Republic of Türkiye
Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation

Key Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations
Background

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.

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Republic of Türkiye CSPE

125th EC

19 June 2024
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.
Findings: achieved results

**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.
Findings: challenges

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).
Findings: challenges

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.
Conclusions

• 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.

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<th>Criteria</th>
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<tr>
<td>Relevance</td>
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<td>Rural poverty impact</td>
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<td>Scaling up</td>
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Overall achievement: 3.84

6=highly satisfactory, 5=satisfactory, 4=moderately satisfactory, 3=moderately unsatisfactory, 2=unsatisfactory, 1=highly unsatisfactory
Prioritize in the next strategy, the resilience of rural livelihoods in the mountain areas of Türkiye in an integrated manner.

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

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

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