



SGP Country Programme Strategy for utilization of OP5 grant funds

Country: **TURKEY**
Resources to be invested: **US\$ 1,300,000¹**

1. SGP country programme - summary background

1.1 Please describe the length of time the SGP country programme has been active within the global SGP and results achieved (i.e. GEF-5 status as a Category 1, 2a, 2b or 2c country programme).

SGP Turkey has been active in Turkey since 1993, started after the establishment of Ministry of Environment in 1991 and is the oldest grant programme in Turkey. Until the European Community has activated preparatory granting mechanism in the process of EU membership by 2000, SGP was the major and the only local community granting mechanism directly effecting national policies and priorities by leading successful projects. SGP Turkey is still unique and effective in supporting agro-biodiversity. Since the beginning SGP NSC has approved 131 projects in biodiversity, 7 in land degradation, 14 in multifocal area, 5 in international waters and 34 in climate change focal areas with a total grant of USD 3,948,901 and a total co-financing USD 5,073,233.

SGP Turkey is able to take part in national policy developments through the networks and corporate acts of local communities and NGOs, as well as be part of site management or species/action plan approaches the most recently practiced. SGP is also commended for allowing candidate grantees to present their projects directly to NSC members in face to face meetings, thereby securing transparency and impartiality. SGP Turkey, as roughly quoted from co-financing negotiation meetings, is recognized as a granting program supporting down to earth/realistic projects that are locally effective, sustainable and easy to disseminate or replicate the results; due to their low budget, effective co-financing strategy, sincere and well motivated community involvement.

¹ The level of SGP OP5 resources is an estimated total of the GEF core grant allocation, anticipated STAR resources, as well as other sources of third party co-financing.

Officially, these achievements were also recognized by GEF Evaluation Office, reported in June 2010; as:

Conclusion 10: SGP has been a major success in Turkey, providing many examples of how to meet both global and local objectives. Despite challenges, GEF has helped develop the concept of, and capacity for, local level natural resource management in Turkey. This has been one of the main results of the SGP and the small grants components in other GEF projects... The potential of the SGP has been fully realized; specifically in exploring how best to build links between the environmental, social, and economic dimensions of sustainable development at local level.

Conclusion 11: Results in other focal areas are limited, but in some cases, small funding has important catalytic effects. Land affected by desertification is one of the biggest problems in Turkey. A large majority of the country's soils are exposed to the risk of erosion in varying levels according to the World Desertification Risk Map. No national projects have addressed this issue besides 7 small grants under the SGP Turkey. The issue of land degradation is of major importance for Turkey and would have deserved much more attention during GEF-4, if sufficient funding would have been available.

The protected area (PA) management projects of SGP Turkey, which were directly supported by community based organizations' and NGO's conservation activities, have contributed to conservation in 17 out of 42 National Parks and 8 out of 33 Nature Protection Areas, 19 out of 79 Wild Life Reserves and numerous Natural Sites. These PA management studies and key biodiversity areas that are not officially under protection are also strengthened by critical nature conservation projects and moreover with publications such as "Forest and Biodiversity", "Kızılırmak Delta", "Key Biodiversity Areas of Turkey" etc. SGP has granted very critical marine protection projects which one of their outputs was designation of Turkey's first 6 no-fishing zones by direct community involvement; 25 km² of strict protection area and almost 150 km² marine and coastal areas affected directly.

In forest conservation; by 26 projects; approx. 32,325 ha forests protected and 3,800 ha rehabilitated. "Deadwood, Living Forest Project" has raised awareness on the importance of deadwoods for biodiversity in Turkey's forests. Through the widespread capacity building activities and political advocacy attempts at local and central level, Forest District Directorates has started to implement a "circular order" and changed their management plans accordingly; as a result they stopped the 100% clearance of deadwoods from the forest ground. For better management of forests and sustainable livelihoods; SGP Turkey has also supported different pioneering facilities; for example with a well distributed publication "Ecotourism in Forest Ecosystems Workshop"; which presented the effects of improper ecotourism implementations on ecosystems and analyzed and defined common principles and procedures by stakeholders.

By species projects more than 21 species in the IUCN or other official lists (Fallow deer, *Varanus griseus*, *Hyaena hyaena*, *Otis tarda*, *Tetrao mlokosiewiczzi* etc.) in Turkey were supported by direct actions of community based organizations and local and national NGOs mostly inline with species action plans. Almost 3,000 hectares are under

sustainable management for the conservation of threatened species. A native goat species with traditional practices, Ankara Goat, after being out of the market for a very long period, were regained with all kinds of by-products.

Through SGP projects; 23 landraces with more than 40 varieties is under protection. 14 of them have found sustainable markets and 7 of them have organic certification. Also a Seed Network of Turkey was established and is functioning where its members are mostly from farmers, public institutions and research institutions. With active participation of SGP grantees, national policies, political steps, regulation preparations, certification issues etc are actively and closely followed up. Seed Network, active in MARA Network (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs), is also a platform to generate new project ideas.

With renewable energy schools and centres, SGP has experienced energy efficient building construction process; and for example 40.11 kg/m² carbon emission is expected to be reduced each year by “SunHouse” Ecological Education Centre of Antalya. Alternative awareness methodologies; “*symbiosis for climate change*” were presented with cases to all relevant stakeholders mostly private sector; and “*climate footprint*” has adapted in a sample neighbourhood households where 52 500 kg decreases in carbon emission are targeted. Almost 80,000 households participated to the collection of waste vegetable oils for biodiesel production with cooperation of the local schools and 927,069 kg waste oil is converted to 331,994 kg biodiesel.

The bird watchers’ conservation and climate focused project in Burdur Lake case has demonstrated that it is possible and comfortable bird watching with bicycles instead of private cars or four wheel vehicles. 1,500 kg/year carbon emission decrease resulted from bird watching activities in Turkey and this argument is spreading gradually.

SGP Turkey has also supported leading projects of technical innovation. Ecocaravan is a vehicle with a small wind turbine and an array of photovoltaic cells and able to produce its own electricity from wind and solar energy or, in absence thereof, from the stored hydrogen obtained through electrolysis during excess electricity production. With SGP’s joint efforts, it has completed a promotional tour throughout 20 cities in Turkey. Minister of Energy and Natural Resources and former Minister of Environment and Forestry participated into the public meetings. Additional to fruitful media coverage Ecocaravan has been presented in major fairs in Istanbul and made a special appearance in Abu Dhabi’s World Future Energy Summit after a 10-day road trip through Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

By supporting meetings on up-to-date issues, critical publications and additional awareness raising activities almost in all projects SGP Turkey, has served as meeting point for exchanging, learning lessons and best practices. SGP grantees are seen fully engaged, leading or fully participated in national scale debates, campaigns, developments, transfer or promotion of new technologies etc.

The SGP Turkey has made significant impact in targeting its efforts in poverty eradication and gender mainstreaming too. Mostly by supporting agro-biodiversity projects, positive and direct impact on the relevant markets was constituted by SGP projects. These positive improvements were resulted as income generation, increase in

women employment, education and better livelihoods. There are SGP projects which entirely women oriented and/or implemented by women; agro-biodiversity project on Tunceli endemic garlic (ancestor of garlic), ancient linen seeds project, the project of introduction of use of solar cookers and driers in Kerkenes, urban agriculture practices project in Istanbul etc.

1.2 Please update key baseline considerations for the SGP country programme Strategy, major partnerships, and existing sources of co-financing (including from government, bilateral and other sources).

Turkey is a sizeable country, 783,562 km², seated at the crossroads of civilization, with a rich cultural history and an archeological record extending to the Paleolithic era. Turkey is the world's 15th largest economy (WB, 2011) and 77th out of 163 countries in the 2010 Environmental Performance Index. Turkey is the only country covered almost entirely by 3 of the world's 34 biodiversity hotspots: the Caucasus, Iran-Anatolian, and Mediterranean (CI, 2005). Turkey has a diverse ecology and is estimated to host around 10,000 plant species and 80,000 animal species.

Moreover, Turkey is expected to experience a temperature increase of 0.5–1.5 C° over the next 30 years, depending on the global model considered in the AR4 report of the IPCC. Turkey's CO₂ emissions constituted 0.4% of the global emissions. However, Turkey's CO₂ emissions increased by 98% between 1990 and 2009. Because of its landscape diversity, Turkey is relatively well positioned for buffering the effects of climate change on biodiversity. Therefore, existing biodiversity hotspots will be crucial during rapid climate change. However, Turkey's PAs, not designed with climate change in mind, are generally surrounded by agriculture and human settlements, isolated from each other and subject to the climate-related vegetation and habitat shifts.

SGP Turkey has started with Ministry of Environment which is restructured by 2003 as Ministry of Environment and Forestry (former GEF Operational Focal Point and NSC member), of which was divided into the Ministry of Environment and Urbanism and the Ministry of Forest and Water Works by July 2011. This recent development is an ongoing process which is expected to be completed in no later than a month. Again by July 2011, the former State Planning Organization (another NSC Member) is restructured as Ministry of Development where newly structured 26 Development Agencies situated in. Ministry for EU Affairs also formed with another decree on the same date.

Within these circumstances, local communities who directly effect and are being affected from biodiversity loss, climate change, land degradation, pollution, erosion, overgrazing etc. and their local actions are key and crucial elements in meeting GEF environmental objectives. Empowered local communities are key elements for resilient nations.

SGP Turkey Team has closely followed up the national policies, participated into relevant meetings, discussions and workshops. Additional to key official partners in relevant ministries and NGO representatives, there are professional NSC members who are key policy players in biodiversity conservation, renewable energy technologies, climate change, gender, local cultures etc. at the national scale.

In this scope, SGP Turkey has identified its OP5 strategy and start to seek for co-financing opportunities today and near future. As briefly explained in “7. Resource Mobilization”, additional to existing Satoyama Initiative cooperation, European Union and CEPF (Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund) are the ones which negotiations are ongoing where CPMT, UNDP and UNOPS are supportive in these manner.

2. SGP country programme niche

2.1 Please list the dates of the country ratification of the relevant Rio Conventions and relevant national planning frameworks:

Table 1. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	Turkey signed the convention at the Earth Summit in 1992 and ratified in 26 December 1996. It came into effect on 14 February 1997.
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	Completed in 2007.
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Turkey became a Party to the UNFCCC after the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997. Turkey acceded to the UNFCCC on 24 May 2004. And agreed to accede to the protocol on 5 February 2009, and ratified it on 28 May 2009 (date of entry into force for Kyoto Protocol is 26 August 2009).
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	First National Communication (FNC) to UNFCCC of Turkey on Climate Change was submitted in 2007. Second National Communication (SNC) to UNFCCC of Turkey will be completed at the end of 2011.
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	The UN Convention to Combat Desertification was signed by Turkey in Paris on 14 October 1994 and was ratified by the Republic of Turkey on 31 March 1998 (the date of entry into force is 29 June 1998).
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	Completed in 2006.
Stockholm Convention (SC)	Turkey signed the Stockholm Convention on POPs on 23 May 2001 at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries held in Stockholm, Sweden and ratified it on 14 October 2009. The convention came into force on September 2010.
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	Turkey has prepared its Draft National Implementation Plan in 2008, however has not submitted it to the Convention Secretariat. Turkey is expected to submit its NIP by 1 December 2012 to the Secretariat.
World Bank Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	No Strategy Paper for Turkey.
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	National Capacity Self-Assessment was completed in 2011
GEF-5 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	Through 2010, almost 8 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise Meetings were held. Final meeting will be in 2011.
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies	Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution (Bucharest Convention) is signed on 21 April 1992 and ratified on 29 March 1994. The most recent addition is the Biodiversity and Landscape Conservation Protocol, signed in June 2002. Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona Convention) was signed by

	Turkey on 16 February 1976 in Barcelona and was ratified in 6 April 1981. Turkey also ratified the following Protocols of the Convention: Dumping Protocol, Emergency Protocol on 6 April 1981, Land-Based Sources Protocol on 21 February 1983, and Specially Protected Areas Protocol on 6 November 1986. However Turkey did not ratify the SPA & Biodiversity Protocol (signed in 1995), Offshore Protocol and Hazardous Wastes Protocol (signed in 1996).
RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands	Turkey became a Party to Ramsar Convention on 13 December 1994 and since then 13 Ramsar sites are declared with a total of 179,898 hectares coverage.
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	Turkey became a Party to the CITES Convention on 23 September 1996 (the date of entry into force is 22 December 1996).
The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	Turkey signed the treaty on 4 November 2002, and ratified on 7 June 2007.
The Basel Convention on the Control of the Trans-border Movements of Hazardous Waste and Their Disposal	Turkey signed the Convention on 22 March 1989 and ratified on 22 June 1994.
Montreal Protocol of the Vienna Convention on Ozone Layer Depleting Substances	Turkey has acceded to the Convention and to the Montreal Protocol on 20 October 1991. A new regulation titled "Regulation Regarding the Attenuation of Ozone Depleting Substances" has been published in the Official Gazette No: 27052 and dated 12 October 2008.
Convention on Long-range Trans-boundary Air Pollution	Ratified on 18 April 1983.
EU Integrated Environmental Approximation Strategy (UÇES)	Prepared and approved by the Higher Planning Council in February 2007

2.2 Please describe how the SGP country programme will use OP5 resources to support implementation of national priorities in relation to GEF-5 Strategic Priorities. How will civil society and community-based projects be facilitated and coordinated to help the country achieve its priorities and achieve the objectives of the global conventions?

Aiming to go along with global strategic directions and guidelines on the broad terms, SGP Turkey keeps its facilitator position in complying with country's main environmental goals and action plans. In the process of strategic planning preparations, each policy documents, regulation etc. were examined with the relevant parties, representatives who are in charge of its implementation. Having these contacts, and able to link program results with national priorities; it will be possible to consider and interpret the program level impact on national policies using knowledge management processes. In each project preparation phase, the relevance and impact of the each project in the planning and implementation process clarified. Addressing both the GEF criteria, national environmental priorities and community needs are emphasized. Projects are encouraged to seek for co-financing in order to raise interest and commitment of other stakeholders who are also having direct or indirect impact on the policy level via strengthened sustainability and ownership. Additionally, for each project results will be shared at the political level with the relevant stakeholders within the knowledge management framework.

SGP Turkey Team follows up all the developments and transformations at the national level such as; policy arguments, restructuring, revision and formation of regulations and laws, court cases, critical civil reactions and debates etc. Also SGP Turkey follows up

roles of NGOs and other community based organizations, and paves the ground for evaluation of impacts of projects which can be reflected at the national scale. NSC members are also key stakeholders to channeling and disseminating national priorities where at the same time bring out those policy outputs of granted projects.

2.3 Please insert or annex a map of the region indicating a geographic focus, if relevant.



SGP Turkey, geographic distribution of project sites

In the country implementation of the strategy, referenced to the discussions with NSCs; SGP Turkey does not focus on a specific region. However, existing projects display some trends and characteristics. Considering the distribution map of projects above, it is possible to follow that; even there were no geographical focus since the beginning of the program, there are certain regions and areas where SGP strongly create capacity or the areas with certain focal area priority nodes. At the urban scale, it is possible to examine focusing to a certain cities which may create multiplier impact for future.

On the other hand, according to recent co-financing agreements with Satoyama Initiative, (11 SGP countries will be pilot to experience “landscape approach” on the ground) where certain landscape will be selected and 4-5 corporate projects will be granted relevant to the GEF focal areas priorities.

2.4 Please fill in the table below detailing the target OP5 global project objectives described in the GEF CEO endorsement documents. SGP country programmes are invited to establish the SGP niche for grant-making in relation to the national priorities as applicable, outlined above, and the OP5 project objectives for the focal areas, as relevant.

Table 2. Consistency with national priorities

SGP Global Objectives for OP5	National priorities	SGP niche
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1: Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas through community-based actions</u></p>	<p><u>NBSAP (National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan) 2007 Objective 1.2: To include the less-represented ecosystems, species and genetic diversity centers into protected areas of both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, and to achieve an effective protected area management</u> <u>NBSAP 2007 Strategic Action 1.2.5: The development of policies and taking regulatory actions which will support the designation and management of the protected areas consulting with the related stakeholders, and devising inventories, plans,</u></p>	<p>1.1 Multi-stakeholder, participatory conservation activities in protected area management, prioritizing steppe, alpine, marine and cave ecosystems. 1.2. Conservation made by communities living in and near protected areas and ecological corridors. 1.3. Working with local</p>

	<p>monitoring programmes and taking other appropriate measures in that regard</p> <p><u>NBSAP 2007 Strategic Action 1.2.6</u>: The maintenance of the integrity of the protected areas and minimizing the impacts of human activities on the biological diversity within and around the protected areas by exchanging views with land owners, local authorities and the related bodies.</p> <p><u>NRDS (National Rural Development Strategy) 2007-2013 Priority 4.3</u>: Management and expand of protected areas.</p> <p><u>EU- IEAS (Integrated Environmental Approximation Strategy) 2007 – 2023 Nature Protection Sector Objective 2</u>: The sites which have suitable criteria via reviewing existing protected area statues shall be identified as potential Natura 2000 areas; their management and/or protection plans will be prepared and put into force.</p> <p><u>EU- IEAS 2007 - 2023 Objective 5</u>: Biodiversity monitoring systems shall be established in order to do necessary interference by means of determining the current situation and the changes in the protected areas and the species.</p> <p><u>UNDP-CPAP (United Nations Development Programme - Country Programme Action Plan) 2011-2015 Result 3.3.2</u>: National systems of marine and coastal protected areas expanded and improve its management effectiveness improved.</p> <p><u>NSPACC 2010 4.D</u>: Enhancing protected areas, ecological corridors and PA networks.</p> <p><u>NBSAP 2007 Strategic Action 9.3.6</u>: The promotion of the use of appropriate fishing gears and techniques and the implementation of training programmes which will allow the elimination or lowering to an acceptable level of the adverse impacts of fishery on populations, species, habitats and ecosystems.</p> <p><u>NBSAP 2007 Strategic Action 5.2.2</u>: The determination and implementation of economic measures that promote the sustainable use of steppe ecosystems.</p>	<p>communities² on sustainable livelihood strategies and practices in key biodiversity areas³ where a formal protected area system is not yet established.</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2</u>: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions</p>	<p><u>NBSAP 2007: Strategic Action 2.1.3</u>: Making arrangements to include the issues of biological diversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources into the selection and evaluation criteria of development projects.</p> <p><u>EU-IEAS 2007 – 2023 Nature Protection Strategy 1.8</u>: Determination of the way to provide communication, cooperation, and information flow/sharing and similar matters between interest groups related to the administration of protected areas, the achievement of effective coordination.</p> <p><u>MIPD (Multi-annual Indicative Planning Document) 2011-2013 Sector 3.3</u>: Designated and supported nature protection areas and biodiversity, in particular</p>	<p>2.1. Participatory conservation of marine, steppe, alpine and aquatic etc. ecosystems and/or sustainable use practices (reed harvesting, nature-friendly agriculture and animal husbandry, aquaculture, timber and non-timber forest products etc.)</p> <p>2.2. Participatory conservation activities towards globally</p>

² In the SGP’s Country Strategy Document, the “local community” refers to “local people”.

³ Important Bird Areas, Key Biodiversity Areas, Important Plant Areas, Important Butterfly Areas etc.

	<p>pursue work on the preparation of the list of the sites for the NATURA 2000 network and legislation on nature protection.</p> <p><u>MIPD 2011-2013 Sector 3.3: Improved governance of sea-related activities such as, for example, Maritime Spatial Planning, Integrated Coastal Zone Management or marine and maritime research.</u></p> <p><u>DP (9th Development Plan) 2007-2013 459. Research, conservation, use and appreciation of economic value of national biodiversity and genetic resources.</u></p> <p><u>UNDP-CPAP (Country Program Action Plan of Turkey) 2011-2015 Result 3.3.1: Enhanced coverage and management effectiveness of the Forest Protected Areas (FPAs) through demonstrating cost-effective approaches for effective conservation and sustainable resource management.</u></p>	<p>endangered and priority species⁴</p> <p>2.3. Sustainable use of PAs, CCAs, key biodiversity areas, seascapes and landscapes through participatory activities of local communities such as ecotourism.</p> <p>2.4. Activities incorporating biodiversity conservation and sustainable use approach into environmental standards and contributing to development of nature-friendly products and markets.</p>
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3: Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level</p>	<p><u>NCCS (National Climate Change Strategy) 2010-2020 ST (Short-term/1 year) Land-use Agriculture and Forestry Target: Use of stoves for burning compressed wood (wood pellets, briquettes) will be extended in order to increase the use of wood instead of coal to support rural development and to reduce carbon emissions.</u></p> <p><u>NCCS 2010-2020 LT (Long-term/3-10 years) Waste Target: The amount of organic substances transferred to the sanitary landfills will be reduced and biodegradable waste will be utilized in energy production or composting.</u></p> <p><u>MIPD 2011-2013 Sector 3: Energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources advanced.</u></p> <p><u>REPB (Regulation on Energy Performance in Buildings) 2011 Article 1 Aim: Efficient and effective use of energy and energy resources, prevention of energy loss in buildings.</u></p> <p><u>EESD (Energy Efficiency Strategy Document) 2011-2023 SA-02: Enhance decrease in energy expectancy and GHG of buildings; extensive use of environmental friendly buildings using renewable energy resources.</u></p> <p><u>UNDP-CPAP 2011-2015 Result 3.1.2: Energy consumption and associated GHG emissions in buildings in Turkey is reduced by raising building energy performance standards, improving enforcement of building codes, enhancing building energy management and introducing the use of integrated building design approach.</u></p> <p><u>MENR (Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources) Strategic Plan (2010-2014) Action 10: Energy efficiency activities will be intensified on in Buildings.</u></p>	<p>3.1. Development, demonstration and transfer of low-carbon, renewable energy (geothermal, wind, solar, biomass, biofuel, water etc.) technologies (products, services and processes) at the local level.</p> <p>3.2. Climate-friendly practices using traditional knowledge and approaches at the local level.</p> <p>3.3. Public-private-NGOs partnerships for climate and nature-friendly activities decreasing energy expectancy and promoting energy efficiency in areas of public use at the local level.</p> <p>3.4. Awareness raising on energy efficiency and energy performance regulations, standards, codes, incentives and products as well as best practices.</p>
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4: Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the</p>	<p><u>NCCS 2010-2020 MT (Medium-term/1-3 years) Transportation Target: Policies will be developed in order to extend the use of environmentally friendly transportation modes such as bicycling and to set the infrastructure which will support pedestrian access in</u></p>	<p>4.1. Development of non-motorized transport facilities through partnerships between NGOs and/or municipalities;</p>

⁴ Globally endangered species, IUCN Red Lists, Bern Convention Annexes, Birds and Habitats Directive Annexes, CITES Convention lists etc.

community level	<p>cities.</p> <p><u>MIPD 2011-2013 Sector 3.4</u>: Provided support to transport safety and environmental sustainability by focusing on road charging, reduction of greenhouse emissions from transport, use of transport information systems, utilisation of intermodal transport ... reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, ... an integrated approach and measures to ensure cleaner sea and coastal areas.</p> <p><u>EESD 2011-2023 SA-05</u>: Enhance decrease in unit consumption of fossil fuels in vehicles; increase in public transportation share in terrestrial, sea and rail transportation and prevent unnecessary fuel consumption in cities.</p> <p><u>MENR Strategic Plan (2010-2014) Action 9</u>: Institutional support for the energy efficiency studies in Transportation will be given.</p>	4.2. Innovative approaches for low-carbon transport alternatives and approaches facilitating sustainable cities ⁵ through partnership with local authorities.
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5</u>: Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry</p>	<p><u>NCCS 2010-2020 ST Land-use Target</u>: The current situation of forestry in Turkey will be identified and strategy will be developed within the framework of the process of Reducing Emissions From Deforestation and Forest Degradation REDD.</p> <p><u>NSPACC (National Strategy for Protected Areas and CC) 2010 Action: 1.C</u>: Mainstreaming CC to PA planning and management.</p> <p><u>UNDP-CPAP 2011-2015 Result 3.3.4</u>: A viable country-tailored framework operationalized for sustainable forest management at the landscape level to avoid GHG emissions, enhance carbon stocks and support ecosystem resilience.</p> <p><u>NAPCD (Turkey's National Action Program in Combating Desertification) 2006 Action 33.1</u>: Preparing soil conservation plans including physical, cultural and other rehabilitation measures for the prevention of chemical, physical and biological degradation of soils</p> <p><u>NAPCD 2006 Action 33.5</u>: In order to implement soil conservation measures and techniques, sensitive areas including degraded lands and dam reservoirs should be taken under specific protection.</p>	<p>5.1. Strengthen climate resilience of local communities through the conservation, restoration, improvement and management of carbon sequestering ecosystems (forests peat lands etc.)</p> <p>5.2. Decrease land use changes and land degradation threatening carbon sequestering ecosystems.</p> <p>5.3. Activities incorporating climate change and land use into participatory planning and management processes of carbon sequestering ecosystems</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6</u>: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities</p>	<p><u>NBSAP 2007 Strategic Action 3.2.3</u>: The determination of and putting into practice the mechanisms for the collection, recording and protection of traditional knowledge, for the joint application of any innovation and practices related to traditional knowledge with owners of such information, and for the equitable sharing of the benefits from traditional knowledge.</p> <p><u>NBSAP 2007 Strategic Action 3.1.5</u>: The putting into practice programmes for the in-situ conservation and management of the terrestrial and aquatic fauna species which have importance in terms of biological diversity, agriculture, food and economic value.</p> <p><u>NBSAP 2007 Strategic Action 3.1.6</u>: The establishment of gene banks for the terrestrial and aquatic fauna species which have importance in terms</p>	<p>6.1. Maintenance, improvement and dissemination of sustainable fishing, forestry, good agriculture etc. and agro and forest ecosystem services.</p> <p>6.2. Maintaining and supporting agricultural biodiversity through conservation of landraces, local varieties of agricultural products, genetic diversity of crops, livestock, tree species, fish and other species of commercial interest etc.</p>

⁵ Non-motorized, low carbon urban systems, energy efficient services, high proportion of public transportation etc.

	<p>of biological diversity, agriculture, food and economic value.</p> <p><u>NBSAP 2007 Strategic Action 4.1.7</u>: The identification and putting into practice of management applications, technologies and policies for the prevention or reduction of the adverse impacts of different sectors on agricultural biological diversity. as water, soil and air pollution</p> <p><u>NBSAP 2007 Strategic Action 4.2.5</u>: The promotion of the involvement of agricultural producers with the management plans which support biological diversity conservation and the sustainable use of biological resources.</p> <p><u>NRDS 2007-2013 Priority 4.1</u>: Enhancement of nature friendly agricultural practices.</p> <p><u>NRDS 2007-2013 Priority 4.2</u>: Enhance the protection of forest ecosystems and sustainable use of forest resources.</p> <p><u>MIPD 2011-2013 Sector 3.7</u>: Better protection of natural resources in the beneficiary areas and developed practical experience with regard to the implementation of agricultural production methods designed to protect the environment and maintain the country side as well as improved participation of local actors in the development and implementation of rural development strategies.</p> <p><u>NAPCD 2006 Action 27.3</u>. Identification of agricultural lands in which environmentally sound traditional farming systems are in place and supporting maintenance of these farming systems.</p> <p><u>NAPCD 2006 Action 37.3</u>. Developing assessment methods for the state of pastures.</p>	<p>6.3. Registration of genetic resources and capacity development on benefits arising from their commercial and other utilization shared in a fair and equitable way.</p> <p>6.4. Supporting initiatives for biodiversity-friendly and traditional rangeland and land use in voluntary labeling systems.</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7</u>: Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)</p>	<p><u>NBSAP 2007 Strategic Action 1.2.6</u>: The maintenance of the integrity of the protected areas and minimizing the impacts of human activities on the biological diversity within and around the protected areas by exchanging views with land owners, local authorities and the related bodies.</p> <p><u>NBSAP 2007 Strategic Action 1.3.2</u>: Increasing the efforts to identify and to eliminate or decrease to an acceptable level the cumulative environmental changes caused by human impacts in ecosystems, species and genetic diversity.</p> <p><u>NCCS 2010-2020 ST Land-use Agriculture and Forestry Target</u>: Technical and financial will be carried out on land consolidation in order to facilitate the provision of in-farm agricultural services.</p> <p><u>EU-IEAS 2007- 2023 EIA Strategy 1.3</u>: Making the public conscious about accessing to environmental information and making the public participate in decision making process of environmental subjects.</p> <p><u>NBSAP 2007 Strategic Action 4.2.3</u>. The promotion of researches and education programmes for the raising of awareness and increasing the knowledge level about the goods and services of agricultural biological diversity and for the expansion of the</p>	<p>7.1. Supporting effective participation of local communities, NGOs and local people in land use planning, decision making and monitoring processes.</p> <p>7.2. Supporting practices⁶ towards reducing destructive effects of soil erosion, deforestation, unsustainable agriculture and over-grazing etc on land use and biodiversity at the local level.</p> <p>7.3. Improving water governance mechanisms at the local level considering environmental impacts.</p>

⁶ Biological pest control, sustainable and effective forest management, grazing management, fertilizer management, effective and low carbon emission irrigation systems, use of renewable energy etc.

	<p>sustainable agricultural practices which reduce soil erosion as well.</p> <p><u>EU-IEAS 2007-2023 Water Strategy 3.1:</u> Implementation of good agricultural practices at the defined sensitive areas (according to By-law of prevention of the waters). 3.2: Monitoring in the areas that are defined as sensitive and improvement of the soil and water quality in terms of nitrates. 4.4: Building up a sustainable water sources management system.</p> <p><u>NCAP 2011 (National Climate Change Action Plan) Synergy Areas 2.3:</u> Forming participatory watershed management mechanisms (unions...etc) and extending them in all watersheds.</p> <p><u>NAPCD 2006 Action 20.1.</u> Allocation of water resources, sectoral and inter-sectoral water use planning</p> <p><u>NAPCD 2006 Action 21.1.</u> Ensuring further degradation of lands degraded as a result of mining and quarry activities and reallocation of these lands to agricultural production, assuring land rehabilitation after exploitation of mine or quarry, strengthening the law and its enforcement.</p> <p><u>NAPCD 2006 Action 38.2.</u> Identifying and implementing sustainable cultivation techniques and input use methods at local levels and according to the land conditions. <i>Action 38.5.</i> Giving importance to farming with stubble and preventing stubble burning as a measure against water and wind erosion and loss of organic material of soils</p> <p><u>NAPCD 2006 Action 40.3.</u> Taking necessary measures to encourage farmers to use appropriate and efficient irrigation methods and conducting training activities</p> <p><u>NAPCD 2006 Action 44.5.</u> Taking soil and water conservation measures at bare lands with potential threats to adjacent arable lands.</p>	
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9:</u> Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level</p>	<p><u>MIPD 2011-2013 Sector 3.3:</u> Effective management of chemicals in order to prevent harmful environmental impact and in line with the EU's legislation on chemicals.</p> <p><u>NIP-SC (National Implementation Plan of Stockholm Convention to Turkey) 2010 Activity 3.3.13:</u> Public awareness, information and education.</p>	<p>9.1. Capacity building on reduction of the use of POPs (Persistent Organic Pollutants) as per the Convention and the mitigation of effects from residual use and storage</p> <p>9.2. Capacity building on addressing the effects of POPs on human health and environment.</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10:</u> Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge</p>	<p><u>NBSAP 2007 Strategic Action 2.2.8:</u> The development and putting into practice of training and awareness programmes for policy-makers, land owners, runners, resource managers and other parties interested in the management, improvement and use of biological resources to provide them with the current information as well as the information on methods and technologies.</p> <p><u>EU-IEAS 2007-2023 Nature Protection Strategy 1.6:</u> Organization of informative and awareness campaign oriented towards the interest groups.</p>	<p>10.1. In GEF SGP focal areas; promotion and dissemination of best practices on protected area management, sustainable land use management, increasing climate resilience, maintenance of ecosystem services etc.</p> <p>10.2. In GEF SGP focal areas; supporting the</p>

<p>management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends</p>	<p><u>NCAP 2011 Synergy Areas 5.2</u>: Reviewing in-service training programs and forming a scientific working group in order to identify the deficiencies with regard to convention subjects and presenting the findings to all stakeholders through widely-participated workshop and related publications.</p> <p><u>DP 2007-2013 474</u>. Training and informing activities for public will be realized to increase the environmental consciousness.</p> <p><u>EU-IEAS 2007-2023 Objective 4</u>: Strengthening reorganization works correlated with the constitutions such as monitoring, scientific infrastructure, training, guidance and developing strategies etc. of the institutions and responsible parties related to nature protection shall be accomplished.</p> <p><u>NSPACC 2010 2.C</u>: Capacity building and awareness raising on how protected areas and CC linked.</p> <p><u>UNDCS (United Nations Development Corporation Strategy) 2011- 2015 Priority 3</u>: Strengthened policy formulation and implementation capacity for the protection of the environment and the cultural heritage in line with sustainable development principals taking into consideration climate change, including disaster management, with a special focus on gender perspective.</p> <p><u>NAPCD 2006 Action 26.1</u>. Supporting soil conservation and land rehabilitation activities of professional organizations and CSOs</p> <p><u>NAPCD 2006 Action 56.3</u>. Development of an environmental information system accessible by private organizations, CSOs, and universities</p> <p><u>NAPCD 2006 Action 60</u>. Creation of public awareness and pressure on combating desertification.</p>	<p>establishment of thematic communication and collaboration networks among NGOs, unions, local producers, scientific communities and governmental/public institutions.</p> <p>10.3. Strengthen the knowledge and capacity of local communities on GEF focal areas, guidelines and monitoring and evaluation tools via thematic trainings.</p>
<p><u>Cross-Cutting Results</u>: Poverty reduction, livelihoods and gender</p>	<p><u>NRDS 2007-2013 Priority1.2</u>: Diversification of rural economies. Priority 2.2: Poverty reduction and increase the capability for employment of disadvantaged groups.</p> <p><u>MIPD 2011-2013 Sector 1</u>: Improved integration of Women's rights are protected and promoted effectively, reduction of violence against women and children; gender equality and anti-discrimination policies are implemented and promoted.</p> <p><u>UNDP CPAP 2011-2015 Result 5.2.1</u>: Gender mainstreaming processes strengthened for enhancing financing for women's empowerment in all aspects of human development framework.</p> <p><u>UNDP CPAP 2011-2015 Output 6.1</u>: Strengthened capacities for integrated policymaking, training and implementation for human development and poverty reduction.</p> <p><u>UNDP CPAP 2011-2015 Output 7.2</u>: Inclusive programmes for creating jobs and productive livelihoods and improving employability with focus on women, rural and the urban poor and youth that complement sectoral strategies, in place.</p> <p><u>UNDCS 2011- 2015 Priority 5</u>: Equal participation of women ensured in all fields of public sector, private sector and civil society with strengthened institutional</p>	<p>Each project proposal can also;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support pro-women initiatives in GEF SGP focal areas. - Support effective participation of and collaboration within public institutions, private sector, local and national NGOs and local communities - Include supportive mechanisms for effective participation of disadvantaged groups; disabled, children, elder, poor, women etc - Comprise mechanisms of gender mainstreaming - Developed in corporation and partnership with organizations working on gender mainstreaming, poverty reduction, children's rights, disability

	<p>mechanisms to empower women's status.</p> <p><u>UNDCS 2011- 2015 Priority 6</u>: Enhanced poverty alleviation through the implementation of more effective income inequality reduction policies and programs.</p> <p><u>NAPCD 2006 Action 52.4</u>. Creating employment and income opportunities in rural areas giving special importance to employment of rural women and enhancing existing income generating activities</p> <p><u>NAPCD 2006 Action 52.5</u>. Increasing opportunities for rural people to acquire new skills and occupation.</p>	<p>rights, elder rights, animal rights and rights of other disadvantaged groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider UN International Years if related with the GEF SGP focal areas. - Support improvement of livelihoods via considering economic and social welfare. - Build and reinforce volunteers and volunteering partnerships
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3. Capacity development, poverty reduction and gender results for SGP

3.1 Please describe how the SGP country programme in the preparation and review of projects, and later in their implementation, will produce positive results in the development of capacity of civil society organizations (i.e. national NGOs, CBOs, or indigenous peoples organizations); improving livelihoods and local benefits; as well as addressing gender and indigenous peoples' considerations so as to achieve global environmental benefits.⁷ Please also provide details how the capacity developed will be retained within different organizations and communities.

SGP Turkey will enhance and strengthen capacities of community based organizations to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends through: (1) promoting and disseminating best practices on protected area management, sustainable land use management, increasing climate resilience, maintenance of ecosystem services in GEF SGP focal areas. (2) Supporting the establishment of thematic communication and collaboration networks among NGOs, unions, local producers, scientific communities and governmental/public institutions in GEF SGP focal areas; (3) Strengthening the knowledge and capacity of local communities via thematic trainings on GEF focal areas, guidelines and monitoring and evaluation tools.

Developing countries are working to create their own national strategies to eradicate poverty, based on local needs and priorities. SGP Turkey advocates for these nationally-owned solutions and helps ensure their effectiveness via supporting innovative local projects. In this process; SGP countries best practices are considered; the role of women in development is promoted; and corporate efforts of government, local NGOs and communities, investors and donors are supported. Additionally, people living in poverty are more vulnerable to environmental changes. The gender-poverty links show that 70 % of the poor in the world are women. When natural disasters and environmental change happen, women and men are affected differently because of traditional, socially based roles and responsibilities. In traditional societies as in Turkey, women are even more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change because they are currently excluded of decision making at different levels (with a rate of 2 % in municipal assemblies and 9.1 % at the Turkish Grand

⁷ During OP5, the SGP capacity development outcome is cross-cutting and relates to interventions corresponding with each of the relevant GEF focal areas.

National Assembly for example). They are less likely to receive critical information about climate and are less able to respond because of restrictions on mobility.

An important progress in advancing women’s empowerment and gender equality in 2008 was the National Action Plan on Gender Equality covering the period of 2008-2013 and prepared in the framework of the Twinning Project “Promoting Gender Equality implemented by the General Directorate on the Status of Women. The Action Plan specifies targets for ministries and other national agencies for promoting gender equality. Among the main challenges we can highlight the low participation in politics (both national and local) and in decision making in general, high and increasing unemployment among young women; and high (albeit lowering) acceptance towards violence against women.

After the approval of the law for the Equal Opportunities Commission for Women-Men in February 2009, the commission was established with the unanimous support and coordination with women’s movement. This Commission, in charge of promoting gender equality in the legislation making and examining complaints on violation of equality between women and men and gender-based discrimination is a great milestone for women’s movement in Turkey. The Commission brings an institutional dimension to gender equality in Turkey. However, in order to make it effective, its implementation is key to smoothly undertake a close follow up during its earliest activities and its further develop its assigned competences. The barriers against participation of disabled people in the project (such as in trainings) shall be overcome through a sensitive design of the project’s activities.

SGP Turkey will incorporate and mainstream poverty reduction gender through: (1) Supporting pro-women initiatives in GEF SGP focal areas. (2) Supporting effective participation of and collaboration within public institutions, private sector, local and national NGOs and local communities, (3) Including supportive mechanisms for effective participation of disadvantaged groups; disabled, children, elder, poor, women etc, (4) Comprising mechanisms of gender mainstreaming, (5) Supporting development of corporation and partnership with organizations working on gender mainstreaming, poverty reduction, children’s rights, disability rights, elder rights, animal rights and rights of other disadvantaged groups. (6) Supporting improvement of livelihoods via considering economic and social welfare. (7) Building and reinforcing volunteers and volunteering partnerships and also (8) Encouraging projects to consider UN International Years if related with the GEF SGP focal areas.

4. OP5 country outcomes, indicators and activities

Table 3. Results Framework

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
BD - SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1: Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas (ICCAs) through community-based actions			
Outcome 1.1: Improved community-level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts on	- At least 10 000 ha of protected areas are influenced by community	Participatory Project Monitoring Baseline Data	Approx 5-6 projects ⁸

⁸ The estimated number of OP5 projects should distinguish between the utilization of core grants (which can apply across GEF focal areas) and non-core GEF resources (which need to be directly linked to the relevant GEF focal areas). In accordance with the GEF Steering Committee decision (March 2010), up to 20% of non-core GEF resources mobilized may be used for secondary focal areas.

<p>biodiversity resources in and around protected areas, and indigenous and community conservation areas. Category II Step-up: 7 Good practices replicated and scaled up outside SGP supported areas, as appropriate</p> <p><u>Outcome 1.2:</u> Benefits generated at the community level from conservation of biodiversity in and around protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas. Category II Step-up: Sustainable financial mechanisms for benefit generation identified and piloted, as appropriate</p> <p><u>Outcome 1.3:</u> Increased recognition and integration of indigenous and community conservation areas in national protected area systems. Category II Step-up: Information about recognition of indigenous and community conservation areas within national level protected area systems shared through an established network, as appropriate</p> <p><u>Outcome 1.4:</u> Increased understanding and awareness at the community-level of the importance and value of biodiversity. Category II Step-up: Environmental education programs formally integrated in school curricula, as appropriate</p>	<p>based NGO/CBO actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hectares of significant ecosystems with improved conservation status 	<p>Project Progress and Financial Reports Project Work Plans Project Proposal Site Visit Project Monitoring Site Visit Project Evaluation Site Visit Project Final Report, Project Evaluation Report Prepare project description to be incorporated into global project database</p>	
<p>BD - SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions</p>			
<p><u>Outcome 2.1:</u> Improved community-level sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes / seascapes through community-based initiatives, frameworks and market mechanisms, including recognized environmental standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations. Category II Step-up: Market mechanisms and standards replicated and scaled-up, as appropriate</p> <p><u>Outcome 2.2:</u> Increased understanding and awareness of sustainable use of biodiversity. Category II Step-up: Environmental education programs formally integrated in school curricula, as appropriate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 200 ha production landscapes/seascapes applying sustainable use practices by local community/NGO actions in line with national priorities. - At least 5 vulnerable species according to IUCN categories and/or vulnerable habitats protected by local communities. - Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced (US dollar equivalent) 	<p>Participatory Project Monitoring Baseline Data Project Progress and Financial Reports Project Work Plans Project Proposal Site Visit Project Monitoring Site Visit Project Final Report, Project Evaluation Report Prepare project description to be incorporated into global project database</p>	<p>Approx 5-6 projects</p>
<p>CC - SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3: Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level</p>			

<p><u>Outcome 3.1:</u> Innovative low- GHG technologies deployed and successfully demonstrated at the community level. Category II Step-up: Up-scaling and replication of good practices and lessons, as appropriate</p> <p><u>Outcome 3.2:</u> GHG emissions avoided.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 1-2 local innovative/leading practices of low carbon technologies at the community level. - Tones of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: Renewable energy measures, energy efficiency measures, other - Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies - Total value of energy or technology services provided (US dollar) 	<p>Participatory Project Monitoring Baseline Data Project Progress and Financial Reports Project Work Plans Project Proposal Site Visit Project Monitoring Site Visit Project Evaluation Site Visit Project Final Report, Project Evaluation Report Prepare project description to be incorporated into global project database</p>	<p>Approx 3-4 projects</p>
<p>CC - SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4: Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level</p>			
<p><u>Outcome 4.1:</u> Low-GHG transport options demonstrated at the community level. Category II Step-up: Up-scaling and replication of good practices and lessons, as appropriate.</p> <p><u>Outcome 4.2:</u> Increased investment in community-level energy efficient, low-GHG transport systems.</p> <p><u>Outcome 4.3:</u> GHG emissions avoided.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 2 000 tons of CO2 equivalent avoided by implementing low carbon transport practices - Total value of transport services provided (US dollar) 	<p>Participatory Project Monitoring Baseline Data Project Progress and Financial Reports Project Work Plans Project Proposal Site Visit Project Monitoring Site Visit Project Evaluation Site Visit Project Final Report, Project Evaluation Report Prepare project description to be incorporated into global project database</p>	<p>Approx 4-5 projects</p>
<p>CC - SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5: Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry</p>			
<p><u>Outcome 5.1:</u> Sustainable land use, land use change, and forestry management and climate proofing practices adopted at the community level for forest and non-forest land-use types. Category II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices - Tones of CO2 avoided through improved land use 	<p>Participatory Project Monitoring Baseline Data Project Progress and Financial Reports</p>	<p>Approx 3-4 projects</p>

Step-up: Up-scaling and replication of good practices and lessons, as appropriate <u>Outcome 5.2:</u> Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and non-forest lands, including peatland. Category II Step-up: Up-scaling and replication of good practices and lessons, as appropriate <u>Outcome 5.3:</u> GHG emissions avoided	and climate proofing practices	Project Work Plans Project Final Report, Project Evaluation Report Prepare project description to be incorporated into global project database	
LD - SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities			
<u>Outcome 6.1:</u> Improved community level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts on agro-, and forest ecosystems and ecosystem services demonstrated to sustain ecosystem functionality. Category II Step-up: Analysis of economic value of ecosystem services in target areas, as appropriate. <u>Outcome 6.2:</u> Community-based models of sustainable forestry management developed, and tested, linked to carbon sequestration for possible upscaling and replication where appropriate, to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhance carbon sinks from land use, land use change, and forestry activities. Category II Step-up: Up-scaling and replication of good practices and lessons, as appropriate	- Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices - Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated	Participatory Project Monitoring Baseline Data Project Progress and Financial Reports Project Work Plans Project Proposal Site Visit Project Monitoring Site Visit Project Evaluation Site Visit Project Final Report, Project Evaluation Report Prepare project description to be incorporated into global project database	Approx 3 projects
LD - SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7: Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)			
<u>Outcome 7.1:</u> Improved community-level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts in land use frontiers of agro-ecosystems and forest ecosystems (rural/urban, agriculture/forest). Category II Step-up: Partnerships with private sector, as appropriate.	- Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	Participatory Project Monitoring Baseline Data Project Progress and Financial Reports Project Work Plans Project Evaluation Site Visit Project Final Report,	Approx 3 projects
CH - SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9: Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level			
<u>Outcome 9.1:</u> Improved community-level initiatives and actions to prevent, reduce and phase out POPs, harmful chemicals and other pollutants, manage contaminated sites in an environmentally sound manner, and mitigate environmental contamination. Category II Step-up: Scaling-up and replication of good practices and lessons learned, as appropriate	- Tons of solid waste prevented from burning by alternative disposal - Kilograms of obsolete pesticides disposed of appropriately - Kilograms of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release	Participatory Project Monitoring Baseline Data Project Progress and Financial Reports Project Work Plans Project Final Report, Project Evaluation Report	Approx 1 projects
CD - SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10: Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management			

to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends			
<p><u>Outcome 10.1:</u> Active participation of NSCs and NFGs in GEF focal areas at the national level</p> <p><u>Outcome 10.2:</u> Improved information flows to/from CBOs and CSOs in SGP countries regarding good practices and lessons learned, and application of such practices.</p> <p><u>Outcome 10.3:</u> Increased public awareness and education at the community-level regarding global environmental issues.</p> <p><u>Outcome 10.4:</u> Capacity of CBOs and CSOs strengthened to support implementation of global conventions.</p> <p><u>Outcome 10.5:</u> Increased application of community-based environmental monitoring.</p> <p><u>Outcome 10.6:</u> Evaluation of SGP projects and programs against expected results strengthened, including increased capacity of CBOs and CSOs to apply relevant evaluation methodologies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness of local authorities and local communities on national priorities on biodiversity conservation, climate change, land degradation and POPs are raised, ensuring better involvement of these actors. - At least <i>50 NGOs/CBOs</i> benefited from the trainings and awareness raising materials of SGP and <i>20% of them</i> have become part of the program network - At least <i>1 thematic network</i> established. - Number of consultative mechanisms established for Rio convention frameworks - Number of community-based monitoring systems demonstrated - Number of new technologies developed /applied - Number of local or regional policies influenced - Number of national policies influenced - Number of people trained on: project development, monitoring, evaluation etc. 	<p>Participatory Project Monitoring</p> <p>Baseline Data</p> <p>Project Progress and Financial Reports</p> <p>Project Work Plans</p> <p>Project Proposal Site Visit</p> <p>Project Monitoring Site Visit</p> <p>Project Evaluation Site Visit</p> <p>Project Final Report, Project Evaluation Report</p> <p>Prepare project description to be incorporated into global project database</p>	<p>To implement at least 90% of projects to increase inter alia public awareness and education at the community level regarding global environmental issues</p> <p>Strengthen capacities of NGOs and CBOs to support implementation of conventions guidelines</p> <p>Enhance capacities of NGOs, CBOs and other community-level stakeholders to address environmental problems through practical learning and knowledge sharing.</p>
Cross-Cutting Results: Poverty reduction, livelihoods and gender			
<p>SGP's Results Framework for OP5, as approved by the SGP Steering Committee, does not include specific objectives on livelihoods and gender. Nonetheless, SGP does produce positive results in these areas, which contribute to the overall achievement of Global Environmental Benefits through sustainable development. Generally, SGP seeks to improve livelihoods through increasing local benefits generated from environmental resources, and mainstream gender considerations in community-based environmental initiatives.</p>	<p>Livelihoods, Sustainable Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) (mandatory for all projects) - Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US dollar) - Total value of investments (e.g. infrastructure, equipment, supplies) in US Dollars <p>Empowerment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of NGOs/CBOs formed or registered 	<p>Participatory Project Monitoring</p> <p>Baseline Data</p> <p>Baseline Data on Stakeholders</p> <p>Project Progress and Financial Reports</p> <p>Project Work Plans</p> <p>Project Proposal Site Visit</p> <p>Project Monitoring Site Visit</p> <p>Project Evaluation Site Visit</p> <p>Project Final Report, Project Evaluation Report</p> <p>Prepare project</p>	<p>At least 50% of projects to improve livelihoods of communities' members through increasing local benefits generated from environmental resources</p> <p>100% of projects aims to mainstream gender considerations</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of local communities directly supported - Number of women-led projects supported - Number of quality standards/labels achieved or innovative financial mechanisms put in place 	description to be incorporated into global project database	<p>in community based environmental initiatives with appropriate gender balance of participants and target beneficiaries</p> <p>Mainstream gender issues through the SGP programme and incorporate within the SGP project cycle</p>
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5. Monitoring & Evaluation plan

5.1 Please describe the Monitoring & Evaluation plan for the portfolio of individual SGP projects working with civil society organizations (i.e. national NGOs, CBOs, or indigenous peoples' organizations). Details on the frequency of monitoring visits and evaluations of projects should be provided.

As there is a regular SGP framework that includes site visits by the SGP team (NC, PA, NSC Members etc) to projects, project progress and final reporting to SGP and regular updates on projects in an on-line and off-line database. Project monitoring and evaluation is conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures and is undertaken by the project team and the SGP with support from SGP National Steering Committee. Every project proposal includes identification of expected impacts and impact indicators. The NSC members, NC and PA are responsible to help potential grantees to identify all the indicators as well.

In practice, monitoring is based on the desk review of progress reports that are submitted every six or nine months (depending on grant size and duration). Report reviews are followed by e-mails and phone calls to discuss specific issues with grantees. Sites visits complement the report reviewing and start preferably in an early stage of the project, in most cases in preparatory phase. In the ideal cases site visits are three: initial, mid-term and final. However due to budgetary restriction and time constraints these may be limited to two, or even to one visit in small size projects with short duration and few outputs, such as a workshop or a publication.

Project progress and final reports together with the site visits by the SGP team and the NSC members provide an opportunity to identify deviations from the desired course, reassess assumptions, identify changing conditions and risks, and to initiate corrective action. These visits have more a reorientation objective than an auditing or controlling one. We bear in mind that SGP is not a regular donor, but rather an “accompanying partner” for Grantee NGOs and CBOs on the way to make our world a better place.

For selected projects which have a high capacity for replication and up scaling, we appreciate the participation of high level UN representatives to our site visits. End of OF4, this opportunity was obtained, site visits was arranged to SGP projects with Residential Representative, not more than 4-5 projects however in all cases we had an extended evaluation within the scope of other UN Agencies point of view. Therefore we'd like to keep it in our program for OP5, which is very much appreciated from the Deputy RR and RR.

Additionally we are looking for the opportunities for independent evaluation possibilities; such as keep in contact with former SGP grantees still working on the site, in contact with our counterparts (UNDP, EU, BTC Corporation etc) who are actively working on the same focal areas or same locations/regions. SGP will continue to have incorporated projects in scope to bring a broader and sustainable impact via cross-practice cooperation and coordination, including various partners.

The project grantees are responsible for monitoring and evaluation the achievement of impacts, objectives and production of the project outputs. At the beginning of the project development, for each indicator how the measurement has to be done is described with support of the SGP Team. Each progress report is submitting data on the level of achievement of all indicators listed in the project proposal.

5.2 Please describe how local stakeholders will participate in setting project objectives and outputs; how they will participate in monitoring with what kind of method and periodicity; and how progress will be documented and reported.

In the preparation process, proposal template and the guidebooks asks to fulfill “justification” section within the identification of the whole stakeholders. Therefore, SGP Team encourage grantees for developing the projects consultation and effective participation of and collaboration with all possible stakeholders; from public institutions, private sector, local and national NGOs and local communities (it is also indicated in the cross cutting priorities for OP5).

In monitoring visits, local representatives of relevant ministries, municipalities, and coordinators of ongoing UNDP’s or Ministries’ projects if relevant are visited. The results achieved is analyzed on the ground, possibilities and new ideas on how the project can be up scaled or replicated additional to what has been foreseen in the project document. Additional to those, in SGP Annual Meetings, project site which is at the final stage is also analyzed with respect to the views of the invited stakeholders.

Table 4. M&E Plan at the Project Level

SGP Individual Project Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Participatory Project Monitoring	Grantees	Duration of project

Baseline Data Collection ⁹	Grantees, NC	At project concept planning and proposal stage
Two or Three Project Progress and Financial Reports (<i>depending on agreed disbursement schedule</i>)	Grantees, NC, PA	At each disbursement request
Project Workplans	Grantees, NC, PA	Duration of project
NC Project Proposal Site Visit (<i>as necessary / cost effective</i> ¹⁰)	NC	Before project approval, as appropriate
NC Project Monitoring Site Visit (<i>as necessary / cost effective</i>)	NC	On average once per year, as appropriate
NC Project Evaluation Site Visit (<i>as necessary / cost effective</i>)	NC	At end of project, as appropriate
Project Final Report	Grantees	Following completion of project activities
Project Evaluation Report (<i>as necessary / cost effective</i>)	NC, NSC, External party	Following completion of project activities
Prepare project description to be incorporated into global project database	PA, NC	At start of project, and ongoing as appropriate

5.3 Please describe the strategy for how the results of SGP individual projects will be aggregated at the country programme portfolio level. Please describe the target indicators for focal area and multi-focal area outcomes.

Additional to allocation of funds within focal areas, and focal area priorities; results of SGP individual projects will be aggregated in the SGP Bulletin and SGP Turkey web page, and as much as possible in relevant magazines and publications via project sampling or thematic. Along with the annual country program reports which is prepared by NC and PA and submitted to the NSC members for comments and discussions, it will be arranged meetings and presentations to the relevant bodies requested or not.

In OP5 program results in all level will be shared by knowledge and communication activities. For example SGP exhibition materials that cover sample projects to share GEF SGP focal areas; will be used in order to present how broad the impact could be if up-scaled and highly disseminated at the national level. These materials will be used effectively in all possible occasions with official bodies, development agencies, universities, private sector, central and local authorities, enterprisers etc.

Table 5. M&E Plan at the Programme Level

SGP Country Programme Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe

⁹ Capacity-development workshops and M&E trainings may be organized in relation to innovative techniques for community monitoring, including new technologies (i.e. GPS-enabled cameras, aerial photos, participatory GIS, etc.); as well as in response to guidelines for “climate proofing” of GEF focal area interventions; REDD+ standards; and/or other specific donor/co-financing requirements.

¹⁰ To ensure cost-effectiveness, project level M&E activities, including project site visits, will be conducted on a discretionary basis, based on internally assessed criteria including (but not limited to) project size and complexity, potential and realized risks, and security parameters.

Country Programme Strategy Review	NSC, NC, CPMT	Start of OP5
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	NSC, NC	Once during OP5
NSC Meetings	NSC, NC, UNDP CO	Minimum twice per year
Performance and Results Assessment (PRA) of NC Performance	NC, NSC, UNDP CO, CPMT, UNOPS	Once per year
Country Programme Review resulting in Annual Country Report ¹¹	NC presenting to NSC and CPMT	Once per year
Financial 4-in-1 Report	NC/PA, UNOPS	Quarterly

6 Knowledge Management Plan

6.1. Please describe your plans for capturing, sharing, and disseminating the lessons learned and good practices identified through the country portfolio of SGP projects with civil society, government, and other relevant stakeholders (i.e. process for generating knowledge; type of knowledge products; knowledge fairs; peer to peer exchanges; use of demonstration sites; knowledge centers etc.).

Effective and continuous feedback and learning are essential for improving impact, effectiveness and efficiency of SGP. Knowledge management plays a central role in this. Information and knowledge are generated by both programmatic and project operations, and M&E activities daily. All of the mechanisms, such as programme or project evaluations and thematic studies, collect impressive amounts of data and information on project and programme results and impacts, as well as good practices.

Key tools for knowledge management in SGP include:

- Project-based documents (project documents, reports and other documents)
- SGP-based documents such as Project Management Guidelines, SGP Approaches to Climate Change etc.
- SGP Website and other printed, online and social media tools
- Project Stories
- Face-to-face interactions

SGP Project reports as well as site visits remain to be two very important sources of information regarding the progress and impacts about the projects. While there still is the problem of baseline information gathering and/or funds/resources limitations for systemic monitoring by the grantees, every effort by the team is given to make sure indicators are identified and monitored properly.

To complement these tools, the SGP Grantee networks are a primary mechanism for knowledge exchange between projects. Several networks are already in place. The strategy is to link up clusters of projects facing similar challenges, with similar objectives, or applying similar strategies. The networks involve individuals from projects, project partners, SGP staff, as well as other organisations as appropriate. Efforts should

¹¹ The annual Country Programme Review exercise should be carried out in consultation with the national Rio Convention focal points and the associated reporting requirements.

be made to tie them to M&E work on identifying, codifying and disseminating lessons. These networks must be tailored to the particular needs and may be national or regional in scope. They may be time-bound or task-oriented. Most of them would utilise electronic communication means (e-mail or web-based discussions and sharing of documents). However, it is highly recommendable to provide initial and/or periodic opportunities for face-to-face meetings. SGP is also considering the use of other online social networks such as facebook and improve the website for easier access to related documentation and processes.

A particular challenge is capturing, codifying and disseminating information and lessons from the various operations and mechanisms. The SGP Turkey plays a central role in codifying and disseminating knowledge across projects in their specific areas of expertise.

Information and knowledge produced needs to be utilised in a concise but targeted fashion. On the ground examples and experience to be sufficiently reflected in the decision making and legislative processes, policy makers and implementers have to be properly informed of these. Usually, to enable a higher level of conveyance, the said information has to be given in a simple, yet appealing, short and clear message.

The governmental actors at all levels should be able to take part in interactions with the local people, SGP, UNDP and other counterparts. Moreover, their contribution needs to be visible and effective, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities to enable sustainability of the impacts generated with the project.

6.2 Please describe how the SGP country programme will use this knowledge to inform and influence policy at the local, regional and national levels (i.e. identify key policy processes and relevant networks).

During OP5, a key challenge will be on reaching to newly establish administrative structures of the government. As SGP builds on support from public institutions both at the national and the local level, informing local administrations and the restructured government at all levels about SGP in the new OP will have to be a priority to secure continuing and sustainable support from them.

The SGP Projects Exhibition (made up of 21 roll-up posters of exemplary SGP projects) have been used as an effective means of displaying SGP intervention on the ground to all levels of individuals in a society. As they are easily transported, SGP presence can be demonstrated in all fora, such as meetings and other events, and has improved the visibility greatly. In OP5, there will be attempts to display the exhibition at the Turkish Grand National Assembly (TGNA – Turkish Parliament) to be able reach a greater audience comprised of legislation-makers. Moreover, the use of SGP Bulletin continuously updates our counterparts regarding SGP Projects.

SGP Turkey website has become a more active site with frequent updates and is visited regularly by grantees, potential grantees and their partners. SGP Team also is in contact with IZ TV, a Turkish Documentary Channel for covering key persons in SGP Project Portfolio, which will enable capturing and relaying gathered experience in a concise and easily understandable manner. Another tool that SGP Turkey is aiming to utilize is a

weekly column in a leading newspaper, Radikal, where information and recent developments about SGP Turkey will be published.

SGP Turkey, while taking extra caution in not becoming politically involved, is actively following the political, economical and policy developments in all areas of government intervention, ranging from environmental legislation to energy, agriculture, even to housing policies. In all fora of policy and legislation making, SGP, both directly as a counterpart and indirectly, through the NGOs and activities it supports, takes an important role.

On the other side, SGP's direct involvement with the strategic activities of the national government will continue to have its impacts on legislative issues. SGP, both as an international programme carrying the weight of 18 years of experience in the country, and also as a respected partner voicing the NGO communities concern, yet not alienating herself from the government, is a trusted party at the technical and policy development level.

6.3 Please describe how the SGP country programme will use this knowledge to replicate and up-scale good practices and lessons learned from SGP projects.

SGP Turkey is actively pursuing partnership and funding alternatives both at the programme and the project level. The knowledge and KM products created will be utilized in persuading and securing funds and partnership motivation at local, regional, national and international level with a variety of counterparts ranging from provincial directorates to trans-national corporations.

SGP Turkey also, is actively involved in the UNDP Turkey's Environmental Thematic Group, which is formed of all related UN agencies and projects. KM products and the lessons learned will feed into those deliberations and will be used as part of a strategic partnership, both with the agencies as per their mandates and with the projects they are involved in as they relate to GEF priorities.

The knowledge management products mentioned below would be utilised to achieve greater impact for SGP funds, through improving the visibility of results achieved and via creating an enabling environment for their replication and up-scaling.

Key objectives	Products	Target audience	Dissemination	Success indicators	Responsible
SGP Outreach and networking	SGP Bulletin (two 8 page-bulletin per year) Regularly updated SGP Website	SGP Grantees, local governments in project sites, public institutions, diplomatic agents, UN agencies, private sector and media	Posting and various meeting	SGP and its projects are better known; donors are interested in co-financing projects; agencies, government are cooperative with SGP OP5	NC/PA
Improve the number well	Revision of SGP Project	NGOs and CBOs being in project	Upon demand and on various	Result oriented, logical projects	NC/PA

Key objectives	Products	Target audience	Dissemination	Success indicators	Responsible
designed project proposals in line with SGP's priorities	Development Guidelines And Revision of SGP Project Proposal and Reporting Formats	development stage	meeting occasion	with measurable indicators and outcomes in line with SGP OP5	
SGP Outreach and resource mobilization	SGP Project Portfolio both in Turkish and in English (entitled: <i>Local Stories For Global Conservation</i>)	Government, diplomatic agents, UN agencies, and private sector, media	Posting and various meeting	SGP and its projects are better known; donors are interested in co-financing projects; agencies, government are cooperative with SGP	NC/PA
SGP Outreach	One-pagers on SGP Projects by Focal Area (annually)	Government, diplomatic agents, UN agencies, and private sector, media	Posting and various meeting	Improved visibility for SGP.	NC/PA
SGP Outreach	A column in a newspaper (once-a-month)	Public	Press and internet	SGP, GEF, UNDP visibility to be increased in the entire public.	NC
SGP Outreach	Short documentaries of selected SGP Projects (pending fund-raising)	Public	Cable TV	SGP, GEF, UNDP visibility to be increased in the entire public.	NC/PA
SGP Outreach	SGP Exhibiton	Public, important meetings, Turkish Grand National Assembly etc.	Stand-up posters depicting SGP Projects impacts	SGP, GEF, UNDP visibility to be increased in the key stakeholders	NC/PA

7 Resource Mobilization Plan

7.1. Please describe the resource mobilization plan to enhance the sustainability of the SGP country programme with reference to: (i) the diversification of funding sources to achieve greater impact (i.e. non-GEF resources that help address sustainable development concerns); and (ii) the cost recovery policy to co-finance a share of the SGP country programme management costs.

SGP's efforts for resource mobilization is an ongoing process carried out at two levels, project level co-financing and programme level resource securing. Project level co-financing, is both a requirement of the programme for projects at the time of their approval, but also an active line of duty for the SGP NC/PA and the NSC members as a means of ensuring more result-oriented and sustainable implementations. At the project level, resource mobilization is not limited to financial contribution and it includes the

provision of expertise, services, policy support and in-kind contributions of various partners and other groups of importance.

At the programme level, resource mobilization has been a trickier issue in Turkey as there are very limited resources that the SGP can tap into. Turkey being an OECD country and an EU negotiating candidate; is not high on the list of donors, particularly bilateral and multi-lateral, except the European Union. Apart from this constraint in donor availability, it is even more difficult to find a funding alternative which would, both enable SGP's inherent flexible structure to function and provide funds in a manner that won't compromise its transparency and impartiality.

Nonetheless, efforts to secure funding for the programme are continuously carried out. One of the largest of these is a potential partnership with the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (formerly Ministry of Environment and Forestry) through EU support for approximately 4.2 million Euros, of which 2.4 will be for direct grants. With the current re-structuring of the central government in Turkey following 2011 elections held in June, the negotiations on the project have been suspended; however, once the two Ministries get settled down, it is expected to be resumed.

Another promising funding alternative is the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF), composed of 6 global leaders; L'Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, The Global Environment Facility, The Government of Japan, The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and The World Bank, committed to enabling nongovernmental and private sector organizations to help protect vital ecosystems. CEPF has declared the Mediterranean Basin Biodiversity Hotspot Ecosystem Profile in 2010, a study led by Doğa Derneği (DD, a former SGP grantee) and carried out together with several key NGOs around the Mediterranean with a view to identify the Key Biodiversity Areas. Following the report, CEPF decided to create a grant programme for the region, at the leadership of DD with an initial funding of 8 million USD. DD has contacted SGP Turkey to partner in the execution of the grant programme, with a view to utilize and benefit from the expertise and experience of the programme. The proposed partnership, yet to be negotiated, is for 8 million USD for grants, 1 million to the leading NGO and approximately 700,000 USD for administrative purposes including costs for staff, travel, all operational follow up costs and monitoring activities.

For other cooperation possibilities, particularly regarding national contributions of smaller scale, a method of standardized cooperation with UNDP Country Office needs to be set, as for smaller amounts of funding; UNOPS involvement raises the implementation fees to a level most likely unacceptable by donors.

Table 2. Forecasting OP5 Cash Co-financing Opportunities at Programme-level (under discussion)

1 Donors	2 Total cash co-financing amount (\$US)	Amount contributing to cover SGP management cost						
		3 Staffing cost (\$US) (e.g. PA paid by UNDP)	4 Equipments (cars, computers, office facilities etc.) (\$US)	5 Cost sharing of Premises (\$US)	6 Travel (US\$)	7 Training & CB. (US\$)	8 Com. & KM (US\$)	9 Others (US\$)
EU Delegation to Turkey	3,790,000	180,000	6,000	6,000	70,000	70,000	60,000	
Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs	595,000	20,000			8,000	10,000		
Satoyama Initiative	240,000							
CEPF	700,000	100,000			50,000			20,000
Total Cash Co-financing	5,325,000	300,000	6,000	6,000	128,000	80,000	60,000	20,000
<i>Total contribution to SGP Management Cost</i>	<i>600,000</i>							

7.2. Please outline possibilities to develop strategic partnerships (identifying their objectives and possible synergies with SGP) with the following potential partners: (i) national government agencies; (ii) multilateral agencies or financial institutions (such as the World Bank, regional development banks, and/or other international organizations); (iii) bilateral agencies; (iv) non-governmental organizations and foundations; and (v) private sector.

At the national level, “Development Agencies” are very important potential key partners for SGP Turkey, although they are mostly engaged in funding activities related to construction, pollution and sectoral development. We have contacted with them at the very beginning when their priorities were not yet identified. However, high level attempts are ongoing at the Ministry of Development level for a sustainable partnership where UNDP also would like to take part. Additionally, compared to nature conservation, government gives priority to energy and secondary reduction of greenhouse gases (as Turkey promised a 9% reduction in its greenhouse gases by the end of 2012) therefore it is possible to act together on that issue at the local level. On the other hand, at the town or province level local municipalities are the possible key partners for strategic partnership.

SGP is actively pursuing partnerships which would benefit both financially, and institutionally. As referred to above, partnership possibilities involving national government, the Delegation of the EU to Turkey, CEPF, UNDP Country Office in Ankara, national NGOs and private sector are currently being worked on.

ANNEX 1: GEF SGP OP 5 PROJECT LEVEL INDICATORS

SGP OP5 results indicators	
Biodiversity (BD)	
BD1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) influenced ○ Hectares of protected areas influenced ○ Hectares of significant ecosystems with improved conservation status
BD2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of production landscapes / seascapes applying sustainable use practices ○ Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status ○ Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced (US dollar equivalent)
Climate Change (CC)	
CCM1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Renewable energy measures (please specify) ▪ Energy efficiency measures (please specify) ▪ Other (please specify)

SGP OP5 results indicators	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies ○ Total value of energy or technology services provided (US dollar equivalent)
CCM4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low carbon transport practices (please specify) ○ Total value of transport services provided (US dollar equivalent)
CCM5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices ○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices
Land degradation (LD) & Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)	
LD1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices ○ Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated
LD3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices
International Waters (IW)	
IW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of river/lake basins applying sustainable management practices and contributing to implementation of SAPs ○ Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds managed sustainably ○ Tonnes of land-based pollution avoided
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	
POPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tons of solid waste prevented from burning by alternative disposal ○ Kilograms of obsolete pesticides disposed of appropriately ○ Kilograms of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release
Capacity Development, Policy and Innovation (all focal areas)	
CD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of consultative mechanisms established for Rio convention frameworks (please specify) ○ Number of community-based monitoring systems demonstrated (please specify) ○ Number of new technologies developed /applied (please specify) ○ Number of local or regional policies influenced (level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5) ○ Number of national policies influenced (level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5) ○ Number of people trained on: project development, monitoring, evaluation etc. (to be specified according to type of training)
Livelihoods, Sustainable Development, and Empowerment (all focal areas)	
Cross-cutting	<p>Livelihoods & Sustainable Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) (Note: mandatory for all projects) ○ Number of days of food shortage reduced ○ Number of increased student days participating in schools ○ Number of households who get access to clean drinking water ○ Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US dollar equivalent) ○ Total value of investments (e.g. infrastructure, equipment, supplies) in US Dollars (Note: estimated economic impact of investments to be determined by multiplying infrastructure investments by 5, all others by 3). <p>Empowerment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of NGOs/CBOs formed or registered ○ Number of indigenous peoples directly supported ○ Number of women-led projects supported ○ Number of quality standards/labels achieved or innovative financial mechanisms put in

SGP OP5 results indicators	
	place