

**GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY – GEF
SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME – SGP**

**SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY FOR OP6
2015-2018**

COUNTRY: TURKEY

ANKARA, MAY 2016

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBD	CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
CPS	COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY
CSOs	CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS
FAO	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
GEF	GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
M&E	MONITORING & EVALUATION
NBSAP	NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN
NC	NATIONAL COORDINATOR OF THE GEF SGP
NGO	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
NSC	NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE
OP6	6 TH OPERATIONAL PHASE OF THE GEF
POPs	PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS
PRA	PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS ASSESSMENT
SEPLs	SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL RESILIENCE INDICATORS FOR PRODUCTION LANDSCAPES
SES	UNDP'S SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS
SGP	SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME
UNCCD – UN	CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION
UNDP	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
UNEP	UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM
UNFCCC - UN	FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
WB	WORLD BANK

Country: **TURKEY**
OP6 resources (estimated): **US\$ 800,000¹**

Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide the Country Programme Strategy (CPS) for the implementation of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP) Operational Phase 6 (OP6) in Turkey between 2016 and 2018. The CPS is a dynamic document and will be subject to regular review and updates, changes or adjustments in line with the GEF SGP strategic objectives and achievements of the outcomes and targets.

1. SGP Turkey - Summary Background

1.1. Main national and global results achieved in OP5 and other previous phases:

Engaging citizens is the game changer for successful development. Governments work best when NGOs, citizens and local communities are directly engaged in policymaking & public service delivery. To enable the conditions and capacities that are necessary for inclusive and effective citizen engagement, to be able to positively improve people's lives and livelihoods, SGP Program provides a valuable platform, clear overview of community engagement into biodiversity conservation, increase the resilience against climate change and effective to stop land degradation via achieving country goals in accordance with the global goals and benefits of GEF.

SGP Turkey has been designed to empower communities to become direct and active actors in environment and sustainable development work. The way that SGP has contributed to the good management and defense of the global environment is through local empowerment and good governance objectives. For example, agreement by governments for a highly socially-inclusive approach is one of the first transformative outcomes of the program. The 2007 Joint Evaluation of the SGP concluded that the program has significantly higher sustainability than MSPs and FSPs and that it “has contributed to numerous institutional reforms and policy changes in the recipient countries to address global environmental issues”. Also the report indicates that SGP projects have been “incubators” in the design of MSPs and FSPs and of replication by other non-GEF projects.

Started right after the establishment of Ministry of Environment in Turkey, SGP Turkey is the oldest grant program which has been active since 1993. Until the European Community has activated preparatory granting mechanism in the process of EU membership by 2000, SGP Turkey was the major and the only local community granting mechanism directly effecting national policies and priorities by leading successful local and national nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and communities’ projects. SGP Turkey is still unique and effective in supporting agro-biodiversity and innovative alternative ways of transport.

¹ The level of SGP OP6 resources is an estimated total of: (i) the GEF6 core grant allocation (to be reviewed annually by CPMT on the basis of performance and demonstrated NSC commitment rates + UNOPS delivery); (ii) approved STAR resources; as well as (iii) other sources of third party cost sharing & co-financing (country, regional and/or global levels). Note that countries with remaining OP5 balances that have not been pipelined, will be expected to use these balances in line with the OP6 strategic approach in order to be coherent in terms of SGP programming and results expected.

SGP Turkey ensured transfer of a budget of 5.4 million American Dollars (USD, August 2015), or over 16 million TRY for environmental protection related projects carried out especially at local level by NGOs in Turkey (see Table 1 and Figure 1). The GEF resource were caused the mobilization of cash co-financing as well as in-kind contributions of their partner organizations. Co-finance reported in official reports amounts to a total of 8.7 million USD, equivalent of around 26 million TRY.

Within the last 20 years, a total of 251 projects have been carried out with 151 different NGOs (associations, foundations, cooperatives, vocational chambers or unions), with also a high contribution of grantees themselves and/or partnerships and support of local governmental authorities and cash or in-kind involvement of private sector organizations. Among 151 different NGOs, only 15 of them are national and the remaining 134 are local scale community based NGOs. SGP's partnership principle resulted in 714 partners and collaborators' involvement in projects via financial and in-kind contributions, and actively being in touch with the grantee in implementation, monitoring and developing sustainability steps for future. Therefore, each one out of five SGP projects activated second stages, replication and upscaling of their practices.

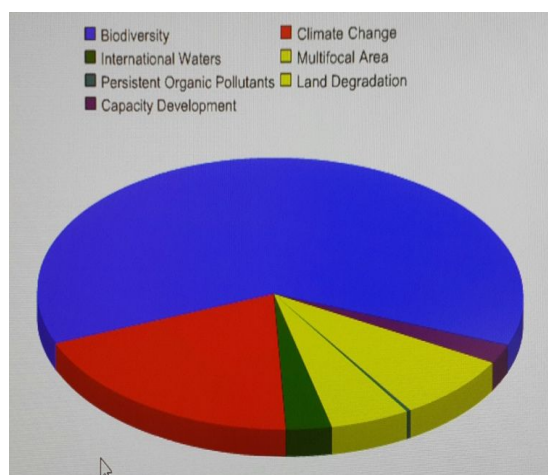


Figure 1: Distribution of SGP budget among biodiversity, climate change, land degradation and other focal areas in years 1993-2014

Table 1: Breakdown of projects and portfolio per Focal Area, SGP Turkey (1993-2014)

GEF Focal Area	%	Number of projects	TOTAL US\$		
			GEF SGP	Co-financing	In kind
Biodiversity	63	177	3,304,279	3,837,658	1,963,391
Climate change	19	55	1,255,968	790,565	1,233,346
International waters	3	9	97,400	16,555	67,680
Land degradation	8	22	299,823	211,469	157,918
Chemicals/POPs	0.4	1	10,000	2,000	8,000
Multifocal Areas	5	14	394,931	194,710	72,575
Capacity development	2	5	130,200	43,000	102,880
TOTAL	100	283 ²	5,492,601	5,095,957	3,605,790

SGP has supported active involvement of local population in protection plans and studies in 22 out of 42 national parks, 19 out of 79 wildlife protection areas, 11 out of 33 natural protection areas and countless

² The total number of projects may reflect duplication due to focal areas' classification.

natural protected areas. Announcement of Turkey's first Wildlife Corridor and an area of 23,500 hectares have been targeted and forestation efforts started through contribution of wildlife and corridor project of North Nature Association whose studies in Kars Province were supported by SGP. Halfeti was announced as the 9th Slow City (Citta Slow) of Turkey, one of the significant outcomes of SGP Turkey's "Halfeti Ecotourism Project".

SGP supported 29 forest protection projects, ensuring contribution of civil initiatives to protect 42,325 ha forest area, improvement of 8,850 ha forest area and with voluntary contributions from 900,000 nature lovers, plantation of almost 4 million young trees. Forest management planning method including biodiversity elements, 33 species living in the forest, have been applied in Gümüşhane Torul Forest (17,040 ha forest area) by Wildlife Protection Center in partnership with the Forestry Directorate General (OGM), and this has been replicated in over 30 Forest Management Plans.

Circular Note numbered 6389 reflected results of "Dead Trees Living Forests" project carried out by Wild Life Protection Foundation in partnership with OGM, with SGP support and the resolution to leave old trees within forest areas as opposed to their collection has been published in the Official Gazzette no 26778.

In addition to 32 endangered species listed in IUCN, community based conservation efforts have been carried out on over 59,300 ha land. In those projects, species that directly benefited from local activities are as follows: fallow deer, leopard, pearl mullet, dryomys, *Varanus griseus*, hyena, *Felis lynx*, grizzly bear, *Otis tarda*, *Tetrao urugallus*, *Akbez lucanus servus*, *Cheloniidae*, *Fritillaria Imperialis*, *Myomimus Roachi*, *Phoenix theophrasti* (Datça date), Datça almond, *Cladocora caespitosa*, *Phyllangia mouchezii*, *Madracis pharensis*, *Polycyathus muelleriae*, *Pagrus pagrus* and many plant species. Based on 2010 data, SGP leopard project carried out provided significant contribution to investigations regarding leopard shootings in 2013. In this scope, preparations have started for the establishment of 2 new wildlife areas upon the demands of local people and authorities. Almost 3,000 ha are under sustainable management for the conservation of the threatened species. Ankara Goat, a native goat species, whose market was lost was reintroduced with all kinds of by-products.

A considerable contribution is made through voluntary support provided by the civil society to *Cheloniidae* inventory studies in our country. SGP provided support to carry out inventory and protection studies for the first time in 2004. Revision of existing data by Wild Life Protection Foundation in 2013 by 31 different institutions and a team of 100 people has been supported to identify the current situation and status of change. Work on *Cheloniidae* has been one of the most important studies in our country promoting voluntary (about 900 people, both national and foreign) participation. At the end of the studies, a documentary titled "A Journey of 100 Million Years" has been aired to emphasize Turkey's wealth and priority in the Mediterranean.

Establishment of visitor centers at significant wildlife areas in our country by civil society (Beypazarı Visitor Center, Yumurtalık Lagoon Visitor Center) has been promoted. These places receive a total of 5,500 visitors annually.

The first 6 Marine Protection Areas in our country in 25,000 km² have been designated as an output of an Underwater Research Association project supported by SGP. In Datça, 4 no take zones acting as a guarantee for sustainable fishery, have also been developed by a local SGP supported project in partnership with UNDP. Following results have been obtained: 3 SGP supported projects identified that, ghost fishnets cause 7 million USD material damage annually to the seas and 11 precautions have been defined to fight against ghost nets; a 17 ha area has been cleared from a total of 2,240 m fishnets and 17,000 m fish tape. Protection work has been carried out on 4 coral colonies endemic to the Mediterranean in 7 stations of 600 m² area and 47 anchors have been cleared. In the framework of Responsible Fishery project, "Responsible Restaurant Certification" has started by civil initiative similar to work on blue flag process, and necessary

steps have been taken to make it official. This certification has received positive reviews from MedPAN communication network.

SGP supported Antalya Solar House which generates its power requirement through the sun and is able to generate 120 kilowatt hour power daily. Solar House also ensures an annual reduction of 40.11 kg/m²/year carbon emissions. In its garden a climate and energy friendly greenhouse, urban lighting, etc examples are presented. It has been awarded “Healthy Cities 2011 Best Application Award”. The technique and results experienced in Antalya Solar House project have set examples for the construction of 13 climate friendly buildings in Istanbul. With renewable energy schools and centers, Eco-Caravan generates its power requirement (a system that is able to generate hydrogen, solar and wind energies and to hybridize such energies) except for its fuel, by itself and has been introduced to 20 cities as a vehicle to be used especially by municipalities to offer post disaster intervention, mobile health and training services. It has received invitation to Abu Dhabi World Energy Fair, and exhibited in Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates and many European countries. SGP Turkey has also supported leading projects of technical innovation. Eco-Caravan 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 Eco-Caravan 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.

SGP Turkey is the only grants program supporting wider use of bicycles. Projects supported in this respect made it possible to prepare bicycle access plans in 4 university campuses and to utilize existing yet unused infrastructure in 4 cities. Through SGP support, Cycling Association introduced cyclers in many national festivals including UN Day. On the other hand, Pedal to Protect Nature project proved and promoted use of bicycles to be possible and environment friendly for Mid-Winter Bird Count studies by voluntary bird watchers and ensured a 1,500 kg/year reduction. This NGO underlines the issue every year during counts and related meetings, and continues promoting use of bicycles in nature protection studies.

In the scope of SGP supported Carbon Friendly City: Bursa project, Nilüfer Municipality recorded a reduction of 52 500 kg in households and through waste vegetable oil collection projects supported in 2008, carried out with participation of 80,000 households and schools in the region, 927,069 kg waste oil was transformed into 331,994 kg biodiesel and the issue was brought to the national agenda.

In addition to supports for more than 30 highly critical publications such as Major Plant Sites in Turkey, Kızılırmak Delta, Major Natural Sites in Turkey, Forests and Biodiversity, Local Solutions for Global Climate Change as well as 478 training meetings including projects, it has also been involved in idea generation stages of leading works such as Civil Climate Summit. More than 500,000 people benefited directly from practical training sessions.

Agriculture Tourism Exchange, shortly known as TATUTA Farms, were first supported by SGP and announced to public in 2005. Today, there are 88 of these alternative farms where ecological, organic and traditional agricultural practices and voluntary agricultural labor are applied. Each year, more than 500 tourists visit these farms, supporting protection of agricultural biodiversity as well as the producers and a significant saving is recorded.

Initiatives such as 7 Trees and TATUTA Farms that have taken their primary steps with SGP support and that are running for almost 20 years are worth consideration. Along these projects constituting the building blocks of voluntary action in Turkey, high value added projects such as species monitoring projects such

as *Caretta caretta*, Mediterranean Seal or projects involving village populations as a whole such as “Orhanlı Stream Remediation With Traditional Methods” received direct support of more than 250,000 environment volunteers. These volunteer networks played an important role in human resource building, raising both official and civil environment protectors.

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.

Çıralı Organic Box is the first example of unmediated marketing of local products in Turkey. Turkish Seed Network established through SGP support, is an effective communication network for identification and monitoring of agricultural biodiversity elements in our country; revival of local products that have lost their markets; national as well as exchange international knowhow and experience and share of good practices. “Urban gardening” practices have been introduced with over 1000 publications and meetings. These SGP supported efforts launched about 600 “balcony gardens”.

Provision of a numeric data regarding the revenue generated for and improved conditions of locals through 246 projects supported by SGP, does not seem to be possible. However, based on biodiversity project reports predominantly supported by SGP, considering that each project provides an average of 25% improvement in living conditions of minimum 4 villages and 12 families, a brief calculation may conclude a 25% improvement in the economy of about 4200 families. Reports indicate a multilateral improvement of welfare in almost all villages where SGP carried out studies. Nongovernmental organizations acting at the local level compete in giving priority to women and the disabled, parallel to the SGP principle. Bigadiç Alaçam Mountains project alone, 20 young people with mental disabilities from the village took part in the work carried out and thus contributed to their families. This calculation excludes financial assessment of climate practices or precautions against land degradation.

Throughout its studies, SGP led to 29 academic dissertations, and served in favor of emphasis on university partnership, increased interest towards protection and innovations in academic work and rapid transformation from initiatives to practice.

SGP Turkey ensured Turkey is within the top 11 countries in the world where landscape protection approach is applied. SGP National Committee identified the application area to be Datça Bozburun and 9 projects have been supported in the region. The documentary called “Knowledge Multiplies as It Is Shared” describing the study with simultaneous projects, have been viewed by 2500 people although it has recently been aired in April 2014. CNNTürk channel has dedicated 3 episodes of its “Yeşil Doğa” (Green Nature) program to SGP projects.

Out of 3 “Whitley Awards”, known as Green Oscars, given so far in Turkey, 2 have been given to local projects with SGP support. The fact that, of the 8 awards given this year worldwide, 2 award-winners are from Turkey, raised respect for our country within the huge SGP family. “Save *Myomimus roachi*” project, in 2013 has been awarded between more than 850 other entries to emerge as the BBC Overall and New Discoveries category winner by Wildlife Research Association.

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 towards poverty eradication and gender mainstreaming as well. Mostly by supporting agro-biodiversity projects, positive and direct impact on the relevant markets was ensured by SGP projects. These positive improvements resulted in income generation, increase in women employment, education and better livelihoods. There are SGP projects which are 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.

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 being part of most recent site management or species/action plan approaches. SGP is also encouraged 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.

1.2. Key baseline considerations for the SGP country programme in OP6:

Covering 783,562 km², Turkey seated at the crossroads of civilization, with a rich cultural history and an archeological record extending to the Paleolithic era. Turkey is one of the world's largest economy. Turkey is a unique country covered almost entirely by 3 of the world's 34 biodiversity hotspots: the Caucasus, Iran-Anatolian, and Mediterranean. Turkey has a diverse ecology and is estimated to host around 10,000 plant species and 80,000 animal species.

Although the rural population in Turkey decreases at high levels (2011, 23.2 % of the population lives in rural areas), it is absolutely the importance of sustainable agricultural products and use of agricultural lands rises incredibly. Urban lands inevitably and highly dependent to those production landscapes, not only in nutrition terms but first as being nature as in resilience terms, land, energy, recreation, ecosystem services etc. Within these national facts; local communities are the key players who directly effect and being affected from land policy changes, biodiversity loss, climate change, land degradation, pollution, erosion, overgrazing etc. Additionally, the greatest need of sustainable local actions of them are key and crucial elements in meeting GEF environmental objectives not only in small scale but in all scales of GEF implementation policy.

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.

During 2015, the worlds' biggest human migration was formed the current policy agenda of Turkey. Basically Southeastern Turkey, than the greater municipality's development policies and natural areas are affected dramatically not only in terms of population or social conflicts but also the economic figures related to financial input from various international resources. In the selection process of landscapes these facts are also taken into consideration. The second major fact considered is the second trans-Anatolia pipe line project which has started 2014. Also Regional Development Agencies, local bodies of Ministry of

Development coordination opportunities will also be taken as the advantage of the SGP in GEF 6. In this regards, SGP Team is in communication with TANAP and Development Agencies where very close to have the decision to use their social program budget with SGP Turkey through UNDP cooperation.

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 OP6 strategy and start to seek for co-financing opportunities today and near future.

In GEF 6, Proje Evi Cooperative leads the consultation process and scoping exercise, and below concerns were raised in the analyses of the environmental considerations in broader aspect of focal areas:

- Even after the long term researches, publications and monitoring activities; lack of scientific research and up to date information in biodiversity and insufficient information is stated one of the major concerns. In this sense, lack of up-to-date data causes comprehensive policy development and implementation in local scale especially in water, soil, marine/coastal area management is not in the adequate level.
- Combating risks such as drought, pollution, international human migration, unrestrained and unplanned urbanization and industry are the most critical ones. In the discussions, it is also raised the general perception of natural resources, as a meta/input to free-market based economy which cause imbalance in use-conservation then high pressure even on protected areas, converting or weakening the official status; especially marine areas and their legislation. In terms of traditional local communities' production knowledge –nature friendly and minor scale- are in decline. For a period additional to investments afforestation of steppe ecosystems, scrubs, marquis etc. causes habitat loses. In agriculture and fishery, invasive alien species are seen as another harmful problems on known productions landscapes. Participants to consultation indicate that, in Turkey, especially dramatic changes happened in agricultural policies and implementations as a result of high decrease in rural population, scarce water, occupied natural grazing lands, land fragmentations, GMO crops' dominance and influence on traditional production mechanisms, lack of climate sensitive agriculture and animal husbandry implementations.
- Local authorities' interest, information and awareness on biodiversity is not sufficient and research institutions' absence cause gap in cross-sectoral collaborations between energy, tourism, construction etc. In monitoring and auditing activities implementations of environmental laws and regulations need involvement of civil societies and communities. In some of protected areas, overlapping authorities create conflict in legal jurisdiction processes. Additively, new legislations change the strength of local on the ground governance in management, local stakeholders' participation in decision making processes.
- Basically there is progress in energy efficiency and climate change mitigation at the national scale, however not extensive as a result of lack of civil society involvement, lack of awareness, lack of lessons learned and good examples in local implications. State endeavors to reduce the factors leading to climate change and the presence of counter-implementations (i.e. legal exceptions in the energy, transportation and building sectors) are inadequate. In terms of renewable energy sources, there are still much to improve thermal insulation and to increase energy efficiency in buildings and transformation of transportation policies. Socially disadvantaged groups even do not have a chance to take part in Turkey's climate change actions and implementations.

- Civil society has weak awareness and prioritization to environmental conditions and its links to national economic and social facts therefore civil involvement has incapability; insufficient leadership in the realm of nature conservation, lack of motivation for participation, weak participation and civil solidarity understanding, citizen interaction with the decision makers; coordination and information exchange between planning institutions, NGOs and local beneficiaries are weak. Civic platforms capacity and human and financial resources are insufficient too. In addition, number of NGOs, volunteers, women members, young members and experts working in the realm of environment, climate change are not sufficient. Especially women perception and perspective are totally absent in environmental policies. Knowledge management is also another critical aspects; that there is lack in mechanisms and tools to scale up sustainable projects nation-wide, even no geographical tools able to present the distribution of projects have been done in last 20 years.

2. SGP country programme niche

In OP6, the overall goal of the SGP Programme is to “effectively support the creation of global environmental benefits and the safeguarding of the global environment through community and local solutions that complement and add value to national and global level action”. The GEF SGP has thus identified seven key strategic initiatives³ for OP6 that guide the process of National CPS preparation and lead countries to prioritize and select based on national priorities and capacities.

2.1. Alignment with national priorities:

Turkey being a large size nation, grant making under OP6 needs to address a wide range of landscapes/seascapes. The existing national strategic documents, ratified international conventions or programs give a framework that define the national environmental priorities, commitments and relevant actions. Table 1 below provides an overview of the dates of Turkey’s ratification of the relevant Rio Conventions and the relevant national planning frameworks.

Table 2. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programs

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 (1st, 2nd, 3rd)	First National Communication (FNC) to UNFCCC of Turkey on Climate Change was submitted in 2007. Second National Communication (SNC) to UNFCCC of Turkey is completed in 2013.

³ Community landscape conservation, Climate smart innovative agro-ecology, Low carbon energy access co-benefits, Local to global chemical management coalitions, CSO-government policy and planning dialogue platforms, Promoting social inclusion (Gender mainstreaming, Youth involvement and Indigenous Peoples fellowships), Global reach for citizen practice based knowledge programme (Digital library of community innovations and South-South community innovation exchange).

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 on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	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.
Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plan (NIP)	Turkey has prepared its Draft National Implementation Plan in 2008, however has not submitted it to the Convention Secretariat. Turkey has submitted its NIP at the end of 2012 to the Secretariat.
WB Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	No Strategy Paper for Turkey.
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	National Capacity Self-Assessment was completed in 2011.
GEF6 National Portfolio Consolidated Dialogue Report	Prepared in February 2015 (Afyon meeting).
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies ⁴	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).
Minamata Convention on Mercury	Turkey signed the convention in 2014
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 ha 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

⁴ Please identify existing regional projects and the regional SAPs adopted by countries sharing international waterbodies. Please check this website to find some of the SAPs: <http://iwlearn.net/publications/SAP>

	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
EU Water Framework Directive	River Basin Protection Action Plans will be converted into EU compliant River Basin Management Plans in four selected pilot basins (Meriç, Büyük Menderes, Ergene, Konya water basins) by 2017
EU Strategic EIA Directive	Started being piloted in 2014 in four regions: Bozcaada-Gökçeada, Büyük Menderes, Ankara and Konya Karapınar.

2.2. SGP Turkey's support to the implementation of national priorities:

Aiming to complement SGP's global Strategic Initiatives, SGP Turkey maintains a facilitator position in complying with country's main environmental goals and action plans. In the process of strategic planning preparations, each policy document, 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 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.

2.3. Potential for complementary and synergy with other strategies and programs:

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.

UNDP and SGP were always in cooperation to support not only at the policy level and sometimes SGP projects' baseline assessments, arguments and outputs leads the discussions at all levels. Additional to that, in GEF 6 as stated in Part 6, SGP and UNDP cooperate in involvement into TANAP Social and Environmental Programs' Implementation in year 2016.

Table 2.1: Analysis of the Potential for Complementary and Synergy of OP6 Strategic Initiatives with UNDP/UN System, Donor and NGO-funded Projects and Programs:

Name of the agency / organization	Project (donor)	Geographic focus or target group
SATOYAMA/COMDEKS – Japanese Government		
1	COMDEKS	Landscape Seascapes Conservation in Datca Bozburun Peninsula
Mugla		
UNDP Projects – GEF and Turkish Government		
2	UNDP	Capacity Development for Sustainable Tourism
Erzurum, Erzincan, Kars		
3	UNDP	Future Lies in Tourism Support
İzmir, Balıkesir, Bursa, Kastamonu, Şanlıurfa, Mardin, Malatya		
4	UNDP	Support to the implementation and monitoring of UN Convention on persons with disabilities in Turkey (UNCRPD)
National scale		
5	UNDP	Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency in SAR - 2nd Phase / EE Awareness
Southeast Anatolia		
6	UNDP	Organic Agriculture Cluster Development
Southeast Anatolia		
7	UNDP	Ardahan Kars Artvin Development Project
Ardahan – Kars - Artvin		
8	UNDP	SEFM for PV in Forest Villages
Forest Villagers- ORKOY		
9	UNDP	Every Drop Matters (Turkey)
Ankara		
10	UNDP	PIMS4434 Integrated Approach to Management of Forests in Turkey (SFM)
Mugla – Antalya – Mersin – Adana – Kahramanmaraş		
11	UNDP	POPs Legacy Elimination and POPs Release Reduction Project
National Scale		
12	FAO	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use for Improved Human Nutrition and Well-being
Kastamonu – Sinop – İzmir – Balıkesir – Aydın – Muğla – Antalya – Konya – Karaman – Mersin		
Donor agencies, International projects and NGOs:		
13	TANAP CORP.	Trans-Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline Project
Edirne, Tekirdağ, Çanakkale, Balıkesir, Bursa, Bilecik, Kütahya, Eskişehir, Ankara, Kırıkkale, Kırşehir, Yozgat, Sivas, Giresun, Erzincan, Gümüşhane, Bayburt, Erzurum and Ardahan		
14	MedPAN - SAD AFAG	Defense of Coastal Key Biodiversity Areas in Turkey
Coastal KBAs in Balıkesir – Çanakkale – İzmir – Aydın – Muğla – Antalya - Mersin		
15	REC Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Strengthening the national nature protection system for implementation of Natura 2000 requirements
Key Biodiversity Areas of Turkey as a shadow list of Natura 2000		

Table 2.2. List of Projects Had Endorsement letter in GEF 6 by Turkish Government:

2	UNDP	General Directorate for Natural Conservation and National Parks	Invasive Species in Areas Prior in Biodiversity Terms	Aegean Marine Landscapes
3	FAO UNEP	General Directorate for Natural Conservation and National Parks	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Forest Management in Kaz Mountains	Balıkesir, Çanakkale
4	UNDP	Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology	Energy Efficient Electrical Motors in Turkey	National scale
5	UNIDO	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization	Minamata Convention First Evaluation in Turkey	National scale
6	FAO	Turkey, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kirgizstan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan	(Regional Project) Integrated Natural Resource Management in Arid and Salt Production Landscapes in Central Asia and Turkey (CACILM II)	National scale
7	UNIDO	Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock	Strengthening Economy Via Sustainable Biomass Use Through Low Carbon Development in Turkey	National scale

UNDP	General Directorate of Forestry	Low Cost Energy Efficient Wooden Houses	National scale
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Table 2.3: SGP contribution to national priorities / GEF-6 corporate results

SGP OP6 Strategic Initiatives	GEF-6 corporate results by focal area	Relevant national priorities and UNDP and other agency programming ⁵	Briefly describe CPS niche identified
Community Landscape/Seascape Conservation	<i>Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society</i>	<p>NBSAP (National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan) 2007</p> <p><i>Objective 1.2:</i> 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</p> <p><u>NBSAP 2007 Strategic Action 1.2.5:</u> 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, 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>National Rural Development Strategy 2014-2020, Priority 4.3</u></p> <p><u>EU- IPARD II (Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance) 2014-2020</u></p> <p><u>EU- IEAS (Integrated Environmental Approximation Strategy) 2007 – 2023</u></p> <p><i>Nature Protection Sector Objective 2:</i> 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>1.1 Multi-stakeholder, participatory activities of communities supporting designation, conservation, and management (including monitoring and inspection) in and around protected areas, traditional production seascapes and landscapes, ecological corridors, key biodiversity areas.</p> <p>1.2 Activities that support participatory conservation and/or sustainable use of ecosystems⁶ and/or ecosystem services, practices that integrate sustainability principle to related legislation, improvement and fair share (including cooperatives) of nature friendly products and markets (including e-trade systems)</p> <p>1.3 Participatory in situ conservation activities towards globally and nationally endangered⁷ and priority species such as local endemic species.</p> <p>1.4 Sustainable use of protected areas⁸, vulnerable ecosystems, key biodiversity areas, traditional marine and</p>

⁵ Describe only for those Strategic initiatives which will be programmed by the Country programme

⁶ In SGP Turkey's Strategic Priorities 'ecosystems' concept contains both natural ecosystems (mountain, forest, wetland ecosystems, inland waters etc) and semi-natural ecosystems (agricultural ecosystems, pastures etc)

⁷ Globally Endangered Species: IUCN Red Lists, Bern Convention Annexes, Habitat and Birds Directives Annexes, CITES etc.

⁸ Protected areas: Areas with protection status according to the national legislation.

		<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>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>Turkey's 10th Development Plan 2014-2018</u> 459. Research, conservation, use and appreciation of economic value of national biodiversity and genetic resources.</p> <p><u>UNDP (United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy) 2015-2020 Result 3 (Outcome 1.3):</u> By 2020, improved implementation of more effective policies and practices for all men and women on sustainable environment, climate change, biodiversity, by national, local authorities and stakeholders, including resilience of the system/communities to disasters.</p> <p><u>NSPACC (National Strategy for Protected Areas and CC) 2010 4.D:</u> Enhancing protected areas, ecological corridors and PA networks.</p> <p><u>NAPCD (Turkey's National Action Program in Combating Desertification) 2015-2023</u> <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>terrestrial production areas, cultural agricultural landscape areas and community conserved areas through participatory and income generating activities of local communities such as ecotourism⁹.</p> <p>1.5 Case studies on identification and protection/sustainability of traditional knowledge and participatory multi-player activities for sustainable use of species in protected areas, ecological corridors or key biodiversity areas.</p>
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⁹ Ecotourism: Environmentally responsible travel and transportation activities in natural and cultural relatively wilderness areas which consider environmental carrying capacity of the area and support active and socio-economic participation of local people.

		<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>10th Development Plan (2014-2018)</u> Sustainable Forestry Management Specialized Commission Report <u>Forestry and Water Council Decisions</u> (2013) <u>National Basin Management Strategy</u> (2014-2023) <u>Action Plan in Combating Erosion</u> (2013-2017) <u>National Action Plan in Combating Desertification</u> (2015-2023) <u>Upper Basin Flood Control Action Plan</u> (2013-2017) <u>National Action Plan in Combating Flood</u> (2013-2017) <u>Action Plan in Water Basins of Dams</u> <u>Green Corridor Afforestation</u> (2013-2017) <u>UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage</u> - Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe</p>	
Innovative Climate Smart Agro-Ecology; Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation	<i>Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)</i>	<p><u>NAPCD (Turkey's National Action Program in Combating Desertification) 2015-2023 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 2015-2023 Action 37.3.</u> Developing assessment methods for the state of pastures.</p> <p><u>Turkish National Climate Change Approximation Strategy and Action Plan</u> (2011-2023)</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 2010 Action: 1.C:</u> Mainstreaming CC to PA planning and management.</p> <p><u>NAPCD 2015-2023 Action 33.5.</u> In order to implement soil conservation</p>	<p>2.1 Maintaining and supporting agricultural biodiversity and related ecosystem services (native species and genetic biodiversity, tree species - including nurseries and seeds-, livestock, fish and other species of commercial interest) through conservation and improvement activities; and compiling related traditional ecological knowledge about these.</p> <p>2.2 Documentation of local/regional genetic resources, practices preventing bio-smuggling.</p> <p>2.3 Supporting innovative practices and integrated measures towards reducing destructive effects of soil erosion, deforestation,</p>

		<p>measures and techniques, sensitive areas including degraded lands and dam reservoirs should be taken under specific protection.</p> <p><u>National Rural Development Strategy 2014-2020</u></p> <p><u>EU- IPARD II (Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance) 2014-2020</u></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>NCCS (National Climate Change Strategy) 2010-2020 ST (Short-term/1 year) Land-use Agriculture and Forestry Target:</u> 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.</p> <p><u>NCCS 2010-2020 LT (Long-term/3-10 years) Waste Target:</u> The amount of organic substances transferred to the sanitary landfills will be reduced and biodegradable waste will be utilized in energy production or composting.</p> <p><u>NAPCD 2015-2023 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 2015-2023 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 2015-2023 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 2015-2023 Action 44.5.</u> Taking soil and water conservation</p>	<p>floods, desertification, fluctuation of water levels, unsustainable agriculture and irrigation activities, overgrazing, invasive species, pasture habitat loss etc. on land and water resources and biodiversity through effective participation of local communities and increasing the traditional methods that overcome these.</p> <p>2.4 Strengthen climate resilience of local communities through the conservation, restoration and improvement of ecosystem services, soils and carbon sequestering ecosystems</p> <p>2.5 Activities regarding effective integration of local and other people, and local NGOs in planning, decision making/monitoring, prevention processes about land use and change.</p> <p>2.6 Maintenance of landscape and/or seascape ecosystem services through sustainable fishing, forestry, nature-friendly agriculture, and practices of innovative transition economies etc.</p> <p>2.7 Adaptive climate change/climate sensitive land use and landscape planning activities in traditional production areas.</p>
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		<p>measures at bare lands with potential threats to adjacent arable lands.</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>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 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>National Adaptation Action Plan</u> <u>National Wetland Strategy and Action Plan</u> <u>National Basin Protection and Management Strategy</u> <u>European Rural Areas Manifesto</u> <u>Integrated Urban Development Strategy and Action Plan</u> (2010-2023) <u>Habitat Turkey National Report</u> <u>Roadmap for Natural Disasters due to Climate Change</u> (AFAD 2014-2023) <u>Upper Basin Flood Control Action Plan</u> (2013-2017) Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs <u>UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage</u> - Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe</p>	
Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits	<i>Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient</i>	<p><u>REPB (Regulation on Energy Performance in Buildings) 2011 Article 1 Aim:</u> Efficient and effective use of energy and energy resources, prevention of energy loss in buildings.</p>	3.1 Development, demonstration and transfer of low-carbon, renewable energy technologies, construction materials, and practices that provide

	<i>development path</i>	<p><u>EESD (Energy Efficiency Strategy Document) 2011-2023 SA-02</u>: Enhance decrease in energy expectancy and GHG of buildings; extensive use of environmental friendly buildings using renewable energy resources.</p> <p><u>MENR (Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources) Strategic Plan (2015-2019) Action 10</u>: Energy efficiency activities will be intensified on in Buildings.</p> <p><u>NCCS 2010-2020 MT (Medium-term/1-3 years) Transportation Target</u>: 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 cities.</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>UNDP (United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy) 2015-2020 Result 3 (Outcome 1.3)</u>: By 2020, improved implementation of more effective policies and practices for all men and women on sustainable environment, climate change, biodiversity, by national, local authorities and stakeholders, including resilience of the system/communities to disasters.</p> <p><u>Law No 5346 on Utilization of Renewable Energy Sources for the Purpose of Generating Electrical Energy</u></p> <p><u>Law No 5627</u>: Energy Efficiency Prime Ministry's Circular dated 24.02.2016: Energy Investments Tracking and Coordination Board</p> <p><u>European Rural Areas Manifesto Integrated Urban Development Strategy and Action Plan (2010-2023)</u></p> <p><u>Habitat Turkey National Report</u></p>	<p>resource productivity at the local level.</p> <p>3.2 Climate-friendly practices using traditional knowledge and approaches at the local level.</p> <p>3.3 Decreasing energy expectancy and promoting energy efficiency in areas of common use with the cooperation of public and private sectors and NGOs.</p> <p>3.4 Awareness raising on renewable energy, energy efficiency and energy performance regulations, standards, codes, incentives and products as well as best practices (participatory, transparent and fair).</p> <p>3.5 Innovative approaches for non-motorized, low-carbon transport alternatives and approaches facilitating sustainable urban transportation through partnership with local authorities.</p> <p>3.6 Improving renewable energy systems through decentralised and community based (such as renewable energy cooperatives) applications.</p>
Local to Global Chemicals Coalitions	<i>Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals</i>	<p><u>NAPCD 2015-2023 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>NIP-SC (National Implementation Plan of Stockholm Convention to Turkey)</u></p>	<p>4.1 Capacity building on reduction of the use, disposal, waste storage of POPs (Persistent Organic Pollutants) and the mitigation of effects from residual use and storage in</p>

	<i>of global concern</i>	<p><u>2012 Activity 3.3.10</u> Facilitating or undertaking information exchange and stakeholder involvement <u>Activity 3.3.11</u>: Public awareness, information and education. <u>3.3.11.4</u> Ensure the preparation of brochures, posters, bulletins, TV clips, educational video programs concerning to the POPs problems (sources, disposal, human and environmental impacts)</p> <p><u>EU Nitrate Directive</u> <u>European Rural Areas Manifesto</u> <u>Integrated Urban Development Strategy and Action Plan (2010-2023)</u> <u>Habitat Turkey National Report</u></p>	<p>accordance with the related treaty¹⁰ and pilot projects.</p> <p>4.2 Local, regional or national networks and collaborations for POPs (Persistent Organic Pollutants) management.</p>
CSO-Government dialogue platforms	<p><i>Enhance capacity of civil society to contribute to implementation of MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and national and sub-national policy, planning and legal frameworks</i></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>EU-IEAS 2007-2023 Nature Protection Strategy 1.6</u>: Organization of informative and awareness campaign oriented towards the interest groups.</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>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). <u>3.2</u>: Monitoring in the areas that are defined as sensitive and improvement of the soil and water quality in terms of nitrates. <u>4.4</u>: 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>Turkish Republic Constitution</u></p>	<p>5.1 Establishment of thematic (GEF focal areas, regulations and up to date/innovative participatory, monitoring and evaluation tools etc.) communication, negotiation and collaboration networks/platforms with the participation of public sector, civil society, academic institutions, experts, local producers and social leaders.</p> <p>5.2 Strengthening the knowledge and capacities of different parties (foremost of local people) to get involved in networks/platforms.</p>

¹⁰ Stockholm Treaty for Persistent Organic Pollutants.

Social inclusion (gender, youth, indigenous peoples)	GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Equity Action Plan and GEF Principles for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples	<p><u>UNDP (United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy) 2015-2020</u> <i>Priority 5: Equal participation of women ensured in all fields of public sector, private sector and civil society with strengthened institutional mechanisms to empower women's status.</i></p> <p><u>UNDP (United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy) 2015-2020</u> <i>Priority 6: Enhanced poverty alleviation through the implementation of more effective income inequality reduction policies and programs.</i></p> <p><u>NAPCD 2015-2023 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 2015-2023 Action 52.5.</u> Increasing opportunities for rural people to acquire new skills and occupation.</p> <p><u>Turkish Republic Constitution</u> Clause 10</p> <p><u>Law No 6284 on Protection of Family and Prevention of Violence Against Women</u></p> <p><u>Law No 5378 On Individuals with Disabilities</u></p> <p><u>Labor Law No 4857</u></p> <p><u>Code On Opening and Management of Women's Shelter</u></p> <p><u>Executive Order No 633 dated 03.06.2011:</u> On establishment of Ministry of Family and Social Policies</p> <p><u>Law No 4817 dated 27.02.2003</u> on Work Permits of Foreigners: Article 25 of UN Charter of Human Rights, Principles of Elderliness, and Revised Article 23 of European Social Charter of the European Commission.</p> <p><u>Paris COP21 (December 2015)</u></p>	<p>6.1 Each project proposal is expected to (associated with GEF's three focal areas):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support women entrepreneurship. -Include supportive mechanisms for effective participation of disadvantaged groups; disabled (potential), children (potential), women, young, elderly, poor, immigrant, refugee, LGBTI etc. - Developed in collaboration and partnership with organizations working on gender mainstreaming, poverty reduction, children's rights, elderly rights, disability rights, animal rights and other disadvantaged groups. -Support improvement of livelihoods via considering economic and social welfare. -Build and reinforce volunteers and volunteering partnerships -Include mechanisms that support the establishment of youth groups regarding the protection of natural resources and environment.
Contribution to Global Knowledge management platforms	Contribute to GEF KM efforts	<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</p>	<p>7.1 Establishment of small-scale activities such as baseline assessments, reference works, archives, library, and case studies of transition economies, knowledge products, reference studies strengthening of</p>

		<p>sharing of the benefits from traditional 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>NAPCD 2015-2023 Action 56.3.</u> Development of an environmental information system accessible by private organizations, CSOs, and universities.</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 sustainable agricultural practices which reduce soil erosion as well.</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>Turkey's 10th Development Plan 2014-2018</u> <u>NAPCD 2015-2023 Action 60.</u> Creation of public awareness and pressure on combating desertification.</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>UNDP (United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy) 2015-2020 Result 3 (Outcome 1.3):</u> By 2020, improved implementation of more effective policies and practices for all men and women on sustainable environment, climate change, biodiversity, by national, local authorities and stakeholders, including</p>	<p>communities' access to knowledge, experience and information.</p> <p>7.2 Creation of citizen science based and citizen oriented direct or online platforms, databanks which ease accessibility to SGP's knowledge and experience.</p> <p>7.3 Transfer or exchange of international experiences (cooperative systems at international levels, environmental law etc.).</p>
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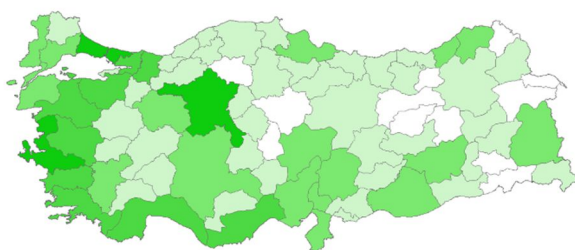
		resilience of the system/communities to disasters <u>UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage</u> - Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe	
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3. Strategies

3.1. Grant-making strategies

CPS development and selection of the priority areas for SGP Turkey's grant-making during OP6 were based on a comprehensive scoping exercise and consultations involving a wide range of national, regional and local stakeholders¹¹. The initial step of CPS design consisted of carrying out an assessment of SGP Turkey's experiences as a grant-maker since 1993. For this, qualitative and quantitative information from primary and secondary sources with regards to SGP Turkey financed projects were collected. Based on the collected and reviewed documents, a web-based survey was prepared, tested and circulated to 260 relevant SGP stakeholders with 115 final respondents (see Annex 3 for the E-Survey content) in order to assess the programmes' impact and improve its performance in OP6, including a preliminary determination of the landscape/seascape focus areas (see Figure 2 for the draft overview of Traditional Production Landscapes of Turkey, based on Key Biodiversity Areas study of Nature Society).

The results of the E-Survey were then compiled and presented at a day long round-table scoping meeting in Ankara held on 26 February 2016 with the participation of 41 people (with a balanced gender distribution) including survey respondents but also engaging other key non-respondent SGP stakeholders. The objectives of this scoping exercise were to determine multi-focal strategic initiatives set out in OP6 most relevant to Turkey, review national priorities and identify the two landscape/seascape areas of focus for the grants' implementation and build consensus on a third, back up landscape/seascape area. The ultimate selection of the landscapes/seascape which are the focus of OP6 in Turkey has been carried out by combining the results of the E-Survey and the scoping meeting in Ankara using an agreed set of criteria with the SGP National Steering Committee providing consistent feedback to the whole process.



(0-5) (5-10) (10-20) (20-50) (50+)

¹¹ Primary target groups of the consultations were the SGP National Steering Committee members, governmental officials from the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation, Ministry of Development, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Ministry of EU Affairs, key national CSO leaders and/or representatives, partner agencies such as UNDP, FAO, World Bank, grant beneficiaries and selected experts from the relevant academic institutions.

Criteria valid and agreed on the selection of the sites for the participants of Ankara Meeting:

- 1- Landscape features; existence of ongoing traditional practices, key biodiversity figures and existence of protected areas needs community involvement to be protected or managed.
- 2- Where the most damaged habitat – wetlands and water management can be addressed.
- 3- Regarding the COMDEKS case, at least the same size and same budget –no lower than 250,000 USD- for at least 10 high synchronic synergetic projects where subsidiary to one another.
- 4- At least one of them will cover a seascape; potential replication area for sustainable fishery practices and fisherwomen has no visibility and power in decision making.
- 5- Include at least one landscape where stakeholders’ -basically official and civil- were polarized and the democratic platforms were weakened in the past 10 years.
- 6- Where number of local NGOs are not less than 5.

One of the major discussions was on global refugee crisis effects dramatically Turkey in coastal areas, all big cities and Syria border cities. Refugee crisis was addressed the coastal touristic small towns of all of the Aegean. Additional to big camps in the Syria border, new camps were planned to be established in the Dikili.



Figure 2: Potential landscapes/seascapes that constituted the foundation of the consultative priority area selection for OP6 in Turkey (source: SGP Turkey)

Consequently, ‘Kaz Mountains and Edremit Gulf’ (number 2 in Figure 2), **Landscape 1**, as well as ‘Beyşehir Lake and Dedegöl Mountains’, **Landscape 2** (falling within number 23 in Figure 2) were chosen as the priority areas of SGP Turkey (see Figures 3 and 4 for detailed delineation of the two priority areas). The former is complemented by Edremit Bay, a seascape of increasing importance while the latter consist of an inner wetland and mountains reflecting crucial hydrological systems’ connectivity.

The following process was adopted in developing the baseline assessments for Kaz Mountains and Edremit Gulf as well as Beyşehir Lake and Dedegöl Mountains:

- Delineation of the landscape/seascope focus areas based on scientific evidence;
- Analysis and updating of the main conservation priorities and challenges at the Key Biodiversity Areas that fall within the selected priority areas;
- Reiterative preparation process of key stakeholders’ list for the consultation workshops;

- Implementation of the local consultative baseline assessment workshops (29 March 2016 Landscape 1 and 31 March 2016 for Landscape 2) with the participation of 70 and 50 stakeholder representatives respectively (see Annex 1 for the full baseline assessment reports). The participants to the consultative baseline assessments partook, in order, to a mapping exercise first to highlight the main pressures, problems, threats and conflict areas based on their own perspectives and then to propose potential site specific activities that could address these issues by highlighting the main assets and values pertaining to the landscape/seascape. The second portion of the consultative baseline assessment workshops consisted of the scorecard exercise in which the participants scored the twenty indicators for resilience in the Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes (SEPLs) based on COMDEKS framework. The SEPL indicators assess the following set of characteristics at the selected landscape/seascape: ecosystems' protection and the maintenance of biodiversity; agricultural biodiversity; knowledge, learning and innovation; and social equity and infrastructure. The results of this scorecard exercise helped the production of the radar diagram summarizing the SEPL performance of the selected OP6 priority areas to be used later as a basis for future monitoring and evaluation (see section 5).
- Clustering, integration, and analysis of the data obtained during the consultative baseline assessment workshops as well as data from the available literature followed by a synthesis for the baseline reporting.



Figure 3 - Landscape 1: Map showing the location of Kaz Mountains and Edremit Gulf land and seascape, including the three Key Biodiversity Areas in red (source: SGP Turkey).



Figure 4 – Landscape 2: Beyşehir Lake and Dedegöl Mountains Priority Area including the two Key Biodiversity Areas indicated in red (source: SGP Turkey)

In Turkey, considering the scoping exercise and results of the meetings and the COMDEKS experience in Datca Bozburun Key Biodiversity Area; basically SGP is going to focus on community landscape conservation including land degradation, and climate smart innovative agro-ecology in the selected landscapes. However also SGP will support low carbon energy access co-benefits and chemical management coalitions in those areas.

Parallel to studies in 2 selected landscapes, remaining country budget is going to be used to support climate change mitigation and combatting land degradation activities in an integrated manner. Following the results of GEF 5, and the consultation meeting in Feb 2016, participants and the NSC members agreed on the continuation of the smart innovative climate actions of NGOs and communities where SGP Turkey will benefit from the former experiences too.

In reference to Datca Bozburun case, SGP Turkey will keep the multifocal approach and synergy in between biodiversity conservation, climate change and land degradation; not only in project development but in implementation and monitoring. Through the mapping exercises done in both landscapes, cooperation possibilities and parallel actions foreseen and projects corporately considering subsidiary and supportive to strengthen the policy level impact and sustainability.

In Kaz Mountains and Edremit Gulf, noted as **Landscape 1**, SGP Turkey will cooperate in terms of resource mobilization possibilities with FAO and UNEP in “Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Forest Management in Kaz Mountains” of GEF 6, with TANAP in “Trans-Anatolia Pipeline Project” passing the same location. In the same way with FAO in “Biodiversity for Nutrition Projects” where they very recently select the study area as Konya in **Landscape 2**.

3.2. Grant-maker+ strategies (maximum 2 pages)

3.2.1. CSO-government Dialogue Platform

Please describe your country program's plans to organize CSO-government dialogue platforms. Dialogues should help promote role of CSOs, uptake of good practices, influence policies and enhance communications.

Please describe how the SGP country programme will use experiences and lessons learnt from SGP to inform and influence policy as part of its role as 'Grant-makers+' in OP6 at the local, regional and national levels (i.e. identify key policy processes and relevant networks).

National Steering Committee, with volunteer multi-sectoral members are structured to foster joint efforts between key national civil society leaders and government officials and serve as useful platforms for community-government dialogue and consultations in environmental matters as well as broader national sustainable development concerns. It also assures a "country-driven" approach to SGP implementation and allows civil-society leadership and capacity building in the management of the program.

This component also focuses on strengthening cross-sectoral, national, regional and local knowledge management systems that are directly relevant to meeting global environmental priorities. Institutional networks and tools for information exchanges will be developed, both nationally and regionally, so as to strengthen an integrated approach to information analysis and its dissemination to support improved decision- and policy making, monitoring and evaluation. Tailor made trainings, lessons-learned sharing, communities of practice, solution platforms will take part under this component. These training, workshops etc. will also facilitate collaboration; follow up and taking a role in ongoing implementation and policy developments, strengthen the exchange between scientists and practitioners, discuss programming, address signature projects; and all other issues based on thematic and geographic areas of the focus (Landscape 1 and 2). It will also support development of mechanisms to utilize the data with the aim of assisting the decision-making of the conventions and sustaining the monitoring networks.

3.2.2. Promoting Social Inclusion (Mandatory)

Women, youth and children are key stakeholders for carrying out a permanent, coordinated and socially inclusive work in the landscape/seascapes, as well as the elderly village headmen as these groups have the ability to influence and persuade other people around them. Permanence of SGP work thus relies on the participatory approach, cooperation and communication of these stakeholders during project conception, implementation and future sustainability of the on-the-ground interventions.

In accordance with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES), SGP Turkey will incorporate and mainstream social inclusion 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.

SGP will pay special attention to discriminative approaches to women, youth, children, LGBTI individuals, people living in isolated places and villages, in both priority landscapes & seascape. Especially in Landscape 2, located in inner Anatolia where gender discriminations prevail and are accepted as "cultural

codes”, the selection procedure of this priority area has taken into account this challenge and has determined the landscape as a gender specific case study area. Indeed, attracting a balanced gender representation and ensuring active participation of women have been difficult during the baseline assessment meeting in Beyşehir Lake – Dedegöl Mountains.

Applying SES operational procedures at each project level, SGP efforts will concentrate to overcome these negative impacts regarding social inclusion by encouraging active involvement of women, youth and other socially disadvantaged groups in decision-making and overall activities, ensuring equal participation in the project design, management and follow-up through regular site visits of the SGO national team. Believing in the outputs and success of the projects and the respect of all stakeholders to each other are also accepted as the keys for a permanent, coordinated and socially inclusive work.

This sub component will be complementary and essential for the achievement of the results in terms of improving the quality of life of the people rural settings at pilot landscapes, reducing inequality in all its forms across the society, and enhancing relations between civil society and public institutions. This would help to establish structures and systems for multi-level governance through institutional and capacity development and the development of effective and responsive systems for the delivery of services. SGP supports involving a comprehensive and harmonized provision of key inputs into local governance systems: facilitating democratic accountability, building social capacity, empowerment of communities in terms of social inclusion disadvantaged groups.

The fact that SGP team consists of women is an advantage to approach and communicate with women in local communities. This was observed in OP5 during the implementation of fisher women project in Datça-Bozburun peninsulas and it is foreseen that the same advantage will be opportune for the social inclusiveness objectives during OP6.

3.2.3. *Knowledge management plan*

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 programme and project operations, and M&E activities daily. All of these 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.

Consultations with the scoping workshop participants revealed that SGP’s existing and potential knowledge sharing platforms¹² are quite efficient, but they could be generalized to a wider audience such as local municipalities and universities. The lessons learnt and best practices in SGP Turkey’s portfolio are perceived as not sufficiently conveyed to a broader range of NGOs, local institutions and other key stakeholders. Thus, the best practices generated in OP6 will be shared by using promotional materials such as posters, brochures, fairs, spot films and documents containing information about pilot areas and disseminated at national and international level via meetings, congresses etc.

SGP will also seek the use various communication tools such as e-mail groups, e-bulletins, e-platforms geared towards NGOs and local media channels to reach increasing numbers of NGOs. The publication entitled “Natural Stories Book of SGP Turkey” is reported to set a very good example as a guidebook for local NGOs. These kinds of publications are effective in providing motivation among civil society

¹² Among SGP Turkey’s main existing tools for knowledge management are: project-based documents (project documents, reports and other documents), SGP-based documents; Project Management Guidelines, SGP Climate Change Approach, SGP website and other printed, online and social media tools, Project Stories, face-to-face interactions

institutions and a very good indicator for SGP's credibility as an institution. Consultations also revealed that environmental social movements must be monitored in a closer perspective in order to better understand the needs of citizens and reach a wider audience.

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 organizations as appropriate. Efforts should 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 utilize electronic communication means (e-mail or web-based discussions and sharing of documents). However, on the other hand, it is created initial and/or periodic opportunities for face-to-face meetings based in Ankara or in the field. SGP will enhance the use of other online social networks such as Facebook and improve its website for easier access to related documentation and processes.

Although the consultations with key stakeholders support the view that SGP financed projects and best practices are relatively well known by the NGOs in Turkey, they draw little attention in the public sector. Policy makers and implementers have to be properly informed about the on the ground SGP examples and experiences to be sufficiently reflected in the decision making and legislative processes. The SGP project calls in OP6 will also be aimed to the lower ranking public sector personnel in order to reach the right beneficiaries by using concise but targeted information of higher level of conveyance.

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 projects.

3.2.4. Communications Strategy

Please describe your strategy to communicate and engage with key stakeholders and CSO's in your country and selected landscape to promote participation, build relationships and foster partnerships; as well as to position the work of the programme.

"Natural Stories Book of SGP Turkey" and ongoing exhibitions of projects (46 roll-up posters of exemplary SGP projects and a collective map of all projects listed alphabetically) in various platforms are in use as an effective means of displaying SGP intervention on the ground to all levels of individuals and authorities. Moreover, the use of SGP Twitter, Facebook, Website and Bulletin continuously updates our counterparts regarding SGP Projects, their news and strategic outputs.

SGP Turkey promotion video, Datça Bozburun Documentary has created an active ground which are visited regularly by partners, grantees, authorities, potential grantees and their partners. In serious of 5 documentary produced by CNNTurk in 2014, still issued continuously. Additionally SGP Turkey has a promotion video <https://vimeo.com/99341941> where it helps to briefly share the principals of SGP Turkey.

Through all these media, SGP basically promotes the importance of civil societies' active involvement and corporation in implementation of global strategies for the benefit of the society in participatory terms. Major and global goals and objectives of GEF will continue to be promoted via the outputs and the results of SGP projects.

4. Expected results framework

4.1. Please fill in the table below (Table 3) detailing the target OP6 global project components described in the GEF CEO Endorsement document. SGP country programmes are invited to establish the national-level CPS targets for the relevant integrated (multi-focal area) OP6 strategic initiatives (countries may select to work on priority initiatives).

Table 3. Consistency with OP6 global project components

OP6 project components	CPS targets	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
<p>SGP OP6 Component 1: <i>Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation:</i></p> <p>1.1 SGP country programmes improve conservation and sustainable use, and management of important terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems through implementation of community based landscape/seascape approaches in approximately 50 countries</p>	<p>1.1.1: Selected 2 landscapes (Kaz Mountains Edremit Golf and Beysehir Dedegol) are focused at the national level and benefited approx. 70% of OP6 grant-making resources</p> <p>1.1.2: Community-level actions and practices are improved and negative impacts in and around production landscapes, PAs, ecological corridors and KBAs are reduced.</p> <p>1.1.3: Sustainable use of biodiversity in 2 selected landscapes/seascapes through community-based initiatives, frameworks, market mechanisms, environmental standards etc. improved at the local level.</p> <p>1.1.4: Understanding and awareness of sustainable use of biodiversity increased at the local and the national level.</p> <p>1.1.5: Recognition and integration of production landscapes, ecological corridors and community conservation areas in national protected area systems.</p> <p>1.1.6: Multi-stakeholder activities supporting designation, conservation, and management (including monitoring and inspection) of 2 landscapes.</p>	<p>- At least, 10 000 ha of production landscapes are improved by community based NGO/CBO actions</p> <p>- At least 200 ha of 2 landscapes/seascapes applying sustainable use practices by local community/NGO actions in line with national priorities</p> <p>- 10,000 ha of 'significant ecosystems' conservation status in both landscapes are improved</p> <p>- At least 5 vulnerable species according to IUCN categories and/or vulnerable habitats protected by local communities.</p> <p>- In-situ conservation initiatives for endangered native species implemented; 10 plant and 4 animal species.</p> <p>- Improved and sustainably used of landscapes through participatory activities</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Baseline assessment comparison variables (use of conceptual models and partner data as appropriate)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p>	<p><i>Approx. # and typology of projects¹³</i></p>

¹³ The estimated number of OP5 projects should distinguish between the utilization of OP6 core grants (which can apply across GEF focal areas) and non-core GEF STAR 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>1.1.7 Related legislation, improvement and fair share (including cooperatives) of nature friendly products and markets (including e-trade systems) are in the way.</p> <p>1.1.8 Nationally endangered and priority species such as local endemic species are under conservation.</p> <p>1.1.9 Nature friendly traditional production and practices are in use or re-introduced.</p>	<p>of local communities such as ecotourism etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced (US dollar equivalent) - Sustainable land and resource use at least 2 management plans developed - Sustainable harvesting and marketing of wild resources (at least 200 families, each obtaining at least 600 USD of income annually) 		
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 2:</u> <i>Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology:</i></p> <p>2.1 Agro-ecology practices incorporating measures to reduce CO₂ emissions and enhancing resilience to climate change tried and tested in protected area buffer zones and forest corridors and disseminated widely in at least 30 priority countries</p>	<p>2.1.1: Innovative agro-ecology practices and climate resilience actions successfully demonstrated at the community level in the light of traditional knowledge.</p> <p>2.1.2: Community-based models of sustainable forestry management developed, and tested, to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.</p> <p>2.1.3: Carbon sinks from land use, land use change, and forestry activities are enhanced.</p> <p>2.1.4: Tones of CO₂ avoided in production landscapes, PA buffer zones, and ecological corridors and resilience of communities are enhanced.</p> <p>2.1.5: Negative impacts in land use frontiers of agro-ecosystems and forest ecosystems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carbon stocks increased through improved land use and climate proofing practices or ecosystems restoration (1000 ha restored = 60,000 CO₂e sequestered) - Sustainable agriculture and forest management to maintaining environmental services more than 2,000 ha equivalent to 100,000 tCO₂e avoided - Sustainable agricultural practices implemented through NGO/CBOs in 10,000 ha - Innovative land management techniques 	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Interim project reports</p> <p>Updating between NC and grantees through phone calls</p> <p>Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p>	<i>Approx. # projects</i>

	(rural/urban, agriculture/forest) are reduced. 2.1.6: Local management and actions in disaster and risk management, land use planning, climate resilience and carbon sequestering are in place.	adopted in 2 landscapes by communities, 500 ha - Adoption of innovative water management; 400 ha/landscape - Number of quality standards/labels achieved or innovative financial mechanisms		
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 3:</u> <i>Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits:</i></p> <p>3.1 Low carbon community energy access solutions successfully deployed in 50 countries with alignment and integration of these approaches within larger frameworks such as SE4ALL initiated in at least 12 countries</p>	<p>3.1.1: Innovative typology of locally adapted solutions, low-GHG technologies demonstrated and documented deployed and successfully demonstrated at the community level.</p> <p>3.1.2: Access to low emission public services (transport etc.), traditional practices reintroduced or demonstrated at the community level in corporation of local authorities.</p> <p>3.1.3: Renewable energy, energy efficiency and energy performance regulations, standards, codes, incentives and products are in use.</p>	<p>- At the least 2 typology of community oriented energy access solution, demonstration or replication.</p> <p>- At least 1-2 local innovative/leading practices, codes etc. of low carbon technologies at the community level.</p> <p>- At least 2 000 tons of CO2 equivalent avoided by implementing low carbon transport practices and benefited by 40 households.</p> <p>- Renewable energy measures, energy efficiency measures and value provided in USD.</p>	<p>AMR, country reports AMR, global database, country reports Special country studies¹⁴</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p>	<i>Approx. # of projects</i>

¹⁴ Only applies to lead countries in this strategic initiative

<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 4:</u> <i>Local to Global Chemical Management Coalitions:</i></p> <p>4.1 Innovative community-based tools and approaches demonstrated, deployed and transferred, with support from newly organized or existing coalitions in at least 20 countries for managing harmful chemicals and waste in a sound manner</p>	<p>4.1.1. Use of chemicals reduced and eliminated in some cases in agricultural production in the selected landscapes.</p> <p>4.1.2. Possible options for chemical management, pesticide management and solid waste management are demonstrated at one of the selected landscapes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kilograms solid waste prevented from burning by alternative disposal and pesticides and harmful chemicals from disposed or their release in proper technologies. - In at least in 2 production landscapes awareness raising on POPs on reduction of the use, residual use and storage - At least 2 practices indicated for managing chemicals in agriculture or water management. - Number of objectives related chemical management in plans developed via local networks - Hectares of land applying sustainable chemical management practices at the local level 	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Strategic partnership with IPEN country partners</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review</p> <p>SGP Global Database</p>	<p><i>Approx. # projects</i></p>
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 5:</u> <i>CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms (Grant-makers+):</i></p> <p>5.1 SGP supports establishment of “CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms”, leveraging existing and potential partnerships, in at least 50 countries</p>	<p>5.1.1: Information flows to/from grantees and their partners regarding good practices and lessons learned are improved</p> <p>5.1.2: Awareness of local communities, local and central authorities and general public are increased regarding global environmental issues and GEF focal areas and priorities.</p> <p>5.1.3: Level of interest, capacity to support implementation of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 NGOs from Turkey participated in Global CSO Network - At least 15 community leaders and 30 volunteers proficient in global environmental concerns, GEF focal areas and objectives, and also project implementation and management 	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>SGP Global Database</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review</p>	<p><i>Global level OP6 priority</i></p> <p><i>Cross-cutting priority for the CPS at the national level</i></p>

	<p>global conventions at the community scale and voluntarism are strengthened.</p> <p>5.1.4: Local and central authorities affords are recognized and dialog platforms for corporate actions are developed.</p> <p>5.1.5: In 2 landscapes, new cooperatives or community based organization are formed, existing ones has strengthened capacity in dialog and problem solving.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness raised of local authorities and local communities on national priorities on biodiversity, climate change, land degradation and POPs ensuring their better involvement - Innovations for better dialog, communication and corporate monitoring of stakeholders - Number of thematic networks platforms established. - Number of local or national policies influenced - Number of consultative mechanisms established for Rio convention frameworks <p>Strengthen capacities of NGOs and CBOs to support implementation of conventions guidelines</p>		
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 6:</u> <i>Promoting Social Inclusion (Grant-makers+):</i></p> <p>6.1 Gender mainstreaming considerations applied by all SGP country programmes; Gender training utilized by SGP staff, grantees, NSC members, partners</p>	<p>6.1.1: In selection of projects from 2 landscapes; gender, youth and disabled data relevant to local communities are taken into consideration.</p> <p>6.1.2: 100% of projects aims are targeted mainstreaming gender considerations in community based environmental initiatives with appropriate gender balance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least one IP Fellowship. - Number of participating community members gender disaggregated - Increase in purchasing power in gender terms by reduced spending, 	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>SGP Global Database</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review</p>	<p><i>Global level OP6 priority</i></p> <p><i>Cross-cutting priority for the CPS at the national level</i></p>

<p>6.2 IP Fellowship programme awards at least 12 fellowships to build capacity of IPs; implementation of projects by IPs is supported in relevant countries</p> <p>6.3 Involvement of youth and disabled is further supported in SGP projects and guidelines and best practices are widely shared with countries</p>	<p>of participants and target beneficiaries</p> <p>6.1.3: In developing project cycle in coordination of SGP Team, gender, youth and disabled issues are mainstreamed.</p> <p>6.1.4: At least one IP fellowship capacity is built.</p>	<p>increased income, and/or other means (US dollar)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of local communities directly supported - Number of women/young/disabled-led projects supported 		
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 7:</u> <i>Global Reach for Citizen Practice-Based Knowledge program (Grant-makers+):</i></p> <p>7.1 Digital library of community innovations is established and provides access to information to communities in at least 50 countries</p> <p>7.2 South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform promotes south-south exchanges on global environmental issues in at least 20 countries</p>	<p>7.1.1: Tested technologies, comparative advantages and relevant experience, lessons learned of SGP country programme are documented and made accessible for all stakeholders.</p> <p>7.1.2: An innovation exchange platform promoting knowledge in SGP Family is formed.</p> <p>7.1.3: Digital library at the national and local level is introduced.</p> <p>7.1.4: Case studies at the landscape level were promoted socially and scientifically.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of communities best practices of landscapes applying sustainable use by local actions - Knowledge produced by the projects codified and available to enable replication and up-scaling of successful interventions - Information from projects available to other communities, government institutions and development practitioners at all levels - Publications on landscape level practices prepared and disseminated - At least 2 yearly thematic reports - Number of NGOs/CBOs formed or registered 	<p>SGP Global Database</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review</p> <p>Participatory Project Monitoring</p> <p>Project Progress and Financial Reports</p> <p>Project Work Plans</p> <p>Project Evaluation Site Visit Reports</p>	<p><i>Global level OP6 priority</i></p> <p><i>SGP country teams (NC and PA) global database inputs</i></p>

5. Monitoring & Evaluation plan

5.1. Country Level Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Plan: particular reference to the targets and indicators set in Table 3, and your selected landscape/seascape(s). Please refer to detailed M&E guidance note for further information

In order to monitor the implementation of CPS, M&E guidance are in use. With reference to regular SGP framework, grantee contacts will be regularly followed up through online meetings in addition to site visits of SGP team (NC, PA, NSC Members etc.) to projects.

Further, each project progress and final reporting to SGP and regular updates will be monitored in on-line and off-line databases. Project M&E will be conducted in accordance with the established UNDP and GEF procedures and will be 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 size and duration of the project. 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, the participation of high level UN representatives to carry out site visits will be encouraged. This feature of SGP Turkey will be kept in OP6, which is very much appreciated from the Deputy RR and RR.

Furthermore, opportunities for independent evaluation possibilities will be sought; such as through former SGP grantees still working on the site, or through SGP Turkey counterparts (UNDP, TANAP, EU etc.) actively working on the same focal areas or selected regions; namely Kaz-Edremit and Beyşehir-Dedegöl. SGP will continue to incorporate 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 will submit data on the level of achievement of all indicators listed in the project proposal.

At the closure of OP6, via ex-post evaluation process, measuring the impacts of the overall grant-making phase will be facilitated by replicating the scorecard exercise in Kaz-Edremit and Beyşehir-Dedegöl by comparing the initial results of the first scorecard or the radar diagram summarizing the SEPL performance of these two selected OP6 priority areas.

5.2 Promotion of adaptive management:

In the preparation process, in justification of the problem analysis, proposal template and the guidebook requires participation or comments of the whole stakeholders. Therefore, SGP Team encourages grantees to develop 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 OP6).

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
Geographic priority areas-based monthly online meetings	Grantees, NC, PA	Duration of the program
Participatory Project Monitoring	Grantees	Duration of project
Baseline Data Collection ¹⁵	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 effective¹⁶)</i>	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

In addition to the allocation of funds within focal areas and focal area priorities, results of SGP geographical priority production landscapes and individual projects will be aggregated in the SGP Turkey web page, Twitter, Facebook accounts 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, meetings and presentations will be arranged to the relevant bodies requested.

In OP6 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

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ 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.

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 Country Programme Level

SGP Country Programme Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe/Scope
Country Programme Annual Strategy Review	NSC, NC, CPMT	Reviews will be conducted on annual basis ¹⁷ to ensure CPS is on track in achieving its outcomes and targets, and to take decisions on any revisions or adaptive management needs
NSC Meetings	NSC, NC, UNDP CO	Minimum twice per year, with one dedicated to M&E and adaptive management at the end of each grant year in June
Financial Reporting	NC/PA, UNOPS	Quarterly
Annual Country Report ¹⁸ (ACR) to review portfolio progress and results of completed projects	NC presenting to NSC	Once per year in June
Annual Monitoring Report – country survey ¹⁹ based on ACR	NC, survey data provided to CPMT	Once per year in July
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	NSC, NC	At the end of OP6

6. Resource mobilization plan

6.1. Please describe the OP6 resource mobilization plan to enhance the sustainability of the SGP country programme grants and grant-makers+ role with reference to: (i) the diversification of funding sources to achieve greater impact (i.e. non-GEF resources that help address post-2015 UN Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs); and (ii) the cost recovery policy to co-finance a share of the SGP country programme non-grant costs (i.e. UNDP TRAC, national host institutions, government contributions, bilateral donors); and (iii) opportunities for SGP to serve as a delivery mechanism.

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.

By 2015, for the programme level possibilities are better than the GEF 5 period. Since February 2016, in cooperation with UNDP Environment Portfolio, we have studied the possible partners can be worked together. Basic consideration is to mobilize the advantage of policy results, reputation in grant management and active network of community and non-governmental organizations in ongoing development projects. In these steps, SGP Turkey has done the Knowledge Fair in Istanbul, dinner with

¹⁷ The CPS is a living document, and should be reviewed and updated as deemed necessary by the NSC.

¹⁸ The country programme should be reviewed in consultation with the NSC members, national Rio Convention focal points, and the associated reporting requirements. The Annual Country Report should be presented at a dedicated NSC meeting in June each year to review progress and results and take decisions on key adaptive measures and targets for the following year.

¹⁹ The AMR Survey will essentially draw upon information presented by the country in the Annual Country Report (ACR) with few additional questions. It will enable aggregation of country inputs by CPMT for global reporting.

the major donors in order to replicate or disseminate the results. However in these connections, it is realized that TANAP is open to discussion to work together on the ground especially with the communities. Therefore with reference to SDGs it is prepared a strategy where the basic community landscape conservation and innovative climate smart agro-ecology included. Final decision will be given in June 2016.

6.2. Please outline possibilities to develop strategic partnerships (identifying their objectives and possible synergies with SGP) with *inter alia* 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, partnerships involving national government, UNDP Country Office, TANAP Corporation, FAO and UNEP, national NGOs and private sector are ongoing.

7. Risk Management Plan

In scoping exercise and the consultation process, it is approached to the all participants including the survey were encouraged to identify the risks and potential methods and identification of the responsible parties. Below table is the also indicating the perception of the level of the risks. Participants indicated and agreed on considering climate change as a potential risk.

Table 7: Social, environmental and other potential risks identified for SGP OP6

Definition of the risk	Level of the risk	Possibility of the risk	Method for lowering the risk (responsible parties)
Immigration crisis	High	High	Ongoing regional development projects for the adaptation, Turkish Government
Ownership of institutions	Average	Average	Effective promotion, briefing and getting the common benefits across institutions.
Overlapping and similar objective programmes and projects	High	High	Effective national information, data gathering and knowledge management
Staff turnover at all levels	Average	Average	Providing staff sustainability at least in duration of the project (Government, NGOs, universities)
Lack of adequate constitution within governmental and civil institutions	High	High	Communication, sharing and dialog platforms
Similar programmes from different institutions (IPA, IPARD, Agencies etc)	Average	Average	Making implementing institutions partners or embraces the actual projects.
Overlapping, conflicting national regulations in	High	High	Increasing the level and number of legal cases followed by citizens and NGOs.

conservation and development terms			
Diminishing the civil thought. Losing the concept of common concerns.	Average	High	Protecting natural areas can be issue that holds people together. Raising the quality of life by providing the harmonisation between the nature and the climate.
Lack of vision of some NGOs in terms of project development and management	Low	Low	Objective look and a good perception of the problem again dialog platforms and better knowledge management and increased ability to reach information.

Annex 1: OP6 landscape/seascape baseline assessment

(Attached)

Annex 2: OP6 donor partner strategy annexes

Please attach a detailed CPS Annex for specific partnership with donor partners as required (i.e. Australian government-funded SIDS CBA; Community Based REDD+ (CBR+) with UN-REDD; Japanese government supported *Satoyama*-COMDEKS initiative, EU NGO governance programme, and German BMUB Global ICCA Support Initiative).

Annex 3: Content of SGP Turkey Evaluation and OP6 Strategy Development E-Survey

Hello,

You are invited to participate in our survey on GEF SGP Turkey Operational Programme (OP6) Country Programme Evaluation and Strategy for 2016-18. SGP Program provides financial support for projects that enable community engagement for biodiversity conservation, increasing the resilience against climate change and effective actions to stop land degradation in accordance with the global goals and benefits of GEF.

You will be asked to complete a survey that addresses questions about the assessment of GEF SGP Turkey Operational Programme's performance (1993-2015) in the areas of biodiversity conservation, climate change and land degradation. It will take approximately 10-15 minutes to complete the questionnaire.

Your participation in this study is completely voluntary. At the same time, it is very important for us to learn your opinions! Your survey responses will be strictly confidential and data from this research will be reported only in the aggregate. Your information will be coded and will remain private. If you have questions at any time about the survey or the procedures, you may contact us via the email address below. Thank you very much for your time and support.

Please start with the survey now by clicking on the Continue button below.

Independent Evaluation Team - Proje Evi

For GEF / SGP Turkey Accreditation Letter Please click here

For more information about GEF / SGP Turkey Please click here

First Name

Last Name

Email Address

Have you worked on issues such as biodiversity conservation, sustainable development, climate change, land degradation, energy efficiency and chemical pollutants before?

1. ☐ Yes
2. ☐ No

Your gender

1. ☐ Male
2. ☐ Female

Your Age Group

1. ☐ 15–24
2. ☐ 25–39
3. ☐ 40–54
4. ☐ 55 +

Level of education

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary School | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Masters Degree |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate University Degree | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PhD |

5. ☐ Still Studying

Years of work experience

1. ☐ Less than 2 years
2. ☐ 2-5 years
3. ☐ 5-10 years
4. ☐ More than 10 years

Which sector do you represent?

1. ☐ Private companies
2. ☐ Public/Government
3. ☐ Universities
4. ☐ NGOs
5. ☐ Media
6. ☐ International / Intergovernmental
7. ☐ Other

At which level are you working in the NGO sector ?

1. ☐ International
2. ☐ National
3. ☐ Local

At which level are you working in the Public/Government sector ?

1. ☐ Central government
2. ☐ Local government
3. ☐ Municipal authority
4. ☐ Provincial public institution

If working for a Ministry, which ministry are you affiliated with?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Culture and Tourism | 12. <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry and Water Affairs |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Customs and Trade | 13. <input type="checkbox"/> Health |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Development | 14. <input type="checkbox"/> Interior |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Economy | 15. <input type="checkbox"/> Justice |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Energy and Natural Resources | 16. <input type="checkbox"/> Labour and Social Security |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Environment and Urbanisation | 17. <input type="checkbox"/> National Defence |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> European Union Affairs | 18. <input type="checkbox"/> National Education |
| 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Family and Social Policy | 19. <input type="checkbox"/> Science, Industry and Technology |
| 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Finance | 20. <input type="checkbox"/> Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communication |
| 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Food, Agriculture and Animal Breeding | 21. <input type="checkbox"/> Youth and Sports |
| 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Affairs | |

Your position

1. ☐ Civil Servant / Managerial

2. ☐ Civil Servant / Administrative
3. ☐ Civil Servant / Technical Expert
4. ☐ Managerial
5. ☐ Administrative
6. ☐ Engineer / Technical expert
7. ☐ Company owner/share holder
8. ☐ Board Member
9. ☐ Advisor to Board
10. ☐ Project Officer
11. ☐ Academic staff
12. ☐ Freelance
13. ☐ Other

Where do you currently work?

1. ☐ Turkey
2. ☐ Other

Please indicate the city where you work in Turkey

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Adana | 22. Çanakkale | 43. Karabük | 64. Osmaniye |
| 2. Adıyaman | 23. Çankırı | 44. Karaman | 65. Rize |
| 3. Afyonkarahisar | 24. Çorum | 45. Kars | 66. Sakarya |
| 4. Ağrı | 25. Denizli | 46. Kastamonu | 67. Samsun |
| 5. Aksaray | 26. Diyarbakır | 47. Kayseri | 68. Şanlıurfa |
| 6. Amasya | 27. Düzce | 48. Kilis | 69. Siirt |
| 7. Ankara | 28. Edirne | 49. Kırıkkale | 70. Sinop |
| 8. Antalya | 29. Elazığ | 50. Kırklareli | 71. Şırnak |
| 9. Ardahan | 30. Erzincan | 51. Kırşehir | 72. Sivas |
| 10. Artvin | 31. Erzurum | 52. Kocaeli | 73. Tekirdağ |
| 11. Aydın | 32. Eskişehir | 53. Konya | 74. Tokat |
| 12. Balıkesir | 33. Gaziantep | 54. Kütahya | 75. Trabzon |
| 13. Bartın | 34. Giresun | 55. Malatya | 76. Tunceli |
| 14. Batman | 35. Gümüşhane | 56. Manisa | 77. Uşak |
| 15. Bayburt | 36. Hakkari | 57. Mardin | 78. Van |
| 16. Bilecik | 37. Hatay | 58. Mersin | 79. Yalova |
| 17. Bingöl | 38. Iğdır | 59. Muğla | 80. Yozgat |
| 18. Bitlis | 39. Isparta | 60. Muş | 81. Zonguldak |
| 19. Bolu | 40. İstanbul | 61. Nevşehir | |
| 20. Burdur | 41. İzmir | 62. Niğde | |
| 21. Bursa | 42. Kahramanmaraş | 63. Ordu | |

Which GEF SGP focus area do you specialise in or work on?

1. ☐ Biodiversity conservation
2. ☐ Climate change
3. ☐ Land degradation
4. ☐ Cross Cutting themes
5. ☐ None of above

What does a 'traditional production landscape/seascape' mean to you? Choose all that apply

1. ☐ An area protected for its ecological and cultural importance
2. ☐ An area maintaining heterogeneous landscapes or seascapes consisting of diverse land-use types and well connected

ecosystem patches

3. ☐ An area where communities maintain, document and conserve agricultural biodiversity
4. ☐ An area where land, water and other resources are effectively managed by community-based institutions
5. ☐ Other

Do you have work experience with the traditional Production Landscapes of Turkey shown in the map below?

1. Istranca forests and rangelands
2. Kazdağı rangelands, farms and olive groves
3. Middle Aegean lowland mountain ecosystems
4. Karya antique rangelands and rain-fed agricultural lands
5. Lycian gardens and semi-nomadic agricultural lands
6. Göksu river basin artificial water channels systems and migration routes
7. Rangelands and gardens of Bolkar Mountains
8. Maraş and Amanos Valleys' gardens
9. Eastern Blacksea gardens and migration routes
10. Çoruh river basin arc systems of irrigation
11. Kars Plato dryland farming and rangelands
12. Aras and Murat flooded meadows
13. Van Lake Basin rangelands and gardens
14. Rangelands of Sivas and Munzur and flooded farmlands
15. Fırat flooded farmlands
16. Dicle rangelands and farmlands along the valley
17. Volcanic and halophilic pastures of Central Anatolia
18. Central Anatolia Angora goat rangelands
19. Kızılırmak and Yeşilırmak valley gardens
20. Bafra and Çarşamba rangelands and lakes of water buffalo husbandry
21. Küre Mountains forests and small scale gardens
22. Inner Aegean and Marmara montane ecosystems
23. Lakes Region
24. Mardin Sill vineyards rain-fed agricultural lands
25. Aegean and Mediterranean traditional fishery practice

Were you involved in the programming / implementation / monitoring and evaluation of GEF SGP Turkey funding years 1993-2013?

1. ☐ Yes
2. ☐ No

If yes, your role

1. ☐ Beneficiary NGO
2. ☐ Beneficiary – Target groups
3. ☐ Beneficiary – Partners
4. ☐ Contracting Authority
5. ☐ Independent Evaluator
6. ☐ Other

What do you think about the following statements about the GEF SGP Turkey during 1993-2013?

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Idea
GEF SGP support has helped achieve the key Turkey related country program strategy objectives and priorities linked to GEF programme.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Targeted local/regional beneficiaries have been sufficiently involved or consulted in programme design.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Programming process has been based on proper identification of the real needs to be addressed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GEF SGP Turkey funding has achieved the expected results.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Completed GEF SGP Turkey funded projects represent good and sustainable investments in nature conservation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GEF SGP support is helping Turkey make measurable progress in improving environmental quality and socio-economic development.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GEF SGP funds were fully utilised on each completed project (i.e. contract budget was sufficient).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The impact of completed GEF SGP projects is positive and expected results have been achieved.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Were you involved in the programming / implementation / monitoring and evaluation of GEF SGP Turkey funding years 2013-2015 OP5?

1. ☐ Yes
2. ☐ No

If yes, your role

1. ☐ Beneficiary NGO
2. ☐ Beneficiary – Target groups
3. ☐ Beneficiary – Partners
4. ☐ Contracting Authority
5. ☐ Independent Evaluator
6. ☐ Other

What do you think about the following statements about the GEF SGP Turkey during 2013-2015 OP5?

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Idea
GEF SGP support has helped achieve the key Turkey related country program strategy objectives and priorities linked to GEF programme.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Targeted local/regional beneficiaries have been sufficiently involved or consulted in programme design.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Programming process has been based on proper identification of the real needs to be addressed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GEF SGP Turkey funding has achieved the expected results.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Completed GEF SGP Turkey funded projects represent good and sustainable investments in nature conservation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GEF SGP support is helping Turkey make measurable progress in improving environmental quality and socio-economic development.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GEF SGP funds were fully utilised on each completed project (i.e. contract budget was sufficient).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The impact of completed GEF SGP projects is positive and expected results have been achieved.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Which do you think are the target groups that SGP Turkey should work further with ? Please rank SGP Turkey's main target groups according to their importance (1 most important - 6 least important):

- ☐ Local/Regional NGOs and civic actors _____
- ☐ Local/Regional governmental authorities and bodies _____
- ☐ Local/Regional administrative bodies (i.e. municipalities) _____
- ☐ Central governmental authorities and bodies _____
- ☐ GEF SGP partners (multi-national bodies etc) _____
- ☐ Enterprises _____

SGP Turkey Programme has been most effective during 1993-2015 [Not Effective, Very Effective]

	1	2	3
<input type="checkbox"/> Agenda setting in Turkey's conservation priorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Engaging citizens in nature conservation and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Provisioning of financial means	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling good coordination within the management structure (UNDP, Ministries, NGOs and other international/intergovernmental organisations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<input type="checkbox"/> Open consultation and communications process	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Definition of clear priorities and targets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Preparation of clearly written operating rules and procedures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Strong ownership of the projects by the beneficiaries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Which areas of SGP Turkey's intervention need improvement? [Not Important, Very Important]

	1	2	3
<input type="checkbox"/> Agenda setting in Turkey's conservation priorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Engaging citizens in nature conservation and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Provisioning of financial means	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling good coordination within the management structure (UNDP, Ministries, NGOs and other international/intergovernmental organisations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Open consultation and communications process	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Definition of clear priorities and targets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Preparation of clearly written operating rules and procedures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Strong ownership of the projects by the beneficiaries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Which of the below factors do you think render SGP Turkey unique as a funding programme?

- ☐ Open calls for proposal throughout the year
- ☐ Provisioning of written and oral feedback during proposal development
- ☐ Provisioning of funding for fields specific to SGP such as agro-biodiversity or climate friendly transportation
- ☐ Quick application and evaluation processes
- ☐ Opportunity to meet the National Steering Committee
- ☐ Other

What lessons can be learnt from Turkey's experience with GEF SGP design and implementation (not restricted to funding of projects)?

How can these lessons learnt be applied/scaled-up in the future?

Which GEF SGP strategic initiatives should be focused on in the next round of GEF SGP (2016-2018) in Turkey?

- ☐ Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation

2. ☐ Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology
3. ☐ Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits
4. ☐ Local to Global Chemical Management Coalitions
5. ☐ CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms
6. ☐ Promoting Social Inclusion
7. ☐ Global Reach for Citizen Practice-Based Knowledge program

Which GEF SGP focus areas should be targeted in the next round of GEF SGP (2016-2018) to create maximum impact in Turkey? Please rank the following (1 most important - 4 least important)

- ☐ Biodiversity conservation _____
- ☐ Climate change _____
- ☐ Land degradation _____
- ☐ Cross-cutting themes _____

Based on your experience, which landscape/seascape area(s) of focus listed below (with consideration given to GEF SGP niche, opportunities, challenges and potential for synergies, etc.) are important for the Programme's future activities? Please choose top three according to your preferred ranking (1 most important - 3 least important).

- 1. Istranca forests and rangelands _____
- 2. Kazdağı rangelands, farms and olive groves _____
- 3. Middle Aegean lowland mountain ecosystems _____
- 4. Karya antique rangelands and rain-fed agricultural lands _____
- 5. Lycian gardens and semi-nomadic agricultural lands _____
- 6. Göksu river basin artificial water channels systems and migration routes _____
- 7. Rangelands and gardens of Bolkar Mountains _____
- 8. Maraş and Amanos Valleys' gardens _____
- 9. Eastern Blacksea gardens and migration routes _____
- 10. Çoruh river basin arc systems of irrigation _____
- 11. Kars Plato dryland farming and rangelands _____
- 12. Aras and Murat flooded meadows _____
- 13. Van Lake Basin rangelands and gardens _____
- 14. Rangelands of Sivas and Munzur and flooded farmlands _____
- 15. Fırat flooded farmlands _____
- 16. Dicle rangelands and farmlands along the valley _____
- 17. Volcanic and halophilic pastures of Central Anatolia _____
- 18. Central Anatolia Angora goat rangelands _____
- 19. Kızılırmak and Yeşilirmak valley gardens _____
- 20. Bafra and Çarşamba rangelands and lakes of water buffalo husbandry _____
- 21. Küre Mountains forests and small scale gardens _____
- 22. Inner Aegean and Marmara montane ecosystems _____
- 23. Lakes Region _____
- 24. Mardin Sill vineyards rain-fed agricultural lands _____
- 25. Aegean and Mediterranean traditional fishery practices _____

Which of the below listed criteria are most important for the selection of the SPG Turkey intervention areas in OP6? (1 most important - 5 least important)

- ☐ GEF SGP niche _____
- ☐ Opportunities, challenges and potential for synergies _____
- ☐ Size of the intervention area _____
- ☐ Availability of partners & NGOs _____
- ☐ Capacity of partners & NGOs _____

Please add more criteria if you feel they are important

What are the main opportunities for civil society organisations' engagement to nature conservation and sustainable development in Turkey?

1. ☐ More funding opportunities
2. ☐ Increasing awareness on conservation issues
3. ☐ Legislation alignment with EU and other international conventions
4. ☐ Increased technical capacity
5. ☐ More opportunities for communication, collaboration and information exchange
6. ☐ Other

What do you see as the main obstacles/risks that civil society organisations face in Turkey?

1. ☐ Lack of political will
2. ☐ Lack of institutionalisation
3. ☐ Lack of technical capacity
4. ☐ Lack of human resources
5. ☐ Access to financial resources
6. ☐ Limited membership / support base
7. ☐ Taking ownership of local/regional issues
8. ☐ Lack of cooperation among CSOs
9. ☐ Lack of cooperation with public/private bodies
10. ☐ Lack of cooperation with international bodies
11. ☐ Unclear missions / objectives
12. ☐ No clear messages
13. ☐ Lack of communication skills
14. ☐ Lack of networking / coalition building skills
15. ☐ Other

Please indicate the rules and regulations (ie. strategy documents) that promote the role and involvement of CSOs in your area of work?

Please indicate your further suggestions and thoughts

--