

IOE

IFAD

Investing in rural people

Independent Office of Evaluation



Republic of Türkiye
Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation
Key Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

**125th Evaluation
Committee**

19 June 2024

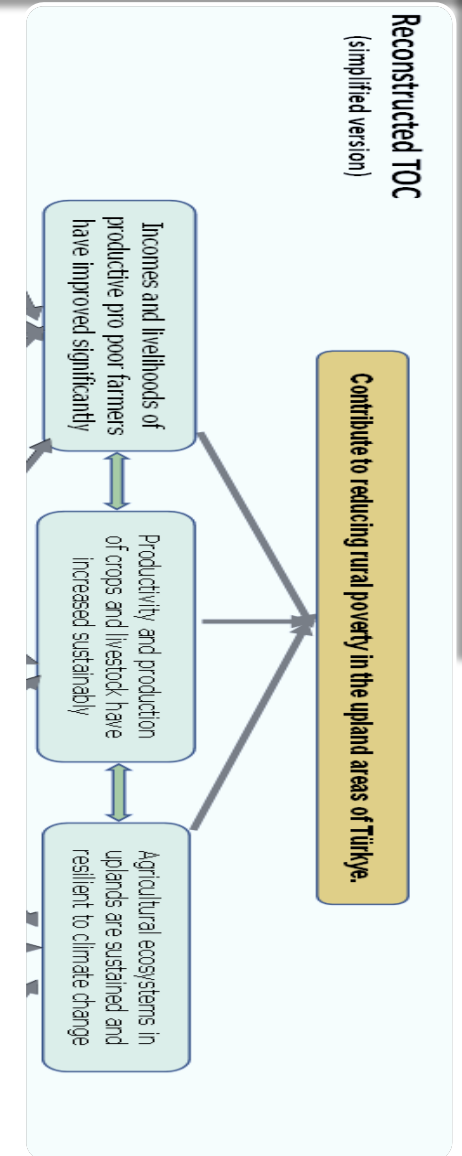
Scope: COSOP 2016, Non-lending activities and Loan portfolio

Design: reconstructed theory of change, 3 impact pathways

Mixed-methods approach : extensive desk review; secondary and GIS data analysis; virtual and in-person interviews of various stakeholders; field mission in the country

Challenges: (i) inconsistency of baselines and endline surveys methodologies; (ii) interventions scattered in various regions.

Solutions: triangulation using various sources of information, and approaches, to address challenges faced.



In terms of relevance and coherence of operations.

- Relevant strategic themes applied: inclusive rural resilience of smallholders' livelihoods in remote upland areas.
- Strong and effective strategic partnership with the GoT.
- Geographic targeting allowed reaching marginalized people and communities in remote upland areas;
- Catalytic role of IFAD in reducing economic regional disparities and rural poverty.
- Continuous efforts in delivering knowledge products and the dissemination of information.
- Learning of lessons of previous projects for new designs.



In terms of effectiveness, impacts and efficiency.

- Outreach: about 116,295 households (by end of 2022).
- Contribution to - Increased agricultural productivity and production and - Enhanced resilience to climate change.
- Increased smallholders' income thanks to supports for livestock production and diversified economic activities.
- Human capital: enhanced through capacity building activities.
- Promoted various technologies and practices, innovative for the beneficiaries, which contributed to results achieved.
- Positive economic efficiency in terms of return rates of investments.

Gender, Sustainability of benefits and of Environment.

- Women outreach: 46.1% (end of 2022), vs. 30-40 targets.
- Contribution to economic empowerment of women, and to their representation in decision-making bodies.
- Matching grants reached “economically active” farmers, enabling sustaining the benefits.
- Positive prospects of cooperatives to sustaining benefits.
- Scaling-up results achieved at provincial level.
- Rehabilitating degraded lands was effective and useful.
- Income source diversification contributed to strategy of adaptation to climate change.



Coherence – Effectiveness – Efficiency

- Gaps of mutual learning across actors of the country program.
- Insufficient synergy and low visibility of IFAD.
- Evidence gap on knowledge utilization for decision making.
- Low diversification of partnerships – strategic and operational.
- Modest results for access of poor farmers to markets due to lack of partnerships with private actors.
- Insufficient engagement on policy matters.
- Insufficient in-depth analysis of youth issues, limiting effective supports to them.
- Procurement challenges, leading to delays (3/4 projects).

Impact – Gender – Sustainability

- Insufficient results in strengthening social capital (for natural resources management).
- Mixed results achieved on food security and nutrition aspects.
- Only anecdotal evidence in reducing women workload.
- Root causes of gender inequality: yet to be addressed in the IFAD supported program.
- Weak capacity of community-based organizations and user groups to sustaining results.
- Lack of a master plan (watershed management) and insufficient practices of sustainable rangelands management.



• Main strengths

- Effective and solid strategic partnership between IFAD and the GoT;
- Sound geographic targeting of upland / mountain areas for supports;
- Overall positive contributions to resilience building in the mountain areas;
- Increased efforts to target women, youths, and nomadic groups.

• Main challenges

- Low visibility and engagement with Government on policy matters;
- Insufficient diversification of partners (strategic and operational);
- Gaps in strengthening the social capital ;
- Low linkages with private actors for smallholders' access to markets.

Criteria	CSPE ratings
Relevance	4
Coherence	4
Knowledge management	3
Partnership development	3
Policy engagement	
Effectiveness	4
Innovation	4
Efficiency	4
Rural poverty impact	4
Gender equality and women's empowerment	4
Sustainability of benefits	4
Natural resource management and CCA	4
Scaling up	4
Overall achievement	3.84

6=highly satisfactory, 5=satisfactory, 4=moderately satisfactory, 3=moderately unsatisfactory, 2=unsatisfactory, 1=highly unsatisfactory

1

Prioritize in the next strategy, the resilience of rural livelihoods in the mountain areas of Türkiye in an integrated manner.

2

Leverage the strategic partnership between IFAD and the GoT to foster engagement on policy matters, effective knowledge management and scaling up results.

3

Improve the inclusiveness of the country program towards rural women, as well as young men and young women.

4

Strengthen the programmatic approach in the delivery of IFAD's support by fostering the learning culture and addressing recurrent challenges.



Thank you for your attention