المجلس التنفيذي الدورة الثانية والأربعون بعد المائة روما، 18-19 سبتمبر/أبلول 2024



تقرير رئيس الصندوق بشأن قرض مقترح تقديمه إلى جمهورية تركيا من أجل مشروع إعادة تأهيل مستجمعات مياه نهر الفرات

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الإجراء: المجلس التنفيذي مدعو إلى الموافقة على التوصية الواردة في الفقرة 62.

الأسئلة التقنية:

دينا صالح

المديرة الإقليمية

شعبة الشرق الأدنى وشمال أفريقيا وأوروبا

البريد الإلكتروني: d.saleh@ifad.org

Liam Chicca

المدير القطرى

شعبة الشرق الأدنى وشمال أفريقيا وأوروبا

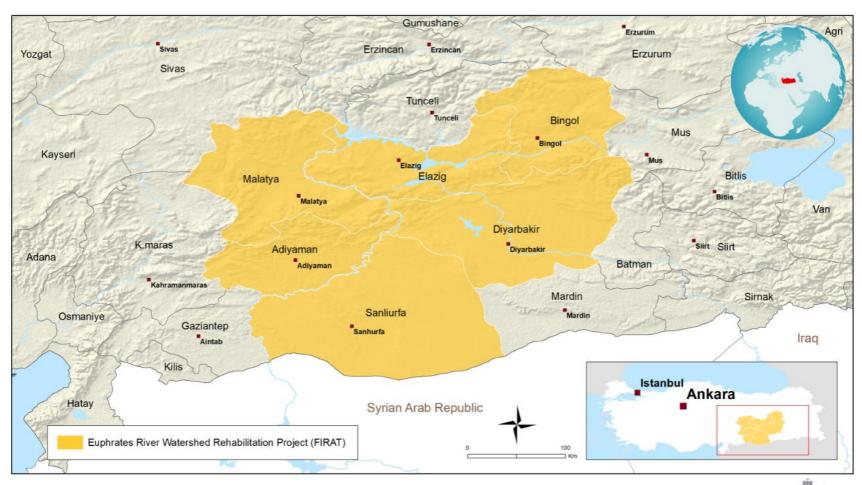
البريد الإلكتروني: l.chicca@ifad.org

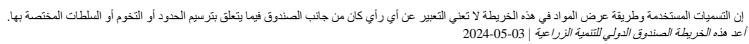
جدول المحتويات

ii	خريطة منطقة المشروع
iii	موجز التمويل
1	أولاً السياق
1 1 2 2	ألف- السياق الوطني والأساس المنطقي لمشاركة الصندوق السياق الوطني باء- الدروس المستفادة ثانيا- وصف المشروع
2 3 4 4 5 9	ألف- الأهداف، والمنطقة الجغرافية للتدخل والمجموعات المستهدفة باء- المكونات والحصائل والأنشطة جيم- نظرية التغيير دال- المواءمة والملكية والشراكات هاء – التكاليف والفوائد والتمويل ثالثا- إدارة المخاطر
9 10 10 10 10 11	الف المخاطر وتدابير التخفيف منها باء الفئة البيئية والاجتماعية جيم تصنيف المخاطر المناخية دال القدرة على تحمل الديون رابعا التنفيذ
11 12 13 13	ألف- الإطار التنظيمي باء- التخطيط، والرصد والتقييم، والتعلّم، وإدارة المعرفة، والتواصل جيم- خطط التنفيذ خامسا- الوثائق القانونية والسند القانوني سادسا- التوصية
13	المراقب

فريق تنفيذ المشروع	
المديرة الإقليمية:	دينا صالح
المدير القطري:	Liam Chicca
الموظفة التقنية الرئيسية:	Rikke Grand Oliveira
موظفة المالية:	آلاء عبد الكريم
أخصائي المناخ والبيئة:	وليد نصر
موظفة الشؤون القانونية:	Aspasia Tsekeri

خريطة منطقة المشروع





موجز التمويل

المؤسسة المبادِرة: الصندوق الدولى للتنمية الزراعية

> جمهورية تركبا المقترض:

المديرية العامة للغابات ضمن وزارة الزراعة والغابات الوكالة المنفذة:

> إجمالي تكلفة المشروع: 90.5 مليون يورو

قيمة القرض المقدم من الصندوق (آلية الحصول 60 مليون يورو على الموارد المقترضة):

شروط القرض المقدم من الصندوق (آلية الحصول شروط عادية، فئة 4: بأجل استحقاق 12.5 سنة، بما في ذلك فترة سماح مدتها 3 سنوات، ويخضع لسعر فائدة على الموارد المقترضة): يساوي سعر الفائدة المرجعي الذي يطبقه الصندوق، بما

قيمة التمويل المشترك: 1.3 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 1.4 مليون دولار أمريكي)

شروط التمويل المشترك:

الجهة المشاركة في التمويل:

17.9 مليون يورو مساهمة المقترض:

مساهمة المستفيدين: 11.3 مليون يورو

قيمة التمويل المناخي المقدم من الصندوق: 57.9 مليون يورو

المؤسسة المتعاونة:

مرفق البيئة العالمية

في ذلك فرق متغير في سعر الفائدة

منحة

بإشراف مباشر من الصندوق

أولا السياق

ألف السياق الوطنى والأساس المنطقى لمشاركة الصندوق

السياق الوطني

- 1- منذ تأسيس الدولة الحديثة في عام 1923، أحرزت تركيا تقدما اقتصاديا جيدا وأصبحت بلدا متوسط الدخل من الشريحة العليا. وفي عام 2023، بلغ الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للبلد 1.12 تريليون دولار أمريكي، ونصيب الفرد من الدخل 110 13 دولارات أمريكية.
- 2- وفي عام 2023، ساهم القطاع الزراعي بنسبة 6.2 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي وشغّل نسبة 14.6 في المائة من القوة العاملة في تركيا. ومكّنت المكاسب الاقتصادية التي تحققت على مدى العقدين الماضيين تركيا من انتشال حوالي 30 في المائة من سكانها من براثن الفقر. ومع ذلك، بسبب الصدمات العالمية الأخيرة، ومع تسجيل تضخم الأسعار نسبة 71.6 في المائة في يونيو/حزير ان 2024، وانخفاض قيمة الليرة التركية مقابل الدولار الأمريكي بنسبة 10 في المائة خلال الأشهر الستة الأولى من عام 2024، جرى عكس بعض هذه المكاسب في الآونة الأخيرة. وبشكل عام، تشهد المناطق الجبلية، التي هي أكثر عزلة وضعفا في وجه مخاطر تغير المناخ، معدلات أعلى من الفقر الاقتصادي والهجرة من المناطق الريفية إلى المناطق الحضرية.

الجوانب الخاصة المتعلقة بأولويات التعميم المؤسسى في الصندوق

3- تماشيا مع التزامات التعميم في الصندوق، صئنّف المشروع على أنه:

☑ يشمل التمويل المناخى؛

☑ يراعى الشباب؛

☑ يشمل القدرة على التكيف.

الفقر النقدي مرتفع نسبيا. وتحتل تركيا مرتبة منخفضة نسبيا على المؤشر العالمي الفجوة بين الجنسين. ومع وجود نسبة أكثر من 44 في المائة من سكانها دون سن 30 عاما، تعتبر تركيا دولة فتيّة. ومعدل البطالة بين الشباب مرتفع: 17.5 في المائة إجمالا، و23.4 في المائة بين الشابات. ونتيجة للهجرة بين الشباب من المناطق الريفية إلى المناطق الحضرية، أصبحت المدن مزدحمة بالشباب العاطلين عن العمل، بينما السكان الزراعيون يكبرون في السن. ويؤدي النمو الديمغرافي السريع، والتوسيّع الحضري، والتصنيع إلى توسيع فجوات الاستدامة. ويزيد تغير المناخ من تعرض القطاع الزراعي للمخاطر المناخية ويتسبب في تعرض البلد لظواهر طقس متطرفة بوتيرة أكبر. ويعيش حوالي 27 في المائة من سكان تركيا في مناطق شحيحة المياه، مما يجعل مستوى إجهاد المياه فيها كبيرا.

الأساس المنطقى لمشاركة الصندوق

5- معدلات الفقر مرتفعة في منطقة المشروع المقترحة. وعند صياغة المشروع المقترح، أخذت الحكومة التركية والصندوق في الاعتبار أثر الزلزالين القويين اللذين ضربا الإقليم في فبراير/شباط 2023، ولا سيما على صغار المنتجين الذين عانوا من خسائر في الثروة الحيوانية، وتدمير منازلهم وأصولهم الزراعية، بما في ذلك الحظائر ونظم الري.

باء الدروس المستفادة

تقع الدروس المستفادة من الاستعراضات والتقييمات التي أجريت مؤخرا - ولا سيما تقرير إنجاز مشروع إعادة إحياء مستجمع نهر مورات، وتقييم الاستراتيجية القطرية والبرنامج القطري الذي أجراه مكتب التقييم المستقل في الصندوق، وتقييم الأثر الذي أجرته شعبة البحوث وتقييم الأثر في الصندوق، وخبرة المديرية العامة للغابات ضمن وزارة الزراعة والغابات التركية، والشركاء الإنمائيين في مناطق مستجمعات مياه أخرى — ضمن الفئات التالية: (1) تخطيط وإعادة تأهيل مستجمعات المياه الصغيرة؛ (2) إدارة المراعي؛ (3) الاستثمارات في البنية التحتية للمياه؛ (4) الاستثمار الفعال في توليد الدخل وجدوى الأعمال؛ (5) التنفيذ الفعال المشروع. وقد أخذت هذه الدروس في الاعتبار في تصميم مشروع إعادة تأهيل مستجمعات مياه نهر الفرات، وسوف تُوجه تنفيذه.

ثانيا وصف المشروع

ألف- الأهداف، والمنطقة الجغرافية للتدخل والمجموعات المستهدفة

- 7- تتمثل غاية المشروع في الحد من الفقر في المجتمعات المحلية في مرتفعات مناطق مستجمعات المياه الصغيرة المستهدفة لمستجمعات نهر الفرات. ويتمثل الهدف الإنمائي للمشروع في زيادة الدخل والقدرة على الصمود لدى صغار المنتجين والمجموعات الضعيفة، بما في ذلك النساء والشباب في مناطق مستجمعات المياه الصغيرة المستهدفة.
- 8- المناطق المستهدفة. سيستهدف المشروع المناطق المرتفعة النائية ويركز على تنويع سبل عيش صغار المنتجين في حوالي 40 من مناطق مستجمعات المياه الصغيرة تضم 400 قرية حرجية منتشرة في 39 مقاطعة في المحافظات الست المستهدفة (شانلي أورفا، وملاطية، وديار بكر، وأديامان، وبعض المقاطعات في بينغول وإيلازيغ التي لم تستهدف في إطار مشروع إعادة إحياء مستجمع نهر مورات).
- المجموعة المستهدفة. ستكون المجموعة المستهدفة الرئيسية صغار المنتجين الذين يعيشون في قرى غابات المرتفعات ويعملون في الزراعة المختلطة كسبيل عيشهم الرئيسي. ولدى هؤلاء المنتجون أصول إنتاجية قليلة وتعرض معظمهم لخسائر أو أضرار في الأصول بسبب زلازل فبراير/شباط 2023. وسيكون هناك تركيز محدد على المجموعات الضعيفة، وعلى وجه الخصوص: (1) الأسر المعيشية الريفية الفقيرة التي تمارس زراعة الكفاف؛ (2) النساء، مع تركيز خاص على الأسر المعيشية التي ترأسها نساء؛ (3) الشباب الريفيون العاطلون عن العمل والذين يعانون من العمالة الناقصة.
- 10- المجموعة المستهدفة واختيار مستجمعات المياه الصغيرة. ستحدد أشد الأسر المعيشية فقرا على أساس معايير الفقر التي تشمل مستوى الدخل (الدخل الشهري الأقل من ضعفي الحد الأدنى للأجور و/أو إعانات الضمان الاجتماعي)؛ والأصول الإنتاجية (أقل من 10 دكارس، أو 000 1 متر مربع، من الأراضي؛ أو أقل من 10 بقرات؛ أو أقل من 100 من المجترات الصغيرة) واعتبارات أخرى، بما في ذلك عدم الوصول إلى مرافق المياه/الري. وستكون هذه الأسر المعيشية مؤهلة للحصول على دعم في شكل منحة وفقا لمخطط المنح في إطار مكوني المشروع. ومعايير اختيار مستجمعات المياه الصغيرة هي المستويات العالية من تآكل التربة وتدهور الأراضي والمستوى المرتفع للفقر و/أو المستوى المنخفض للتنمية الاجتماعية والاقتصادية. وستعطى الأولوية في اختيار مستجمعات المياه الصغيرة خلال السنة الأولى من المشروع للمناطق الأشد تضررا بالزلاز ل.

11- ومن المُقدّر أن يصل المشروع إلى ما مجموعه 000 140 شخص أو 40 000 أسرة معيشية، ويتوقع أن تتلقى 27 000 أسرة معيشية منها خدمات متعددة من المشروع، بينما ستستفيد 000 13 أسرة معيشية من التدخلات المجتمعية فقط. وستمثل النساء نسبة 40 في المائة، والشباب نسبة 15 في المائة من المستفيدين من المشروع.

باء المكونات والحصائل والأنشطة

- 12- سيتكون المشروع من المكونات الثلاثة التالية:
- 1. المكون 1. تخطيط مستجمعات المياه الصغيرة وإدارة الموارد الطبيعية. سيدعم هذا المكون وضع 40 خطة لمستجمعات المياه الصغيرة، بحيث تشمل كل منطقة مستجمعات مياه صغيرة 10 قرى بالمتوسط. كما سيشمل هذا المكون الأنشطة المتعلقة باستعادة الموارد الطبيعية وإدارتها المستدامة. ويرتكز هذا المكون إلى مكونين فرعيين: (1) التخطيط التشاركي لمستجمعات المياه الصغيرة وبناء القدرات؛ (2) إعادة تأهيل الإدارة المستدامة للموارد الطبيعية بهدف الحد من مخاطر الانزلاقات الأرضية والفيضانات، وضمان سبل العيش المستدامة والقادرة على الصمود، والحد من الرواسب لإطالة حياة سدّى أتاتورك وكاراكايا على نهر الفرات.
- 14- المكون 2. الاستثمارات في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي، والبنية التحتية القادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ، وسبل العيش، والوصول إلى الأسواق. سيستند المشروع إلى خطط مستجمعات المياه الصغيرة، والاستثمارات في إطار خطط الاستثمار الاستراتيجي في: (1) استعادة الأصول الإنتاجية وتنويع الإنتاج الزراعي والأنشطة الاقتصادية في المناطق الريفية؛ (2) تسويق وتعزيز المنتجات من المحافظات المشاركة؛ (3) تكميل البنية التحتية العامة للري باستثمارات في المزارع.
- ويتألف المكون 2 من ثلاثة مكونات فرعية. وفي إطار المكون الفرعي الأول، سينشأ مرفق صندوق متجدد بهدف تحسين الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي، والبنية التحتية للإنتاج القادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ، والتجميع، والتجهيز، والتسويق، مما سيدعم 800 4 شاب في الوصول إلى فرص عمل بأجر وعمل حر. ويعتمد مصطلح "الصندوق المتجدد" في هذا السياق وفي أماكن أخرى من هذا التقرير إدراكا للعنصر المتجدد لآلية التمويل (50 في المائة في قروض بدون فائدة).
- وفي إطار المكون الفرعي الثاني، سيركز المشروع على تعزيز منظمات المنتجين والتسويق لديهم للاستفادة بشكل أفضل من فرص الأسواق الناشئة المحلية، والوطنية و/أو أسواق التصدير. وقد ينطوي هذا المكون الفرعي على الاستثمار في فرص مثل إنشاء أسواق للفاكهة والخضروات و/أو أسواق للحيوانات. وسيتحقق هذا من خلال التدريب على الحوكمة، وإدارة الأعمال، وتبادل المعرفة، والترويج للفعاليات الزراعية والتجاربة والمشاركة فيها.
- 17- وفي إطار المكون الفرعي الثالث، سيستثمر المشروع في إنشاء بنية تحتية للمياه غير زراعية قادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ تعزز كفاءة استخدام المياه من خلال الحد من خسائر النقل.
- 18- المكون 3. التعزيز المؤسسي وإدارة المشروع. سيدعم هذا المكون الفرعي المكونات التقنية وييسر مسارات التنفيذ الفعال لتدخلات المشروع. وسيتحقق التعزيز المؤسسي من خلال التدريب، وتبادل الزيارات، ووضع أو تحديث المبادئ التوجيهية والدراسات التقنية، وإنشاء أو تعزيز الشراكات القائمة، وتنمية فرص التعاون بين بلدان الجنوب والتعاون الثلاثي.

جيم- نظرية التغيير

- 21- من خلال التنفيذ الفعال للاستثمارات المختلفة واعتماد تقنيات قادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ، وتحسين إعادة تأهيل التربة وإنتاج وإنتاجية الزراعة، وتهيئة فرص عمل، وتنويع الدخل، وتحسين المبيعات والوصول إلى الأسواق، سيزيد صغار المنتجين والمجموعات الضعيفة، بمن في ذلك النساء والشباب، دخلهم ويحسنون قدرتهم على الصمود في وجه الكوارث الطبيعية، والأحوال المناخية، وصدمات الأسواق والصدمات الاقتصادية. كما سيتعزز رفاههم وسبل عيشهم. وفي نهاية المطاف، سيساهم المشروع في الحد من الفقر في قرى مستجمعات المياه الصغيرة المستهدفة في المرتفعات.
- 20- ويتوقف نجاح المشروع على افتراض أن المجتمعات المحلية في المرتفعات، ستكون مستعدة، إذا ما قدمت لها الحوافز، للقيام بما يلي: (1) المشاركة في تخطيط وتنمية مستجمعات المياه الصغيرة؛ (2) اعتماد ممارسات جديدة قادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ؛ (3) اتخاذ إجراءات جماعية لتحسين إدارة المراعي، والتجميع، والوصول إلى الأسواق؛ (4) سيكون الشباب راغبين في البقاء في قراهم والاستثمار فيها إذا ما توفر لهم الدعم لإيجاد فرص عمل جيدة، بما في ذلك العمل الحر؛ (5) ستتعاون المديرية العامة للغابات على نحو وثيق مع الوكالات الحكومية الأخرى ومع الجهات الفاعلة في القطاع الخاص، بما في ذلك الجهات المشاركة في التمويل والشركاء المنفذين في الإقليم، ومع مصرف Ziraat Bank؛ (6) من خلال نافذة الصندوق المتجدد لمنظمات المنتجين والمجمعين، وبدعم إضافي من أجل تعزيز الروابط بالسوق، سيقيم المشروع شراكات مع الجهات الفاعلة في القطاع الخاص لتمكين المزار عين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة الذين يعيشون في المناطق الجبلية المستهدفة من الوصول إلى الأسواق؛ (7) ستعزز المنظمات الشعبية بالشكل المناسب لضمان الاستدامة طويلة الأجل للاستثمارات.

دال المواءمة والملكية والشراكات

- 2- تتواءم غاية المشروع بالكامل مع هدف التنمية المستدامة رقم 1 (القضاء على الفقر)، وبالأخص فيما يتعلق بأولئك الذين خسروا أصولا إنتاجية بسبب الزلازل، وسيساهم المشروع مباشرة في تحقيق هدف التنمية المستدامة رقم 2 (القضاء التام على الجوع)، ولا سيما الغاية 2-3 (مضاعفة الإنتاجية الزراعية ودخل صغار منتجي الأغذية). كما سيساهم المشروع في هدف التنمية المستدامة رقم 5 (المساواة بين الجنسين)؛ وهدف التنمية المستدامة رقم 8 (العمل اللائق ونمو الاقتصاد)؛ وهدف التنمية المستدامة رقم 12 (الاستهلاك والإنتاج المسؤولان)؛ وهدف التنمية المستدامة رقم 13 (العمل المناخي)، وخصوصا الغاية 1-13 (تعزيز القدرة على الصمود في مواجهة الأخطار المرتبطة بالمناخ والكوارث الطبيعية في جميع البلدان، وتعزيز القدرة على التكيف مع تلك المخاطر).
- 22- ويتواءم تصميم المشروع بالكامل مع استراتيجية وخطة عمل كفاءة المياه في تركيا (2023-2033) التي تهدف، بالنظر إلى أن الزراعة تشكل نسبة 77 في المائة من الاستخدام الإجمالي للمياه في البلد، إلى زيادة كفاءة الري من المستوى الحالي الذي يبلغ 50.4 في المائة إلى 60 في المائة بحلول عام 2030، و65 في المائة بحلول عام 2050.
- 23- وصئمم المشروع بحيث يساهم بصورة مباشرة في تحقيق الهدف الاستراتيجي الثاني لبرنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية: تعميم الإدارة المستدامة للموارد الطبيعية في جميع أنواع مظاهر الإنتاج الزراعي في المرتفعات، وزيادة الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ في المرتفعات. كما سيساهم بشكل كبير في الهدف الأول لبرنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية المتمثل في تعزيز فرص الوصول إلى الأسواق للمزار عين الفقراء المنتجين من أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة. ومن المتوقع أن يبقى تصميم المشروع ملائما بالكامل طوال فترة برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية 2025-2030، الذي سينفذ في إطاره. كما يتوخى التصميم بذل الجهود برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية 2025-2030، الذي سينفذ في إطاره. كما يتوخى التصميم بذل الجهود

- للاستفادة من الشراكة بين الصندوق وحكومة تركيا وتعزيز المشاركة في المسائل السياساتية والإدارة الفعالة للمعرفة من أجل تيسير توسيع نطاق النتائج على نحو أكبر.
- 24- وتلقت بعثة تصميم المشروع توجيهات من مسؤولين رفيعي المستوى من جميع الإدارات الحكومية ذات الصلة. وزار فريق التصميم جميع المحافظات الست المستهدفة من المشروع، وتشاور مع محافظي المحافظات وجميع الإدارات الإقليمية وعلى مستوى المحافظات ذات الصلة والمسؤولة عن الغابات، والزراعة، والري. كما جرت استشارة الشركاء الإنمائيون. وعلاوة على ذلك، عقدت مشاورات متعمقة مع المستفيدين المحتملين من المشروع في المحافظات الست، بما في ذلك القروبين المتضررين من الزلازل.
- 25- وسينسق المشروع تدخلاته مع المشروعات الجارية والمشروعات قيد الإعداد المدعومة من قبل شركاء المائيين آخرين، ولا سيما أولئك الذين يعززون التعافي من الزلازل، بما في ذلك من خلال دعم سبل العيش.

هاء _ التكاليف والفوائد والتمويل

26- يُحسب مكونا المشروع 1 و2 كتمويل مناخي. ووفقا لمنهجيات المصارف الإنمائية المتعددة الأطراف لتتبع تمويل التكيف مع تغيّر المناخ والتخفيف من آثاره، يُقدّر إجمالي التمويل المناخي المقدم من الصندوق إلى هذا المشروع بقيمة <u>900 919 57 يورو</u>، أو 96 في المائة من إجمالي استثمار الصندوق.

تكاليف المشروع

27- يقدر إجمالي تكاليف المشروع، بما في ذلك الطوارئ المادية والسعرية، بقيمة <u>90.5 مليون يورو</u> على مدى فترة تنفيذ المشروع التي تستغرق سبع سنوات. وتكاليف المكونات الثلاثة للمشروع هي كالتالي: (1) المكون 1- تخطيط مستجمعات المياه الصغيرة وإدارة الموارد الطبيعية، 33 في المائة من إجمالي التكاليف، أو <u>89.8 مليون يورو</u>؛ (2) المكون 2- الاستثمارات في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي، والبنية التحتية القادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ، وسبل العيش، والوصول إلى الأسواق، 62 في المائة من إجمالي التكاليف، أو <u>56.5 مليون يورو</u>؛ (3) المكون 3- التعزيز المؤسسي وإدارة المشروع، 5 في المائة من إجمالي التكاليف، أو أو 4.1 مليون يورو.

الجدول 1 تكاليف المشروع حسب المكون والجهة الممولة (بألاف اليورو)

			مرفق البيئة							
	الصندوق		العالمية		المستفيدون		الحكومة		المجموع	
	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%
تخطيط مستجمعات المياه الصغيرة وإدارة الموارد الطبيعية	16 257	54.6	860	2.9	1 257	4.2	11 426	38.3	29 801	32.9
الاستثمار ات في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي، والبنية التحتية										
القادرة على الصَّمود في وجه تغير المناخ، وسبل العيش،										
والوصول إلى الأسواق ً	40 448	71.6	231	0.4	10 018	17.7	5 802	10.3	56 499	62.4
التعزيز المؤسسي وإدارة المشروع	3 325	79.5	213	5.1	-	-	646	15.4	4 184	4.6
	60 030	66.3	1 304	1.4	11 275	12.5	17 874	19.8	90 484	100

الجدول 2 تكاليف المشروع حسب فنة الإنفاق والجهة الممولة (بآلاف اليورو)

(با ه ک الیورو)										
			مرفق البيئة							
	الصندوق		العالمية		المستفيدون		الحكومة		المجموع	
فئة الإنفاق	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%
أولا- تكاليف الاستثمار							-			
ألف- الأشغال	19 229	65.4	-	-	-	-	10 188	34.6	29 417	32.5
باء- الخدمات الاستشارية										
1- الخدمات الاستشارية الدولية	175	80	-	-	-	-	43	20	218	0.2
2- الخدمات الاستشارية الوطنية	6 793	66.8	1 165	11.5	-	-	2 214	21.8	10 173	11.2
المجموع الفرعي	6 967	67.1	1 165	11.2	-	-	2 257	21.7	10 391	11.5
جيم- التُدريب وحُلقات العمل	416	89.8	22	4.8	-	-	25	5.4	463	0.5
دال۔ المعدات والسلع										
1- المعدات والمواد	1 189	80	-	-	-	-	297	20	1 486	1.6
2- السلع والخدمات والمدخلات	18	80	-	-	-	-	5	20	23	-
المجموع الفرعي	1 207	80	-	-	-	-	302	20	1 509	1.7
هاء- المنح والإعانات	27 459	70.9	-	-	11 275	29.1	0	-	38 736	42.8
مجموع تكاليف الاستثمار	55 279	68.7	1 188	1.5	11 275	14	12 772	15.9	80 516	89
ثانيا- التكاليف المتكررة										
ألف- دعم الخبرات والرواتب والبدلات	3 765	43.1	115	1.3	-	-	4 855	55.6	8 737	9.7
باء- التكاليف التشغيلية	984	80	-	-	-	-	247	20	1 231	1.4
مجموع التكاليف المتكررة	4 750	47.7	115	1.2	-	-	5 102	51.2	9 968	11
المجموع	60 030	66.3	1 303	1.4	11 275	12.5	17 874	19.8	90 484	100

الجدول 3 تكاليف المشروع حسب المكون وسنة المشروع (بآلاف الدولارات الأمريكية)

المكون	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	المجموع
- 1- تخطيط مستجمعات المياه الصغيرة وإدارة الموارد الطبيعية	2 252	6 036	7 252	7 285	4 974	1 458	544	29 801
 الاستثمارات في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي، والبنية التحتية القادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ، وسبل 	574	7 083	15 851	17 973	11 596	2 816	605	56 499
العيش، والوصوّل إلى الأسواق								
3- التعزيز المؤسسي وإدارة المشروع	650	588	523	605	608	642	568	4 184
المجموع	3 477	13 708	23 626	25 863	17 178	4 916	1 717	90 484

استراتيجية وخطة التمويل والتمويل المشترك

- سيموّل المشروع كالتالي: (1) سيغطي الصندوق 66.3 في المائة من إجمالي التكاليف، أو 60 مليون يورو؛ (2) مرفق البيئة العالمية 1.4 في المائة، أو 1.3 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 1.4 مليون دولار أمريكي؛ (3) الحكومة 19.8 في المائة، أو 17.9 مليون يورو؛ (4) والمستفيدون 12.5 في المائة، أو 11.3 مليون يورو. وستتكون مساهمة الحكومة من: (1) انتداب جزء من موظفي المشروع؛ (2) الإعفاء من جميع الضرائب والرسوم على السلع والخدمات التي يجري توريدها في إطار المشروع (باستثناء الضرائب على المنح المقابلة). وقد قُدّرت معدلات وقيم الضرائب والرسوم على تكاليف المشروع من قبل فريق تصميم المشروع بالتشاور مع الحكومة لتحديد مساهمة الحكومة والتكلفة الإجمالية للمشروع. وبالإضافة إلى ما ورد أعلاه، ستساهم الحكومة في تكاليف معاملات الصندوق المتجدد وأية استثمارات إضافية في البنية التحتية لدعم مستجمعات المياه. وسيغطى جزء كبير من مساهمة المستفيدين من خلال قروض بدون فوائد تقدمها المديرية العامة للغابات والعلاقات بين الغابات والقرى إلى الفقراء والفقراء المؤقتين بموجب برنامج المنح المقابلة التابع للمشروع.
- 29- وستنفذ معظم استثمارات المشروع في إطار اثنتين من فئات الإنفاق: (1) المنح والإعانات (38.73 مليون يورو، أو 43 في المائة من إجمالي التكاليف)؛ (2) الأشغال (29.41 مليون يورو، أو 33 في المائة من إجمالي التكاليف). وبالتالي تعكس المخصصات التركيز الذي سيضعه المشروع على الحد من الفقر بين المجتمعات المحلية المستهدفة في المرتفعات من خلال الاستثمارات في استعادة وتجديد سبل العيش وإدارة الموارد الطبيعية بشكل منتج ومستدام.

الصرف

-)3- ستتدفق الأموال من الصندوق إلى حسابات معينة للمشروع ستفتحها الوحدة المركزية لإدارة المشروع لدى البنك المركزي، بما في ذلك حساب معين لقرض الصندوق بعملة اقتراض القرض، وحساب آخر لمنحة مرفق البيئة العالمية بعملة المنحة. وستدفع النفقات من الحسابين المعينين باستخدام سعر الصرف السائد في تاريخ الدفع. أما بالنسبة للمنح المقابلة والقروض بدون فائدة، فستفتح المديرية العامة للغابات والعلاقات بين الغابات والقرى حسابا مصرفيا منفصلا بالعملة المحلية لدى مصرف Ziraat Bank لتلقي الأموال من الحساب المخصص للقرض.
- 31- وتجرى عمليات الصرف على أساس فصلي، مع تقديم تقارير مالية مؤقتة فصلية ضمن 45 يوما من نهاية الفصل السابق.

موجز الفوائد والتحليل الاقتصادى

- أجري تحليل مالي لثلاثة أنواع من تكنولوجيات الطاقة الموفرة للخشب، وستة نماذج مزارع مختلفة على مستوى الأسر المعيشية للمنتجين الفقراء المؤقتين، وخمسة نماذج للمنتجين الفقراء، ونموذج واحد لكل من المؤسسات البالغة الصغر، والصغيرة، والمتوسطة، والمحاصيل المروية. ويشير التحليل إلى أن جميع هذه النماذج تقدم معدل عائد داخلي مالي أعلى من 25 في المائة. ويبلغ صافي القيمة الحالية للموقد الموفر للخشب، باستخدام عامل خصم قدره 19.1 في المائة، 232 دولارا أمريكيا على الأقل، وأكثر من 000 55 دولار أمريكي لمركز جمع الحليب. ونسبة الفائدة إلى التكلفة أعلى من 1.03 في جميع الحالات وتصل إلى 1.9. وتشير هذه الأرقام إلى أن جميع النماذج التي نظر فيها جذابة ماليا للاستثمار من جانب الأسر المعيشية الزراعية من أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة الفقيرة المؤقتة ورواد الأعمال الزراعيين.
- 33- ويُظهر التحليل الاقتصادي للمشروع باستخدام الأسعار الاقتصادية أن نتائج المشروع إيجابية، مع صافي قيمة حالية بمعدل خصم اجتماعي بنسبة 6 في المائة من الفوائد الإضافية بقيمة 93 مليون دولار أمريكي، ومعدل عائد اقتصادي داخلي يساوي 18.9 في المائة على مدى فترة 20 سنة. وحتى عند اختبارها ضد حدوث

سيناريوهات المخاطر، بما في ذلك التأخيرات في التنفيذ وتجاوزات التكاليف، تبقى النتائج الاقتصادية قوية وفقط الانتقال إلى أقصى الحدود يجعل المشروع غير مجد. وباختصار، الاستثمارات المقترحة للمشروع سليمة وتستحق الاستثمار فيها من المنظورين المالى والاقتصادي.

استراتيجية الخروج والاستدامة

- 34- سيشكل دعم انتقال المستفيدين من زراعة شبه الكفاف إلى الزراعة التي يغلب عليها الطابع التجاري وتتعامل مع الزراعة كأعمال تجارية عنصرا رئيسيا في استدامة المشروع واستراتيجية الخروج فيه. ومن شأن مزيج حكيم من الاستثمارات خارج المزرعة، مثل بناء البنية التحتية للري، وتطويرات داخل المزرعة تمكّن من زيادة الإنتاجية الزراعية، أن يزيد آفاق استدامة المشروع بشكل كبير.
- ومن حيث الاستثمارات بحسب المكون، سيكرس جزء كبير من أجل تمويل أنشطة دعم سبل العيش وتعزيز المؤسسات البالغة الصغر، والصغيرة، والمتوسطة التي ستنفذها الأسر المعيشية المستهدفة وتستفيد منها. وتظهر التحليلات التي أجرتها بعثة تصميم المشروع أن هذه الأنشطة سليمة ماليا وستولد عوائد كافية، ويمكن بالتالي توقع أن تكون مستدامة ماليا. وتربط آلية التمويل المقترحة المستفيدين بمصرف Ziraat Bank وستوفر لهم مع مرور الوقت فرصا للوصول إلى منتجات القروض التجارية للمصرف. وستنطلب الاستثمارات المتعلقة بالغابات في إطار مكون إدارة الموارد الطبيعية تدخلات تشغيل وصيانة أقل في مرحلة ما بعد المشروع. ونظرا إلى أن المراعي تحتاج إلى تدخل أكثر استدامة وإدارة دقيقة بشكل أكبر، دُمجت زيادة كبيرة في الاستثمارات في تحسين إدارتها، إلى جانب اعتماد منهجية قوية المتعبئة الاجتماعية، في التصميم.
- 36- وسيكون من السهل نسبيا على المستفيدين تشغيل وصيانة نظم الري الذكية مناخيا المدعومة، ويمكن إدارتها من قبل الرابطات غير الرسمية لمستخدمي المياه بالتنسيق مع قادة القرى (المخاتير)، كما هي الممارسة الحالية.

ثالثا إدارة المخاطر

ألف - المخاطر وتدابير التخفيف منها

- بوجه عام، أشار فريق تصميم المشروع إلى وجود تأييد قوي لمفهوم المشروع من قبل طيف واسع من أصحاب المصلحة. ومع ذلك، قد تحدث فجوات بين وضع السياسة وترجمتها إلى عمل. وعلاوة على ذلك، واجهت مشروعات الصندوق في السنوات الأخيرة نقصا في الأموال المخصصة في بداية السنة، بسبب القيود المالية بشكل رئيسي. وقد أخذ تصميم المشروع في الاعتبار القيود المالية للحكومة التركية، واتُخذت الترتيبات اللازمة لتخصيص الأموال للسماح بتنفيذ متواصل إلى حد كبير لأنشطة استعادة سبل العيش ودعمها. وباختصار، في حين تصنف المخاطر المرتبطة بالسياق السياسي بأنها كبيرة، فإنه يمكن الإبقاء عليها عند مستوى يمكن التحكم فيه.
- 36- وعلى الرغم من أن تركيا خضعت لتحول كبير في إدارة القطاع العام، تبقى تحديات في التنفيذ. وقد تحدث تغييرات مؤسسية أو دوران متكرر في إدارة المؤسسات على المستويات المركزية والإقليمية والمحلية، مما يؤثر على ترتيبات التنفيذ وتحقيق الأهداف الإنمائية في الوقت المناسب. وسيجري الحد من مخاطر التنفيذ من خلال: (1) إنشاء لجنة توجيهية للمشروع تعمل على ضمان التنسيق بين الشركاء المنفذين للمشروع، والتدفق السلس للأموال؛ (2) ضم مصرف Ziraat Bank كشريك ليدير، نيابة عن المديرية العامة للغابات، مخطط موسعا للمنح المقابلة بشروط منقحة، وتكميل هذا بمخطط للقروض المقدمة بشروط تيسيرية للغاية؛ (3) تعبئة مجموعة من مقدمي الخدمات لتيسير العمليات الشعبية والتعزيز المؤسسي؛ (4) تنقيح شروط المنح المقابلة

- لصالح الأسر المعيشية الأشد ضعفا بهدف زيادة ملاءمة المشروع بشكل كبير بالنسبة للأسر المعيشية الأشد فقرا وضعفا.
- وتقيّم المخاطر المتأصلة والمتبقية المتعلقة بالإدارة المالية بأنها كبيرة. وقد تنشأ المخاطر الرئيسية من التأخيرات في إنشاء الوحدة المركزية لإدارة المشروع أو تركيب برامج المحاسبة أو من عدم استخدام المنح المقابلة للأغراض المقصودة منها. وللتخفيف من هذه المخاطر، سيكون تعيين الموظفين الرئيسيين وإعداد برامج المحاسبة جزءا من الشروط المسبقة لعمليات السحب التي يمكن تمويلها من خلال التمويل بمفعول رجعي. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، سيُضمّن التحقق من عينة من المنح المقابلة في نطاق المراجعة الخارجية للحسابات.

الجدول 4 موجز عام للمخاطر

تصنيف المخاطر المتبقية	تصنيف المخاطر المتأصلة	مجالات المخاطر
كبيرة	كبيرة	السياق القطري
كبيرة	كبيرة	الاستراتيجيات والسياسات القطاعية
متوسطة	متوسطة	السياق البيئي والمناخي
منخفضة	منخفضة	نطاق المشروع
متوسطة	متوسطة	القدرة المؤسسية على التنفيذ وتحقيق الاستدامة
كبيرة	كبيرة	الإدارة المالية
متوسطة	متوسطة	التوريد في المشروعات
متوسطة	متوسطة	الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي والمناخي
متوسطة	متوسطة	أصحاب المصلحة
متوسطة	متوسطة	المخاطر الإجمالية

باء- الفئة البيئية والاجتماعية

40- التصنيف البيئي والاجتماعي المقترح للمشروع متوسط، بناء على الفحص النهائي باستخدام أداة فحص إجراءات التقدير البيئي والاجتماعي والمناخي. ويهدف المشروع إلى تحقيق فوائد بيئية واجتماعية إيجابية بشكل شامل. وينصب التركيز الأساسي للمشروع في إعادة تأهيل الأراضي المتدهورة من أجل الحد من تآكل التربة والترسيب في السدود أسفل المصب، إلى جانب تحسين سبل عيش السكان المقيمين في مناطق مستجمعات المياه المختارة.

جيم - تصنيف المخاطر المناخية

[4- على النحو الذي حددته أداة فحص إجراءات التقدير البيئي والاجتماعي والمناخي، فإن التصنيف المقترح للمخاطر المناخية للمشروع متوسط، وسيتطلب ذلك إجراء تحليل أساسي للمخاطر المناخية. وتشمل التأثيرات المتوقعة لتغير المناخ في منطقة المشروع الآثار السلبية التي يمكن التحكم فيها على توافر المياه السطحية، وزيادة حدوث الفيضانات وفترات طويلة من القحولة والجفاف.

دال- القدرة على تحمل الديون

42- بوجه عام، في حين استقر إجمالي خدمة الديون على الديون الخارجية في السنوات الأخيرة، وأظهرت جهود الحكومة الرامية إلى الحد من التمويل الخارجي بعض الآثار الإيجابية، ستبقى الإدارة الحصيفة للدين حاسمة لضمان القدرة على تحمل الديون وتجنب المخاطر المالية المحتملة. ووفقا لأحدث تقييم لصندوق النقد الدولي،

يمكن تحمل الديون الخارجية للبلد على المدى المتوسط، ولكنها عرضة للمخاطر بشكل رئيسي من انخفاض كبير في سعر الصرف الحقيقي الفعلي.

رابعا التنفيذ

ألف- الإطار التنظيمي

إدارة المشروع وتنسيقه

- منتكون المديرية العامة للغابات الوكالة الرائدة للمشروع. وبالعمل بالتنسيق الوثيق مع وزارة الخزانة والمالية، ورئاسة الاستراتيجية والميزانية، ستكون المديرية العامة للغابات مسؤولة بالدرجة الأولى عن التنفيذ على المستوى المركزي في أنقرة، والمستوى الإقليمي (المديريات الإقليمية للغابات) في إيلازيغ وشانلي أورفا، ومستوى المحافظات. وستجرى التعديلات المناسبة على المستويات الأدنى، حسب الاقتضاء، وخصوصا في تنفيذ المكون الفرعي الخاص بالري نظرا لعدم وجود إدارات خاصة على مستوى المحافظات في ملاطية، وشانلي أورفا، وديار بكر.
- 44- وستنشأ لجنة توجيهية للمشروع على المستوى المركزي تكون مسؤولة عن توجيه السياسات العامة والإشراف عليها، بما في ذلك الموافقة على دليل تنفيذ المشروع، وإجراءات تنفيذ المنح المقابلة والقروض بدون فوائد، وخطط العمل والميز انيات السنوية، رهنا بعدم اعتراض الصندوق.
- 45- وسيتألف الهيكل الإداري للمشروع مما يلي: (1) وحدة مركزية لإدارة المشروع تستضيفها المديرية العامة للغابات في أنقرة؛ (2) وحدة إدارة إقليمية للمشروع ضمن كل مديرية إقليمية للغابات في إيلازيغ وشانلي أورفا؛ (3) وحدات دعم إضافية في محافظات ملاطية، وأديامان، وبينغول، وديار بكر، حسب الاقتضاء.

الإدارة المالية والتوريد والحوكمة

- 46- الإدارة المالية. سيعين مدير مالي مؤهل ومحاسب في الوحدة المالية للوحدة المركزية لإدارة المشروع.
- التوريد. بناء على التقبيم الإيجابي لإطار التوريد التركي (قانون التوريد العام رقم 4734 وقانون عقود التوريد العام رقم 4735)، وبما يتماشى مع التجارب في مشروعات الصندوق السابقة والجارية في تركيا، سيجري التوريد في المشروع وفقا لقانون التوريد العام التركي إلى الحد الذي تتسق أحكامه مع المبادئ التوجيهية للتوريد في مشروعات الصندوق، ودليل التوريد في الصندوق. وينطبق هذا على جميع الأموال في إطار المشروع. وسينطبق النظام الوطني على جميع عمليات التوريد، باستثناء السلع، والأشغال، والخدمات الاستشارية ذات الصلة فوق عتبة المناقصات التنافسية الدولية، والتي ستنفذ بدلا من ذلك وفقا لدليل التوريد في الصندوق وبما يتماشى مع دفاتر شروط التوريد الموحدة في الصندوق. وسينطبق الشيء ذاته على جميع الخدمات الاستشارية.

- 14- الحوكمة. تصنيف المخاطر في تركيا كبير، استنادا إلى تسجيل البلد درجة 34 على مؤشر مدركات الفساد لعام 2023، واحتلالها المرتبة 115 من أصل 180 بلدا. وقد انخفضت مرتبتها بمعدل 14 نقطة مقارنة بعام 2022، ووصلت إلى أدنى درجة تسجلها تركيا حتى هذا التاريخ. ومتوسط درجات البلدان في أوروبا الشرقية وآسيا الوسطى هو 35. وستضمن الكيانات المنفذة امتثال جميع أنشطة المشروع لسياسات الصندوق ومعاييره. إشراك المجموعات المستهدفة وتعقيباتها ومعالجة التظلمات
- 50- سيعتمد المشروع نهجا تشاوريا في تخطيط الأنشطة وتنفيذها، يشمل أصحاب المصلحة المتعددين ويطبق عملية تخطيط مستجمعات المياه الصغيرة على مستوى المجتمعات المحلية. وسيبلغ موظفو المشروع أفراد المجتمعات المحلية عن فرص المشروع، ومعايير الأهلية وشروطها وأحكامها، وقنوات التعقيبات والشكاوى. وسيضمن موظفو المشروع إدماج النساء، والشباب، والأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة، والمجموعات الاجتماعية المحرومة من خلال عقد مناقشات منفصلة معهم ومعالجة شواغلهم.

معالجة التظلمات

51- سينشئ المشروع آلية مناسبة لمعالجة التظلمات لضمان تمكن المشاركين من الإبلاغ عن أية ممارسات غير نظامية في عمليات تخطيط وتنفيذ المشروع. وتحقيقا لهذه الغاية، ستعين جهات اتصال مخصصة ضمن الوحدة المركزية لإدارة المشروع، والوحدات الإقليمية لإدارة المشروع، ومناطق مستجمعات المياه الصغيرة.

باء - التخطيط، والرصد والتقييم، والتعلّم، وإدارة المعرفة، والتواصل

- 52- سيسترشد تخطيط المشروع بخطط مستجمعات المياه الصغيرة التي ستضعها المديرية العامة للغابات وشركاء المشروع الأخرون من خلال عملية تشاركية لتقييم ظروف الموارد الطبيعية ومخاطر ومواطن الضعف المرتبطة بتغير المناخ في جميع مستجمعات المياه الصغيرة المستهدفة وتحديد احتياجات سبل العيش في المناطق المتضررة بالزلازل.
- 53- وسببني نظام الرصد والتقييم للمشروع على النظام القائم للمديرية العامة للغابات، والذي سيُكمّل بنظام آلي لمعلومات الإدارة من أجل التخطيط، والرصد، وتحليل وتقييم البيانات، سيوضع عند بدء المشروع. وحيث يقتضى الأمر، ستصنف البيانات بحسب نوع الجنس والسن.
 - 54- وسيستثمر المشروع في إدارة المعرفة المستندة إلى الأدلة للمساهمة في عمليات وضع السياسات. الابتكار وتوسيع النطاق
- القد دمج تصميم المشروع الدروس المستفادة من مشروع إعادة إحياء مستجمع نهر مورات واستحدث ابتكارات بالمقارنة معه. وتتمثل ميزة المشروع المبتكرة الأساسية في عملية التخطيط التشاركية لمستجمعات المياه الصغيرة، والتي ستؤدي إلى إعداد خطط صغيرة تضم جميع التدخلات الرئيسية التي ستنفذ في إطار المشروع. وتشمل الابتكارات الأخرى: (1) مشاركة المديرية العامة للأعمال الهيدروليكية الحكومية من بداية عملية التخطيط لمستجمعات المياه الصغيرة؛ (2) استخدام اتفاقيات إدارة المراعي مع المجموعات المجتمعية المعنية بالمراعي للمطالبة باعتماد اتدابير مستدامة لإدارة المراعي؛ (3) زيادة المساعدة التقنية، بما في ذلك للشباب؛ (4) إنشاء آلية منظمة للمنح المقابلة لا تستبعد عن غير قصد أشد الأشخاص ضعفا عن الاستفادة من التدخلات؛ (5) التمييز بين حصة المستفيدين الذين يقل دخلهم عن الحد الأدنى للأجور والذين يزيد دخلهم عن هذا الحد من المنح المقابلة.

جيم خطط التنفيذ

جاهزية التنفيذ وخطط الاستهلال

56- تشمل خطة استهلال المشروع ما يلي: (1) إنشاء اللجنة التوجيهية للمشروع؛ (2) التعبئة المبكرة لمقدمي الخدمات من أجل خطط مستجمعات المياه الصغيرة؛ (3) إنشاء الوحدة المركزية لإدارة المشروع والوحدات الإقليمية لإدارة المشروع بحيث يمكن لعمليات تعيين الموظفين والمناقصات الخاصة بمقدمي الخدمات الرئيسيين أن تبدأ.

التمويل بمفعول رجعى

من أجل ضمان تنفيذ المشروع في الوقت المناسب فورا بعد الاستهلال، يمكن للحكومة أن تختار الاستفادة من التمويل بمفعول رجعي بتقديم تمويل مسبق لبعض الأنشطة مستخدمة مواردها الخاصة، بما في ذلك التكاليف المتكررة لموظفي الوحدة المركزية لإدارة المشروع، وتكاليف الاستثمار المتعلقة بموظفي التوعية، والدر اسات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية، ودراسة خط الأساس، وشراء نظام معلومات الإدارة، وبرامج المحاسبة، وتكنولوجيا المعلومات، والمعدات المكتبية الأخرى، والموظفين الرئيسيين. وسوف يسدد الصندوق هذه النفقات، التي لا يتجاوز مجموعها 000 500 يورو، بعد استهلال المشروع وبعد استيفاء الشروط المسبقة للسحب.

الإشراف واستعراض منتصف المدة وخطط الإنجاز

58- سيخضع المشروع لإشراف مباشر من الصندوق من خلال بعثات الإشراف السنوية. وسيجري الصندوق والحكومة التركية استعراض منتصف المدة في موعد أقصاه السنة الثالثة من التنفيذ بعد استهلال المشروع. وسيقيّم استعراض إنجاز المشروع الأداء العام للمشروع ويقدم تقريرا عن ملاءمة، وكفاءة، وفعالية تنفيذه.

خامسا الوثائق القانونية والسند القانوني

- 59- ستشكل اتفاقية التمويل بين جمهورية تركيا والصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية الوثيقة القانونية التي يقوم على أساسها تقديم التمويل المقترح إلى المقترض. وترد نسخة من اتفاقية التمويل المتفاوض بشأنها في الذيل الأول.
- 60- وجمهورية تركيا مخولة بموجب القوانين السارية فيها سلطة تلقي تمويل من الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية.
- 61- وإني مقتنع بأن التمويل المقترح يتفق مع أحكام اتفاقية إنشاء الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية وسياسات التمويل المقدم من الصندوق ومعابيره.

سادسا۔ التو صبة

62- أوصى بأن يوافق المجلس التنفيذي على التمويل المقترح بموجب القرار التالي:

قرر: أن يقدم الصندوق إلى جمهورية تركيا قرضا بشروط عادية بقيمة ستين مليون يورو (000 000 60 يورو) من آلية الحصول على الموارد المقترضة، على أن يخضع لأية شروط وأحكام تكون مطابقة على نحو أساسي للشروط والأحكام الواردة في هذه الوثيقة.

ألفرو لاريو رئيس الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية

Negotiated financing agreement

Euphrates River Watershed Rehabilitation Project ("Firat Nehri Havzası Rehabilitasyon Projesi-FIRAT")

(Negotiations concluded on 4 September 2024)

Loan No: [xxx]

Project name: Euphrates River Watershed Rehabilitation Project ("Fırat Nehri Havzası Rehabilitasyon Projesi-FIRAT" or "the Project")

The Republic of Türkiye (the "Borrower")

and

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (the "Fund" or "IFAD")

(each a "Party" and together the "Parties")

Whereas:

- **A.** The Borrower requested a financing in the form of one loan from the Fund for the purpose of financing the Project, as further described in Schedule 1 to this financing agreement;
- **B.** It is expected that the Project will be co-financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF);
- **C.** The Borrower has undertaken to provide additional support, that may be needed to the Project; and
- **D.** The Fund agreed to provide financing for the Project.

Now Therefore, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

Section A

- 1. The following documents collectively form this Agreement: this document, the Project Description and Implementation Arrangements (Schedule 1), the Allocation Table (Schedule 2) and the Special Covenants (Schedule 3).
- 2. The Fund's General Conditions for Agricultural Development Financing dated 29 April 2009, amended as of December 2022, and as may be amended hereafter from time to time (the "General Conditions" or the "GCs") are annexed to this Agreement, and all provisions thereof shall apply to this Agreement. For the purposes of this Agreement the terms defined in the General Conditions shall have the meanings set forth therein, unless the Parties shall otherwise agree in this Agreement.

3. The Fund shall provide a loan (the "Loan") to the Borrower (the "Financing"), which the Borrower shall use to implement the Project in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

4. Revolving fund

i. The Project will avail of a revolving fund facility (the "Revolving Fund Facility" or "RFF") established through Orman Genel Müdürlüğü ("OGM" or "General Directorate of Forestry")'s Orman ve Köy İlişkileri Dairesi Başkanlığı ("ORKÖY" or "Department for Forest and Village Relations") to support activities under subcomponents 1.2 and 2.1 of the Project.

Section B

- 1. The amount of the Loan is Sixty million Euro (EUR 60,000,000).
- 2. The Loan is granted on ordinary terms and shall be subject to interest on the principal amount outstanding of the Loan at a rate equal to the IFAD Reference Interest Rate including a variable spread, payable semi-annually in the Loan Service Payment Currency, and have a maturity period of 12.5 years, including a grace period of 3 years, starting from the date as of which the Fund has determined that all general conditions precedent to withdrawal have been fulfilled.
- 3. The Loan Service Payment Currency shall be the Euro (EUR).
- 4. The first day of the applicable Fiscal Year shall be 1 January.
- 5. Payments of principal and interest shall be payable on each 15^{th} June and 15^{th} December.
- 6. There shall be a Designated Account in Euro, for the exclusive use of the Project opened at the Central Bank of Türkiye. The Borrower shall inform the Fund of the officials authorized to operate the Designated Account.
- 7. The Borrower shall provide counterpart financing for the Project in the approximate amount of seventeen million eight hundred and seventy-five thousand Euro (EUR 17,875,000) equivalent for Project financing and foregone taxes, if applicable.

Section C

- 1. The Lead Project Agency shall be the General Directorate of Forestry (the "OGM") within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (the "MoAF").
- 2. Implementation partners include but are not limited to the entities listed in Schedule 1, Section II, para 9 to this Agreement.
- 3. The Mid-Term Review shall be conducted as specified in Sections 8.03 (b) and (c) of the General Conditions.
- 4. The Project Completion Date shall be the 7th anniversary from entry into force of this Agreement and the Financing Closing Date shall be 6 months later, or such other date as the Fund may designate by notice to the Borrower.
- 5 Procurement of goods, works and services financed by the Financing shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Borrower's procurement regulations, to the

extent such are consistent with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines, except for the procurement of Goods, Works and related non-consulting services above the threshold for international competitive bidding (ICB) and for consulting services which shall be undertaken according to the IFAD Procurement Handbook and in line with IFAD Standard Procurement Documents (SPD).

Section D

The Fund shall administer the Loan and supervise the Project.

Section E

- 1. The following are designated as additional grounds for suspension of this Agreement, complementing Article XII, Section 12.01 Suspension by the Fund of the GCs:
 - i. The Project Implementation Manual (PIM) and/or any provision thereof, has been waived, suspended, terminated, amended or modified without the prior agreement of the Fund and the Fund, after consultation with the Borrower, has determined that this has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Project.
- 2. The following are designated as additional general conditions precedent to withdrawal:
 - a) The IFAD no objection to the PIM shall have been obtained;
 - b) Key Project Personnel shall have been appointed as per Schedule 3, Section I, paragraph 8 of this Agreement;
 - c) A fully functional accounting software shall have been established at Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) level;
 - d) The Designated Account shall have been opened and the sample signatures of the persons authorised to operate the accounts shall have been delivered to IFAD; and
- 3. The following is designated as an additional specific condition precedent to withdrawal from the Grants & Subsidies category:

A Project Account in Turkish Lira shall have been opened at ZIRAAT Bankasi (i) to receive allocated funds; (ii) to disburse matching grants and interest-free loans to end beneficiaries; and (iii) to receive principle loan repayments from end beneficiaries.

- 4. This Agreement is subject to ratification by the Borrower.
- 5. The following are the designated representatives and addresses to be used for any communication related to this Agreement:

For the Borrower:

Director General for Foreign Economic Relations Directorate General of Foreign Economic Relations Ministry of Treasury and Finance, Ankara, Türkiye

For the Fund:
The President International Fund for Agricultural Development Via Paolo di Dono 44 00142 Rome, Italy
Agreement, [dated], has been prepared in the English language in two (2) nal copies, one (1) for the Fund and one (1) for the Borrower.
"[Official Country name]"
"[Authorised Representative Name]" "[Authorised Representative title]"
Date:
International Fund for Agricultural Development
Alvaro Lario President of IFAD
Date:

Schedule 1

Project Description and Implementation Arrangements

I. Project Description

- 1. Target Population. The Project shall benefit small-scale producers living in upland forest villages and engaged in a mixed farming system as their main livelihood. Specific focus will be on vulnerable groups, in particular: (i) poor rural households practising subsistence farming who have some marketable surplus and whose livelihood is negatively affected by environmental degradation, climatic shocks, and disasters; (ii) women, with a sharper focus on women-headed households; and (iii) unemployed and underemployed rural youth.
- 2. *Project Area.* The Project will target 6 provinces namely Şanlıurfa, Malatya, Diyarbakır, Adıyaman, and certain districts in Bingöl and Elazığ not covered in previously completed IFAD-funded projects.
- 3. Goal. The goal of the Project is to reduce poverty of the upland communities in the targeted Micro-catchments (MCs) of the Euphrates River watershed.
- 4. *Objectives.* The objectives of the Project are to increase the income and resilience of small-scale producers and vulnerable groups, including women and youth in the targeted MCs.
- 5. *Components*. The Project shall consist of the following Components:

Component 1: Micro-catchment planning and natural resources management

This component will support the development of 40 Micro-catchment Plans (MCPs) including on average 10 villages in each Micro-catchment (MC) and the implementation of natural resources restoration and sustainable management activities.

Component 2: Investments in sustainable land management, climate-resilient infrastructure, livelihoods and access to markets

This component will invest in recovery of production assets and diversification of agricultural production and economic activities in rural areas, improvement of production technologies and practices as well as aggregation and access to markets, based on the recovery needs and investment opportunities identified in the MCPs. Additional support will be provided for marketing and the promotion of products from the participating provinces while investments will be made in public irrigation infrastructure to be complemented with on-farm investments through a revolving fund/matching grant scheme.

Component 3: Institutional strengthening and Project management

- (i) This will be a cross-cutting component servicing the technical components and facilitating pathways for the effective and efficient implementation of Project interventions. Based on needs, experience, and evidence from the Project investments the component will support institutional strengthening of OGM at all levels, Provincial Development Agencies, Regional Development Administration/Development Agencies and other Project partners as needed.
- (ii) The Project will have resources for institutional strengthening to facilitate MC management and development, to enhance effectiveness and to ensure that proven good

practices and lessons learned from FIRAT investments are developed and disseminated to a wider audience.

II. Implementation Arrangements

- 6. Lead Project Agency The OGM within MoAF, as Lead Project Agency ("LPA"), shall be primarily responsible for implementation working in close coordination with the Ministry of Treasury and Finance and the Presidency of Strategy and Budget.
- 7. Project Steering Committee. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) shall be established at central level with the responsibility for overall policy guidance and oversight, including approval of the PIM, matching grants manual, and annual work plans and budgets subject to IFAD no-objection.
- 8. Project Management Structure. The management structure for the Project shall consist of: (i) a Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) hosted by OGM in Ankara; (ii) one Regional Project Management Unit (RPMU) within each of the Regional Directorates of Forestry (OBMs) in Elaziğ and Şanlıurfa; and (iii) additional support units in 3 provinces. Located at the OGM at central level, the CPMU will be responsible for: (a) overall Project planning, implementation, financial management, monitoring and evaluation, supervision of procurement procedures; (b) liaising with concerned government departments; (c) obtaining no objection from IFAD; (d) providing guidance and support to RPMUs; and (e) selecting, establishing, and managing partnerships with service providers. The two RPMUs will be responsible for delivering Project services and interventions in their respective target provinces. Government appointed/seconded staff will be deputed to the various levels.
- 9. Implementation partners. Implementation partners may be but are not limited to: i) the General Directorate of Combatting Desertification and Erosion (CEM) under the Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change; ii) the General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (DSI); iii) the Special Provincial Administrations (SPAs); iv) IPEKYOLU, v) FIRAT and vi) KARACADAG Development Agencies affiliated with the Ministry of Industry and Technology; vii) Provincial Directorates of Agriculture and Forestry affiliated with the provincial governorates; and viii) the Republic of Türkiye's Bank of Agriculture ZIRAAT Bankasi.
- 10. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)
- (i) The M&E system of FIRAT will be built on OGM's existing system to be complemented by an automated Management Information System (MIS) for planning, monitoring, analysis and evaluation of data, which will be developed at Project inception.
- (ii) The M&E system developed and managed by the CPMU will be guided by the logical framework and follow the IFAD Core Indicators (COI) measurement guidelines for periodic measurement of project results activities, outputs, outcomes and impact in relation to agreed targets to monitor implementation performance, AWPB execution, outreach and effectiveness of the targeting strategy, including data disaggregation by gender and age. Emphasis will be given to monitoring outreach and physical progress for each key output, as and when they are delivered, and outcomes as they emerge.
- 11. Knowledge Management (KM)
- (i) FIRAT will invest in good quality, evidence-based knowledge management to contribute both to the implementation and to policy development processes. The KM activities will place particular emphasis on the sustained anchoring of technical and managerial knowledge among supported upland farmers and entrepreneurs in the watershed which,

apart from helping to increase productivity, will also contribute to improved visibility of Government of Türkiye and IFAD interventions and enhance post-project sustainability.

- (ii) The M&E expert at the CPMU will also be responsible for KM and communication of the Project. The M&E/KM expert will be responsible for (i) the preparation of the KM and communication plan in collaboration with other M&E staff, technical specialists and implementing partners, (ii) the implementation, monitoring and periodic update of the plan as required, and (iii) ensuring production, promotion and dissemination of knowledge products to a wider audience.
- (iii) A KM/Communication Plan will be developed while fully considering and responding to the knowledge and communication needs of all key stakeholders, including Project participants and implementing partners at all levels. All KM/communication activities, knowledge products and dissemination tools in the plan shall be included in the AWPB with adequate resources allocated to implement them. These initiatives will be monitored within the MIS and will form part of the Project M&E.
- 12. Project Implementation Manual. The PIM will serve as the foundation for Project execution, establishing the Strategic and Institutional Framework and providing guidance for overall planning and activity implementation. The Manual will outline effective procedures and mechanisms to ensure the achievement of the objectives detailed in the Project's design document and logframe and will be regularly updated by the Project team to reflect any changes agreed upon by the Government of Türkiye and IFAD.

Schedule 2

Allocation Table

1. Allocation of Loan Proceeds

(a) The Table below sets forth the Categories of Eligible Expenditures to be financed by the Loan and the allocation of the amounts to each category of the Financing and the percentages of expenditures for items to be financed in each Category:

	Category		Loan Amount Allocated (Euro)	Percentage
I.	Works		17 100 000	100% net of taxes and counterpart contribution
II.	Consultancies, Training Workshops	&	6 800 000	100% net of taxes and counterpart contribution
III.	Equipment, Goods Services	&	1 000 000	100% net of taxes
IV.	Grants & subsidies		24 900 000	100% net of beneficiaries' contribution
V.	Salaries, Allowances Operating Costs	&	4 200 000	100% net of taxes and counterpart contribution
Unallo	ocated		6 000 000	
TOTA	L		60 000 000	

- (b) The terms used in the Table above are defined as follows:
 - (i) Category I "Works" includes inter alia costs of investments in afforestation, reforestation and soil erosion control; livestock watering facilities tied to sustainable management pilots, rangeland infrastructure, livestock handling facilities, pasture access roads under investments in rangeland rehabilitation and management, marketing facilities under strengthening producer organisations and marketing, upgrade of small-scale irrigation schemes under investments in off-farm climate-resilient water infrastructure.
 - (ii) Category II "Consultancies, Training & Workshops" includes inter alia costs of participatory micro-catchment planning; portion of costs of sustainable management plans' community mobilisation, development and implementation; biophysical monitoring; technical assistance and trainings under the revolving fund facility; strengthening producer organisations and marketing; design and supervision of irrigation schemes; training in water use efficiency; technical assistance and trainings under institutional strengthening, policy support and Project management; and monitoring and evaluation.
 - (iii) Category III "Equipment, Goods & Services" includes inter alia costs of investments in improvement of nurseries; animal drinking troughs; communal investments; equipment for Project coordination (including accounting software and Management Information System) and development of knowledge management and communication products.
 - (iv) Category IV "Grants & subsidies" includes *inter alia* costs of financing mechanism for wood-saving energy investments for households and the

revolving fund facility (Window for poor and transitory poor producers and Window for producer organisations and aggregators).

(v) Category V "Salaries, Allowances & Operating Costs" includes *inter alia* costs of technical experts recruited to support in implementing components 1 & 2, salaries and allowances and other operating costs for running the CPMU.

2. Disbursement arrangements

Retroactive financing. As an exception to section 4.08(a) (ii) of the General Conditions, specific eligible expenditures incurred as of 18 September 2024 until the date of entry into force of this Agreement shall be considered eligible up to an amount equivalent to five hundred thousand Euro (Euro 500 000) for activities relating to:

i) Recurrent costs of key CPMU staff and investment costs associated with the outreach officer; ii) socio-economic studies of youth and women; iii) baseline study, purchase of Management Information System (MIS) and accounting software; and iv) IT and other office equipment.

Activities to be financed by retroactive financing, their respective category of expenditures and source of financing will require IFAD's prior no objection. Pre-financed eligible expenditures shall be reimbursed to the Borrower once additional conditions precedent to withdrawal specified in Section E.3 are fulfilled.

Schedule 3

Special Covenants

I. General Provisions

In accordance with Section 12.01(a)(xxiii) of the General Conditions, the Fund may suspend, in whole or in part, the right of the Borrower to request withdrawals from the Financing Account if the Borrower has defaulted in the performance of any covenant set forth below, and the Fund has determined that such default has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Project:

- 1. Throughout Project implementation, OGM may, if so required, enter into legally binding agreements with each of the Implementation Partners, as further defined in paragraph 9 of Schedule I to this Agreement to outline the collaboration, define the roles, responsibilities and duties thereof with regards to implementation, financial management, accounting and reporting.
- 2. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. The Borrower through OGM shall ensure that a Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) system is established within twelve (12) months of the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
- 3. Gender. The Borrower through OGM shall ensure:
 - i. Equal involvement of, and benefits for women and men in the development of forest villages;
 - ii. That women and men have equal access to capacity building, training, productive assets, improved technologies and practices, financial and non-financial services:
 - iii. That women's decision-making role is strengthened;
 - iv. That reduced and equitable workloads are achieved for women; and
 - v. That women's economic empowerment through access to and control over productive and household assets is expanded.
- 4. Anticorruption Measures. The Borrower through OGM shall comply with the IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations.
- 5. Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. The Borrower through OGM shall ensure that the Project is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the IFAD Policy on Preventing and Responding to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, as may be amended from time to time.
- 6. Use of Project Vehicles and Other Equipment.
 - (a) The Borrower through OGM shall ensure that: All vehicles and other equipment procured under the Project are allocated to the LPA as appropriate;
 - (b) The types of vehicles and other equipment procured under the Project are appropriate to the needs of the Project; and
 - (c) All vehicles and other equipment transferred to or procured under the Project are dedicated solely to Project use.
- 7. IFAD Client Portal (ICP) Contract Monitoring Tool.

The Borrower shall ensure that a request is sent to IFAD to access the Project Procurement Contract Monitoring Tool in the IFAD Client Portal (ICP). The Borrower through OGM shall

ensure that all contracts, agreements, purchase orders and related payments are registered in the Project Procurement Contract Monitoring Tool in the IFAD Client Portal (ICP) in relation to the procurement of goods, works, services, consultancy, non-consulting services, community contracts, grants and financing contracts. The Borrower through OGM shall ensure that contract data is updated on a quarterly basis during the implementation of the Project.

8. Key Project Personnel

- i. Key Project Personnel shall be: the Project Manager, Finance Manager and Accountant, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Knowledge Management Officer, Procurement Officer, Social Inclusion and Gender Specialist, and Environment and Climate Assessment Specialist.
- ii. In order to assist in the implementation of the Project, the CPMU, unless otherwise agreed with IFAD, shall employ or cause to be employed, as required, Key Project Personnel whose qualifications, experience and terms of reference are satisfactory to IFAD. Key Project Personnel shall be seconded to the CPMU in the case of government officials or recruited under a consulting contract following the individual consultant selection method in the IFAD Procurement Handbook, or any equivalent selection method in the national procurement system that is acceptable to IFAD.
- iii. The recruitment and dismissal of Key Project Personnel are subject to IFAD's no objection. Key Project Personnel are subject to annual evaluation and the continuation of their contract is subject to satisfactory performance. Any contract signed for Key Project Personnel shall be compliant with national labour regulations or the International Labour Organisation (ILO) International Labour Standards (whichever are more stringent) in order to satisfy the conditions of IFAD's updated SECAP. Repeated short-term contracts must be avoided, unless appropriately justified under the Project circumstances.

II. SECAP Provisions

- 1. For projects/programmes presenting high or substantial social, environmental and climate risks, the Borrower shall carry out the implementation of the Project in accordance with the measures and requirements set forth in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs)/Environmental, Social and Climate Management Frameworks (ESCMFs) and/or Resettlement Action Plans/Frameworks (RAPs/Fs) and Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plans (ESCMPs) for high risk projects and Abbreviated ESIAs and/or Abbreviated RAP/F and ESCMPs for substantial risk projects and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Plans, FPIC Implementation Plans, Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs), Pesticide Management Plans, Cultural Resources Management Plans and Chance Finds Plans (the "Management Plan(s)"), as applicable, taken in accordance with SECAP requirements and updated from time to time by the Fund.
- 2. The Borrower shall cause OGM not to amend, vary, or waive any provision of the Management Plan(s), unless: (i) agreed in writing by the Fund and (ii) the requirements applicable to the original adoption of the Management Plan(s) have been complied with.
- 3. The Borrower shall not and shall cause OGM, all its contractors, its sub-contractors, and suppliers not to commence implementation of any works, unless all Project-affected persons have been compensated and/or resettled in accordance with the specific RAP/Abbreviated RAP, FPIC and/or the agreed works and compensation schedule.
- 4. The Borrower shall cause OGM to disclose the draft and final ESIA reports and all other relevant Management Plan(s) to Project stakeholders and interested parties in an

accessible place in the Project Area, in a form and language understandable to Project-affected persons and other stakeholders. The disclosure will take into account any specific information needs of the community (e.g., culture, disability, literacy, mobility or gender).

- 5. The Borrower shall cause OGM to ensure that all bidding documents and contracts for goods, works and services contain provisions that require contractors, sub-contractors, and suppliers to comply at all times with the standards, measures, and requirements outlined in the SECAP 2021 Edition and the Management Plan(s), if any, in carrying out the Project.
- 6. This section applies to any event that occurs in relation to: i) serious environmental, social, health & safety (ESHS) incidents (as this term is defined below); ii) labour issues; and/or iii) issues affecting adjacent populations during Project implementation that, with respect to the relevant IFAD Project:
 - (i) has direct or potential material adverse effect;
 - (ii) has substantially attracted material adverse attention of outside parties or created material adverse national press/media reports; or
 - (iii) gives rise to material potential liabilities.

In the occurrence of such event, the Borrower shall cause OGM to:

- Notify IFAD promptly;
- Provide information on such risks, impacts and incidents or accidents;
- Consult with Project-affected parties on how to mitigate the risks and impacts;
- Carry out, as appropriate, additional assessments and stakeholders' engagements in accordance with the SECAP requirements;
- Adjust, as appropriate, the Project-level grievance mechanism according to the SECAP requirements; and
- Propose changes, including corrective measures to the Management Plan(s) (if any), in accordance with the findings of such assessment and consultations, for approval by IFAD.

Serious ESHS incident means serious incident, accident, complaint with respect to environmental, social (including labour and community), health and safety (ESHS) issues that occur in the context of the Financing or within OGM's activities. Serious ESHS incidents can comprise incidents of (i) environmental; (ii) occupational; (iii) public health and safety; or (iv) social nature as well as material complaints and grievances addressed to OGM (e.g. any explosion, spill or workplace accident which results in death, serious or multiple injuries or material environmental contamination, accidents of members of the public/local communities, resulting in death or serious or multiple injuries, sexual harassment and violence involving Project workforce or in relation to severe threats to public health and safety, inadequate resettlement compensation, disturbances of natural ecosystems, discriminatory practices in stakeholder consultation and engagement (including the right of indigenous peoples to free, prior and informed consent), any allegations that require intervention by the police/other law enforcement authorities such as loss of life, sexual violence or child abuse, which (i) have, or are likely to have a material adverse effect; or (ii) have attracted or are likely to arouse substantial adverse attention of outside parties or (iii) create substantial adverse media/press reports; or (iv) give, or are likely to give rise to material potential liabilities.

7. The Borrower shall cause OGM to ensure that its direct contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers respect relevant processes set out in the SECAP 2021 Edition as well as in the Management Plan(s) (if any).

- 8. Without limitation on its other reporting obligations under this Agreement, the Borrower through OGM shall provide the Fund with:
 - Reports on the status of compliance with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition, ESCMPs and the management plan (if any) on a semi-annual basis - or such other frequency as may be agreed with the Fund;
 - Reports of any social, environmental, health and safety incidents and/accidents occurring during the design stage or the implementation of the Project proposing remedial measures. The Borrower through OGM will disclose relevant information from such reports to affected persons promptly upon submission of the said reports; and
 - Reports of any breach of compliance with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition and the Management Plan(s) (if any) promptly after becoming aware of such a breach.
- 9. In the event of a contradiction/conflict between the Management Plan(s), if any, and this Agreement, this Agreement shall prevail.

Logical framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators					Means of Verification		Assumptions			
Outreach	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility				
	1 Persons receiving services promoted or su	pported by th	ne project		Project MIS	Semi-annual, Annual	M&E and	1			
	Males - Males	0	9600	24000			Component				
	Females - Females	0	6400	16000	1		Specialists				
	Young - Young people	0	2400	6000	1						
	Total number of persons receiving services	0	16000	40000	1						
	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of	households	members		1						
	Household members - Number of people	0	56000	140000	1						
	1.a Corresponding number of households rea	ched			1						
	Households - Households	0	16000	40000	1						
Project Goal	Percentage of households with reduced pove	rty			Income questions	Baseline, Mid-term,	CPMU, Service	1			
Poverty reduction of the	Households - Percentage (%)	0	28	70	integrated in COI	Completion	Providers				
upland communities in the	Troubblinds Tersonlage (70)			10	Survey						
targeted micro-											
catchments of the											
Euphrates River											
watershed Development Objective	Number of households reporting increase in	incomo from	livelihood ac	tivitios	COI survey	Baseline, Mid-term.	CPMU. Service	1			
Increased income and	Households - Number	0		28000	COI survey	Completion	Providers				
resilience of small-scale	Percentage of households reporting an incre				∃ ĭ	Completion	Tiovideis				
producers and vulnerable	Households reporting an increase in the value	ase iii tiie va	28	70	-						
groups, including women	of HH assets - Percentage (%)		20	1							
and youth, in the targeted	Number of households reporting 20 percenta	ge point incr	ease in their	resilience	IFAD RDMT integrated	Baseline, Mid-term,	CPMU, Service	†			
micro-catchments	index score	go ponni moi	oudo in tinon		in COI survey	Completion	Providers				
	Households - Number	0	11200	28000							
	SF.2.1 Households satisfied with project-sup	ported service	es	•	COI survey	Baseline, Mid-term,	CPMU, Service	1			
	Household members - No of people	0	42000	105000	1 1	Completion Providers	Providers				
	Households (%) - Percentage (%)	0	30	75	1						
	Households (number) - Households	0	12000	30000	1						
	SF.2.2 Households reporting they can influen				1						
	and project-supported service providers				1						
	Household members - Number of people										
	Households (%) - Percentage (%)	0	30	105000 75	1						
	Households (number) - Households	0	12000	30000	1						
Outcome	GEF 1 Area of land and ecosystems under re	storation (Su	m of GEF2 a	nd GEF3)	GIS - remote sensing	Annual	M&E Specialist	Provided with incentives, upland			
1. Communities capable	Hectares of land - Area (ha) - Area (ha)	0	11546	28865	plus ground proofing		'	communities are willing to: (i)			
of planning and	GEF 2 Areas of natural grassland and woodla	nd under res	toration		1	Baseline, Mid-term,	CPMU, Service	engage in their MC planning and			
implementing sustainable	Woodland - Area (ha)	0	2436	6090	1	Completion	Providers	development; (ii) adopt new			
management and	Natural grassland - Area (ha)	0	2400	6000	1			climate-resilient technologies and			
restoration of natural	Pasture land and pasture - Area (ha)	0	320	800				practices; and (iii) take collective actions for improved rangeland management, aggregation and market access.			
resources reducing soil erosion	Percentage of reduction in soil erosion in trea	ated areas			Erosion monitoring	Baseline, Mid-term,	CPMU, Service				
erosion	Reduction in soil erosion - Percentage (%)	0	10	25	system (RUSLE Erosion Model)	Completion	Providers				
	Increase in vegetative cover in restored areas	·	ı	1	GIS - remote sensing	Baseline, Mid-term,	CPMU. Service	1			
	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index		6	6	plus ground proofing	Completion	Providers				
	(NDVI) scale - average annual growth rate -		I		, 3 ,	1					
	Percentage (%) 3.2.1 Tons of Greenhouse gas emissions (tCC)		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Ex-Act						

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				M	eans of Verification		Assumptions
	Hectares of land - Area (ha)		6612	33060		Baseline, Mid-term,	CPMU, Service	
	tCO2e/20 years - Number		312503	1562517		Completion	Providers	
	tCO2e/ha - Number		9.46	47.3				
i	tCO2e/ha/year - Number		0.48	2.4				
	Number of women reporting reduction in wor	kload and tin	ne spent in co	llecting	Qualitative assessment	Baseline, Mid-term,	CPMU, Service	
	firewood due to energy saving technologies					Completion	Providers	
i	Women reporting reduction in workload and		1022	2555				
	time spent in collecting firewood - Number							
Output	Number of participatory micro-catchment pla				Project MIS	Semi-annual, Annual	M&E and	Villagers will engage in MC
1.1 Participatory micro-	MCPs approved - Number	0	40	40			Component	planning and rehabilitation
catchment planning and capacity-building	Villages participated - Number	0	400	400			Specialists	activities if they are provided with: i) awareness raising of the
capacity-building	People participated - male - Males	0	4800	12000				importance of soil erosion control
	People participated - female - Females	0	3200	8000				and rehabilitation of vegetation
	People participated - young - Young people	0	1200	3000				cover for improving the provision of
Output 1.2 Rehabilitation and	3.1.1 Groups supported to sustainably manag	ge natural res	sources and c	limate-				water and rangeland resources and the resilience of
sustainable management	Total size of groups - Number of people	0	1248	3120				agroecosystems; ii) incentives of
of natural resources	Groups supported - Groups	0	58	144				investment and capacity building in
	Males - Males	0	749	1872				water resources for livestock and
	Females - Females	0	499	1248				irrigation and rangelands facilities;
	Young - Young people	0	187	468				iii) incentives of access to matching grants for investments in
	Groups headed by women - Groups	0	6	14				
	3.1.3 Persons accessing technologies that se							other livelihood activities as well as
	gas emissions	quootor ours	on or roudeo	groomiouoo				in household renewable energy
	Males - Males	0	438	1095				and insulation.
	Females - Females	0	1022	2555				
	Young - Young people	0	145	365				
i	Total persons accessing technologies -	0	1460	3650				
i e	Number of people							
Outcome	GEF 3 Areas of degraded agricultural land				GIS - remote sensing	Annual	M&E Specialist	Young people are willing to stay and invest in their villages if support for quality employment including self employment in
Improved sustainable	under restoration				plus ground proofing			
land management and	Cropland including orchard - Area (ha)	0	8068	20170				
climate (and other shocks) resilient livelihoods for	3.2.2 Households reporting adoption of enviro	onmentally s	ustainable an	d climate-	COI survey	Baseline, Mid-term,	CPMU, Service	including self-employment is offered.
small-scale producers and	resilient technologies and practices		44040	000.10		Completion	Providers	ollered.
vulnerable groups,	Total number of household members	0	11216 28	28040 70				OGM manages to establish strong
including women and	Households - Percentage (%)	0	3205	8012				collaboration with other agencies
youth, through diversified	Households - Households 2.2.6 Households reporting improved physica							and private sector actors, including
production and	storage facilities	ii access to i	narkets, proc	essing and				co-financiers and implementing
employment opportunities	Households reporting improved physical	0	1400	3500				partners in the region e.g. DSI,
	access to processing facilities	Ŭ	1100	0000				SPAs, RDA/DA, and the Ziraat Bank.
	2.2.5 Rural producers' organizations reporting	an increase	e in sales					Bank.
	Number of Rural POs - Organizations	0	20	50				
	Rural POs with women in leadership position	0	2	5				
	2.2.1 Persons with new jobs/employment opp		-		COI survey and M&E	Baseline, Mid-term,	CPMU, Service	1
	Males - Males	0	1620	4050	system	Completion	Providers	
	Females - Females	0	1080	2700			1 TOVIDEIS	
	Young - Young people	0	604	1510				
		0						
	Total number of persons with new		2700	6750				
	jobs/employment opportunities - No of people 1.2.3 Households reporting reduced water sh							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators					Means of Verification		Assumptions	
Ţ	Households - Percentage (%)		40	100		Baseline, Mid-term,	CPMU, Service		
	Households - Households		3948	9870		Completion	Providers		
	Total no of household members - No of people		13818	34545					
Output	Number of approved proposals for the RFF w			itory poor	Project MIS	Semi-annual, Annual	M&E and	Continued market demand,	
2.1 Revolving fund facility	producers, and for producer organizations an	d aggregator					Component	continued government support to	
(RFF) for improving	Number of approved proposals under the RFF	0	2600	6500			Specialists	up-land villages for their	
sustainable land	window for poor and transitory poor producers							investment and capacity building in	
management, climate- resilient production	Number of approved proposals under the RFF	0	100	250				improving their livelihood activities, OGM establish a dynamic	
infrastructure,	window for producer organizations and							partnership with the RDA/DA to tap	
aggregation, processing	aggregators - Number Value of approved proposals under the RFF	0	15600	39000				into their expertise in linking small-	
and marketing	window for poor and transitory poor producers	U	15600	39000				scale producers with private sector	
3	- Money (USD' 000)							aggregators and markets.	
	Value of approved proposals under the RFF	0	500	1250					
	window for producer organizations and								
	aggregators - Money (USD' 000)								
	1.1.3 Rural producers accessing production in	nputs and/or	technologica	l packages	Project MIS	Semi-annual, Annual	M&E and	1	
	Males - Males	0	1620	4050	-		Component		
	Females - Females	0	1080	2700			Specialists		
	Young - Young people	0	404	1010					
	Total rural producers - Number of people	0	2700	6750					
	2.1.3 Rural producers' organizations supported	_	2.00	0.00					
	Total size of POs - Organizations	0	4038	10120					
	Rural POs supported - Organizations	0	68	171					
	Males - Males	0	3252	8154					
	Females - Females	0	786	1966					
	Young - Young people	0	607	1518					
	2.1.6 Market, processing or storage facilities	constructed of	or rehabilitate	d					
	Total number of facilities - Facilities	0	1311	3277					
	Market facilities constructed/rehabilitated	0	1	2		Semi-annual, Annual	M&E and		
	Processing facilities constructed/rehabilitated	0	1310	3275				_	
	Number of youth participated in mentoring an				Project MIS				
	Male youth - Number	0	960	2400			Component	1	
	Female youth - Number	0	960	2400			Specialists		
	Total number of youth - Number of people	0	1920	4800					
	No of women participated in GALS training		202	0000					
	Number of women participated in GALS training - Females	0	800	2000					
Output	1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices				Project MIS	Semi-annual, Annual	M&E and	Continued market demand,	
2.2 Strengthening	Men trained in crop - Males	0	2298	5745			Component	continued government support to	
producer organisations	Women trained in crop - Females	0	1532	3830			Specialists	up-land villages for their	
and marketing	Young people trained in crop - Young people	0	575	1436				investment and capacity building in improving their livelihood activities,	
	Men trained in livestock - Males	0	983	2457				OGM establish a dynamic	
	Women trained in livestock - Females	0	655	1638				partnership with the RDA/DA to tap	
	Young people trained in livestock - Young	0	246	614				into their expertise in linking small-	
	Men trained in forestry - Males	0	480	1200				scale producers with private sector	
	Women trained in forestry - Females	0	320	800				aggregators and markets.	
	Young people trained in forestry	0	120	300					
	Total persons trained in crop	0	3830	9575					
ļ	Total persons trained in livestock	0	1638	4095		I	l	1	

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				M	leans of Verification		Assumptions
	Total persons trained in forestry	0	800	2000				
	2.1.2 Persons trained in income-generating ac	ctivities or bu	usiness mana	agement				
	Males - Males	0	1620	4050				
	Females - Females	0	1080	2700				
	Young - Young people	0	405	1013				
	Persons trained in IGAs or BM (total) -	0	2700	6750				
Output	1.1.2 Farmland under water-related infrastruc	ture constru	cted/rehabilit	ated	Project MIS	Semi-annual, Annual	M&E and	Young people are willing to stay
2.3 Investments in off- farm climate-resilient water infrastructure	Hectares of land - Area (ha)	0	3660	9150			Component Specialists	and invest in their villages if support for quality employment including self-employment is offered. OGM manages to establish strong collaboration with other agencies and private sector actors, including co-financiers and implementing partners in the region e.g. DSI, SPAs, RDA/DA, and the Ziraat Bank.
Outcome	Number of technical guidelines on thematic a	reas adopted	d and dissem	inated	Qualitative assessment	Baseline, Mid-term,	CPMU, Service	OGM and the rangeland service
Improved institutional capacity of project stakeholders and greater visibility on effectiveness and impact of the project	Technical guidelines adopted and disseminated - Number	0		1		Completion	Providers	provider systematically captures lessons learned cost and benefits from community-led rangeland rehabilitation and sustainable management as the basis for developing technical guidelines as well as from other activities to improve other existing guidelines, regulations and dissemination material.
Output Institutional strengthening through knowledge	Number of implementing partners represental training, exchange visits or South-South and opportunities				Project MIS	Semi-annual, Annual	M&E and Component Specialists	Through gathering of evidence on benefits generated from different livelihood and natural resources
generation and dissemination and development of technical	Number of participants in training, exchange visits or SSTC opportunities - Number of people	0	1000	2500				rehabilitation interventions, OGM and project partners systematically identifies success stories and
guidelines on thematic areas	Number of KM products (e.g. stories from the learned, technical studies, publications, etc.)				Project MIS	Annual	nnual KM, M&E and Component Specialists	facilitate cross learning between NRM and producer groups and develop KM products for wider
	KM products developed and disseminated - Number	0	1	3				dissemination.

Integrated project risk matrixⁱ

Risk Category / Subcategory	Inherent risk	Residual risk	
Country Context	Substantial	Substantial	
Fragility and Security	Substantial	Substantial	
Macroeconomic	Substantial	Substantia	
Governance	Substantial	Substantia	
Political Commitment	Substantial	Substantia	
Sector Strategies and Policies	Substantial	Substantial	
Policy Development and Implementation	Substantial	Substantia	
Policy alignment	Substantial	Substantial	
Environment and Climate Context	Moderate	Moderate	
Project vulnerability to climate change impacts	Moderate	Moderate	
Project vulnerability to environmental conditions	Moderate	Moderate	
Project Scope	Low	Low	
Technical Soundness	Low	Low	
Project Relevance	Low	Low	
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	Moderate	Moderate	
Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements	Moderate	Moderate	
Implementation Arrangements	Moderate	Moderate	
Project Financial Management	Substantial	Substantial	
Project External Audit	Moderate	Moderate	
Project Accounting and Financial Reporting	Substantial	Substantial	
Project Internal Controls	Substantial	Substantial	
Project Funds Flow/Disbursement Arrangements	Substantial	Substantial	
Project Budgeting	Substantial	Substantial	
Project Organization and Staffing	Substantial	Moderate	
Project Procurement	Moderate	Moderate	
A.1 Legal, Regulatory and Policy Framework	Moderate	Moderate	
A.2 Institutional Framework and Management Capacity	Moderate	Moderate	
A.3 Accountability, Integrity and Transparency of the Public Procurement System	Moderate	Moderate	
A.4 Public Procurement Operations and Market Practices.	Substantial	Substantia	
B.1 Assessment of Project Complexity	Moderate	Moderate	
B.2 Assessment of Implementing Agency Capacity	Not applicable	No risk envisaged - not applicable	
Project Procurement Overall	Moderate	Moderate	
Environment, Social and Climate Impact	Moderate	Moderate	
Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards	Moderate	Moderate	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Low	Low	
Physical and Economic Resettlement	Low	Low	
Community health, safety and security	Moderate	Moderate	
Labour and Working Conditions	Moderate	Moderate	
Indigenous People	Low	Low	

Risk Category / Subcategory	Inherent risk	Residual risk	
Cultural Heritage	Moderate		Moderate
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	Moderate		Moderate
Biodiversity Conservation	Moderate		Moderate
Stakeholders	Moderate	Moderate	
Stakeholder Grievances	Moderate		Moderate
Stakeholder Engagement/Coordination	Moderate		Moderate
Overall	Moderate	Moderate	
Country Context		Substantial	Substantial
Fragility and Security		Substantial	Substantial
conflict and influx of Afghan refugees have brought about significant challenges to Türkiye. It has even led to a significant demographic shift in the country. At the same time, the geopolitical turmoil in the Middle East region has adversely affected the East and South-east parts of Turkey in the form of adverse impact on the local economies in some provinces, reduced tourism, increased unemployment, and increased security concerns. It may eventually impact trade relations and trade flow within the region. Mitigations:			Substantial
Successful implementation of the new IFAD project will establish the foundations for a positive impact on targeted populations by reducing rural poverty. It is important that the success is captured early on and disseminated widely in a way that will create hope, enhance optimism and demonstrate the value of IFAD's partnership with GoT.			
Macroeconomic Risk:		Substantial	Substantial
Türkiye achieved impressive economic gains over the past two decades which enabled it to become an upper middle-income country with a GDP of USD 1.12 trillion and per capita income of USD 13,110 in 2023. In the recent past as Türkiye's reforms waned, productivity gains slowed, and growth became increasingly dependent on externally funded credit and demand stimulus. In this backdrop, Türkiye adopted a new economic model consisting of low interest rates as well as a complex set of regulatory measures to direct credit to selected sectors (notably exporters) and to promote greater use of the lira in the economy. The newly adopted policies instead led to significant market pressure on the Turkish Lira. This was followed by the war in Ukraine, which added to preexisting vulnerabilities. More recently policy redirections have been sought which enabled achieving GDP growth of 11 percent in 2021 and 5.5 per cent in 2022 and 4.5 percent in 2023 and it is projected to grow at 3.1 percent in 2024. In contrast, at 65 per cent inflation remains very high- explained mainly by Türkiye's excessively loose monetary policy and the resulting exchange rate depreciation.			

Türkiye has large external financing needs, and its private sector is heavily indebted in foreign currency, raising risks to financial stability; weakening external demand is expected to constrain real GDP growth (foreseen growth is forecast at 4.3 per cent in 2024), which will remain relatively firm in 2025-2028. Consequently agricultural incomes diminish, poverty increases in rural and urban areas. Following the May 2023 elections, the government has taken further positive steps to normalise Türkiye's macroeconomic policies. This has helped improve external balance, but vulnerabilities remain with risks skewed to the downside. The combined effect of the economic challenges may negatively impact implementation owing to the risk in cancellations of bidding processes or reluctance of vendors to engage in IFAD projects.	Substantial	Substantial
Mitigations: In designing FIRAT the fiscal challenges that GoT has been facing and is likely to face in foreseeable future have been factored-in and the impact on FIRAT that is likely has been kept at a manageable level. The real value of an IFAD loan will be protected by charging project expenses directly to the USD account instead of using a local currency account. Secondly, the reimbursement of the expenditure incurred by the beneficiaries, suppliers and service providers will be made at the earliest so that the loss in value is minimised.		
Governance	Substantial	Substantial
Risk: With a score of 36 in 2023 and a somewhat declining trend since 2020, Türkiye is the 101 least corrupt nation out of 180 countries for which Transparency International reports Corruption Perceptions Index. According to the World Bank, more recently the country has shown major transformation in the public sector management as a result of the reform initiatives. However, implementation challenges remain and there are still areas where improvement is required. Institutional changes or frequent changes in the management of institutions may occur at the central, regional and provincial levels with effects on implementation arrangements and the timeliness for achieving project development objectives. The loss of human lives and economic activities as a result of earthquakes in February 2023 also did affect the ability of relevant stakeholders to discharge their tasks as well as the infrastructure of rural and urban areas. FIRAT's target area is close to the epicentre and its investments will need to focus on the priorities of the population in the affected areas.		Substantial
Mitigations: The design of FIRAT proposes to constitute a project steering committee that apart from ensuring proper coordination among project implementing partners will also actively engage in ensuring that adequate resources, including that form the GoT, as agreed in the design document is being made available on a timely basis and project-funded activities are implemented as scheduled. As designed FIRAT would invest significantly in capturing lessons learnt and evidence of the project's impact on the lives of the intended target group which then can be used to communicate to relevant authorities for appropriate decision making related to the project interventions, including the recovery from earthquake.		

Political Commitment	Substantial	Substantial
Risk: Since FIRAT's design parameters are fully aligned with Türkiye's Vision for 2053, the objectives and policies propagated in the 12th National Development Plan (2024-28), the Medium Term Programme (2024-26) and sector strategies and plans such as the Strategic Plan of MoAF (2024–2028), National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (2011-2023), and the Water Efficiency Strategy and Action Plan (2023-2033), political commitment for FIRAT in terms of policy pronouncement is high. There is therefore a buy-in for the project concept by a wide spectrum of stakeholders in the country and therefore the risk associated is low.		
As some gaps may be observed between policy pronouncement and translating them into actions, in recent years IFAD projects have faced issues related to inadequate allocation of funds at the beginning of the year. So far this has been tackled by requesting additional allocations during mid-year review and thereby limiting potentially detrimental consequences in terms of implementation and disbursement performance. There is clearly a potential risk that FIRAT may suffer from similar issues related to allocation and release of the funds by GoT.	Substantial	Substantial
The risk identified, however, reflects more an operational issue that is related to a very high rate of inflation and consequent challenge to the government to manage budgetary resources. Türkiye is projected to achieve a much reduced inflation, current account balance, and fiscal balance by 2025 and this should ease the pressure to cut allocations for development activities including IFAD projects. In the case of FIRAT, given its focus on earthquake-affected regions, and high priority given for generating livelihood opportunities and checking youth migration, chances are that the project will be provided with adequate resources to pursue its objectives, including the execution of grant programmes.		
Mitigations: During the in-country phase of the design mission, this issue was flagged with OGM and Treasury at Ankara and regional and provincial levels. OGM assured the DM that given that OGM's annual budget envelope is much larger than annual needs of FIRAT and the urgency of providing livelihoods related support to the households in the earthquake-hit areas neither the allocation nor the release of the resources would be a problem to FIRAT.		
It is also important that the supervision and implementation support missions that are to be fielded during implementation review the status of funds allocation/ release and flag it to the higher authorities when these are found to be constraining the disbursement. In addition, high level dialogue with the central Government and local authorities will be undertaken asking for adequate budget allocations by IFAD's Country Director and Country Programme Coordinator		
Communication and KM strategy to give visibility to IFAD effectiveness, results and impact in addressing rural poverty in Türkiye and recovery for the earthquake victims.		

Sector Strategies and Policies	Substantial	Substantial
Policy Development and Implementation	Substantial	Substantial
Risk: In a context of centralised governance, where strong political leadership has a clear vision on the development of relevant policies which development partners in the country are often times unable to influence, and where farmers' organisations and other grassroots institutions are weakened as a result of loss to human lives and infrastructure as a result of the earthquake which affected part of the project area, the development and implementation of policies may not be effective or participatory enough to account for the views of the most vulnerable rural people and their organisations.	Substantial	Substantial
Mitigations: In line with the IFAD guidance for policy engagement, the IFAD country team will enhance the participation of smallholders and other value chain stakeholders in the policy processes, by creating a space for dialogue (e.g. the project steering committee) and by strengthening the institutional and organisational capacity of stakeholders to set their agenda and influence policy processes. The grassroots institutions will be supported more during project implementation to upgrade the productive capacity, marketing services, and production infrastructure. Importantly, FIRAT has allocated resources for social mobilisation and grassroots institutions development in a way that would enable participatory need identification and planning of activities within the micro catchments. This should help strengthen the voice of demand structure vis-à-vis the supply structure and ensure a more stable policy implementation regime.		
Policy alignment	Substantial	Substantial
Risk: The National Basin Management Strategy ended in 2023. The new "National Watershed Rehabilitation (Restoration) Strategy" (NWRS) prepared in 2023 is currently pending approval by the Turkish Presidency of the Republic and may be updated during the implementation of the project, as may be the case for the 12th National Development Plan (NDP) that will also end during the project implementation period. There is therefore a challenge in keeping the project's alignment with these two important policy instruments over the course of the implementation of the project. A potential risk could also arise from the change in the matching grant policy of the GoT on which the FIRAT intervention instruments lean on heavily. This could happen if GOT's fiscal imbalance increases substantially and GoT's ability to support poverty alleviation programmes erodes drastically. Yet another risk could arise from the shift in policy and GOT's refusal to invest IFAD loan for meeting on-granting to FIRAT beneficiaries.	Substantial	Substantial

Mitigations: The project will support gathering evidence on the success or otherwise of pro-poor approaches and their effectiveness in engaging upland communities in the conservation and development of catchment areas. These could then be used for updating the Basin Management Strategy. IFAD will encourage the project to facilitate dialogue between decision-makers and stakeholders, to mainstream pro-poor approaches in the new NDP and related sector policies concerning upland development using the proposed steering committee as an important platform. IFAD's country as well as multi country office will also engage in providing support to further policy development as well as in setting country priorities for assisting the upland communities utilising the experiences from the ongoing projects funded by IFAD. The risk of changes in the poverty alleviation financing of GoT has been factored-in in the FIRAT design and necessary resources have been allocated for financing the key project activities. Multiple instruments will be used to reach the intended FIRAT clientele and thereby reduce the risks		
involved. Environment and Climate Context	Moderate	Moderate
Project vulnerability to climate change impacts	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: The climate risk assessment for FIRAT is moderate. According to the Think Hazard Tool, the project intervention area is susceptible to River Flood, Urban Flood, Landslide, Water Scarcity, Extreme Heat, and Wildfires. Recent decades have witnessed a notable acceleration in the trend of rising temperatures, with Turkey experiencing a nearly 2°C increase between 1991 and 2020. Additionally, the long-term precipitation pattern in Turkey has shown a decreasing trend, although there has been some improvement in recent years, including in the project's targeted areas. Projections indicate a heightened intensity and frequency of extreme climate events in the years to come. This poses a significant threat to both crop and livestock productivity, as well as impacting the forest productivity and biodiversity in the project area. Recognizing these climate challenges, the project aims to address and mitigate the potential adverse impacts, contributing to the overall resilience of the region in the face of changing climate conditions.	Moderate	Moderate

Mitigations: The project strategically focuses on promoting sustainable and resilient practices to address climate risks, including afforestation, forest rehabilitation, erosion control, and watersaving technologies. It emphasises awareness and knowledge management about climate change adaptation and mitigation in target areas, employing participatory Micro Catchment Plans (MCPs) to assess impacts and compile implementable measures. By engaging local communities in identifying challenges and prioritising high-impact strategies, the project tailors responses to unique community needs, fostering sustainable practices and building resilience. Additionally, the project empowers small-scale producers with targeted knowledge and tools for enhanced adaptability, ensuring climate change adaptation strategies are effective and promote overall ecosystem well-being.		
Project vulnerability to environmental conditions	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: Stemming from a combination of geomorphological, climatic, and anthropogenic factors, land degradation, desertification, and drought pose significant risks to the targeted project areas, a substantial portion of the country's land faces erosion challenges. Some 59 per cent of croplands, 64 per cent of grasslands, and 54 per cent of forestlands are experiencing varying degrees of degradation. The consequences of this degradation manifest in diminished land productivity and heightened siltation levels in the Euphrates watershed and downstream dams. The lack of sufficient vegetation cover in the area exacerbates the issue of soil erosion.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations:		
In line with the above considerations, the project will actively address challenges and work towards positive environmental outcomes. Specifically, FIRAT aims to reduce land degradation and desertification, contributing to the restoration and long-term sustainability of natural resources in the Euphrates micro catchments. The project will enhance agricultural practices, restore forests, and improve water and rangeland management in fragile upland ecosystems. It will also promote sustainable natural resource use through technical support and capacity building. The MCP under subcomponent 1.1 will assess environmental risks and implement measures for restoration and sustainable management of natural resources, including forests, rangelands, and croplands. Implementation will involve raising awareness among project beneficiaries about restoration and sustainable natural resource management practices.		
Project Scope	Low	Low
Technical Soundness	Low	Low
Risk: The project design builds on lessons learned from the Murat project and among other things it intends to enhance technical support to participating small-scale producers and the business viability of their matching grant project proposals. Outsourcing the management of MG schemes to financial institutions might pose challenges.	Low	Low

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Mitigations: The FIRAT design team met with Ziraat Bank and held indepth discussion with OGM's ORKOY programme managers keeping in view the need to effectively manage MG scheme with revised terms and complement this with highly concessional credit scheme. The discussion having been concluded successfully; implementation arrangement has been agreed upon satisfactorily. The MG manual has been drafted accordingly which has laid out beneficiary eligibility criteria, grant sizes and matching grant requirements disaggregated by different target groups and investment types.			
Project Relevance		Low	Low
Risk: The project objectives are in direct alignment with the 11th and draft 12th National Development Plan and priorities set in the Plan for the Agriculture and Rural development sectors. The interventions continue to support government and IFAD policy on poverty alleviation and remain relevant to the needs of the beneficiaries. The MG programme as it exists today may however be less relevant to the poorest landless households who rely on social assistance and cannot afford the 30 per cent beneficiaries' contribution plus the 18 per cent VAT. The MG programme may be attractive to a category of the priority target group made up of registered productive smallholders. The increasing costs are likely to worsen the appetite of the potential beneficiaries. These interventions are planned to be more attractive for the earthquake victims with lower contribution and more to sustain producers' agricultural businesses. The interventions under NRM activities are planned to support the development and conservation of natural resources to prevent land and forest degradation.		Low	Low
Mitigations: Recognizing that the MG scheme currently being implemented may not reach to the poorest and most vulnerable, the terms have been revised. In addition, additional funding has been provided to give access of the poorest and most vulnerable target group to the interest free loans which can be used to meet the equity investment requirement. FIRAT's overall design approach lays heavy emphasis on inclusion, including women and youth. Project relevance would therefore be high if equal care be taken during implementation.			
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	Moderate	Moder	ate
Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements	Moderate		Moderate
Risk: The M&E function presents moderate risk in terms of coordination and good understanding of the roles and responsibilities by thematic specialists. The project will have M&E assistants in the regional offices to accelerate data collection and conduct analysis for results reporting. At the central level, OGM has proposed to engage CEM for biophysical monitoring.	Moderate		Moderate

Project Accounting and Financial Reporting	Substar	ntial Substantial
Mitigations: • Clear the audit TOR at project start-up to ensure understating of audit scope and requirements • Treasury auditors to coordinate with the CPMU and their internal management to ensure reports are ready by the deadline.		
Risk: IFAD funded projects are audited by the Board of Treasury Controllers within the Ministry of Treasury and Finance. Normally, the audit reports are submitted on time (within 6 months of the year-end). However, there is always a risk of a delayed submission due to procedural delays at the Ministry of Treasury and Finance.	Moderate	Moderate
Project External Audit	Moderate	Moderate
Project Financial Management	Substantial	Substantial
 Mitigations: Close follow up and continuous implementation support by the IFAD-MCO to provide timely induction and coaching to incoming staff. Establishment of the PSC is likely to help implementation coordination Continued partnership with the Ziraat Bank and bringing-in of private sector service providers is likely to enhance implementation capacity and improve transparency. Increased MG ratio and provision of interest free loans will loosen bottlenecks that may be created otherwise in serving the poorest and most vulnerable. 		
Risk: Good coordination within OGM and two regional directorates, adequate staffing and compliance with IFAD procedures are critical for good performance. Special Provincial Administrations (SPAs) are to increase the pace of procurements in Adiyaman, Elaziğ and Bingöl provinces and reduce the risk of delays in the project procurement process on irrigation schemes or road construction. The increasing costs and economic downturn can put pressure on vendors and create instability in the procurements resulting in cancellation of bidding processes or reluctance of vendors to bid, as noted in other IFAD-funded projects in Türkiye.	Moderate	Moderate
Implementation Arrangements	Moderate	Moderate
Development of a robust M&E system in the provinces, including procurement and customization of the M&E system, and ensuring sufficient staffing for M&E functions at the central and regional levels by OGM. Training of relevant M&E staff on improving implementation performance and evidence-based reporting. To the maximum extent possible, M&E system should make geo-referencing compulsory for system robustness and for transparency, purposes.		
Mitigations:		

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 Risk: Late installation and procurement of an accounting software due to delays at institutional level within OGM. Low reliability of the project financial reports due to lack of staff experience. Accounting software that does not meet the project needs due to lack of experience in accounting and financial management for international funded projects. Delayed submission of IFRs. Risk of delayed reporting on the matching grants by the bank/ORKOY to CPMU Mitigations:	Substantial	Substantial
 Training to the finance staff on the IFRs preparation at project start-up. Automation of the IFRs templates in the accounting software at the time of purchase. Project to follow accounting standards acceptable to IFAD. Agree on the accounting software specifications with IFAD. Finalisation of accounting software set-up at project start-up. This shall be one of the conditions precedent to first withdrawal. Include in the agreement with the bank (Protocol) IFAD reporting requirements 		
Project Internal Controls	Substantial	Substantial
 Risk: Risks of weak internal control measures identified for matching grants scheme; noting that the project will be implemented in 6 provinces. This risk could result from untimely or incomplete reporting from ORKOY to CPMU or from not following the criteria and arrangements identified in the matching grants manual. Risk of incomplete supporting documents for project expenditures due to lack of knowledge of required supporting documents by finance staff. Risk of inappropriate filing system if not identified at early stages of the project. Risk of lack of contribution and update of the PIM by PMU. 	Substantial	Substantial
 Mitigations: Finalise the finance manual section of the PIM at design. PMU to draft and add to the internal control section so it is tailored to provide more details on the PMU internal control measures to control payments including the matching grants. Ensure proper segregation of duties and authorization processes in place especially. Supporting documents for project expenditures to be as per IFAD requirements. Field visits to be planned to ensure that funds are used for the intended purposes. Establish a filing system that allows for easiness and availability of all project documents at project start-up. Matching grant manual to be finalized before project start-up. 		
Project Funds Flow/Disbursement Arrangements	Substantial	Substantial
 Risk: Delays in opening separate DAs for IFAD loan and GEF grant at the central bank which could affect project liquidity. This could be due to delays in preparedness for project at OGM level. Risk of Treasury Limited allocation to the project which would restrict balances withdrawn from DA. These allocations are set for all internationally funded projects in Türkiye on annual basis. Project will be disbursing using the report based disbursement mechanism, hence there is a risk of inadequate cash forecast due to lack of cash forecast skills. 	Substantial	Substantial

 Mitigations: Opening of separate DAs for IFAD loan and GEF grant at the central bank. This will be a condition precedent to first withdrawal. Provide training to finance staff on the report based disbursement mechanism at project start-up. Analyse cash forecasts versus actual cash outflow for each quarter to enhance cash management skills. PMU to work as a team to prepare the cash forecasts each quarter (procurement, project coordinator and finance) 		
Project Budgeting	Substantial	Substantial
Risk: Delays in the preparation and submission of the annual workplan and budget (AWPB) until the Strategic budget is issued (normally in the last quarter of the year) Risk of irregular monitoring of the AWPB and untimely decisions on budget variances due to irregular of preparation and submission of the variances reports to project management. Risk of overstated budgets that do not reflect reasonable/realistic plans due to over-ambitious planning that does not consider updates and changes at country and project level.	Substantial	Substantial
 Mitigations: Ensure more accurate and reasonable budget estimates. Monitor budget versus actual performance on a monthly basis. Upload the budget in the accounting software for timely and efficient monitoring. Analyse budget planning on annual basis to avoid committing same shortcomings for next year planning. Start the planning process in the third quarter of each year drafting an initial budget for the project, then aligning the budget with the allocated Strategic Budget. 		
Project Organization and Staffing	Substantial	Moderate
Risk: Risk that PMU is not established before start-up as per project design because of delays in planning and recruiting at institutional level within OGM. Insufficient finance unit structure that does not meet the project needs. Seconding or recruiting staff who do not have experience working on international/IFAD funded projects or are unqualified. Government reforms and changes that might affect the key staff such as the project director.	Substantial	Moderate
Mitigations: OGM to set up the PMU considering the agreed structure at design. Assign or recruit qualified & dedicated finance staff to work on the project finances at central level. Recruitment of key staff to be a condition precedent to first withdrawal. Finance staff to receive training on IFAD financial management requirements at start-up. Finance staff to complete IFAD's e-learning on FM course.		

Project Procurement	Moderate	Moderate
A.1 Legal, Regulatory and Policy Framework	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: Prescriptive and standardized rules, methods, documentation, and systems following National Legislation. Turkey has a well-functioning procurement framework despite absence of methods dedicated to consulting services. The national PPL have some variances from minimum IFAD requirements notably related to procurement expectations.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: The Project will rely on Public Procurement Law and Regulations to the extent not conflicting with IFAD Rules Elaborate the PIM to mitigate for the absence of national PP manual and inconsistencies between national and IFADs procedures. For consultancies IFADs procurement procedures should be used.		
A.2 Institutional Framework and Management Capacity	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: The country has a solid institutional framework, however public procurement is not professionalized, there is No specific Law identify a specialized procurement function nor to clearly Define the responsibilities and competencies of a procuring entity.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: Responsibilities and competencies of procuring entities shall be clearly defined. Promote empowerment of project staff and decentralization of decision making based on thresholds.		
A.3 Accountability, Integrity and Transparency of the Public Procurement System	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: The procurement market is functioning well, but with absence of strategic planning and key role allocations internally and externally.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: Project capacities in strategic planning and strategic market engagement should be strengthened coupled with extensive GPN dissemination and robust staffing practices.		
Online mandatory publication, adoption of AWPB, PP in the project; continuous training and certification as well as the PIM preparation.		
A.4 Public Procurement Operations and Market Practices.	Substantial	Substantial
Risk: Overall, institutional setup for enhancing integrity is weak. The administrative regulations do not include clauses or provisions prohibiting practices of fraud, corruption, and other prohibited practices	Substantial	Substantial
Mitigations: IFAD policies, reporting hotlines, and self-certification shall be complied with IFAD Handbook and guidelines shall be adopted and applied. Audit shall be secured through an independent entity.		
B.1 Assessment of Project Complexity	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: Project assessed as moderately complex provided that area is geographically spread in different locations, Substantial SECAP risks, and substantial inter-dependent procurement contracts that require advanced sequencing and coordination skills.	Moderate	Moderate

Mitigations: The PIM should clearly elaborate interfaces, roles and responsibilities of each PMU operate in different areas along with SECAP recommendations. AWPB to include clear distinction of budget for each PMU (disaggregated and aggregate).		
B.2 Assessment of Implementing Agency Capacity	Not applicable	No risk envisaged - not applicable
Project Procurement Overall	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: Overall Inherent risk is "M" provided Turkey has a well-functioning procurement system supported by a structured institutional and legal framework, the use of e-tenders, and the Law of procurement, audit, complaints bodies, in additional to the successful performance of MURAT project.		
The procurement risks relate mainly to: -The inconsistencies in the procurement methods notably related to consulting and the Non consulting services. -The absence of strategic planning and key role allocations internally and externally. -The entire absence of SECAP requirements in the Public Procurement Law, and -The start up risk relate on the new procurement staff who might not	Moderate	Moderate
be familiar with similar projects		
Mitigations: Mitigation measures for shortcomings found on the national Procurement system vs. IFAD's procurement framework include IFAD policies, reporting hotlines, and self-certification shall be complied with IFAD Handbook and guidelines shall be adopted and applied; Projects will strictly adhere to AWPB and PP preparation according to IFAD templates and requirements.		
The procurement plan as well as No Objection requests will be submitted electronically via the OPEN		
Startup capacity building is important to align understanding of the PPS; continuous training (BUILDPROC and other) is needed.		
The multiple-eye principle will be adopted in CM and SECAP compliance.		
All risk mitigation measures shall be incorporated to the Procurement Implementation Manual (PIM) to secure compliance with IFAD procurement regulations.		
Environment, Social and Climate Impact	Moderate	Moderate
Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: Turkey is one of the countries most susceptible to the adverse effects of climate change, including intense rainfalls, floods, storms, landslides, heatwaves, and forest fires. The provinces and communities targeted by the project confront the consequences of droughts, erratic rainfall, heatwaves, soil degradation, and forest fires.		

Agriculture is one of the sectors most affected by adverse effects of climate change. It is foreseen that the main impact of climate change on Turkey will be drought, desertification, decline in agricultural productivity, loss of biological diversity and ecosystem services, increase in forest fires, epidemics and pests. There are signs that climate change has already affected crop productivity and also the livestock productivity indirectly through low yields of forage crops and cereals (straw), livestock drinking water availability and rangeland productivity. However, the project supports interventions for improved resilience of the target communities and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards. The project introduces and promotes climate change adaptation and risk mitigation measures in the target areas. Introduction and promotion of integrated pest management, water harvesting and water saving technologies, cultivation of drytolerant non- timber forest products, sustainable pasture management and use of renewable sources of energy are some of these interventions.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: The project supports water management activities aimed at addressing drought and unpredictable rainfall patterns, significant impacts of climate change. Measures to control soil erosion will be implemented. Furthermore, farmers will be oriented toward and supported with tools and techniques for good agriculture and climatesmart agriculture. The selection of crop and plantation species will align with the microclimate, taking climate predictions into consideration.		
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Low	Low
Risk: FIRAT aims to contribute to carbon sequestration. Land rehabilitation activities will enhance greenery and biodiversity, leading to an increase in carbon sequestration capacity.	Low	Low
Mitigations: Land rehabilitation activities within FIRAT will have a positive impact on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and the promotion of good agricultural practices will contribute to lower carbon emissions from both the agricultural and livestock sectors. It's crucial to emphasise that FIRAT will not partake in large-scale commercial agriculture and livestock activities.		
Physical and Economic Resettlement	Low	Low
Risk: FIRAT activities will be limited to government-owned barren and degraded land for land rehabilitation, and to farmers' land for agricultural and livestock support activities. There will be no physical resettlement involved.	Low	Low
Mitigations:		
No mitigation measure required. Community health, safety and security	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: The plantation activities supported by FIRAT will not require an influx of labour as it is expected that the vast majority of workers will be sourced from local communities, especially women and youth as was observed in the field during project design. The work is managed by the Village Forest Cooperatives present in the areas.		

It is expected that for the plantation activities that will be carried out in partnership with the Forest Cooperatives, the hiring local unemployed youth will be promoted which in turn will offer them seasonal employment and wage income. These activities are undertaken on a limited scale and therefore would not have adverse impacts on community health and safety. In fact, FIRAT is likely to bring about several positive impacts through the promotion of good agricultural practices and the enhancement of biodiversity.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: In the event of external workers being hired, which is unlikely, OGM and Forest Cooperatives will closely monitor plantation workers' behaviour. A code of conduct for workers to respect community		
culture, tradition, and safety will be developed, adopted and enforced.	Madarata	Madarata
Labour and Working Conditions	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: The project activities will comply with national labour laws and international commitments regarding working conditions. During the field visits it was confirmed that there were no instances of labour discrimination or gender inequality observed. There is no possibility of child or forced labour. The works considered in the project could potentially pose Occupational Health and Safety (OSH) risks.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: Although the risk is low, the procurement plan and policy will explicitly state a zero- tolerance approach toward labour discrimination and inequality. Any activities involving child or forced labour, or exacerbating gender-based violence, will not be supported or promoted.		
The works considered in the project could potentially pose OSH risks. The project as mitigation measure will consider:		
Workers OHS Training Plans Worker contracts inclusive of adequate labour conditions Labour Management Plans		
Indigenous People	Low	Low
Risk: The project will not include IPs since targeted areas and activities are not related to IPs.	Low	Low
Mitigations: No mitigative action required.		
Cultural Heritage	Moderate	Moderate
Risk:		
FIRAT is not expected to have any significant impact on cultural heritage. Soil erosion control measures and plantation activities will be conducted in barren and degraded lands. Agriculture and livestock support activities will be limited to the lands currently under practice.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: Considering the chance finding of cultural heritage during the land rehabilitation activities, the project will follow the national chance finding procedure.		

Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	Moderate	Moderate
Risk:	Moderate	Moderate
The use of chemical fertilisers, pesticides, veterinary medicines, and inadequate waste management in agriculture and livestock pose inherent pollution risks. While the project does not endorse these practices, it acknowledges their ongoing use by farmers and provides support in areas where such practices persist. Livestock management, known to create pollution and resource consumption, will also receive attention. However, transitioning farmers entirely to organic production presents a significant challenge due to their reliance on chemical inputs for commercial farming, driven by the belief that these inputs yield quick results and are readily available in the market.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: FIRAT will refrain from supporting or promoting the purchase of chemical inputs, instead focusing on capacitating farmers for bio inputs production and usage. Efforts will be made to reduce agricultural waste through the provision of tools, technologies, and support for aggregation, processing, and marketing facilities. Project activities are designed to prevent pollution of water resources, and regulations will be implemented for livestock medicines. The project will not promote the excessive use of medicines and antibiotics for livestock. Plantation efforts will prioritise multiple-purpose species, with an emphasis on grass and fodder, to alleviate pressure on natural resources.		
Biodiversity Conservation	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: The project will not pose any risks or threats to biodiversity. Drawing lessons from the MURAT project, FIRAT will prioritise biodiversity enhancement in both production and conservation-related activities. The risk is assessed as moderate since FIRAT will be involved in plantation activities, which may involve production and potentially the purchase of seedlings.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: Enhancing biodiversity stands as a key priority for the FIRAT project, an aspect that was somewhat lacking in the MURAT initiative. For land rehabilitation, the following strategies will be implemented: • Species selection will carefully consider microclimates and soil types. • Natural succession processes will be followed. • Priority will be given to species serving multiple purposes. • Promotion of mixed plantation methods, alongside grass plantation, will be encouraged. In terms of agricultural support, FIRAT aims to: • Advocate for good agricultural practices such as integrated pest management and the use of bio inputs. • Encourage mixed and intercropping techniques. • Prioritise the selection of multipurpose crops. • Promote the cultivation of local and indigenous crop varieties. Regarding the acquisition of seedlings for plantation, OGM possesses extensive experience in nursery management and seedling production. FIRAT intends to support OGM and the private sector, particularly young individuals, in producing high-quality seedlings that meet the project's requirements.		

Stakeholders	Moderate	Moderate
Stakeholder Grievances	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: Although stakeholder's grievances are not common, implementation of the matching grants or infrastructure may lead to complaints by people who feel they have been excluded from the benefits, or negatively affected by project-related activities. Grievances registered by target beneficiaries and stakeholders may not be effectively addressed or corrective measures taken by the project due to lack of information or misinformation about the systems in place.	Moderate	Moderate
Hitigations: - Setting up a complaints and grievance mechanism or use the current ones by the implementing agency. Periodic supervision missions will review the grievance log. - Third-party evaluation to periodically collect feedback from stakeholders and guide adjustments in implementation. - FIRAT will provide capacity building for project staff and senior government representatives from lead project executing agencies so that they can effectively engage stakeholders and provide feedback on IFAD investments. For the project, a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be developed to provide a channel for complaints. A dedicated person (Focal Point for GRM) in the CPMU should be appointed and will be responsible to ensure recorded grievances are addressed. Stakeholders will be informed about the GRM during project sensitization sessions.		
Stakeholder Engagement/Coordination	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: Other investments in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry may overlap or compete with the activities of the Project as a result of lacking coordination, and with effects on the overall implementation performance. Elite capture may limit participation from the most vulnerable households and those groups at risk of exclusion may not be properly informed and consulted about the project and relevant activities (e.g. MCs planning process; training, grant financing).	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: Setting up a complaints and grievance mechanism or use the current ones by the implementing agency. Periodic supervision missions will review the grievance log. Third-party evaluation to periodically collect feedback from stakeholders and guide adjustments in implementation. Clarity on eligibility criteria will also result in limited elite capture. FIRAT will provide capacity building for project staff and senior government representatives from lead project executing agencies so that they can effectively engage stakeholders and provide feedback on IFAD investments. For the project, a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be developed to provide a channel for complaints. A dedicated person (Focal Point for GRM) in the CPMU should be appointed and will be responsible to ensure recorded grievances are addressed. Stakeholders will be informed about the GRM during project sensitization sessions.		

ⁱ Given the evolving context on the ground, the integrated project risk matrix will be reviewed at project start-up and regularly thereafter to more accurately align the risks and mitigation measures to the then current circumstances.