adjustments to be included in the NAP.*

*1.1.2 Review of existing NAP, together with its implementation results, and identification of priorities for alignment to the UNCCD Ten-Year Strategy including forums for national consultation with sector ministries, knowledge institutions, NGOs and private organizations.*

*1.1.3 Review of NAP to identify and establish priorities for alignment with the national development plan as well as the poverty reduction and climate change plans. In addition a revision of existing plans, sector consultations, creating spaces for dialogue at the political and management levels with decision makers, will be used to initiate a dialogue on how SLM priorities can be introduced into sector planning and policies.*

*1.1.4 Develop methodologies for the update, monitoring and evaluation of NAP alignment and implementation indicators taking into account national peculiarities and involving the UNCCD in setting national indicators for SLM to be integrated in the national planning tools (national and sector development plans, etc.).*

**Output 1.2** Relevant stakeholders at regional and local level (RDC with representation of local governments, NGOs, farmers, universities) have been consulted and contributed to the validation of the aligned NAP including performance and impact target indicators.

**Activities:**

*1.2.1 Consultations at local/regional level on LD and desertification processes, opportunities for SLM, and achievements of regional planning and SLM activities to be taken into account in the alignment of the NAP. Special attention will be paid to ensure gender equity and community participation during consultation process. Validation at local /regional level of the objectives, instruments and actions of the aligned NAP and performance and impact targets and indicators. The consultations and validation will also serve as awareness raising events.*

**Output 1.3** Capacities and framework for the NAP implementation strengthened including institutional coordination, mainstreaming in government sectors, ensuring a financial base and the development of communication instruments.

**Activities:**

*1.3.1 Strengthening of national coordination structures including cross-sectoral institutional mechanisms and institutional coordination structures within Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs on issues related to the three Rio Conventions (UNFCCC, CBD, and UNCCD).*

*1.3.2 Mainstreaming of NAP priorities in relevant sector policies and plans and programs through sector consultations and incorporation of priorities and impact target indicators into national planning and impact monitoring.*

*1.3.3. Development of NAP implementation plan prioritizing short and medium term actions, roles and responsibilities.*

*1.3.4 Mapping of financial resources available for NAP implementation including an assessment of public finances and international financial cooperation available for SLM in Turkey and reflecting direct or indirect financial resources that could contribute to the NAP implementation. Development of a proposal for an Integrated Framework for Investment in SLM including sources and obligations of different institutions.*

*1.3.5 Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NAP implementation that reaches all relevant sectors including formal and non formal communication tools.*

**Component 2 expected outcome:** Turkey fulfils its convention obligations by submitting timely National reports to UNCCD complying with reporting quality requirements.

**Output 2.1** Human and scientific capacities strengthened for implementation of PRAIS indicator-based monitoring and assessment

**Activities:**



*2.1.1. Training national level stakeholders in UNCCD requirements for PRAIS indicator-based reporting including methodologies, procedures and tools.*

*2.1.2 Establishment of institutional arrangements for setting up the monitoring system including data collection (primary and secondary sources), processing, analyzing, and development and dissemination of performance and impact indicators of the UNCCD.*

*2.1.3 Creation of a national knowledge management system including useful traditional knowledge; systematizing experiences and ancestral knowledge (best practices) on SLM identified with members of the National Coordination Unit. This will also include terms for the reporting and review process including procedures for maintaining data flow to the system and the format proposed by the UNCCD.*

*2.1.4 Establishing data quality insurance systems before report submission.*

*2.1.5 Ensure liaison with Reference Centers (Helpdesk) for acquiring further knowledge and expertise on UNCCD reporting.*

To carry out tasks 2.1.2 to 2.1.5 an information system is to be created. A system that will be:

Flexible: offering various options for the administration and evaluation of data in both a quantitative and qualitative form,

Specific: a system capable of adapting to the needs of each indicator,

Continually updated: it is also intended that it will be able to accommodate developments and additions in the key indicator

Easily useable: based on a format that is friendly and interactive,

In a standard format: a format commonly used for collecting information for both performance and impact indicators

It is intended that once the system and database is established a program of training will serve both CEM staff and collaborating institutions.

**Output 2.2** Report for the second leg of the fourth reporting and review process submitted based on enhanced national ownership of the reporting process.

**Activities:**

*2.2.1 Design of a draft detailed work plan for the construction of the report, including roles and responsibilities and appropriate consultative processes based on a system of stakeholder assessment.*

*2.2.2 By means of a national workshop generate a consensual approval of a detailed work plan and identification of opportunities for improved linkages of UNCCD reporting and implementation with national development priorities.*

*2.2.3 Draw up draft report.*

*2.2.4 National validation workshop to review and finalize the draft report.*

*2.2.5 Submission of the report through the PRAIS portal.*

*2.2.6 Development of a plan to make use of the established system for long-term monitoring of the UNCCD implementation.*

**Output 2.3.** Data, indicators, and knowledge bases in relation to GEF, Rio Conventions and others relevant to land degradation are harmonized

**Activities:**

*2.3.1 Review of databases and monitoring and knowledge management systems used to support the country's reporting and management of different conventions and other institutions and instruments dealing with land degradation issues with the aim to identify opportunities for cost efficiency through avoiding duplication of efforts and harmonization.*

*2.3.2 Harmonizing to the extent possible data, indicators, and knowledge bases of GEF, Rio Conventions and others relevant to land degradation.*

**Output 2.4** Computer based monitoring system established and integrated into PRAIS.

**Activities:**

*2.4.1 Identification of indicators for monitoring progress in achieving the targets and results established in the NAP as well as the development of a monitoring plan defining frequency, roles and responsibilities for data compilation and analysis in relation to each indicator.*

*2.4.2 Identification of partner for housing a national monitoring and vulnerability assessments system among knowledge institutions that have responsibilities and installed capacities for knowledge management and data analysis in relation to*

monitoring and evaluation NAP processes such as the Monitoring Projects.  
 Establishment of the monitoring and information system in the selected institution based on a compilation and analysis of already existing information found in other institutions.  
 2.4.3 Training of regional and local participants in the monitoring NAP (peasant leaders, representatives of NGOs, private sector, local communities, women groups etc.) including the use of indicators, data collection and analysis and systematic monitoring.

**D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:**

The enabling activity will be implemented taking into account the results and planned activities under the GEF-FAO SLM project to avoid any duplication and ensure that the NAP alignment benefits from the SLM project – and therefore contribute to cost-effectiveness.  
 Computer based monitoring system will provide important advantage to data collection, monitoring of the NAP implementation and to avoid any duplication for reporting issues.  
 Also, because NAP review and revision should be a continuous process, emphasis has been put on training a team of key stakeholders on NAP process, and having them fully involved in the current revision and alignment. In addition, since there is sufficient SLM expertise and experts in the country, there will not be international consultants which will contribute to the cost effectiveness of the project.

**E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:**

Monitoring of progress in the implementation of the enabling activity and delivery of expected outputs will be the responsibility of the General Directorate of Combating Desertification and Erosion, assisted by the Team Leader (Strategic Planning Specialist) and the National Combating Desertification Coordination Body (NCDCCB). The FAO SEC Office will also monitor progress through the review of project progress reports and consultant reports/outputs, and participation in periodic project reviews by the CEM.  
 Following the starting of project implementation, in the first month, an inception workshop will be organized. The aims of the workshop are to share and discuss the road map of NAP alignment process with major stakeholders, to raise awareness and clarify their contributions. A core NAP team of experts will be constituted/confirmed in order to directly work with the Team Leader and facilitate stakeholder consultations as well as the development of the aligned NAP. A detailed work plan will be presented and approved by the National Combating Desertification Coordination Body. Immediately following the workshop, the Team Leader will draft an inception workshop report with inputs from the NAP team, the National Project Director and FAO Country Office.  
 In addition to the inception workshop, two workshops will be held. At the end of every workshop a report will be prepared by the Team Leader and submitted to the FAO SEC Office by the Project Team Leader. Periodic reviews of progress will be done bimonthly by the National Combating Desertification Coordination Body. A terminal workshop will be held at least one month before the end of the enabling activity. The purpose of the workshop will be to present an approved aligned NAP and its implementation plan to all relevant stakeholders, and also to promote stakeholder engagement in the implementation of the NAP.

**F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):**

Not applicable

**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):**  
 (Please attach the country endorsement letter(s) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Prof.Dr. Lutfi AKCA	Undersecretary of MFWA	MINISTRY OF FORESTRY AND WATER AFFAIRS	27.10.2010

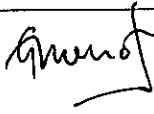
#### B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION\*

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	14/05/1997	AHMET OZYANIK
UNFCCC	24/05/2004	KADIR DEMIRBOLAT
UNCCD	14/02/1998	ERDOGAN OZEVREN

\*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

#### B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Biodiversity Enabling Activity approval.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
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**ANNEX A. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY**

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
<b>For EA Management</b>			
<i>Local</i>			
<i>International</i>			
<b>For Technical Assistance</b>			
<i>Local</i>			
Team Leader- (Strategic Planning Specialist)	1250	22	Coordinating the works to be undertaken by the team members/consultants and leading the project activities in connection with: (i) Development of NAP implementation plan prioritizing short and medium term actions, roles and responsibilities; (ii) Mainstreaming of NAP priorities in relevant sector policies and plans through sector consultations as well as the incorporation of priorities and impact target indicators into national planning and impact monitoring; (iii) Strengthening of national coordination structures including cross-sectoral institutional mechanisms and institutional coordination structures within MFWA on issues related to the three Rio Conventions (UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD); (iv) in collaboration with the team members and counterpart staff preparation of the project progress and terminal reports.
Monitoring, Evaluation, Information Systems and Reporting Specialist	1000	20	Establishment of institutional arrangements for setting up the monitoring system including data collection (primary and secondary sources), processing, analyzing, and development and dissemination of performance and impact indicators of the UNCCD. Creation of a national knowledge management system including useful traditional knowledge; systematizing experiences and ancestral knowledge (best practices) on SLM identified with members of the CSLM. This will also include terms for the reporting and review process including procedures for maintaining data flow to the system and the format proposed by the UNCCD. Establishing data quality insurance systems before report submission. Ensure liaison with Reference Centers (Helpdesk) for acquiring further knowledge and know-how on UNCCD reporting Design of a draft detailed work plan for the construction of the report, including roles and responsibilities and appropriate consultative processes based on a system of stakeholder assessment. By means of a national workshop generate a consensual approval of a detailed work plan and identification of opportunities for improved linkages of UNCCD reporting and implementation with national development priorities. Draw up draft report and hold a national validation workshop to review and finalize the draft report. Submission of the report through the PRAIS portal. Development of a plan to make use of the established system for long-term monitoring of the UNCCD implementation.
Natural Resources Management	1000	16	Assessment of the achievements and shortcomings of the current desertification combating approaches, programs and implementations, particularly under the framework of the NAP.

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
Specialist (forestry/agriculture)			Formulation of the recommendations in connection with the development needs and opportunities by study of the relevant document and consulting related agencies and stakeholders.
Specialist for harmonization of and synergy establishment with Other Rio Conventions (Climate Change and Biodiversity).	1000	12	Review of databases and monitoring and knowledge management systems used to support the country's reporting and management of different conventions and other institutions and instruments dealing with land degradation issues with the aim of identifying opportunities for cost efficiency through avoiding duplication of efforts and harmonization. Harmonizing to the extent possible data, indicators, and knowledge bases of GEF, Rio Conventions, and others relevant to land degradation. - Strengthening of national coordination structures including cross-sectoral institutional mechanisms and institutional coordination structures within MFA on issues related to the three Rio Conventions (UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD).
Communication Specialist	1,000	12	Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NAP implementation that reaches all relevant sectors including formal and non formal communication tools. Preparation required workshops and meetings for NAP alignment with UNCCD 10 year strategy and reporting process, providing all stakeholders contributions for activities.

