



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

TURKEY



COUNTRY REPORT CARD FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	Turkey						
Year Started	1993						
Portfolio Profile	GEF	Non-GEF	Total				
Number of projects	338	28	366				
Grant amount committed	6,879,501	693,000	7,572,501				
Project level co-financing in cash	5,990,740	317,038	6,307,778				
Project level co-financing in kind	4,708,091	510,809	5,218,900				
Total co-financing *	12,219,678						
<p>Source: SGP database as of July 2022 * Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed</p>							
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	-	8	2	9	10	10	39
Climate Change	-	2	1	-	2	1	6
Land Degradation	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sustainable Forest Management	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Capacity Development	2	2	-	4	2	4	14
International Waters	-	-	-	2	3	5	10
Chemicals and Waste	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Total Projects Completed	2	12	3	17	19	21	74

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2022)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-2022" have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.							
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES							
Biodiversity							
Number of biodiversity projects completed	-	8	2	9	10	10	39
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	9	-	8	9	2	28
Hectares of PAs	-	145,000	-	201,305	196,648	27,875	570,828
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	45	-	3	3	-	51
Hectares of ICCAs	-	1,666	-	15,742	2,166	-	19,574
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	-	1	32	27	23	17	100
Number of significant species conserved	-	25	1	20	20	5	71
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	54	1	2	2	6	65
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	152,000	5,500	480,672	490,683	20,447	1,149,302
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	-	2	1	-	2	1	6
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	2
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	-	-	-	74,750	-	74,750

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	-	7	-	-	20	4	31
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	-	-	-	-	102	102
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sustainable transport projects	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	3,500
Sustainable Forest Management							
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	-	15	-	-	15
International Waters							
Number of international waters projects completed	-	-	-	2	3	5	10

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Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	-	-	-	19	3	12	34
Land based pollution reduced (tons)	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hectares of marine/coastal areas of fishing grounds brought under sustainable management	-	-	-	-	370,000	-	370,000
Hectares of river and lake basins converted	-	-	-	86,855	470	-	87,325
Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	-	-	-	106,887	470	597	107,954
Chemicals and Waste							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Solid Waste avoided from open burning (kg)	-	-	-	440	3,500	-	3,940
Harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release (kg)	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	15,000
E-waste collected or recycled (kg)	-	-	-	-	9,300	-	9,300
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	-	-	-	3	1	-	4
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio							
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	2
Development of alternatives to chemicals	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1
Awareness raising and capacity development	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	2
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	2	2	-	4	2	4	14
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	44	76	-	36	54	89	299

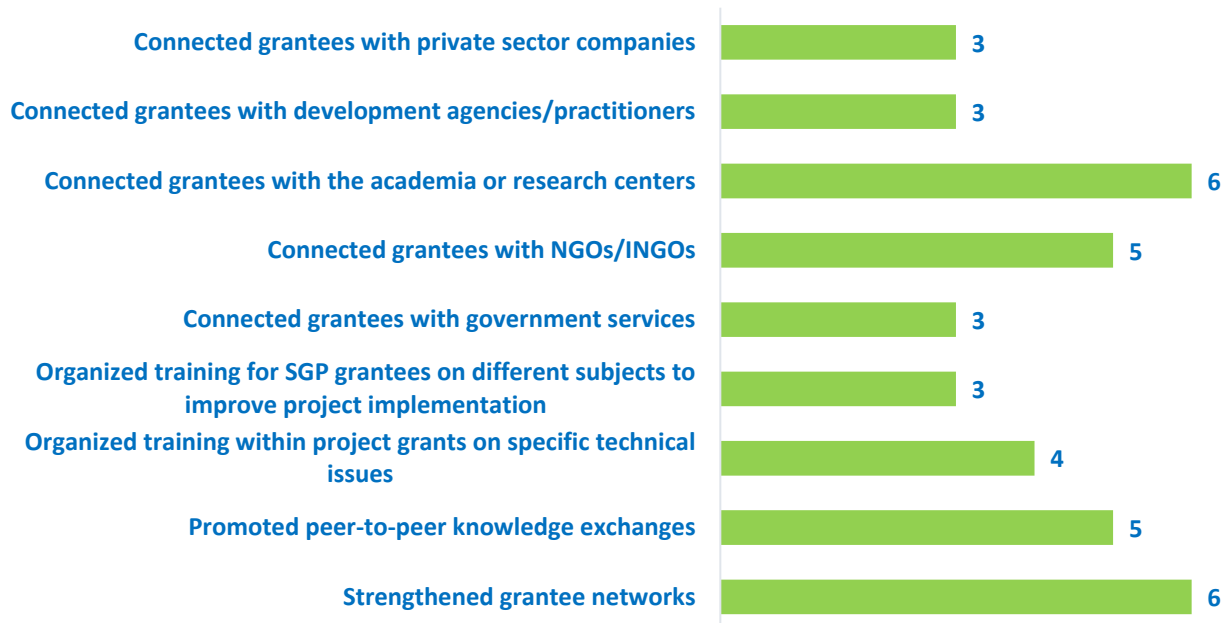
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities	104	14	-	41	8	18	185
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	607	280	-	6,300	1,730	3,167	12,084
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	4	1	5	7	5	-	22
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	148	65	37	47	86	-	383
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	2	12	3	9	19	21	66
Number of completed projects led by women	2	6	2	9	10	15	44
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Indigenous Peoples							
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	2
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	2	-	1	3	4	6	16
Number of youth organizations	-	-	2	-	1	4	7
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Persons with Disability							
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	-	-	26	2	28
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	1	2	-	4	3	3	13

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Projects with policy influence	1	3	1	7	1	5	18
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	3	1	4	8	7	23
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	8	234	6	27	6	88	369
Community-level trainings conducted	-	26	-	34	10	22	92
Number of projects monitored through field visits	-	4	5	6	-	6	21
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	1	-	3	3	2	5	14
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	9	-	8	10	12	12	9
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	-	-	10	20	10	-	7

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies (Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



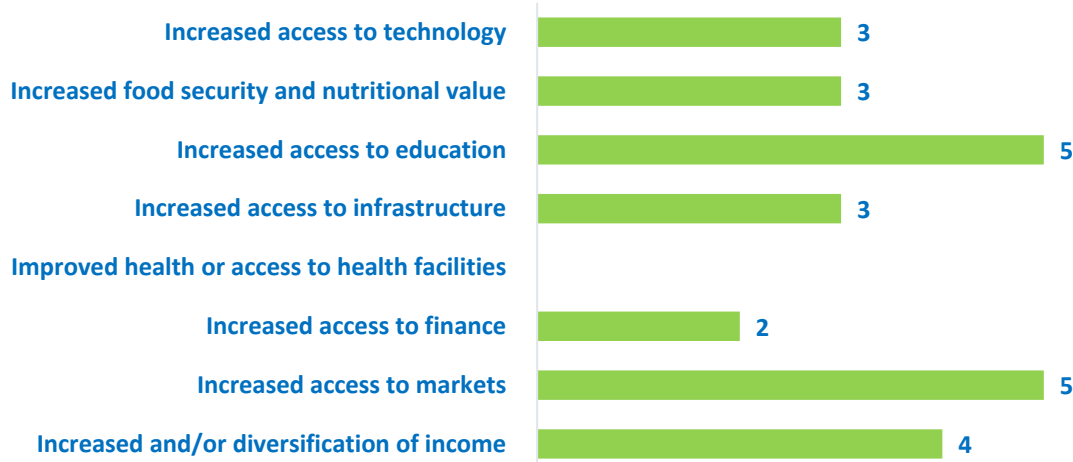
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)**



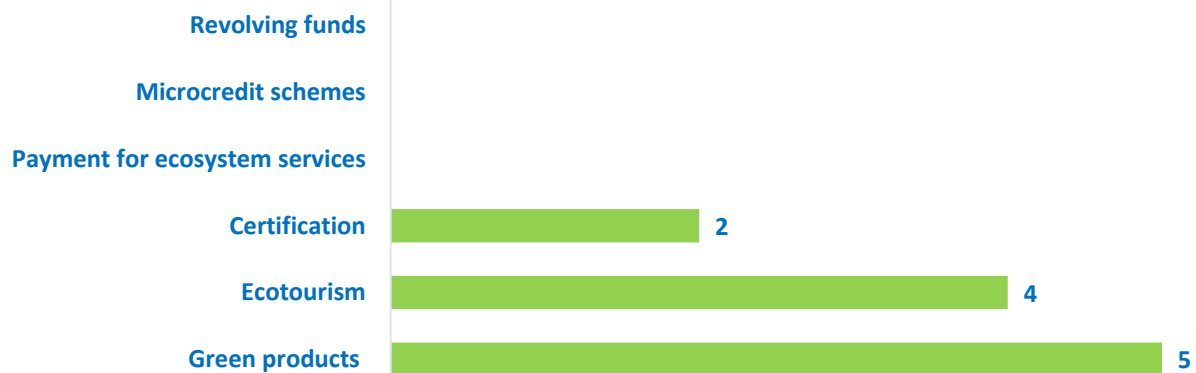
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)**



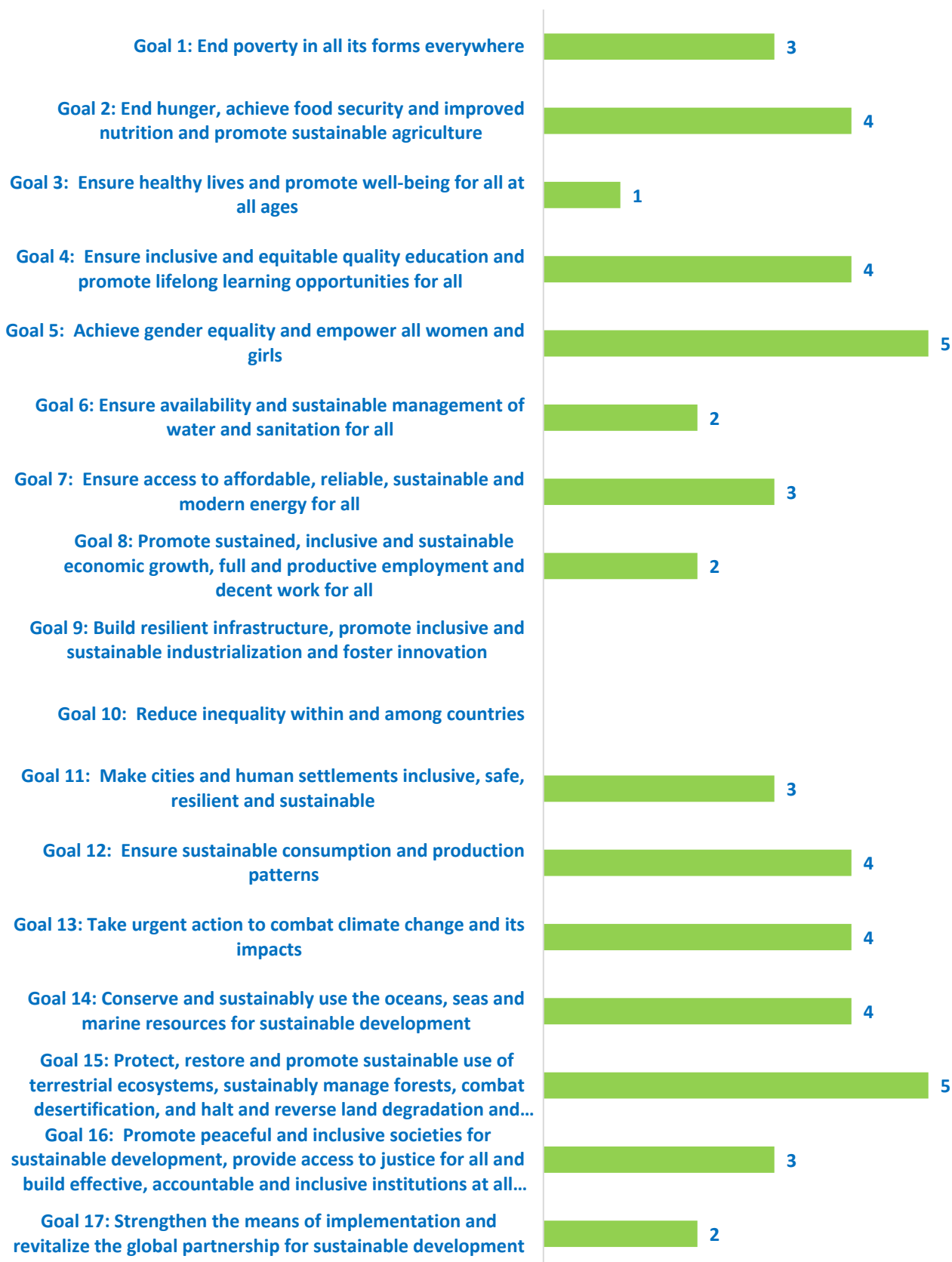
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

**Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)**



EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

International Waters

In **Turkey**, SGP supported grantee, Underwater Research Society, to conduct a research project to produce comprehensive inventory of coastal zones with high biological diversity, faced with threat from over-urbanization through housing or road constructions and heavy tourism development. The objective was to prepare, produce, print and promote detailed data and information on Turkish coastal areas with special reference to selected target groups, including the relevant Turkish State Departments and decision-making bodies. The project was supported by over 40 conservation NGOs (mainly local), environmental platforms and individual conservationists to reach the stated objective.

The NGO accomplished in publishing the research into a book titled, “Defense and Protection of Key Biodiversity Areas along Turkish Coasts”, which consists of 28 cases of recent habitat protection and 9 cases of previous habitat protection practices along the coastline of Turkey. While each of the coastal habitats under protection has an individual defense story, 20 of these 28 coastal habitats are habitats to the endangered Mediterranean monk seals, sea birds and the Posidonia sea grass beds. The book has a rich set of annexes (500 pages), containing letters of correspondence about the habitats under protection, from the responsible official departments. This will serve as a resource book in understanding the case and timeline on how to address similar cases of coastal habitat destruction in the country. The information and data also provide necessary justification for the protection of the coastal areas as well as the exact coastal segments, with coordinates, which guides and helps decision makers in their future planning and decision making on coastal development in Turkey. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)**

In **Turkey**, the *Mediterranean Conservation Society* (*Akdeniz Koruma Dernegi* or AKD in Turkish) implemented a project focused on marine protected area conservation through transforming invasive species into commercial marine products. In cooperation with the Fisherwomen Society, AKD used five invasive species in the Mediterranean to be consumed as food by locals and tourists. 19 restaurants have started serving food made from invasive species. The ways to cook invasive species were promoted on a national TV channel along with utilizing other media channels. Through the marketing of invasive species, eight local cooperatives in the Aegean region saw a 10% rise in their revenue. The decline of invasive species in turn led to a 2% increase in the population of two endemic species of grouper. Additionally, a 5% increase in the presence of local microalgae was noted. Through a 6-month seawater temperature monitoring, records were maintained and made available to support the no-take zones and marine protected areas. This also led to an expansion of one of the no-take zones. As a result, fisheries increased by 5% in quantity. The entire project implementation process promoted the participation of neighboring fishery cooperatives. Fisherwomen benefited from their participation in the initiative through increased recognition of their roles, income, and reputation. A direct market was established in Izmir province by active women members of *Döngü Cooperative*. Farmers were able to promote local items through the introduction of high-value agricultural production. The partnership between rural and urban women provided multiple benefits that attracted the attention of the entire village and brought back traditional production patterns as well as public spaces, traditional festivals, and educational opportunities. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

CSO-Government Dialogue

In Afghanistan, China, Grenada, Marshall Islands, **Turkey**, the dialogues were initiated by SGP programming activities such as discussion of country programme strategy, project evaluation workshops, knowledge management and capacity building activities. These meetings in a specific context and discussion of common goals and issues helped build trust and partnership between the respective Governments and CSOs laying a foundation for joint work and sustained exchange. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017).**

Social Inclusion – Gender

In **Turkey**, fisheries is considered a male-dominated sector which creates challenges for fisher women in Anatolia. To tackle this issue, an SGP project started to collect gender-based data in fisheries to finding the number and locations of fisherwomen in Turkey. The goal was to form a basis for fisheries policies, that involve and respond to the needs of women in the fisheries sector. As a result of the project, it revealed that 3,070 fisherwomen are active in the fisheries sector in Turkey. A publication on this effort turned out to be a highly influential policy paper that received the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture. In addition, the project influenced not only the cooperatives in the project areas, but also others at the national level, to incorporate women's participation in decision making. Similarly, another SGP project increased the involvement and participation of women in the development of the national climate change policy and strengthened the profile of NGOs and Associations, allowing them to inform policy of their specific needs to ensure inclusive and respectful policies. The aim of this project was to incorporate gender mainstreaming in Turkey's basic policies, plans, and programmes concerning climate change, to question the policies for combatting climate change (mitigation, adaptation, and loss & damage) from the standpoint of human rights and climate justice, and to improve the socio-economic status of women in Turkey. In February 2018, the NGO *Turkish Women's Union* announced a declaration and a road map to achieve the inclusion and consideration of women in climate change policy. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

Recovery from COVID-19

In **Turkey**, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic SGP supported *BisiKoop*, a cyclists' cooperative in Izmir, to expand and reorganize their *CitiesOnBike-Izmir* project to deliver food to the marginalized and elderly in co-ordination with the Izmir Metropolitan and Karşıyaka Municipalities. *BisiKoop* is the only cyclist's co-operative organization in Turkey with a mission of reducing carbon emissions as part of efforts to mitigate climate change and promote sustainable cities. Under the new *BisiDestek* (bike support) initiative, they mobilized cyclist volunteers; gave prompt trainings to them; and made an action plan for transportation of daily shopping needs, medicines and monitoring of elderly over 65 years, disabled individuals and disadvantaged groups impacted by limited movement at national scale. In addition, collaborative activities of education and awareness were developed with BUGEPE, the largest civil platform of all cycling communities in İzmir. Official permissions and geographical planning were organized with local authorities to implement cycling transportation plan with the trained volunteers while sticking to the rules and routes that were safe and in alignment with local coronavirus precautions. This covid response local action also created an opportunity to highlight the importance of bicycle use for cities, as well as assisted authorities to foresee aspects of transportation planning from a risk management lens. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

All results are aggregated reflecting projects completed and are consistent with SGP results generated in past years.

With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.

The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.

This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report, and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for the specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Results reported across all countries have been treated uniformly to ensure overall standardization and methodological soundness.

Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:

- **SGP works towards behavioral change at individual, organizational, and community levels.** Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviors and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
- **Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change.** For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.