



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK FOR TURKEY

2016-2020

November 2016

TURKEY

FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF)

2016-2020

Introduction

1. This CPF sets out three government priority areas to guide FAO's partnership and support to the Government of Turkey (GoT), bringing together innovative international best practices and global standards with national and regional expertise during the five-year period from 2016-2020.

2. The CPF was prepared through a participatory and iterative process in close and direct cooperation with relevant ministries and national institutions as well as development partners including the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MFAL), Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (MFWA) and Ministry of Development (MoD) of the Republic of Turkey.

I. Country context and priorities

3. With a per capita GDP of USD 9130 in 2015 Turkey is an upper middle-income country and the 18th largest economy in the world with USD 718 billion GDP (2015).¹ Turkey's average GDP growth rate of 7.2 percent between 2002-2006 decreased to 3.3 percent between 2007-2012 partly due to the global economic crisis and was 4.0 percent in 2015.² On the other hand, disparities of income and poverty levels persist across the country. Imbalances in the socio-economic structure and income levels across both rural and urban settlements and across regions in the country remain critical. On Gender, rural women are among the poorest when compared to urban women, and rural and urban men. Moreover, Turkey has the lowest female labour-force participation rate among the OECD countries as of 2014³ and the female workload at household level (unpaid domestic work) is more than six times higher than that of men.

4. The agricultural sector has been Turkey's largest employer and a major contributor to the country's GDP, exports and rural development. Although in relation to the industrial and service sectors, the share of agriculture has been declining, it nonetheless continues to play a fundamental role in Turkish society, employing about a quarter of the workforce and generating most of the income and employment in rural areas.

5. The main development goal of Turkey set out in the "Long-term Strategy Document (2001-2023)" is to improve Turkey's global position and enhance the welfare of citizens with structural transformations based on the principal social values and expectations of the nation in a world that is undergoing a rapid change. By 2023, it is aimed to increase GDP to USD 2 trillion and per capita GDP to USD 25 000; raise exports to USD 500 billion; reduce the unemployment rate to 5 percent and reduce the inflation rate permanently to lower, single digit levels; target the agricultural sector's share to 5 percent of GDP and in employment to 10 percent.

6. The five-year National Development Plan (NDP) of Turkey is prepared to set five-year targets and takes into consideration inter-sectoral balance. The strategic objectives of agricultural policies, as identified in the Tenth NDP (2014-18) are: to develop a globally competitive and environment-friendly agricultural sector aiming at providing sufficient and balanced nutrition to the population. The plan emphasizes effective food-stock management; diminishing losses along the food chain; strengthening administrative and technical capacity related to market regulations and effective use of foreign trade tools to ensure food security and stability in markets and farmers' incomes. It is also aimed at enhancing planning, implementation and monitoring of natural resources management and improving living and working conditions of rural people in their own neighbourhoods.

¹ The World Bank, World Development Indicators

² The World Bank, World Development Indicators

³ OECD, Statistics

7. In line with the Tenth NDP (2014-2018), similar strategic objectives with regard to the food and agricultural sectors are also determined and emphasized in the 2013-2017 Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MFAL) as follows: agricultural production and security of supply; food safety, phytosanitary animal health and welfare; agricultural infrastructure and rural development; and institutional capacity.

8. Turkey hosts the largest number of refugees and migrants globally; at the end of 2015 over 2.5 million people sought temporary protection or asylum within Turkey's borders – primarily Syrians, Iraqis or Afghans.⁴ The Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan 2016-17 (3RP), which is a 2 year rolling regional response plan, coordinates the plans developed by national authorities of countries impacted by the Syrian refugee crises with development partners' efforts to ensure protection, humanitarian assistance and strengthen resilience. The CPF aims to contribute to the objectives identified in the Turkey 3RP Country Plan for 2016-17.

9. Regarding forestry and natural resources, strategic objectives are determined in the 2013-2017 Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (MFWA) as follows: increase institutional capacity and service quality; policy development and implementation in forestry, water, biodiversity and meteorology; mitigation of desertification and erosion; and conservation, improvement and sustainable management of water resources and biodiversity.

10. FAO's support will be governed by its five Strategic Objectives through their alignment into Regional Initiatives and Regional Priorities as adopted at the 30th Session of the FAO Regional Conference for Europe.⁵

11. MFAL, MFWA and FAO have signed partnership programmes, which include "FAO/Turkey Partnership Programme (FTPP)" and "FAO/Turkey Forestry Partnership Programme (FTFP)" in 2014 and which were ratified by Parliament in 2016. The objectives of the FТПP and FTFP are to provide a substantive, financial and operational framework for active cooperation in the areas of food security and poverty alleviation and sustainable management of forests and tree resources in the beneficiary countries of FAO SEC region and also other countries of mutual interest. Between 2012-15 Turkey was among the 10 largest contributors to FAO in Europe and Central Asia.

12. The current CPF is based on Turkey's major policies and government programmes as stated above as well as on other sectoral programmes.⁶ It is also aligned with the results (outcomes) of the 2016-2020 United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy (UNDCS) for Turkey (Annex 2) in order to maximize FAO's comparative advantage, leverage synergies and increase effectiveness. The formulation of this CPF has involved an iterative review of national priorities for food, agriculture, forestry and fisheries and aquaculture development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In addition, major ongoing and planned development programmes in Turkey were analyzed and exchanges with national and international stakeholders were conducted through a mapping exercise undertaken by the FAO Representation in Turkey. The CPF Results and Resource Requirements Matrix (Annex 1) shows the coherence among CPF priorities, relevant strategic objectives, regional priorities, regional initiatives and also with UNDCS priority areas.

II. FAO's contribution and expected results

13. The CPF areas and outcomes reflect those areas where FAO – in line with its overall mandate, its current and future presence and its delivery capacity – can add the most value in support of government objectives, in close collaboration and synergy with other development actors. The following three priority areas have been identified for collaboration between Turkey and FAO for the period 2016-2020:

⁴ <https://www.iom.int/countries/turkey>

⁵ Empowering smallholders and family farms in Europe and Central Asia (Regional Initiative 1), and Agrifood trade and market integration in Europe and Central Asia (Regional Initiative 2); as well as strengthening food security and nutrition, natural resource management including fisheries and forestry, and control of animal and plant pests and diseases and food safety hazards.

⁶ National Environment Strategy (2007-2023) of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, National Rural Development Strategy (2006-2016), National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (2010-2020).

Priority 1: Food and Nutrition Security and Safety

Priority 2: Sustainable Forest and Natural Resources Management including Fisheries

Priority 3: Institutional Capacity Enhancement of Public and Private Sectors

14. During the implementation of the CPF, the cross cutting themes of nutrition, gender equality and governance from FAO's Strategic Framework will be mainstreamed through the projects and regular work under the priority areas. Through its activities, FAO will support the incorporation of the SDGs into the national policy documents on agriculture and environment development and will support Government efforts for their effective implementation in the respective areas.

Priority 1: Food and Nutrition Security and Food Safety

15. The 2013-2017 Strategic Plan of MFAL identifies three main missions; i) to ensure access to safe food and high-quality agriculture products which are demanded by Turkish and global markets ii) to ensure sustainable usage of agricultural and ecological resources; and iii) to determine and implement policies in order to increase the standard of living in rural areas. In light of these statements the Strategic Plan identifies five key strategic areas, out of which this CPF priority area addresses four: 1) agricultural production and security of supply; 2) agricultural infrastructure and rural development; 3) food safety; and 4) phytosanitary, animal health and welfare.

16. Food security and nutrition was underscored as a top priority during the G20 Turkish Presidency in 2015 and Turkey also supported the endorsement of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework in 2014.

17. In this context, the primary outcome of this priority area is to improve food security, including food availability, accessibility, and to promote sustainable natural resources management technologies and the spread of innovative production technologies and methods. Furthermore, technical and managerial capacities of value chain actors will be strengthened to support value-added activities and to increase the efficiency of the agrifood sector. The application of Good Agriculture Practices (GAP), Organic Agriculture, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and other related innovative plant production practices and policies will be supported. Rural development efforts and cooperation will also be supported in order to increase living standards in the rural areas including those of migrants and refugees, considering Turkey's key role in international migration. The second outcome will focus on safety and quality at all stages of the agrifood chain by supporting governmental institutions, enhancing human resources, improving control mechanisms and strengthening legislative capacities. Increase in agricultural production and improvement of phytosanitary conditions and animal feed as well as health and welfare are key elements of food security and safety. Key partners will be the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock and its agencies, the Ministry of Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Family and Social Policies and resource partners. The representatives of non-profit national and international organizations will be identified in close collaboration with the Government of Turkey.

18. FAO will contribute to achieving Turkey's goals regarding household food security, improved rural livelihoods and poverty reduction, in line with the World Food Summit (WFS) targets, the SDGs, UNDCS (2016-2020) priority areas and FAO's strategic framework. FAO will provide gender-responsive technical assistance to enable stable market growth of high-value agricultural products and services in Turkey and abroad, including support for the formulation of national strategies and policies on related subjects.

19. The interventions mentioned above will not only contribute to income generation with increased quality and safety of agricultural products but also to socio-economic development in rural areas, including that of women. Women are key players in rural development and agriculture but due to persisting gender inequalities women face more constraints than men in accessing information, technology, markets and services. Proactive measures to ensure empowerment of both women and men will be taken. All FAO technical assistance will be gender-responsive to ensure that FAO interventions reach their maximum potential in agricultural productivity, food security and poverty reduction. All actions will comply with the FAO Policy on Gender Equality.

Priority 2: Sustainable Forest and Natural Resources Management including Fisheries

20. Turkey is located in the region most vulnerable to climate change. Symptoms associated with climate change are projected to affect a variety of different social and bio-physical water-related processes in Turkey, including: possible regional differences in surface water resources; possible flood and drought conditions; reservoir/storage and hydroelectricity production potential; irrigation rehabilitation and modernization; and groundwater recharge. Climate change is projected to affect agricultural production and decrease yields due to decreasing precipitation in semi-arid regions, increasing temperatures, and constraints on water resources in irrigated areas. It is also estimated that changes in production patterns, increases in import requirements and food prices, decreases in exports and in welfare⁷ may occur.

21. The most central policy document for climate change in Turkey is the National Climate Change Strategy Document (NCCSD) 2010-2020. The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) was proposed under the NCCSD and ninth NDP and presents sectoral sub-actions under the main titles of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) control and climate change adaptation, and defines timing and responsible institutions/associations for subsequent actions. The tenth NDP has also emphasized the importance of adapting and combating climate change. FAO will contribute to Turkey's actions related to climate change in line with the key national documents mentioned above, UNDCS and FAO's strategic goals and objectives. The needs of women and men, youth and the elderly, will be assessed and addressed.

22. The primary outcomes of this priority area are to protect, improve and ensure sustainable use of natural resources and forests and to adapt and mitigate climate-change impact in the agricultural and forestry sectors, and enhance resilience to disasters and crises. Updating national criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management and the development of a national forest inventory as the basis for strengthening the forestry information system, as well as enabling multifunctional ecosystem-based forest management planning, will be fostered and addressed in the strategic plans on forestry to enhance sustainable management of forest resources. The institutional capacity of related organizations, training and awareness-raising activities and programmes, strategy development, providing technical assistance to bodies directly involved, and developing a monitoring and evaluation system for implementing the national action programme are some of the primary activities for achieving the above-mentioned outcomes. Main partners of FAO will be the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (MoEU), Ministry of Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, universities and resource partners. The civil society organizations (CSOs), and representatives of non-profit national and international organizations will be identified in collaboration with Government of Turkey.

Priority 3: Institutional Capacity Enhancement of Public and Private Sectors

23. The third priority area was set in order to enhance the institutional capacity by providing technical assistance for strengthening farmers' organizations, developing training programmes for public institutions, developing national and international agricultural data and market trends monitoring and analytical system for more effective decision-making, and last but not least, providing technical assistance for analyzing and enhancing the efficiency of agricultural support policies. The priority area is in line with the strategic area on Institutional Capacity of the MFAL's Strategic Plan (2013-2017) that aims at strengthening capacity to provide rapid, effective and high-quality services.

24. During the CPF 2012-2015 period, several activities were conducted by FAO to identify the needs for institutional capacity-building in related areas and several training programmes were delivered. Since there is still a need to build institutional capacity, FAO will continue those activities in the 2016-2020 CPF period. Ministry staff (central and local), NGOs and farmers will be trained in the above priority areas under capacity-development programmes of FTTP and FTFP.

25. As rural women and men may have different entry barriers to agricultural employment and rural livelihoods, a gender-sensitive approach is needed for training programmes directed both at institutions and farmers. Gender differences in education, training and skills, gender discrimination in the labour

⁷ NC5, Turkey's Fifth National Communication Under the UNFCCC

market, reduced mobility, and stereotypical gender discourses have a direct limitation on women’s livelihood choices. Providing gender-sensitive quality knowledge, activities, and business skills to women will contribute to gender equality in rural areas. FAO will take into consideration gender differences while carrying out activities related to this priority.

26. In this respect, FAO will work with relevant institutions including non-state actors as appropriate to improve institutional and technical capacity in different areas related to sustainable forest and natural resources management and food safety, facilitate empowerment of women and men in the field of agriculture, fisheries and forestry by providing both direct support to farmers, and by strengthening skills and extension services, local governments and national institutions. Collaboration under this priority area will also be open to strengthen public sector capacities to effectively manage migration. Furthermore, the outcome of the collaboration aims to ensure that a gender-sensitive rural social policy is integrated into the existing social protection policies; collaboration and coordination is enhanced among government institutions, NGOs and the private sector including through the e-agriculture strategy concept and strengthened advisory and extension services.

III. Implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangements

27. The total resource requirement for the CPF 2016-2020 is USD 28 million. An amount of USD 12 million is estimated to be available during the CPF implementation period and an amount of USD 16 million is targeted for resource mobilization through FAO TCP, FTTP, FTFP, GEF and EU financial resources.

28. In order to mobilize the funds needed and enhance coordination and aid effectiveness in the country, this CPF will be implemented in partnerships as broad as possible (civil society organizations, the private sector, academia and research institutions, etc.) and in alignment with the joint efforts of the GoT as well as development partners. In addition, regional cooperation between and among countries in the region will be promoted through South-South Cooperation (SSC) and triangular cooperation (TrC) initiatives.

29. The GoT will appoint focal points from the relevant ministries for oversight and management of the CPF implementation and a steering committee will be established to provide policy guidance to the CPF in coordination with other concerned sectors. The steering committee will also ensure that the initiatives and projects support the objectives of contributing to the areas prioritized in line with national priorities, and FAO’s strategic goals and objectives. The steering committee is also responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the progress on outcomes of the CPF and supported programmes/projects, and identifying and promoting possible synergies (including co-funding) among national entities and other donors at country and regional levels under the overall thematic areas.

30. The steering committee will hold at least one consultative meeting per year (at the end of the year). In addition, the steering committee will hold ad hoc sessions, as required, in order to consider issues that warrant its attention and decision.

The Government of Turkey [Name of counterpart institution/s]		The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	
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Title:		Title:	FAO Representative in Turkey
Date:		Date:	

Annex 1: CPF Results and Resource Requirements for 2016 to 2020

Government Priority 1: Food and Nutrition Security and Food Safety

Country Outcome 1.1: Food security and accessibility for agricultural products ensured

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Related UNDCS Outcome: Pillar 1: Sustainable, Inclusive Growth and Development, Results 1 and 2, Pillar 4: Migration and International Protection

Regional Priority: - Empowering smallholders and family farms in Europe and Central Asia, - Agrifood trade and market integration in Europe and Central Asia, - Strengthening food security and nutrition, natural resource management including fisheries and forestry, - Control of animal disease, plant pests and food safety hazards

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD) ⁸					Implementing partners (government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ⁹	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (including UTF)	SSC or other partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output 1.1.1: Agricultural infrastructure services strengthened</p> <p>(SO2-3: Output 2.1.1 and 3.1.3)</p>	<p><i>Target 1: By 2020, at least 200 professionals (at least 35 percent women) of MFAL trained in the provision of modern technologies, inputs and innovative agricultural practices</i></p> <p><i>Target 2: By 2020, at least 10 technical training sessions organized for farmers on irrigation management and other innovative technologies</i></p>	200 000				200 000	MFAL
<p>Output 1.1.2: Capacity of stakeholders strengthened on processing, value addition and efficient utilization of agricultural products</p> <p>(SO4: Output 4.2.2 and 4.2.3)</p>	<p><i>Target 1: By 2020, at least 100 professionals of MFAL (at central and local levels) and cooperative farmers trained in technical and managerial practices (at least 35 percent women participants)</i></p> <p><i>Target 2: By 2020, at least five enterprises implementing organic agriculture and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) with support of FAO (disaggregated by sex of the enterprise holder)</i></p> <p><i>Target 3: By 2020, a marketing information system established at MFAL</i></p> <p><i>Target 4: By 2020, at least two sector reports (dairy, textiles) prepared</i></p> <p><i>Target 5: By 2020, at least three awareness-raising activities (workshops or training sessions) organized (with at least 40 percent women)</i></p>	500 000		500 000 (FTPP II)			MFAL

⁸ An indicative value of the resource requirements should be provided for the entire CPF period.

⁹ Total resources required represent the sum of available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

	<p>participants) on food loss and waste Year 2020</p> <p>Target 6: By 2020, capacity of men and women farmers enhanced on technical and managerial issues related to textile and livestock value chains through at least five training sessions</p>						
<p>Output 1.1.3: Living standards in rural areas improved to ensure rural development (including nutrition quality)</p> <p>(SO3: Output 3.2.1)</p>	<p>Target 1: By 2020, at least 50 decent employment opportunities created for the rural population (including migrants and refugees) in GAP region (disaggregated by sex)</p> <p>Target 2: By 2020, at least 20,000 households of migrants and refugees and host communities (including women farmers) provided support on small-scale family farming</p>	<p>500 000</p> <p>1 500 000</p>		<p>500 000 (GAP)</p>		<p>1 500 000</p>	<p>MFAL</p>
<p>Country Outcome 1.2: Quality and safety of food at all stages of the food chain improved</p> <p>Related UNDCS Outcome: Pillar 1: Sustainable, Inclusive Growth and Development, Results 1 and 2</p> <p>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p> <p>Regional Priority: Agrifood trade and market integration in Europe and Central Asia, Control of animal disease, plant pests and food safety hazards</p>							
<p>Output 1.2.1: Methods and technologies of safe and quality food production improved and public awareness raised (Sanitary-Phytosanitary-Animal Health and Welfare)</p> <p>(SO4: Output 4.1.4)</p>	<p>Target 1: By 2020, at least three training sessions organized for private sector participants on food safety and quality (Sanitary-Phytosanitary-Animal Health)</p> <p>Target 2: By 2020, at least four public awareness events organized on food safety targeting consumers</p>	<p>250 000</p>		<p>250 000 (FTPP II)</p>			<p>MFAL</p>
<p>Output 1.2.2: Plant and animal diseases and pests control services improved</p> <p>(SO4: Output 4.1.4)</p>	<p>Target 1: By 2020, at least two reports produced on risk analysis, plant pests and animal diseases for phytosanitary services</p> <p>Target 2: By 2020, at least two training sessions provided and a study prepared on efficient plant pests and animal diseases control system for phytosanitary services</p>	<p>350 000</p>			<p>350 000</p>		<p>MFAL</p>
<p>Output 1.2.3: Risk assessment of chemical and microbiological food safety hazards associated with locally produced and imported food improved</p> <p>(SO4: Output 4.1.4)</p>	<p>Target 1: By 2018, a national network for food safety risk assessment created and related capacity strengthened with FAO support</p>	<p>300 000</p>			<p>300 000</p>		<p>MFAL</p>
<p>Total resource requirements for priority 1</p>		<p>3 600 000</p>		<p>1 250 000</p>	<p>2 150 000</p>	<p>200 000</p>	

Additional considerations on FAO's assistance: As a consequence of population growth, rapid urbanization and instability in rainfall regimes due to climate change, access to safe water resources and protection of farmlands have gained increased importance. Continuous decrease in agricultural lands creates critical risks on food security. As a result of successful implementation of the CPF priority interventions in the agricultural sector, those consequences will lessen. FAO will provide technical assistance in government priority area 1 to support the sustainable use of natural resources and agricultural and livestock production.

Government priority 2: Sustainable Forest and Natural Resources Management including Fisheries

Country Outcome 2.1: Sustainable use of natural resources and forests ensured and improved

SDG 14: Oceans, Seas and Marine resources; SDG 15- Life on land

Related UNDCS Outcome: Pillar 1: Sustainable, Inclusive Growth and Development, Result 3

Regional Priority: Empowering smallholders and family farms in Europe and Central Asia, Strengthening food security and nutrition, natural resource management, including fisheries and forestry

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD) ¹⁰					Implementing partners (government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ¹¹	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (including UTF)	SSC or other partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output 2.1.1: Sustainable forest, land and soil management as well as climate-smart agriculture production systems promoted, focusing on practices and approaches for combating land and soil degradation (including soil salinization and erosion)</p> <p>(SO2: Output 2.1.2 and 2.2.3)</p>	<p><i>Target 1: By 2020, at least 50 000 hectares of land covered under conservation agricultural practices</i></p> <p><i>Target 2: By 2020, ten training sessions organized on climate-smart agriculture and sustainable forest management techniques for MFWA/MFAL staff, farmers, forest villagers and other project stakeholders (at least 35 percent women participants)</i></p> <p><i>Target 3: By 2020, at least five conservation agriculture and/or sustainable forest management models developed and demonstrated</i></p> <p><i>Target 4: By 2020, at least two awareness-raising activities (workshop, training, meeting) conducted for MFWA/MFAL staff and farmers on biodiversity, land degradation, including types, extent, severity, trends and economics of land degradation (at least 35 percent women participants)</i></p> <p><i>Target 5: By 2020, a guideline for salinity management plan piloted and biodiverse and resource-use efficient practices for management of salt-affected production landscapes promoted</i></p>	2 300 000	<p>800 000 (GEF Steppe Degradation)</p> <p>500 000 (EU Steppe)</p>		<p>500 000 (GEF Biodiversity)</p> <p>500 000 (GEF Land degradation)</p>		<p>MFWA</p> <p>MFAL</p>

¹⁰ An indicative value of the resource requirements should be provided for the entire CPF period.

¹¹ Total resources required represent the sum of available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

	through 5-6 best practices					
Output 2.1.2: Sustainable forest management and monitoring (forest rehabilitation and restoration) promoted (SO2: Output 2.1.2)	<p><i>Target 1: By 2020, 50 000 hectares of forest, pasture and rangelands rehabilitated</i></p> <p><i>Target 2: By 2020, a multifunctional forest management plan integrated with sustainable biodiversity management prepared</i></p> <p><i>Target 3: By 2020, two analysis reports prepared for decision-support system of MFWA</i></p> <p><i>Target 4: By 2020, two workshops organized on sustainable forest management and information and best practices monitored and disseminated for stakeholders (local institutions, NGOs, farmers)</i></p>	2 900 000	<p>1 000 000 (GEF Steppe)</p> <p>500 000 (EU Steppe)</p>	400 000 (FTFP)	<p>500 000 (GEF Biodiversity)</p> <p>500 000 (GEF Land Degradation)</p>	MFWA
Output 2.1.3: Mainstreaming biodiversity into forestry practices and agricultural production landscape and sustainable use and protection of genetic resources promoted (SO2: Output 2.1.2)	<p><i>Target 1: By 2020, 6 680 hectares of protected habitat managed through ecological restoration</i></p> <p><i>Target 2: By 2020, biodiversity conservation mainstreamed into forest land-, crop land- and pasture land-management practices in buffer zones of at least 50 000 ha of steppe lands</i></p> <p><i>Target 3: By 2020, protected area governance and monitoring models developed and piloted in two models</i></p>	2 500 000	<p>300 000 (GEF Steppe)</p> <p>500 000 (EU Steppe)</p>		<p>1 200 000 (GEF Biodiversity)</p> <p>500 000 (GEF Land Degradation)</p>	MFWA
Output 2.1.4: Sustainable management of protected areas promoted (including developing sustainable financial mechanisms) (SO2: Output 2.1.2)	<p><i>Target 1: By 2020, effective biodiversity conservation promoted in protected areas of at least 50 000 ha of buffer zones</i></p> <p><i>Target 2: By 2020, at least one financing criterion and instrument developed to improve sustainable financing of protected areas</i></p>	1 300 000	300 000 (GEF Steppe)		<p>500 000 (GEF Biodiversity)</p> <p>500 000 (GEF Land Degradation)</p>	MFWA
Output 2.1.5: Sustainable management of water resources promoted (SO2: Output 2.1.2)	<p><i>Target 1: By 2020, a strategy on coping with water scarcity developed with FAO support including interventions such as irrigation water-saving technologies and practices, water harvesting etc.</i></p> <p><i>Target 2: By 2020, at least five training sessions conducted for farmers on modernization of irrigation systems for efficient use of water resources (at least 35 percent women participants)</i></p>	1 000 000			<p>500 000 (GEF Biodiversity)</p> <p>500 000 (GEF Land Degradation)</p>	MFWA MFAL
Output 2.1.6 Sustainable management and protection of fisheries resources promoted (SO2: Output 2.2.3)	<p><i>Target 1: By 2017, a regional project formulated on capacity-building in international fisheries resources management.</i></p> <p><i>Target 2: By 2020, at least 120 government staff, experts, and fishers trained in sustainable</i></p>	400 000		400 000 (FTPP II)		MFAL, CACFish, CA countries & Azerbaijan

	<i>fisheries management (at least 35 percent women participants)</i>						
Country Outcome 2.2: Climate change mitigation and adaptation in agriculture and forestry sectors, and resilience of livelihoods to natural disasters and crisis situations enhanced							
SDG13 – Combat Climate change							
Related UNDCS Outcome: Pillar 1: Sustainable, Inclusive Growth and Development, Result 3							
Regional Priority: Empowering smallholders and family farms in Europe and Central Asia, Natural resource management, including fisheries and forestry							
Output 2.2.1: Sustainable forest management and climate-smart agriculture approach promoted including drought resistant species and drought planning processes developed (including drought monitoring and early warning systems, vulnerability assessment and mitigation and response action)	<i>Target 1: By 2020, ten training sessions and demonstrations for farmers and relevant stakeholders in pilot sites carried out on climate-smart agriculture and sustainable forest management (at least 35 percent women participants)</i>	3 000 000	1 500 000 <i>(GEF SLM)</i>			500 000 <i>(GEF Biodiversity)</i>	Konya Drought Institute under SLM Project; private sector; Konya Seker; MFAL; MFWA
	<i>Target 2: By 2020, at least five drought-mitigation measures, including drought-resistant varieties, introduced/developed</i>		500 000 <i>(EU Steppe)</i>			500 000 <i>(GEF Land Degradation)</i>	
(SO2: Output 2.1.2)	<i>Target 3: By 2020, at least two models developed for climate-smart agriculture and sustainable forest management demonstrations on private farms and forest lands</i>						
Output 2.2.2: Carbon stocks above ground and below ground assessment, monitoring promoted in all land-use types, including forests	<i>Target 1: By 2020, a carbon stock monitoring system established for both MFWA and MFAL</i>	2 900 000	2 000 000 <i>(GEF SLM)</i>				MFWA MFAL
	<i>Target 2: By 2020, 300 000 tonnes CO2 eq mitigated annually for delivering environmental benefits in the target areas</i>		500 000 <i>(EU Steppe)</i>	400 000 <i>(FTFP)</i>			
(SO2: Output 2.1.2)							
Output 2.2.3: Climate change adaptation techniques promoted and identified for agricultural and forestry sectors	<i>Target 1: By 2020, at least ten techniques implemented in 40 000 hectares through different projects</i>	3 000 000	2 000 000 <i>(GEF SLM)</i>			500 000 <i>(GEF Land Degradation)</i>	MFAL MFWA
	<i>Target 2: By 2020, at least ten training programmes organized on SLM and adaptation practices for farmers</i>		500 000 <i>(EU Steppe)</i>				
(SO2: Output 2.1.2)	<i>Target 3: By 2020, at least three climate change mitigation and adaptation programmes incorporated in the forestry sector</i>						
Output 2.2.4: Multi-institutional agriculture and forestry related proactive risk	<i>Target 1: By 2020, a joint strategy developed in coordination with relevant ministries</i>	450 000	50 000	200 000	200 000		MFWA

management strategy and mechanism developed (SO2: Output 2.1.2)	<i>Target 2: By 2020, at least two training programmes conducted on emergency risk mitigation for decision-makers, farmers and forest villagers</i>		<i>(TCP Facility on Chestnut Gall Wasp)</i>	<i>(FTFP)</i>	<i>(GEF Land Degradation)</i>		MFAL
Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 2		19 750 000	10 950 000	1 400 000	7 400 000		
<p>Additional considerations on FAO's assistance: Besides food security and safety, climate change is another major challenge for Turkey. The agricultural sector especially is projected to be affected by the negative impacts of climate change. Turkey's geographical location, climate, topography and soil conditions, together with the country's socio-economic interactions increase sensitivity to climate change impacts, desertification and drought. Climate, vegetation, population, economic conditions and particularly the soils of Turkey are highly affected by the diverse topography of the country. The possible impacts of climate change in Turkey are expected to be severe, particularly on water resources, agriculture and food security, and ecosystem services. Moreover, steppe ecosystems in Turkey are particularly threatened with unsustainable human activities; since the steppe ecosystems occur on flat, highly exposed plains they are often close to human settlements and/or converted into agricultural production areas and in many cases they are perceived as abandoned lands. FAO assistance will be targeted towards improvement of agricultural and forestry sectors by greenhouse gas mitigation, climate change adaptation, reducing desertification, conservation of lands, biodiversity, etc.</p>							

Government priority 3: Institutional Capacity Enhancement of Public and Private Sectors

Country Outcome 3.1: Capacity of the organizations related to agricultural and forestry sectors are strengthened to enable them deliver better services							
SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; SDG 14: Oceans, Seas and Marine resources; SDG 15- Life on land; SDG13 – Combat Climate change							
Related UNDCS Outcome: Pillar 1: Sustainable, Inclusive Growth and Development, Pillar 3: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, Pillar 4: Migration and International Protection							
Regional Priority: Empowering smallholders and family farms in Europe and Central Asia, Agrifood trade and market integration in Europe and Central Asia, Strengthening food security and nutrition, natural resource management including fisheries and forestry							
Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD) ¹²					Implementing partners (government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ¹³	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (including UTF)	SSC or other partnerships	TCP	
Output 3.1.1: Improved institutional and technical capacity in sustainable natural resources management and food safety (SO2-4: Output 2.1.1 and 4.1.4)	<i>Target 1: By 2020, at least ten events (meetings, workshops and training sessions) (with minimum 35 percent women participants) and awareness-raising programmes conducted for government staff, farmers, forest villagers and civil organizations in the field of sustainable agricultural production technologies and food safety and sustainable forest management</i>	1 750 000	<i>250 000 (GEF SLM) 100 000 (GEF Steppe) 200 000 (ECO RCC) 500 000 (EU Steppe)</i>	<i>200 000 (FTFP)</i>	<i>300 000 (GEF Biodiversity)</i>	<i>200 000 (TCP)</i>	MFAL MFWA

¹² An indicative value of the resource requirements should be provided for the entire CPF period.

¹³ Total resources required represent the sum of available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

<p>Output 3.1.2: Empowerment of women and youth in the field of agriculture including forestry ensured</p> <p>(SO3: Output 3.2.1)</p>	<p><i>Target 1: By 2020, at least ten training sessions organized and three policy papers formulated with FAO support on empowerment of forest villagers and fisher communities, with particular focus on women and youth (disaggregated by sex)</i></p> <p><i>Target 2: By 2020, at least five training sessions on skills development organized for women headed household of migrants/refugees and host communities</i></p>	<p>1 300 000</p> <p>100 000</p>		<p>200 000 <i>(FTPP II)</i></p> <p>200 000 <i>(FTFP)</i></p>	<p>200 000 <i>(GEF Biodiversity)</i></p> <p>300 000 <i>(GEF Land Degradation)</i></p> <p>400 000 <i>(EU Gender)</i></p> <p>100 000</p>		<p>MFAL MFWA</p>
<p>Output 3.1.3: Rural social policy integrated into the existing social protection policies</p> <p>(SO3: Output 3.3.1)</p>	<p><i>Target 1: By 2020, at least one gender-responsive policy paper developed for integration of rural social policy into the National Programmes and Plans</i></p>	<p>300 000</p>		<p>100 000 <i>(FTPP II)</i></p>	<p>200 000 <i>(EU Gender)</i></p>		<p>MFAL</p>
<p>Output 3.1.4: Collaboration and coordination among government institutions, NGOs, private sector enhanced on issues related to sustainable natural resources management</p> <p>(SO2: Output 2.1.3)</p>	<p><i>Target 1: By 2020, at least five joint meetings, seminars and workshops organized among government institutions, private and civil organizations for enhancing coordination and collaboration on issues related to sustainable natural resources management</i></p> <p><i>Target 2: By 2020, a platform established including various stakeholders to follow up on international agreements involving Turkey related to the promotion of sustainable agriculture and forestry</i></p>	<p>350 000</p>			<p>200 000 <i>(GEF Biodiversity)</i></p> <p>150 000 <i>(EU Gender)</i></p>		<p>MFAL MFWA</p>
<p>Output 3.1.5: Advisory and extension services strengthened</p> <p>(SO3: Output 3.1.4)</p>	<p><i>Target 1: By 2020, at least five training sessions organized for advisory and extension services (disaggregated by the sex of participants)</i></p> <p><i>Target 2: By 2020, the framework of the advisory services is reviewed and findings with recommendations are summarized in a report produced with technical assistance of FAO</i></p> <p><i>Target 3: At least five types of gender-sensitive extension training materials produced and gender mainstreaming in agricultural and forestry extension services provided</i></p> <p><i>Target 4: By 2020, at least five training sessions for extension services and relevant stakeholders held (i) on the use of ICT tools in agriculture and (ii) on the concept development of e-agriculture</i></p> <p><i>Target 5: By 2020, a partnership agreement reached between FAO and financial institutions on developing inclusive payment systems to support small-scale farmers, forest villagers and poor families (with special attention to women's access)</i></p>	<p>850 000</p>		<p>200 000 <i>(FTPP II)</i></p>	<p>200 000 <i>(GEF Biodiversity)</i></p> <p>250 000 <i>(EU Gender)</i></p>	<p>200 000 <i>(TCP)</i></p>	<p>MFAL MFWA</p>

Total resource requirements for priority 3		4 650 000	1 050 000	900 000	2 300 000	400 000	
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Additional considerations on FAO's assistance: As capacity development is a crucial aspect in achieving development of both agricultural and forestry sectors in the country, FAO will support the government programmes to bridge the institutional gap and facilitate multidisciplinary cooperation, which in turn will contribute to improved policies, mechanisms and legislative frameworks. FAO support will be provided to all stakeholders including government staff, farmers, forest villagers, NGOs, advisory and extension services. Cross-sectoral cooperation is the primary milestone for integrated policies and frameworks. Therefore, both in-house and external cooperation is necessary to implement programmes and activities jointly, targeting promotion of agrifood and forestry sectors in the country.

Annex 2: UN-system linkage

The FAO Representation in Turkey participates in all the UN Country Team (UNCT) activities and meetings as well as functions organized by the UN Resident Coordinator which strengthens FAO's relationship with other UN agencies and also contributes to the UNCT initiatives positively. Six UNDCS Results Groups are established in the following fields; Democracy and Human Rights, Environmental Sustainability, Gender, Inclusive and Economic Growth, International Protection and Migration and Social Inclusion. FAO is chairing the Environmental Sustainability Results Group with the aim of reviewing progress and identifying actions necessary to strengthen implementation of the United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy (UNDCS) and assessing the effectiveness of UN engagement on these issues.

The UNDCS covering the period 2016-2020 is a continuation of the previous five-year programme framework of the UN system in terms of its innovative and strategic approach. In light of the GA Resolution 63/223, which envisages the UN development system's support for middle-income countries, as appropriate, the UNCT in Turkey had decided to undertake an innovative approach. The initiative has been well received by government and has been named "strategic development cooperation" and not "development assistance" reflecting Turkey's status as both recipient and provider of development assistance as well as the changing nature of Turkey's strategic partnership with the UN.

The UNDCS results corresponding to the four strategic areas of cooperation will address the development priorities from a cross-cutting sustainable human development perspective. The UN system in Turkey will respond coherently in linking the normative, standard-setting and operational dimensions of its work while addressing these challenges, simultaneously adapting both to the rapidly changing development cooperation environment and the varying development needs of the country. The following four strategic areas of cooperation have been identified and endorsed by both the GoT and the UN in Turkey:

- 1) Sustainable, Inclusive Growth and Development
- 2) Democratic Governance and Human Rights
- 3) Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
- 4) Migration and International Protection

While respecting each organization's mandates, competencies and decision-making processes, FAO will contribute to a common strategy as a means to foster cooperation and coordination among all UN agencies and to enhance the performance and impact of the UN's joint response to the development needs of Turkey under Pillars 1, 3 and 4 listed above, as well as to other cooperation efforts such as the Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan (3RP) 2016-17.

Annex 3: TCP Indicative Pipeline

Country	Turkey				
CPF implementation cycle	Start: 2016	Month: January	End: 2020	Month: December	
Timeframe for the Indicative TCP pipeline¹⁵	Start: 2016	Month: January	End: 2019	Month: December	
Ref. to CPF priority and output	TCP contribution to CPF result - Title (TCP and TCP facility)	TCP Scope/type of interventions (TCP and TCP facility)	Indicative biennium for resource allocation	Indicative resource requirements/range (USD)	Implementing government institution/partner
Government priority (or country Outcome) 1: Priority 1. Food and Nutrition Security and Safety					
Output 1.1.1: Agriculture infrastructure services strengthened	Technical assistance for capacity-development of agricultural infrastructure services in Turkey	TCP	2016-2017	200 000	MFAL
Government priority (or country Outcome) 3: Priority 3. Institutional Capacity Enhancement of Public and Private Sectors					
Output 3.1.1: Improved institutional and technical capacity in sustainable natural resources management and food safety	Capacity development for policy support in the field of biodiversity and climate change	TCP	2018-2019	200 000	MFWA
Government priority (or country Outcome) 3: Priority 3. Institutional Capacity Enhancement of Public and Private Sectors					
Output 3.1.5: Advisory and extension services strengthened	Strengthening of agricultural extension services in Turkey, including through ICTs in agriculture	TCP	2016-2017	200 000	MFAL

¹⁵ The timeframe for the TCP indicative pipeline may *coincide fully with the timeframe for the CPF implementation* and be adjusted as part of the annual or mid-term CPF review. It can also be prepared for *shorter periods*, such as on an annual or biennial basis, given the specific country context and/or government requirements.