



Investir dans les populations rurales

Conseil d'administration

Cent quarante-deuxième session
Rome, 18-19 septembre 2024

Rapport du Président

Proposition de prêt

République de Türkiye

Projet de remise en état du bassin versant de l'Euphrate (FIRAT)

Numéro du projet: 2000004004

Cote du document: EB 2024/142/R.9/Rev.1

Point de l'ordre du jour: 3 a) i) c) i)

Date: 18 septembre 2024

Distribution: Publique

Original: Anglais

Pour: APPROBATION

Mesures à prendre: Le Conseil d'administration est invité à approuver la recommandation telle qu'elle figure au paragraphe 62.

Questions techniques:

Dina Saleh

Directrice régionale
Division Proche-Orient, Afrique du Nord et Europe
courriel: d.saleh@ifad.org

Liam Chicca

Directeur de pays
Division Proche-Orient, Afrique du Nord et Europe
courriel: l.chicca@ifad.org

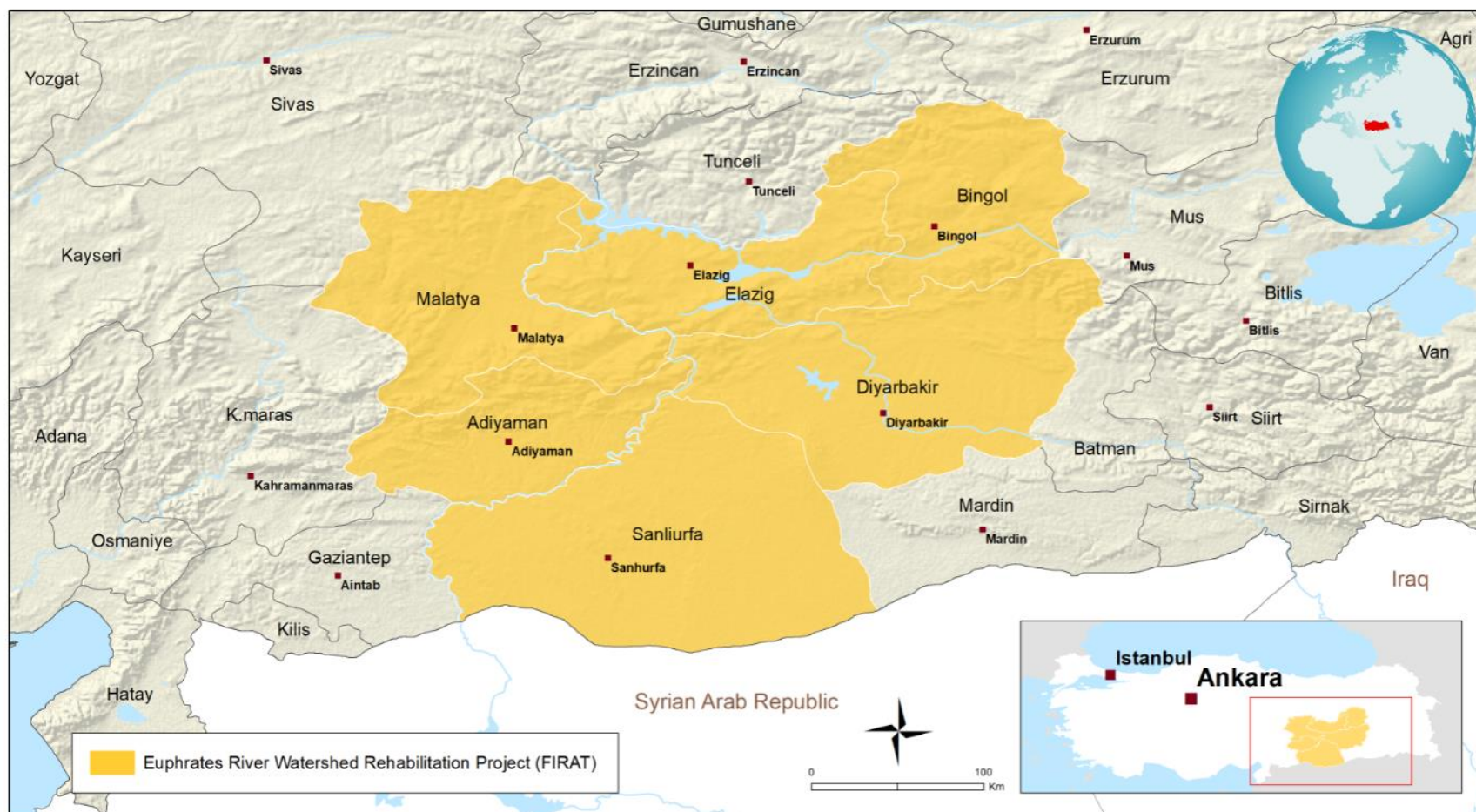
Table des matières

| | |
|---|------------|
| Carte de la zone du projet | ii |
| Résumé du financement | iii |
| I. Contexte | 1 |
| A. Contexte national et justification de l'intervention du FIDA | 1 |
| B. Enseignements tirés | 1 |
| II. Description du projet | 2 |
| A. Objectifs, zone d'intervention et groupes cibles | 2 |
| B. Composantes, résultats et activités | 2 |
| C. Théorie du changement | 3 |
| E. Coût, avantages et financement | 5 |
| III. Gestion des risques | 10 |
| A. Risques et mesures d'atténuation | 10 |
| B. Catégorie environnementale et sociale | 11 |
| C. Classement au regard des risques climatiques | 11 |
| D. Soutenabilité de la dette | 12 |
| IV. Exécution | 12 |
| A. Cadre organisationnel | 12 |
| B. Planification, suivi-évaluation, apprentissage, gestion des savoirs et communication | 13 |
| C. Plans d'exécution | 14 |
| Innovations et reproduction à plus grande échelle | 14 |
| Recommandation | 14 |
| | |
| Appendices | |
| I. Negotiated financing agreement | |
| II. Logical framework | |
| III. Integrated project risk matrix | |

Équipe d'exécution du projet

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Directrice régionale: | Dina Saleh |
| Directeur de pays: | Liam Chicca |
| Responsable technique: | Rikke Grand Olivera |
| Responsable des finances: | Alaa' Abdelkarim |
| Spécialiste climat et environnement: | Walid Nasr |
| Juriste: | Aspasia Tsekeri |

Carte de la zone du projet



Les appellations employées et la présentation des données n'expriment aucune position particulière du FIDA quant au tracé des frontières ou limites ni aux autorités concernées.

Carte établie par le FIDA | 03/05/2024

Résumé du financement

| | |
|--|--|
| Institution initiatrice: | FIDA |
| Emprunteur/bénéficiaire: | République de Türkiye |
| Organisme d'exécution: | Direction générale des forêts au sein du Ministère de l'agriculture et des forêts |
| Coût total du projet: | 90,5 millions d'EUR |
| Montant du prêt du FIDA au titre du Mécanisme d'accès aux ressources empruntées (MARE): | 60,0 millions d'EUR |
| Conditions du prêt du FIDA (MARE): | Ordinaires (catégorie 4), assorties d'un délai de remboursement de 12,5 ans, y compris un différé d'amortissement de 3 ans, à un taux d'intérêt correspondant au taux de référence du FIDA et incluant la marge variable |
| Cofinanceurs: | Fonds pour l'environnement mondial (FEM) |
| Montant du cofinancement: | 1,3 million d'EUR (équivalant à 1,4 million d'USD) |
| Conditions du cofinancement: | Don |
| Contribution de l'emprunteur/du bénéficiaire: | 17,9 millions d'EUR |
| Contribution des bénéficiaires: | 11,3 millions d'EUR |
| Montant du financement climatique apporté par le FIDA: | 57,9 millions d'EUR |
| Institution coopérante: | Supervision directe par le FIDA |

I. Contexte

A. Contexte national et justification de l'intervention du FIDA

Contexte national

1. Depuis la fondation de l'État moderne en 1923, la Türkiye connaît un essor économique; elle fait aujourd'hui partie des pays à revenu intermédiaire de la tranche supérieure, et affiche un produit intérieur brut (PIB) de 1 120 milliards d'USD et un revenu par habitant de 13 110 dollars en 2023.
2. En 2023, le secteur agricole représentait 6,2% du PIB et employait 14,6% de la population active turque. Les progrès économiques accomplis ces vingt dernières années ont permis à près de 30% de la population du pays de sortir de la pauvreté. Toutefois, sous l'effet des récentes crises mondiales, cette tendance favorable s'est récemment inversée dans certains domaines, l'inflation atteignant 71,6% en juin 2024 et la livre turque ayant connu une dévaluation de 10% par rapport au dollar des États-Unis au cours des six premiers mois de 2024. De manière générale, les zones montagneuses, moins connectées et plus vulnérables face aux effets des changements climatiques, présentent des taux de pauvreté économique plus élevés et sont sujettes à l'exode rural.

Aspects particuliers relatifs aux thématiques transversales prioritaires du FIDA

3. Conformément aux engagements en matière de transversalisation, le projet a été validé comme:
 - incluant un financement climatique;
 - axé sur les jeunes;
 - incluant des activités relatives à la capacité d'adaptation.
4. Le taux de pauvreté monétaire du pays est assez élevé. La Türkiye est relativement mal classée dans l'Indice mondial des disparités entre hommes et femmes. La population est jeune, plus de 44% des habitants ayant moins de 30 ans. Le taux de chômage des jeunes est élevé: s'élevant à 17,5% globalement, il atteint 23,4% chez les jeunes femmes. Sous l'effet de l'exode rural des jeunes, les villes sont progressivement surchargées de jeunes chômeurs, tandis que la population agricole vieillit. La croissance démographique, l'urbanisation et l'industrialisation rapides contribuent à creuser les écarts en matière de durabilité. Les changements climatiques accroissent l'exposition du secteur agricole aux risques climatiques ainsi que la fréquence des phénomènes météorologiques extrêmes dans le pays. Le stress hydrique est important, environ 27% de la population vivant dans des zones sujettes à des pénuries d'eau.

Justification de l'intervention du FIDA

5. La zone du projet proposé présente des taux de pauvreté élevés. En élaborant la proposition de projet, le Gouvernement turc et le FIDA ont tenu compte de l'impact des deux forts tremblements de terre qui ont frappé la région en février 2023, en particulier sur les petits producteurs confrontés à la perte de leur bétail ainsi qu'à la destruction de leurs maisons et de leurs actifs agricoles, notamment des granges et des systèmes d'irrigation.

B. Enseignements tirés

6. Les enseignements tirés d'examens et d'évaluations récents, en particulier le rapport d'achèvement du Projet de remise en état du bassin versant du fleuve Murat, l'évaluation de la stratégie et du programme de pays réalisée par le Bureau indépendant de l'évaluation du FIDA et l'évaluation de l'impact conduite par la Division recherche et évaluation de l'impact du FIDA, ainsi que de l'expérience accumulée par la Direction générale des forêts au sein du Ministère de l'agriculture

et des forêts et par les partenaires de développement dans d'autres bassins versants, peuvent être classés dans les catégories suivantes:

- i) planification et remise en état de microbassins versants; ii) gestion des terres de parcours; iii) investissements dans des infrastructures hydrauliques;
- iv) investissement efficace à l'appui de la génération de revenus et de la viabilité des entreprises; v) exécution efficace des projets. Ces enseignements ont été pris en compte dans la conception du Projet de remise en état du bassin versant de l'Euphrate (FIRAT) et guideront son exécution.

II. Description du projet

A. Objectifs, zone d'intervention et groupes cibles

7. La finalité du projet est de réduire la pauvreté dans les communautés vivant dans les hautes terres des microbassins versants ciblés du bassin versant de l'Euphrate. L'objectif de développement est d'augmenter les revenus et la résilience des petits producteurs et des groupes vulnérables, notamment des femmes et des jeunes, dans les microbassins versants ciblés.
8. **Zones cibles.** Le projet ciblera les hautes terres reculées et sera axé sur la diversification des moyens d'existence des petits producteurs dans environ 40 microbassins versants comprenant 400 villages forestiers répartis dans 39 districts des six provinces ciblées (Şanlıurfa, Malatya, Diyarbakır, Adıyaman, et certains districts de Bingöl et Elazığ non ciblés par le Projet de remise en état du bassin versant du fleuve Murat).
9. **Groupe cible.** Le principal groupe cible sera constitué de petits producteurs vivant dans des villages forestiers des hautes terres et dont l'existence repose essentiellement sur une agriculture mixte. Possédant peu d'avoirs productifs, ils ont pour la plupart subi des pertes d'actifs ou des dommages à la suite des tremblements de terre de février 2023. L'accent sera mis sur les groupes vulnérables, en particulier: i) les ménages ruraux pauvres pratiquant une agriculture de subsistance; ii) les femmes et, plus particulièrement, les ménages dirigés par une femme; iii) les jeunes ruraux au chômage ou sous-employés.
10. **Groupe cible et sélection des microbassins versants.** Les ménages les plus pauvres seront recensés sur la base des critères suivants: niveau de revenu (revenu mensuel inférieur à un montant correspondant au double du salaire minimum ou des prestations de sécurité sociale); avoirs productifs (moins de 1 hectare de terres, moins de 10 vaches, moins de 100 petits ruminants) et d'autres conditions, notamment le manque d'accès à l'eau ou aux installations d'irrigation. Ces ménages seront éligibles à une aide sous forme de don conformément aux programmes en la matière prévus dans le cadre des deux composantes du projet. Les critères de sélection des microbassins versants seront les suivants: niveau élevé d'érosion et de dégradation des sols, taux de pauvreté élevé, faible développement socioéconomique. Lors de cette sélection, la priorité sera donnée la première année aux zones les plus touchées par les tremblements de terre.
11. La portée totale du projet est estimée à 140 000 personnes, soit 40 000 ménages, dont 27 000 devraient bénéficier de plusieurs des services proposés au titre du projet, tandis que 13 000 ne bénéficieront que des interventions visant la communauté. Au total, 40% des bénéficiaires du projet seront des femmes, et 15%, des jeunes.

B. Composantes, résultats et activités

12. Le projet comprendra les trois composantes suivantes:
13. **Composante 1. Planification des microbassins versants et gestion des ressources naturelles.** Il s'agira d'appuyer l'élaboration de 40 programmes de microbassin versant, chacune des zones concernées comprenant en moyenne

10 villages. Cette composante inclura également des activités liées à la restauration et à la gestion durable des ressources naturelles. Elle comprendra deux sous-composantes: i) planification participative des microbassins versants et renforcement des capacités; ii) restauration et gestion durable des ressources naturelles en vue de réduire les risques de glissement de terrain et d'inondation, de garantir des moyens d'existence résilients et durables, ainsi que de limiter les sédiments dans les barrages Atatürk et Karakaya sur l'Euphrate, et d'en prolonger la durée de vie.

14. **Composante 2. Investissements en faveur de la gestion durable des terres, d'infrastructures résilientes face aux changements climatiques, de moyens d'existence améliorés et d'un accès aux marchés facilité.** Le projet sera fondé sur les programmes de microbassin versant et sur les investissements réalisés dans les domaines suivants au titre des plans d'investissement stratégique: i) remise en état des actifs de production, diversification de la production agricole et des activités économiques dans les zones rurales; ii) commercialisation et promotion des produits des provinces participantes; iii) infrastructures d'irrigation publiques, complétées par des investissements au niveau des exploitations.
15. La composante 2 comporte trois sous-composantes. La première vise à établir un mécanisme de fonds renouvelable pour améliorer la gestion durable des terres, mettre en place des infrastructures de production résilientes face aux changements climatiques, et favoriser le regroupement, la transformation et la commercialisation des produits; elle permettra à 4 800 jeunes d'accéder à un emploi, en tant que salariés ou à titre indépendant. Dans ce contexte, le terme « fonds renouvelable », utilisé à plusieurs reprises dans le présent rapport, représente le volet renouvelable (50% sous forme de prêts sans intérêts) du mécanisme de financement.
16. La deuxième sous-composante vise un renforcement des organisations de producteurs et de la commercialisation de leurs produits aux fins d'une meilleure intégration aux marchés émergents, qu'ils soient locaux, nationaux ou d'exportation. Des investissements dans des opérations telles que la construction de marchés de fruits et légumes ou d'animaux sont aussi possibles. Les moyens déployés à ces fins sont: une formation à la gouvernance et à la gestion d'entreprise, l'échange de savoirs, la promotion de foires agricoles et de manifestations commerciales et la participation à ces dernières.
17. La troisième sous-composante vise des investissements dans la création d'infrastructures hydrauliques hors des exploitations, résilientes face aux changements climatiques et permettant une utilisation de l'eau plus efficace grâce à une réduction des pertes pendant le transport.
18. **Composante 3. Renforcement des institutions et gestion de projet.** L'objectif est d'assurer l'appui nécessaire aux composantes techniques et d'aider à mettre en place les modalités d'une mise en œuvre efficace des interventions du projet. Le renforcement institutionnel sera assuré au moyen de formations, de visites d'échange, de l'élaboration ou de l'actualisation de directives et d'études techniques, de l'établissement ou du renforcement de partenariats, et de l'exploitation de possibilités offertes dans le cadre de la coopération Sud-Sud et triangulaire.

C. Théorie du changement

19. Grâce à la mise en œuvre efficace des différents investissements, à l'adoption de techniques résilientes face aux changements climatiques, à une remise en état plus efficace des sols et un accroissement de la production et de la productivité agricoles, à la création de nouveaux emplois, à une diversification des revenus et à une amélioration des ventes et de l'accès aux marchés, les petits producteurs et les groupes vulnérables, y compris les femmes et les jeunes, augmenteront leurs revenus et renforceront leur résilience face aux catastrophes naturelles, aux phénomènes climatiques et aux chocs économiques ou commerciaux. Leur bien-

être et leurs moyens d'existence seront également améliorés. En fin de compte, le projet contribuera à réduire la pauvreté dans les villages des microbassins versants ciblés dans les hautes terres.

20. Le succès du projet repose sur l'hypothèse selon laquelle, si des mesures incitatives sont prises, i) les communautés des hautes terres seront disposées à participer à la planification et au développement des microbassins versants; ii) elles adopteront de nouvelles pratiques favorisant la résilience face aux changements climatiques; iii) elles entreprendront des initiatives collectives pour améliorer la gestion des parcours, l'agrégation agricole et l'accès aux marchés; iv) les jeunes seront disposés à rester et à investir dans leur village si un soutien à des emplois de qualité, y compris en tant qu'indépendants, leur est fourni; v) la Direction générale des forêts collaborera étroitement avec d'autres organismes gouvernementaux et des acteurs du secteur privé, y compris les cofinanceurs et les partenaires d'exécution dans la région, ainsi qu'avec la Banque Ziraat; vi) grâce au mécanisme de fonds renouvelable destiné aux organisations de producteurs et aux agrégateurs, ainsi qu'à un appui complémentaire visant un renforcement des liens avec les marchés, le projet contribuera à l'établissement de partenariats avec des acteurs du secteur privé pour permettre l'accès aux marchés des petits exploitants vivant dans les zones de montagne ciblées; vii) les organisations locales seront renforcées de manière adéquate pour garantir la durabilité à long terme des investissements.
21. La finalité du projet cadre parfaitement avec l'objectif de développement durable (ODD) n° 1 (pas de pauvreté), en particulier à travers le soutien aux exploitants qui ont perdu des avoirs productifs à la suite des tremblements de terre, et contribue directement à l'ODD n° 2 (faim « zéro »), en particulier à la cible 2.3 (doubler la productivité agricole et les revenus des petits producteurs alimentaires). Le projet contribuera également aux ODD n° 5 (égalité entre les sexes), n° 8 (travail décent et croissance économique), n° 12 (consommation et production durables) et n° 13 (mesures relatives à la lutte contre les changements climatiques), en particulier la cible 13.1 (renforcer la résilience et les capacités d'adaptation face aux aléas climatiques et aux catastrophes naturelles liées au climat).
22. La conception du projet est en phase avec la stratégie et le plan d'action pour une utilisation efficace des ressources en eau (2023-2033) du Gouvernement turc, destinés à accroître l'efficacité de l'irrigation (50,4% aujourd'hui, 60% en 2030 et 65% en 2050) dans un pays où l'agriculture représente 77% de l'eau consommée à l'échelle nationale.
23. Par sa conception, le projet contribue directement au deuxième objectif stratégique du programme d'options stratégiques pour le pays (COSOP): intégrer la gestion durable des ressources naturelles dans toutes les composantes de la production agricole des hautes terres et accroître la résilience face aux changements climatiques dans ces zones. Il contribuera aussi de manière sensible au premier objectif du COSOP, qui consiste à améliorer l'accès aux marchés des petits exploitants productifs pauvres. La conception du projet devrait conserver toute sa pertinence tout au long de la période couverte par le COSOP 2025-2030, au titre duquel le projet sera exécuté. Dans la conception, des actions ont également été prévues pour tirer parti du partenariat entre le FIDA et le Gouvernement turc en favorisant la participation à l'élaboration des politiques ainsi qu'une gestion des savoirs efficace en vue de faciliter la transposition à plus grande échelle des résultats.
24. Au cours de la conception du projet, des orientations ont été recueillies auprès de hauts responsables de toutes les administrations concernées. L'équipe de conception s'est rendue dans les six provinces ciblées par le projet pour consulter les gouverneurs provinciaux et toutes les directions régionales et provinciales chargées des forêts, de l'agriculture et de l'irrigation. Les partenaires de

développement ont aussi été consultés. En outre, des consultations approfondies ont été menées auprès des bénéficiaires potentiels du projet dans les six provinces, notamment des villageois touchés par les tremblements de terre.

25. Les interventions du FIRAT seront harmonisées avec les projets en cours ou en attente financés par d'autres partenaires de développement, en particulier ceux qui soutiennent le rétablissement après les tremblements de terre, notamment par un appui aux moyens d'existence.

E. Coût, avantages et financement

26. Les composantes 1 et 2 du projet relèvent principalement de l'action climatique. Le montant total alloué au projet par le FIDA au titre du financement de l'action climatique, calculé suivant les méthodes des banques multilatérales de développement pour le suivi du financement de l'adaptation aux changements climatiques et de l'atténuation de leurs effets, est estimé à 57 919 000 EUR, soit 96% de l'investissement total du Fonds.

Coût du projet

27. Le coût total du projet, y compris les provisions pour aléas d'exécution et aléas financiers, est estimé à 90,54 millions d'EUR pour les sept années de la période d'exécution. Les coûts des trois composantes se répartissent comme suit:
- i) composante 1 (planification des microbassins versants et gestion des ressources naturelles): 33% du coût total, soit 29,8 millions d'EUR;
 - ii) composante 2 (investissements en faveur de la gestion durable des terres, d'infrastructures résilientes face aux changements climatiques, de moyens d'existence améliorés et d'un accès aux marchés facilité): 62% du coût total, soit 56,5 millions d'EUR;
 - iii) composante 3 (renforcement des institutions et gestion de projet): 5% du coût total, soit 4,1 millions d'EUR.

Tableau 1
Coût du projet par composante et par source de financement
(en milliers d'EUR)

| <i>Composante</i> | <i>FIDA</i> | | <i>FEM</i> | | <i>Bénéficiaires</i> | | <i>Gouvernement</i> | | <i>Total</i> | |
|---|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| | <i>Montant</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Montant</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Montant</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Montant</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Montant</i> | <i>%</i> |
| 1. Planification des microbassins versants et gestion des ressources naturelles | 16 257 | 54,6 | 860 | 2,9 | 1 257 | 4,2 | 11 426 | 38,3 | 29 801 | 32,9 |
| 2. Investissements en faveur de la gestion durable des terres, d'infrastructures résilientes face aux changements climatiques, de moyens d'existence améliorés et d'un accès aux marchés facilité | 40 448 | 71,6 | 231 | 0,4 | 10 018 | 17,7 | 5 802 | 10,3 | 56 499 | 62,4 |
| 3. Renforcement des institutions et gestion de projet | 3 325 | 79,5 | 213 | 5,1 | - | - | 646 | 15,4 | 4 184 | 4,6 |
| Total | 60 030 | 66,3 | 1 304 | 1,4 | 11 275 | 12,5 | 17 874 | 19,8 | 90 484 | 100,0 |

Tableau 2
Coût du projet par catégorie de dépenses et par source de financement
(en milliers d'EUR)

| Catégorie de dépenses | FIDA | | FEM | | Bénéficiaires | | Gouvernement | | Total | |
|---|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Montant | % | Montant | % | Montant | % | Montant | % | Montant | % |
| I. Dépenses d'investissement | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Travaux | 19 229 | 65,4 | - | - | - | - | 10 188 | 34,6 | 19 417 | 32,5 |
| B. Services de consultants | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Services de consultants internationaux | 175 | 80,0 | - | - | - | - | 43 | 20,0 | 218 | 0,2 |
| 2. Services de consultants nationaux | 6 793 | 66,8 | 1 165 | 11,5 | - | - | 2 214 | 21,8 | 10 173 | 11,2 |
| Total partiel | 6 967 | 67,1 | 1 165 | 11,2 | - | - | 2 257 | 21,7 | 10 391 | 11,5 |
| C. Formation et ateliers | 416 | 89,8 | 22 | 4,8 | - | - | 25 | 5,4 | 463 | 0,5 |
| D. Équipement et biens | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Équipement et matériel | 1 189 | 80,0 | - | - | - | - | 297 | 20,0 | 1 486 | 1,6 |
| 2. Biens, services et intrants | 18 | 80,0 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 20,0 | 23 | - |
| Total partiel | 1 207 | 80,0 | - | - | - | - | 302 | 20,0 | 1 509 | 1,7 |
| E. Dons et subventions | 27 459 | 70,9 | - | - | 11 275 | 29,1 | 0 | - | 38 736 | 42,8 |
| Total des dépenses d'investissement | 55 279 | 68,7 | 1 188 | 1,5 | 11 275 | 14,0 | 12 772 | 15,9 | 80 516 | 89,0 |
| II. Dépenses ordinaires | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Frais d'expertise, traitements et indemnités | 3 765 | 43,1 | 115 | 1,3 | - | - | 4 855 | 55,6 | 8 737 | 9,7 |
| B. Frais de fonctionnement | 984 | 80,0 | - | - | - | - | 247 | 20,0 | 1 231 | 1,4 |
| Total des dépenses ordinaires | 4 750 | 47,7 | 115 | 1,2 | - | - | 5 102 | 51,2 | 9 968 | 11,0 |
| Total | 60 030 | 66,3 | 1 303 | 1,4 | 11 275 | 12,5 | 17 874 | 19,8 | 90 484 | 100,0 |

Tableau 3
Coût du projet par composante et par année du projet
(en milliers d'EUR)

| <i>Composante</i> | <i>2025</i> | <i>2026</i> | <i>2027</i> | <i>2028</i> | <i>2029</i> | <i>2030</i> | <i>2031</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Planification des microbassins versants et gestion des ressources naturelles | 2 252 | 6 036 | 7 252 | 7 285 | 4 974 | 1 458 | 544 | 29 801 |
| 2. Investissements en faveur de la gestion durable des terres, d'infrastructures résilientes face aux changements climatiques, de moyens d'existence améliorés et d'un accès aux marchés facilité | 574 | 7 083 | 15 851 | 17 973 | 11 596 | 2 816 | 605 | 56 499 |
| 3. Renforcement des institutions et gestion de projet | 650 | 588 | 523 | 605 | 608 | 642 | 568 | 4 184 |
| Total | 3 477 | 13 708 | 23 626 | 25 863 | 17 178 | 4 916 | 1 717 | 90 484 |

Stratégie et plan de financement et de cofinancement

28. Le projet sera financé comme suit: i) 66,3% du coût total, soit 60,0 millions d'EUR, seront pris en charge par le FIDA; ii) 1,4%, soit 1,3 million d'EUR (équivalant à 1,4 million d'USD, par le FEM; iii) 19,8%, soit 17,9 millions d'EUR, par le Gouvernement; iv) 12,5%, soit 11,3 millions d'EUR, par les bénéficiaires. La contribution du Gouvernement prendra la forme suivante: i) détachement d'une partie du personnel du projet et ii) renonciation à l'intégralité des taxes et droits sur les biens et services achetés dans le cadre du projet (à l'exception des taxes sur les dons de contrepartie). Les taux et montants des taxes et droits applicables aux dépenses du projet ont été estimés par l'équipe de conception du projet en consultation avec le Gouvernement afin de déterminer la contribution du gouvernement et le coût total global du projet. En outre, le Gouvernement participera aux coûts de transaction du fonds renouvelable et aux éventuels investissements supplémentaires dans des infrastructures de soutien au bassin versant. Une grande partie de la contribution des bénéficiaires sera couverte par des prêts sans intérêts accordés aux personnes en situation de pauvreté ou de pauvreté transitoire par la Direction générale des forêts et des relations avec les villages, dans le cadre du programme de dons de contrepartie du projet.
29. La plupart des investissements du projet relèvent de deux catégories de dépenses: i) les dons et subventions (38,73 millions d'EUR, soit 43% du coût total) et ii) les travaux (29,41 millions d'EUR, soit 33% du coût total). Ces affectations reflètent l'accent mis dans le cadre du projet sur la réduction de la pauvreté dans les communautés des hautes terres ciblées, au moyen d'investissements en faveur d'un renforcement et d'une régénération des moyens d'existence et d'une gestion productive et durable des ressources naturelles.

Décaissement

30. Les fonds seront versés par le FIDA sur les comptes désignés du projet, qui seront ouverts à la banque centrale par l'unité centrale de gestion du projet: un compte pour le prêt du FIDA, dans la monnaie de l'emprunt, et l'autre pour le don du FEM, dans la monnaie de ce don. Les paiements au titre des dépenses seront issus des comptes désignés, leurs montants étant convertis sur la base du taux de change en vigueur à la date du paiement. En ce qui concerne les dons de contrepartie et les prêts sans intérêts, la Direction générale des forêts et des relations avec les villages ouvrira à la banque Ziraat un compte bancaire séparé, en monnaie locale, pour recevoir les fonds issus du compte désigné affecté au prêt.
31. Les décaissements seront effectués tous les trimestres, et des rapports financiers intermédiaires trimestriels devront être soumis dans les 45 jours suivant la fin du trimestre précédent.

Résumé des avantages et analyse économique

32. Une analyse financière a été réalisée sur trois types de technologies énergétiques peu consommatrices de bois, six modèles différents d'exploitation agricole au niveau du ménage visant les producteurs en situation de pauvreté transitoire, cinq modèles destinés aux producteurs pauvres et un modèle visant les microentreprises et petites et moyennes entreprises et les cultures irriguées. Cette analyse montre que tous ces modèles présentent un taux de rentabilité interne supérieur à 25%. En appliquant un facteur d'actualisation de 19,1%, la valeur actuelle nette de ces investissements est d'au moins 232 USD pour un poêle permettant des économies de bois et de plus de 55 000 USD pour un centre de collecte de lait. Leur rapport avantages/coûts est supérieur à 1,03, et atteint 1,9 dans certains cas. Ces chiffres indiquent que tous les modèles considérés représentent des investissements financièrement intéressants pour les ménages de petits exploitants, qu'ils soient en situation de pauvreté ou de pauvreté transitoire, ainsi que pour les entrepreneurs agricoles.

33. Le projet a fait l'objet d'une analyse économique fondée sur les prix économiques, dont les résultats sont positifs: valeur actuelle nette s'élevant à 93 millions d'USD à un taux social d'actualisation de 6% des avantages supplémentaires, et taux de rentabilité économique interne de 18,9% sur une période de 20 ans. Même dans l'hypothèse de scénarios défavorables, comme des retards d'exécution et des dépassements de coûts, les résultats économiques restent robustes, et le projet ne perd sa viabilité économique qu'en cas de situations extrêmes. En résumé, les investissements proposés dans le cadre du FIRAT sont solides et valables d'un point de vue financier et économique.

Stratégie de retrait et durabilité

34. Aider les bénéficiaires à passer d'une agriculture de semi-subsistance à une activité à finalité plus commerciale gérée comme une entreprise constituera un facteur clé pour la durabilité du projet et sa stratégie de retrait. Une combinaison judicieuse d'investissements réalisés hors des exploitations, tels que des infrastructures d'irrigation, et d'aménagements sur les exploitations permettant d'accroître la productivité agricole devrait sensiblement améliorer les perspectives ouvertes par le projet en matière de durabilité.
35. Une part significative des investissements prévus dans les différentes composantes sera consacrée au financement d'activités de renforcement des moyens d'existence et à la promotion de micro-, petites et moyennes entreprises que les ménages ciblés mettront en place et dont ils tireront avantage. Les analyses conduites dans le cadre de la mission de conception du projet montrent que ces activités sont financièrement solides, présenteront une rentabilité satisfaisante, et devraient ainsi être viables sur le plan financier. Le mécanisme de financement proposé établit un lien entre les bénéficiaires et la banque Ziraat et, à terme, leur permettra d'accéder aux produits de prêt commerciaux proposés par la banque. Les investissements forestiers au titre de la composante de gestion des ressources naturelles nécessiteront moins d'interventions en matière d'exploitation et de maintenance pendant la phase après-projet. Les terres de parcours nécessitant une intervention sur une plus longue durée et une gestion plus attentive, la conception du projet prévoit en la matière des investissements nettement plus élevés pour améliorer leur gestion, ainsi que l'adoption d'une méthode efficace de mobilisation sociale.
36. Les systèmes d'irrigation climato-compatibles soutenus seront relativement simples à exploiter et à entretenir pour les bénéficiaires, et pourraient être gérés par des associations informelles d'usagers de l'eau en coordination avec les chefs de village (*mukhtars*), comme c'est le cas actuellement.

III. Gestion des risques

A. Risques et mesures d'atténuation

37. Dans l'ensemble, l'équipe de conception du projet a constaté une forte adhésion au concept du projet de la part d'un large éventail de parties prenantes. Toutefois, des écarts sont susceptibles d'apparaître entre les politiques élaborées et leur mise en œuvre. En outre, ces dernières années, les projets du FIDA connaissent une allocation de fonds insuffisante en début d'année, principalement due à des contraintes budgétaires. Les contraintes budgétaires du Gouvernement turc ont été prises en compte dans la conception du FIRAT, et des dispositions ont été prises en matière d'allocation de fonds afin de garantir une mise en œuvre globalement continue des activités de renforcement et de soutien visant les moyens d'existence. En résumé, le risque associé au contexte politique est jugé élevé, mais ses effets négatifs peuvent être maintenus à un niveau gérable.
38. La Türkiye a entrepris une réforme majeure de la gestion du secteur public, mais des difficultés de mise en œuvre subsistent. Les institutions sont exposées à des changements ou à un taux de rotation élevé de leur personnel dirigeant, aux niveaux central, régional et provincial, avec des effets sur les modalités de mise en

œuvre et la capacité à atteindre les objectifs de développement dans les délais impartis. Les risques liés à l'exécution seront réduits grâce aux mesures suivantes:

- i) mise en place d'un comité de pilotage du projet, qui assurera la coordination entre les partenaires d'exécution et veillera à l'acheminement correct des fonds;
- ii) partenariat avec la banque Ziraat, qui gèrera, pour le compte de la Direction générale des forêts, un mécanisme de don de contrepartie sur une longue période, dont les conditions seront révisées, et le complètera par un système de crédit à des conditions particulièrement favorables;
- iii) mobilisation d'un grand nombre de prestataires de services pour faciliter les processus locaux et le renforcement institutionnel;
- iv) révision des modalités du don de contrepartie à l'avantage des ménages les plus vulnérables, en vue d'accroître sensiblement la pertinence du projet pour les ménages les plus pauvres et les plus vulnérables.

39. Les risques inhérents et résiduels liés à la gestion financière sont jugés substantiels. Les principaux risques concernent d'éventuels retards dans la mise en place de l'unité de gestion de projet centrale ou dans l'installation du logiciel de comptabilité, ou la non-utilisation des dons de contrepartie aux fins prévues. Pour atténuer ces risques, le recrutement du personnel clé et l'installation du logiciel comptable feront partie des conditions préalables aux retraits susceptibles d'être financés de manière rétroactive. En outre, l'audit externe comprendra la vérification d'un échantillon de dons de contrepartie.

Tableau 4

Synthèse des risques

| <i>Aspect du risque</i> | <i>Niveau de risque inhérent</i> | <i>Évaluation du risque résiduel</i> |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Contexte du pays | Substantiel | Substantiel |
| Stratégies et politiques sectorielles | Substantiel | Substantiel |
| Contexte environnemental et climatique | Modéré | Modéré |
| Coût du projet | Faible | Faible |
| Capacités institutionnelles d'exécution et viabilité | Modéré | Modéré |
| Gestion financière | Substantiel | Substantiel |
| Passation des marchés | Modéré | Modéré |
| Impact environnemental, social et climatique | Modéré | Modéré |
| Parties prenantes | Modéré | Modéré |
| Risque global | Modéré | Modéré |

B. Catégorie environnementale et sociale

40. Au vu des résultats de l'examen critique final conduit avec l'outil d'évaluation des Procédures d'évaluation sociale, environnementale et climatique (PESEC), il est proposé de classer le projet dans la catégorie environnementale et sociale « modéré ». Le FIRAT vise à produire des effets positifs sur le plan environnemental et social, de façon globale. L'un de ses principaux objectifs est de remettre en valeur les terres dégradées afin de réduire l'érosion des sols et la sédimentation dans les barrages situés en aval, tout en améliorant les moyens d'existence des habitants des bassins versants sélectionnés.

C. Classement au regard des risques climatiques

41. Selon les résultats fournis par l'outil d'évaluation des PESEC, le projet est classé dans la catégorie « modéré » au regard des risques climatiques, et une analyse élémentaire des risques climatiques sera nécessaire. Les effets prévus des changements climatiques dans la zone du projet sont les suivants: effets néfastes graves sur la disponibilité des eaux de surface, augmentation de la fréquence des inondations et périodes d'aridité et de sécheresse prolongées.

D. **Soutenabilité de la dette**

42. Dans l'ensemble, bien que le service total de la dette extérieure de la Türkiye se soit stabilisé ces dernières années et que l'action du Gouvernement pour réduire le financement extérieur ait eu des effets positifs, une gestion prudente de la dette restera essentielle pour en assurer la soutenabilité et maîtriser les risques budgétaires. Selon la dernière évaluation du Fonds monétaire international, la dette extérieure du pays est soutenable à moyen terme, mais elle est exposée à des risques, principalement à une forte dépréciation du taux de change effectif réel.

IV. **Exécution**

A. **Cadre organisationnel**

Gestion et coordination du projet

43. En étroite coordination avec le Ministère des finances et du Trésor et la Présidence de la stratégie et du budget, la Direction générale des forêts sera la principale entité chargée de la mise en œuvre au niveau central à Ankara, au niveau régional (directions régionales des forêts) à Elazığ et Şanlıurfa, et au niveau provincial. Les ajustements éventuellement nécessaires seront effectués aux deux niveaux inférieurs, en particulier lors de la mise en œuvre de la sous-composante relative à l'irrigation, compte tenu de l'absence d'une administration provinciale spécifique à Malatya, à Şanlıurfa et à Diyarbakır.
44. Un comité de pilotage du projet sera établi au niveau central; il sera chargé de l'orientation générale en matière de politiques et de la supervision, ce qui inclut l'approbation du manuel d'exécution du projet, des procédures de mise en œuvre des dons de contrepartie et des prêts sans intérêts, ainsi que des programmes de travail et budgets annuels (PTBA) soumis à la non-objection du FIDA.
45. La structure de gestion du projet sera la suivante: i) une unité de gestion de projet centrale (UGPC), hébergée par la Direction générale des forêts à Ankara; ii) une unité de gestion de projet régionale (UGPR) au sein de chaque direction régionale des forêts, à Elazığ et à Şanlıurfa; iii) en fonction des besoins, des groupes d'appui supplémentaires dans les provinces de Malatya, Adıyaman, Bingöl et Diyarbakır.

Gestion financière, passation des marchés et gouvernance

46. **Gestion financière.** Le service financier de l'UGPC sera doté d'un directeur financier qualifié et d'un comptable.
47. L'UGPC soumettra le PTBA au FIDA 60 jours avant le début de chaque exercice financier. L'UGPC tiendra les comptes du projet selon la méthode de la comptabilité de caisse, conformément aux Normes comptables internationales du secteur public. La Direction générale des forêts et des relations avec les villages soumettra à l'UGPC des rapports financiers mensuels sur l'utilisation des dons de contrepartie, à des fins de consolidation. Les procédures de contrôle interne porteront principalement sur des éléments tels que la séparation des tâches, la clarté du processus d'autorisation de paiement, la fourniture des pièces justificatives pour les dépenses du projet et le rapprochement des comptes bancaires. L'audit externe sera effectué conformément aux Normes internationales d'audit, par les contrôleurs du Ministère des finances et du Trésor.
48. **Passation des marchés.** Compte tenu d'une évaluation positive du cadre législatif turc en matière de passation des marchés (loi sur les marchés publics n° 4734 et loi sur les contrats de passation de marchés publics n° 4735) et des retours d'expérience des projets conduits par le FIDA en Türkiye, achevés ou en cours, la passation des marchés du FIRAT sera effectuée conformément à la loi turque sur les marchés publics, sous réserve que ses dispositions soient compatibles avec les Directives pour la passation des marchés relatifs aux projets et avec le Guide pratique de passation des marchés du FIDA. Cette décision s'appliquera à tous les fonds alloués au projet. Le système national sera utilisé pour tous les achats, à

l'exception des biens, travaux et services connexes autres que de conseil dont le montant dépasse le seuil imposant un appel d'offres international, qui seront effectués conformément au Guide pratique de la passation de marchés du FIDA et aux documents types du Fonds en la matière. Il en va de même pour tous les services de conseil.

49. **Gouvernance.** Avec un score de 34 sur l'Indice de perception de la corruption 2023, qui la classe 115^e sur 180 pays, la Türkiye présente un risque substantiel. Elle a perdu 14 places dans ce classement par rapport à 2022, enregistrant le score le plus faible qu'elle ait jamais atteint. Le score moyen des pays d'Europe de l'Est et d'Asie centrale est de 35. Les entités d'exécution veilleront à ce que toutes les activités du projet soient conformes aux politiques et aux normes du FIDA.

Participation et retours d'information du groupe cible, et mécanisme de réponse aux doléances

50. Une approche consultative de planification et de mise en œuvre des activités sera adoptée dans le cadre du projet; elle visera la participation d'une large palette de parties prenantes et l'appropriation par la communauté de la planification des microbassins versants. Le personnel du projet informera les membres de la communauté des possibilités offertes par le projet, des critères d'admissibilité, des modalités et conditions et des canaux de retour d'information et de dépôt de plainte. Le personnel du projet veillera à l'inclusion des femmes, des jeunes, des personnes handicapées et des autres groupes sociaux défavorisés, en leur consacrant des séances de discussion spécifiques et en répondant à leurs préoccupations.

Mécanisme de réponse aux doléances

51. Un mécanisme de réponse aux doléances adéquat sera mis en place pour garantir que les participants soient en mesure de signaler toute irrégularité dans les processus de planification et de mise en œuvre du projet. À cette fin, des coordinateurs seront nommés au sein de l'UGPC, des UGPR, et dans les zones des microbassins versants.

B. Planification, suivi-évaluation, apprentissage, gestion des savoirs et communication

52. La planification du projet suivra les programmes de microbassin versant que la Direction générale des forêts aura élaborés avec d'autres partenaires du projet au moyen d'un processus participatif consistant, d'une part, à évaluer l'état des ressources naturelles et les risques et vulnérabilités liés aux changements climatiques dans tous les microbassins versants ciblés et, d'autre part, à déterminer les besoins s'agissant des moyens d'existence dans les zones touchées par le tremblement de terre.
53. Le système de suivi-évaluation du projet s'appuiera sur le système existant de la Direction générale des forêts, lequel sera complété par un système automatisé d'information de gestion pour la planification, le suivi, l'analyse et l'évaluation des données qui sera développé au début du projet. Les données seront ventilées par sexe et par âge lorsque cela sera possible.
54. Une gestion des savoirs fondée sur des données probantes sera mise en place afin de contribuer à l'élaboration des politiques.

Innovation et reproduction à plus grande échelle

55. La conception du FIRAT prend en compte les enseignements tirés du Projet de remise en état du bassin versant du fleuve Murat, notamment en matière d'innovations. La principale innovation introduite dans le cadre du FIRAT est le processus participatif de planification des microbassins versants, qui conduira à l'élaboration de microplans couvrant toutes les interventions essentielles du projet.

Les autres innovations sont les suivantes: i) association de la Direction générale des travaux d'hydraulique de l'État dès le début du processus de planification des microbassins versants; ii) établissement d'accords sur la gestion des parcours avec les groupes communautaires concernés pour exiger l'adoption de mesures de gestion durable en la matière; iii) renforcement de l'assistance technique, notamment à destination des jeunes; iv) mise en place d'un mécanisme structuré de dons de contrepartie évitant d'exclure involontairement des interventions les personnes les plus vulnérables; v) part des dons de contrepartie calculée différemment selon que les revenus du bénéficiaire sont inférieurs ou supérieurs au salaire minimum.

C. Plans d'exécution

Plans de préparation à l'exécution et de démarrage

56. Le plan de démarrage du projet comprend: i) la mise en place du comité de pilotage du projet; ii) l'intégration précoce des prestataires de services aux programmes de microbassin versant; iii) la mise en place de l'UGPC et des UGPR pour lancer le recrutement du personnel et les appels d'offres concernant les principaux prestataires de services.

Financement rétroactif

57. Afin d'assurer une mise en œuvre du projet dans les délais impartis, le Gouvernement pourra, immédiatement après son démarrage, choisir de bénéficier d'un financement rétroactif pour préfinancer certaines activités sur ses propres ressources; sont concernées les dépenses ordinaires engagées par les membres essentiels de l'UGPC et les dépenses d'investissement liées à l'intervention des fonctionnaires chargés de la communication, aux études socioéconomiques, à l'étude initiale de référence, à l'achat d'un système d'information de gestion et d'un logiciel de comptabilité, aux technologies de l'information, à d'autres équipements de bureau et au personnel clé. Ces dépenses, qui ne doivent pas excéder un total de 500 000 EUR, seront remboursées par le FIDA après le démarrage du projet, sous réserve du respect des conditions préalables au retrait.

Supervision, examen à mi-parcours et plans d'achèvement

58. Le projet sera directement supervisé par le FIDA au moyen de missions annuelles de supervision. Le FIDA et le Gouvernement turc procéderont à un examen à mi-parcours, au plus tard au cours de la troisième année d'exécution suivant le démarrage du projet. L'examen d'achèvement du projet évaluera la performance globale du projet et rendra compte de la pertinence, de l'efficacité et de l'efficacités de son exécution.

V Innovations et reproduction à plus grande échelle

59. Un accord de financement entre la République de Türkiye et le FIDA est l'instrument juridique régissant l'octroi d'un financement proposé à l'emprunteur. Une copie de l'accord de financement négocié figure à l'appendice I.
60. La République de Türkiye est habilitée, en vertu de ses lois, à recevoir un financement du FIDA.
61. Je certifie que le financement proposé est conforme aux dispositions de l'Accord portant création du FIDA, et aux Principes et critères applicables aux financements du FIDA.

VI Recommandation

62. Je recommande au Conseil d'administration d'approuver le financement proposé par la résolution suivante:

DÉCIDE: que le Fonds accordera à la République de Türkiye, au titre du Mécanisme d'accès aux ressources empruntées, un prêt à des conditions ordinaires d'un montant de soixante millions d'euros (60 000 000 EUR), qui sera régi par des

modalités et conditions conformes en substance aux modalités et conditions indiquées dans le présent rapport.

Le Président,
Alvaro Lario

Negotiated financing agreement

Euphrates River Watershed Rehabilitation Project (“Fırat 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 sub-components 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 15th June and 15th 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

This Agreement, [dated _____], has been prepared in the English language in two (2) original 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 Elazığ 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 |
| Unallocated | 6 000 000 | |
| TOTAL | 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 | |
|---|--|---|----------|------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--------|
| | Name | Baseline | Mid-Term | End Target | Source | Frequency | Responsibility | | |
| Outreach | 1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project | | | | Project MIS | Semi-annual, Annual | M&E and Component Specialists | | |
| | Males - Males | 0 | 9600 | 24000 | | | | | |
| | Females - Females | 0 | 6400 | 16000 | | | | | |
| | Young - Young people | 0 | 2400 | 6000 | | | | | |
| | Total number of persons receiving services | 0 | 16000 | 40000 | | | | | |
| | 1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members | | | | | | | | |
| | Household members - Number of people | 0 | 56000 | 140000 | | | | | |
| | 1.a Corresponding number of households reached | | | | | | | | |
| | Households - Households | 0 | 16000 | 40000 | | | | | |
| Project Goal Poverty reduction of the upland communities in the targeted micro-catchments of the Euphrates River watershed | Percentage of households with reduced poverty | | | | Income questions integrated in COI Survey | Baseline, Mid-term, Completion | CPMU, Service Providers | | |
| | | Households - Percentage (%) | 0 | 28 | | | | | 70 |
| Development Objective Increased income and resilience of small-scale producers and vulnerable groups, including women and youth, in the targeted micro-catchments | Number of households reporting increase in income from livelihood activities | | | | COI survey | Baseline, Mid-term, Completion | CPMU, Service Providers | | |
| | | Households - Number | 0 | 11200 | | | | | 28000 |
| | Percentage of households reporting an increase in the value of household assets | | | | | | | | |
| | | Households reporting an increase in the value of HH assets - Percentage (%) | | 28 | 70 | | | | |
| | Number of households reporting 20 percentage point increase in their resilience index score | | | | IFAD RDMT integrated in COI survey | Baseline, Mid-term, Completion | CPMU, Service Providers | | |
| | | Households - Number | 0 | 11200 | | | | | 28000 |
| | SF.2.1 Households satisfied with project-supported services | | | | COI survey | Baseline, Mid-term, Completion | CPMU, Service Providers | | |
| | | Household members - No of people | 0 | 42000 | | | | | 105000 |
| | | Households (%) - Percentage (%) | 0 | 30 | | | | | 75 |
| | | Households (number) - Households | 0 | 12000 | | | | | 30000 |
| | SF.2.2 Households reporting they can influence decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers | | | | | | | | |
| | | Household members - Number of people | 0 | 42000 | 105000 | | | | |
| | | Households (%) - Percentage (%) | 0 | 30 | 75 | | | | |
| | Households (number) - Households | 0 | 12000 | 30000 | | | | | |
| Outcome 1. Communities capable of planning and implementing sustainable management and restoration of natural resources reducing soil erosion | GEF 1 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (Sum of GEF2 and GEF3) | | | | GIS - remote sensing plus ground proofing | Annual | M&E Specialist | Provided with incentives, upland communities are willing to: (i) engage in their MC planning and development; (ii) adopt new climate-resilient technologies and practices; and (iii) take collective actions for improved rangeland management, aggregation and market access. | |
| | | Hectares of land - Area (ha) - Area (ha) | 0 | 11546 | | | | | 28865 |
| | GEF 2 Areas of natural grassland and woodland under restoration | | | | | Baseline, Mid-term, Completion | CPMU, Service Providers | | |
| | | Woodland - Area (ha) | 0 | 2436 | 6090 | | | | |
| | | Natural grassland - Area (ha) | 0 | 2400 | 6000 | | | | |
| | | Pasture land and pasture - Area (ha) | 0 | 320 | 800 | | | | |
| | Percentage of reduction in soil erosion in treated areas | | | | Erosion monitoring system (RUSLE Erosion Model) | Baseline, Mid-term, Completion | CPMU, Service Providers | | |
| | | Reduction in soil erosion - Percentage (%) | 0 | 10 | | | | | 25 |
| | Increase in vegetative cover in restored areas | | | | GIS - remote sensing plus ground proofing | Baseline, Mid-term, Completion | CPMU, Service Providers | | |
| | | Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) scale - average annual growth rate - Percentage (%) | | 6 | | | | | 6 |
| | 3.2.1 Tons of Greenhouse gas emissions (tCO2e) avoided and/or sequestered | | | | Ex-Act | | | | |

| Results Hierarchy | Indicators | Means of Verification | | | Assumptions | | |
|--|--|--|--------|---------|--|-------|---|
| | Hectares of land - Area (ha) | | 6612 | 33060 | Baseline, Mid-term, Completion CPMU, Service Providers | | |
| | tCO2e/20 years - Number | | 312503 | 1562517 | | | |
| | tCO2e/ha - Number | | 9.46 | 47.3 | | | |
| | tCO2e/ha/year - Number | | 0.48 | 2.4 | | | |
| | Number of women reporting reduction in workload and time spent in collecting firewood due to energy saving technologies | | | | | | |
| | Women reporting reduction in workload and time spent in collecting firewood - Number | | 1022 | 2555 | Qualitative assessment Baseline, Mid-term, Completion CPMU, Service Providers | | |
| Output 1.1 Participatory micro-catchment planning and capacity-building | Number of participatory micro-catchment plans (MCPs) approved | | | | Project MIS Semi-annual, Annual M&E and Component Specialists | | |
| | MCPs approved - Number | 0 | 40 | 40 | | | |
| | Villages participated - Number | 0 | 400 | 400 | | | |
| | People participated - male - Males | 0 | 4800 | 12000 | | | |
| | People participated - female - Females | 0 | 3200 | 8000 | | | |
| | People participated - young - Young people | 0 | 1200 | 3000 | | | |
| Output 1.2 Rehabilitation and sustainable management of natural resources | 3.1.1 Groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risks | | | | Villagers will engage in MC planning and rehabilitation activities if they are provided with: i) awareness raising of the importance of soil erosion control and rehabilitation of vegetation cover for improving the provision of water and rangeland resources and the resilience of agroecosystems; ii) incentives of investment and capacity building in water resources for livestock and irrigation and rangelands facilities; iii) incentives of access to matching grants for investments in other livelihood activities as well as in household renewable energy and insulation. | | |
| | Total size of groups - Number of people | 0 | 1248 | 3120 | | | |
| | Groups supported - Groups | 0 | 58 | 144 | | | |
| | Males - Males | 0 | 749 | 1872 | | | |
| | Females - Females | 0 | 499 | 1248 | | | |
| | Young - Young people | 0 | 187 | 468 | | | |
| | Groups headed by women - Groups | 0 | 6 | 14 | | | |
| | 3.1.3 Persons accessing technologies that sequester carbon or reduce greenhouse gas emissions | | | | | | |
| | Males - Males | 0 | 438 | 1095 | | | |
| | Females - Females | 0 | 1022 | 2555 | | | |
| | Young - Young people | 0 | 145 | 365 | | | |
| | Total persons accessing technologies - Number of people | 0 | 1460 | 3650 | | | |
| | Outcome 2. Improved sustainable land management and climate (and other shocks) resilient livelihoods for small-scale producers and vulnerable groups, including women and youth, through diversified production and employment opportunities | GEF 3 Areas of degraded agricultural land under restoration | | | | | GIS - remote sensing plus ground proofing Annual M&E Specialist |
| | | Cropland including orchard - Area (ha) | 0 | 8068 | | 20170 | |
| | | 3.2.2 Households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices | | | | | COI survey Baseline, Mid-term, Completion CPMU, Service Providers |
| Total number of household members | | 0 | 11216 | 28040 | | | |
| Households - Percentage (%) | | 0 | 28 | 70 | | | |
| Households - Households | | 0 | 3205 | 8012 | | | |
| 2.2.6 Households reporting improved physical access to markets, processing and storage facilities | | | | | | | |
| Households reporting improved physical access to processing facilities | | 0 | 1400 | 3500 | | | |
| 2.2.5 Rural producers' organizations reporting an increase in sales | | | | | | | |
| 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 opportunities | | | | | COI survey and M&E system Baseline, Mid-term, Completion CPMU, Service Providers | | |
| Males - Males | | 0 | 1620 | 4050 | | | |
| Females - Females | | 0 | 1080 | 2700 | | | |
| Young - Young people | | 0 | 604 | 1510 | | | |
| Total number of persons with new jobs/employment opportunities - No of people | | 0 | 2700 | 6750 | | | |
| 1.2.3 Households reporting reduced water shortage vis-à-vis production needs | | | | | COI survey | | |

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

| Results Hierarchy | Indicators | | | Means of Verification | | | Assumptions |
|---|---|--|------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | Total persons trained in forestry | 0 | 800 | 2000 | | | |
| | 2.1.2 Persons trained in income-generating activities or business management | | | | | | |
| | 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 2.3 Investments in off-farm climate-resilient water infrastructure | 1.1.2 Farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated | | | Project MIS | Semi-annual, Annual | M&E and Component Specialists | Young people are willing to stay 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. |
| | Hectares of land - Area (ha) | 0 | 3660 | | | | |
| Outcome 3. Improved institutional capacity of project stakeholders and greater visibility on effectiveness and impact of the project | Number of technical guidelines on thematic areas adopted and disseminated | | | Qualitative assessment | Baseline, Mid-term, Completion | CPMU, Service Providers | OGM and the rangeland service 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. |
| | Technical guidelines adopted and disseminated - Number | 0 | | | | | |
| Output Institutional strengthening through knowledge generation and dissemination and development of technical guidelines on thematic areas | Number of implementing partners representatives and farmers participated in training, exchange visits or South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) opportunities | | | Project MIS | Semi-annual, Annual | M&E and Component Specialists | Through gathering of evidence on benefits generated from different livelihood and natural resources rehabilitation interventions, OGM and project partners systematically identifies success stories and facilitate cross learning between NRM and producer groups and develop KM products for wider dissemination. |
| | | Number of participants in training, exchange visits or SSTC opportunities - Number of people | 0 | | | | |
| | | Number of KM products (e.g. stories from the field on good practices and lessons learned, technical studies, publications, etc.) developed and disseminated | | | Project MIS | Annual | KM, M&E and Component Specialists |
| | KM products developed and disseminated - Number | 0 | 1 | 3 | | | |

Integrated project risk matrixⁱ

| Risk Category / Subcategory | Inherent risk | Residual risk |
|---|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| Country Context | Substantial | Substantial |
| Fragility and Security | Substantial | Substantial |
| Macroeconomic | Substantial | Substantial |
| Governance | Substantial | Substantial |
| Political Commitment | Substantial | Substantial |
| Sector Strategies and Policies | Substantial | Substantial |
| Policy Development and Implementation | Substantial | Substantial |
| 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 | Substantial |
| 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 |
| <p>Risk: Regional dynamics, especially the impact of the neighbouring Syrian 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.</p> | | Substantial | Substantial |
| <p>Mitigations: 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.</p> | | | |
| Macroeconomic | | Substantial | Substantial |
| <p>Risk: 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 pre-existing 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.</p> | | | |

| | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | Substantial | Substantial |
| <p>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.</p> | | |
| <p>Governance</p> | Substantial | Substantial |
| <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | Substantial | Substantial |
| <p>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 from the GoT, as agreed in the design document is being made available on a timely basis and project-funded activities are implemented as scheduled.</p> <p>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.</p> | | |

| Political Commitment | Substantial | Substantial |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | <p>Substantial</p> | <p>Substantial</p> |
| <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p> | | |

| Sector Strategies and Policies | Substantial | Substantial |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Policy Development and Implementation | Substantial | Substantial |
| <p>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.</p> | Substantial | Substantial |
| <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | | |
| Policy alignment | Substantial | Substantial |
| <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | Substantial | Substantial |

| | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | | |
| <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | | |
| <p>Environment and Climate Context</p> | <p>Moderate</p> | <p>Moderate</p> |
| <p>Project vulnerability to climate change impacts</p> | <p>Moderate</p> | <p>Moderate</p> |
| <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | <p>Moderate</p> | <p>Moderate</p> |

| | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| <p>Mitigations: The project strategically focuses on promoting sustainable and resilient practices to address climate risks, including afforestation, forest rehabilitation, erosion control, and water-saving 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.</p> | | |
| <p>Project vulnerability to environmental conditions</p> | <p>Moderate</p> | <p>Moderate</p> |
| <p>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.</p> | <p>Moderate</p> | <p>Moderate</p> |
| <p>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.</p> | | |
| <p>Project Scope</p> | <p>Low</p> | <p>Low</p> |
| <p>Technical Soundness</p> | <p>Low</p> | <p>Low</p> |
| <p>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.</p> | <p>Low</p> | <p>Low</p> |

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| <p>Mitigations: The FIRAT design team met with Ziraat Bank and held in-depth 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.</p> | | |
| Project Relevance | Low | Low |
| <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | Low | Low |
| <p>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.</p> | | |
| Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability | Moderate | Moderate |
| Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements | Moderate | Moderate |
| <p>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.</p> | Moderate | Moderate |

| | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| <p>Mitigations: 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.</p> <p>Training of relevant M&E staff on improving implementation performance and evidence-based reporting.</p> <p>To the maximum extent possible, M&E system should make geo-referencing compulsory for system robustness and for transparency. purposes.</p> | | |
| Implementation Arrangements | Moderate | Moderate |
| <p>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 Adıyaman, Elazığ 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.</p> | Moderate | Moderate |
| <p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. | | |
| Project Financial Management | Substantial | Substantial |
| Project External Audit | Moderate | Moderate |
| <p>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.</p> | Moderate | Moderate |
| <p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. | | |
| Project Accounting and Financial Reporting | Substantial | Substantial |

| | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| <p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | Substantial | Substantial |
| <p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 |
| <p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 |
| <p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 |
| <p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 |

| | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| <p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 |
| <p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 |
| <p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 |
| <p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 |
| <p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 |
| <p>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.</p> | Moderate | Moderate |
| <p>Mitigations: The Project will rely on Public Procurement Law and Regulations to the extent not conflicting with IFAD Rules</p> <p>Elaborate the PIM to mitigate for the absence of national PP manual and inconsistencies between national and IFADs procedures.</p> <p>For consultancies IFADs procurement procedures should be used.</p> | | |
| A.2 Institutional Framework and Management Capacity | Moderate | Moderate |
| <p>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.</p> | Moderate | Moderate |
| <p>Mitigations: Responsibilities and competencies of procuring entities shall be clearly defined.</p> <p>Promote empowerment of project staff and decentralization of decision making based on thresholds.</p> | | |
| A.3 Accountability, Integrity and Transparency of the Public Procurement System | Moderate | Moderate |
| <p>Risk: The procurement market is functioning well, but with absence of strategic planning and key role allocations internally and externally.</p> | Moderate | Moderate |
| <p>Mitigations: Project capacities in strategic planning and strategic market engagement should be strengthened coupled with extensive GPN dissemination and robust staffing practices.</p> <p>Online mandatory publication, adoption of AWPB, PP in the project; continuous training and certification as well as the PIM preparation.</p> | | |
| A.4 Public Procurement Operations and Market Practices. | Substantial | Substantial |
| <p>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</p> | Substantial | Substantial |
| <p>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.</p> | | |
| B.1 Assessment of Project Complexity | Moderate | Moderate |
| <p>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.</p> | Moderate | Moderate |

| | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| <p>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).</p> | | |
| B.2 Assessment of Implementing Agency Capacity | Not applicable | No risk envisaged - not applicable |
| Project Procurement Overall | Moderate | Moderate |
| <p>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.</p> <p>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 be familiar with similar projects</p> | Moderate | Moderate |
| <p>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.</p> <p>The procurement plan as well as No Objection requests will be submitted electronically via the OPEN</p> <p>Startup capacity building is important to align understanding of the PPS; continuous training (BUILDPROC and other) is needed.</p> <p>The multiple-eye principle will be adopted in CM and SECAP compliance.</p> <p>All risk mitigation measures shall be incorporated to the Procurement Implementation Manual (PIM) to secure compliance with IFAD procurement regulations.</p> | | |
| Environment, Social and Climate Impact | Moderate | Moderate |
| Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards | Moderate | Moderate |
| <p>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.</p> | | |

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| <p>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 dry-tolerant non- timber forest products, sustainable pasture management and use of renewable sources of energy are some of these interventions.</p> | Moderate | Moderate |
| <p>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 climate-smart agriculture. The selection of crop and plantation species will align with the microclimate, taking climate predictions into consideration.</p> | | |
| <p>Greenhouse Gas Emissions</p> | Low | Low |
| <p>Risk: FIRAT aims to contribute to carbon sequestration. Land rehabilitation activities will enhance greenery and biodiversity, leading to an increase in carbon sequestration capacity.</p> | Low | Low |
| <p>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.</p> | | |
| <p>Physical and Economic Resettlement</p> | Low | Low |
| <p>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.</p> | Low | Low |
| <p>Mitigations: No mitigation measure required.</p> | | |
| <p>Community health, safety and security</p> | Moderate | Moderate |
| <p>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.</p> | | |

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| 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. | | |
| 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: 1. Workers OHS Training Plans 2. Worker contracts inclusive of adequate labour conditions 3. 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 |
| <p>Risk: 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.</p> | Moderate | Moderate |
| <p>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.</p> | | |
| Biodiversity Conservation | Moderate | Moderate |
| <p>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.</p> | Moderate | Moderate |
| <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. <p>In terms of agricultural support, FIRAT aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. <p>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.</p> | | |

| Stakeholders | Moderate | Moderate |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Stakeholder Grievances | Moderate | Moderate |
| <p>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.</p> | Moderate | Moderate |
| <p>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. - 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.</p> | | |
| Stakeholder Engagement/Coordination | Moderate | Moderate |
| <p>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).</p> | Moderate | Moderate |
| <p>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.</p> | | |

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.