



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

FAO TÜRKİYE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY PROGRAMME



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Following Global Environment Facility (GEF) strategies and national priorities, we will contribute to the adaptation to against climate change, deforestation, drought, and land degradation, as well as preserve biodiversity and sustainability while contributing to the efforts of Türkiye to fulfil the requirements set by international environmental agreements.

To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, efforts have continued with respect to: raising living standards in rural areas, establishing food security, access to clean drinking water, preserving the environment, and decreasing rural-to-urban migration.

Some successful examples of domestic and international efforts include:

Irrigation scheduling,

widespread use of drought-resistant soil,

Protective agricultural practices such as wind curtain structures,

development of steppes ecosystem and supporting systems against land degradation.

The goals of GEF projects are: sustainable management of forests, farmland and forage land, preservation of biodiversity, prevention of land degradation, coping with the effects of climate change, and within this scope, the dissemination of low carbon technologies.

The programme has been active in **11** cities;

-• Konya;
-• Karaman;
-• Şanlıurfa;
-• Ankara;
-• Kütahya;
-• Eskişehir;
-• Çanakkale;
-• Balıkesir;
-• İzmir;
-• Manisa;
-• Bolu.

1 003 beneficiaries attended Farmer Field schools, with **144** female and **859** male attendees.

In Konya, **2 270** beehives and **251** pieces of equipment were distributed to **274** beneficiaries.

1 281 farmers, **1 180** cattle owners and shepherds, **250** instructors, and **2 500** students have been reached through training and outreach.

58 794 ha of degraded fores,
80 531 ha of degraded farmland,
25 062 ha of forage land have been rehabilitated.

We reached **6 924** technical personnel and beneficiaries through training activities.

838 plant

species have been located in Kizilkuyu Wildlife Development Area, Tek Tek Mountains National Park, and Karacadağ Steppes regions, **92** of these being new to the locality, and two of them being endemic.

For wild specimens of **6** species that are accepted as cultivar plants for the first time in Türkiye, a Multi-Species Action Plan has been prepared. These species are wild wheat (*Triticum dicoccoides*), wild einkorn wheat (*Triticum boeoticum*), white goatgrass (*Aegilops speltoides*), peas (*Pisum sativum*), wild lentil (*Lens culinaris subsp. orientalis*), and wild chickpea (*Cicer echinospermum*).

The sustainable management of **277 973** ha of forest land in Konya has been certified.

The model plan, consisting of **6** subplans for the Ereğli Integrated Forest Management Plan, has been prepared for the first time in Türkiye. The subplans are: a forest management subplan, a non-wood forest products subplan, a grazing and pasture management subplan, an apiculture subplan, a socioeconomic subplan, and a biodiversity conservation subplan.

In Kizilkuyu Wildlife Development Area, Tek Tek Mountains National Park, and Karacadağ Steppe regions, **265** separate bird species have been spotted, **49** of which are new registries.

In Şanlıurfa, **91 700** ha of land has undergone grazing management planning, and thus the sustainable management of steppes has been supported.

In Konya, **67** endemic plant species, along with other species and habitats that are threatened by extinction, will be preserved more effectively with Türkiye's first Biodiversity Management Plan.

An action plan for the endemic Toy bird, local to Konya and Sarayönü, has been prepared.

With irrigation scheduling for sugar beet and corn, a **30** percent saving for water and electricity spending has been achieved, along with a 9 percent per hectare production increase in sugar beet, and 30 percent in corn.

To promote irrigation scheduling as a solution for drought in Konya and Karaman, **11** one hectare apple orchards have been developed, and subsurface drip irrigation systems have been used.

Four farm-type biogas plants have been established in Konya and Karaman, which will achieve **10 376** tCO₂eq of methane emissions reduction.

With the rehabilitation of degraded forest, agriculture, and forage land in the Konya Closed Basin, a total of **4 256 675** tCO₂eq emissions reduction has been achieved.

To promote the protection of biodiversity and sustainability and to encourage the use of local species during rehabilitation, a **300** m² greenhouse with the capacity to grow **50 000** saplings has been built in Ereğli Forest Nursery.

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Two **30**-hectare honey forests were created in Konya and Karaman to promote biodiversity and encourage apiculture as an alternative income source.

A Gender Equality and Action Plan has been prepared for Konya Closed Basin - this could serve as guidance for Türkiye as a whole.

Two women's cooperatives have been supported in Konya. In total, 45 women's cooperative members have received training in primary education about cooperatives, entrepreneurship, marketing, and product packaging, along with purchases of carpet weaving looms, yarns, a vacuum machine, refrigerator, computer, and kitchen equipment.

A national strategy plan has been prepared to contribute to the strategic management of Türkiye's steppe ecosystems.

A city-based strategy plan has been prepared to contribute to the strategic management of Şanlıurfa's steppe ecosystems.

Within the scope of the programme, 28 publications have been published.

Using drought-resistant legumes, chickpeas and lentils, and with no-till farming, TRY 5 fuel savings in 0.1 hectare area have been achieved without any loss in productivity.

With the no-till planting method in chickpeas and lentils, the potential to generate economic and environmental gains of TRY 500 in 0.1 hectare area and TRY 368 billion per year in the Konya Closed basin now exists.

Within the scope of the Land Degradation Neutrality Project in the Upper Sakarya Basin - to demonstrate the state of land degradation and to oversee and support scaling - a decision support system has been developed that will also benefit 16 other countries.

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