

Section I: Identification and JP Status

Enhancing the Capacity of Turkey to Adapt to Climate Change

Semester: 2-10

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Country | Turkey |
| Thematic Window | Environment and Climatic Change |
| MDGF Atlas Project | |
| Program title | Enhancing the Capacity of Turkey to Adapt to Climate Change |

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| Report Number | |
| Reporting Period | 2-10 |
| Programme Duration | |
| Official Starting Date | |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Participating UN Organizations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * FAO * UNDP * UNEP * UNIDO |
|--------------------------------|--|

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Implementing Partners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Turkish Republic Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs * Turkish Republic Ministry of Environment and Forestry * Turkish Republic Ministry of Industry and Trade |
|-----------------------|--|

Budget Summary

Total Approved Budget

| | |
|-------|----------------|
| FAO | \$663,400.00 |
| UNDP | \$4,954,700.00 |
| UNIDO | \$684,800.00 |

| | |
|-------|----------------|
| UNEP | \$697,100.00 |
| Total | \$7,000,000.00 |

Total Amount of Transferred To Date

| | |
|-------|----------------|
| FAO | \$663,400.00 |
| UNDP | \$4,954,700.00 |
| UNIDO | \$684,800.00 |
| UNEP | \$697,100.00 |
| Total | \$7,000,000.00 |

Total Budget Committed To Date

| | |
|-------|----------------|
| FAO | \$328,169.00 |
| UNDP | \$4,589,637.00 |
| UNIDO | \$583,134.00 |
| UNEP | \$406,624.00 |
| Total | \$5,907,564.00 |

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

| | |
|-------|----------------|
| FAO | \$245,242.00 |
| UNDP | \$3,908,125.00 |
| UNIDO | \$471,504.00 |
| UNEP | \$209,123.00 |
| Total | \$4,833,994.00 |

Donors

As you can understand, one of the Goals of the MDG-F is to generate interest and attract funding from other donors. In order to be able to report on this goal in 2010, we would require you to advise us if there has been any complementary financing provided in 2010 for each programme as per following example:

Amount in thousands of U\$

| Type | Donor | Total | For 2010 | For 2011 | For 2012 |
|------|-------|-------|----------|----------|----------|
|------|-------|-------|----------|----------|----------|

Section II: JP Progress

1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (250 words) of the extent to which the joint programme components are progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs, as well as any measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme during the reporting period. Please, provide examples if relevant. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions

Progress in outcomes

The outcomes structure of the MDG-F 1680 can be summarized as a web of interconnected activities of policy support (OUTCOME 1), science (OUTCOME 2) and implementation (OUTCOME 3) to enhance the capacity of Turkey to adapt to climate change. Additionally the support of UN Agencies in Turkey's efforts to combat and adapt to climate change will also be diversified and strengthened by mainstreaming climate change adaptation into UN Agencies programmes (OUTCOME 4). Comprehensive capacity development programs targeting central, regional and local government officials, as well as civil society organizations and universities are being carried out, together with participatory processes of National Adaptation Strategy development efforts. These efforts are supported by experts' work on national and international legislation to develop policy amendments. These will help to develop and enhance capacity for the efficient use of current policies in the context of climate change adaptation and the development of new policies and strategies.

In order to ease the decision making, in cooperation with universities, regional directorates of our government counterparts, with the help of pilot activities and the establishment of tools that support adaptation efforts by using the best available technology and data, the JP works to making information available at all levels of the community. The model created in the structuring of the Grants Programme under Outcome 3 was acknowledged by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Necessary capacity developed and used as reference to the new project developed and submitted to T.R. State Planning Organization. The 18 projects funded were finalized and lessons learned in these projects are being captured. These efforts display successful adaptation implementation from local to central at varying scales and levels. Detailed elaboration of outcome level achievements are listed under output level achievements below.

Progress in outputs

OUTCOME 1. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MAINSTREAMED IN TURKEY'S DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Progress in outputs:

Output 1.1. A plan for education, training and public awareness on adaptation to climate change to support the objectives of the Joint Programme developed and implemented.

oA joint capacity development programme was designed, according to the training needs analyses carried out by UNEP and FAO experts. The plan was endorsed by MoEF and the activities started.

oIn cooperation with British Council and European Union Information Centers, a series of public awareness activities targeting the university students, academicians and NGOs were designed, namely "Climate Arena". 4 events organized with a total of 300 participants and extensive local media coverage achieved. During the events, an exhibition with the photographs produced in "Girls let's take pictures!" Grant Project was also held as a parallel activity.

Output 1.2. Long term knowledge in Turkish institutions developed. This serves both to develop capacity in country, and to increase Turkey's profile in international climate change collaboration, including IPCC.

oReferring to the outcomes of the Training Needs Survey (Output 1.1.), a Certificate Program is developed with Middle East Technical University Continuing Education Centre (SEM) and Earth System Sciences Department namely "Climate Change, Adaptation Policies and Turkey" and held in September 2010. 33 participants from various government

institutions, universities and NGOs attended the training. 44 experts lectured in the Program.

oIn cooperation with Middle East Technical University Earth System Sciences Department, it was agreed to open a graduate course titled "Climate Change Adaptation". A course curriculum proposal was submitted to the Head of Department, to be customized according to the needs of the Department.

oThe first capacity development program was organized in November 2010, with the participation of 250 experts from central, regional and local government offices of MoEF, MARA, State Meteorological Services, GD Forestry and Turkish Statistical Institute. (This activity is aligned with similar activities under Output 1.4)

oThe activities on raising primary school students' awareness on climate change adaptation in Seyhan River Basin started.

Output 1.3. National adaptation to climate change strategy developed and submitted to the Government of Turkey for consideration. This will serve as a basis for altering existing policies and legislative framework.

oThe discussion papers prepared during the Stocktaking Analysis were officially submitted to all relevant institutes for their comments and shared with a wide group of stakeholders in the First Workshop on Development of National Adaptation Strategy of Turkey during the previous reporting period. Official responses were received and revisions are being incorporated.

oDrafting of the NAS continues.

Output 1.4. Amends to policy and appropriate policy tools will be developed and proposed for reducing vulnerability to climate change through the Government's development activities and private sector. A package of policies, legislative, regulatory and other policy instruments is produced and agreed to be submitted to the Government of Turkey for consideration to address climate change risks foreseen in the climate change models/scenarios to be developed during the programme implementation.

oInternational and National Legal Consultants are contracted, and their work started.

oAgriculture related capacity building programs are being designed and scheduled with the following headings - Introduction to Climate Change; Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Strategies Climate Data Analysis; Adaptation to Climate Change and Forestry; Carbon Management in Agriculture; Early Warning and Monitoring systems for Flood Planning and Management; Drought Monitoring, Tools and Practices; Soil Moisture Measurement; Climate Change effects on Hydrological cycle and Irrigation Management with CC Adaptation Perspective; Crop Insurance in relation to Floods and Drought

oThe first capacity development program was organized in November 2010, with the participation of 300 experts from central, regional and local government offices of MoEF, MARA, State Meteorological Services, GD Forestry and Turkish Statistical Institute. (This activity is aligned with similar activities under Output 1.4)

Output 1.5. Industrial practices amended to reduce vulnerability to climate change.

oThree companies, which satisfied the related criteria and shown willingness for the pilot projects on water efficiency processes finalized their water efficiency applications and monitoring stage has started. Three other pilot projects were contracted and implementations started.

oClose contact with the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MoIT) and Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) has been continued for the establishment of a national eco-efficiency center. Hosting agency has been defined for National Eco-efficiency Center and related protocol has been prepared which will be finalized after the review of relevant parties.

OUTCOME 2. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPED FOR MANAGING CLIMATE-RISKS, INCLUDING DISASTERS.

Progress in outputs:

Output 2.1. Technical capacity for data management is developed. This will improve the quality of drought and flood early warnings across Turkey. UNEP's Division of Early Warning and Assessment can provide guidance.

oMeeting with broad participation of various stakeholders from government institutions (State Meteorological Services, State Hydraulic Works, MARA units, MoEF – their relevant Directorates and TEIEN) was held on 18 August 2010 to discuss data exchange structure available in each organization for Flood and Drought Information Management

System (FDIMS), evaluate strategies to make the best use of existing practices and available infrastructure to enhance data exchange capacities between various government institutions, who play a key role in sustainable management and use of data in relation to adaptation to Climate Change.

oOne-to-one meetings have been conducted with above mentioned governmental institutions to set appropriate ground for the implementation of FDIMS effectively.

Output 2.2. Technical capacity for analysis and interpretation of data developed.

oTwo consultants that have been previously recruited and METU in line with the Letter of Agreement with FAO are on progress in order to establish a data sharing and processing platform for near real-time meteorological, bio-physical and socio-economic data related to flood and droughts for stakeholders (data providers and users) from various government institutions

oThe modeling studies carried out by Istanbul Technical University Eurasia Institute were finalized.

o22 experts from central government institutions were trained on “Use of Data Delivery Sub-system – www.agora.itu.edu.tr”, in Ankara.

Output 2.3. Capacity of end-users to respond to early warnings developed.

oAn agreement with Adana Regional Directorate of Meteorological Services was reached and pilot implementation initiated.

OUTCOME 3. CAPACITY FOR COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION IN THE SEYHAN RIVER BASIN DEVELOPED

Progress in outputs:

Output 3.2. Pilot projects awarded, initiated, monitored and evaluated.

oAll of the 18 grant projects are finalized

o8 of 18 grant projects are financially closed

o230 person/day monitoring visits realized during the whole grant projects implementation process.

Output 3.3. Lessons captured and up-scaled by feeding into upstream policy level outcomes.

oA questionnaire was sent to Grantees and lessons are being captured.

OUTCOME 4. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MAINSTREAMED INTO UN PROGRAMMING NETWORK IN TURKEY

Progress in outputs:

Output 4.2. Screening mechanism on climate change (with a gender approach) agreed upon and established among UNCT agencies.

oActivities of this output will be realized in Spring 2011.

Output 4.3. Demonstrating the carbon footprint offsetting of UNJP Activities through establishment of an “MDG Arboretum” in partnership with MoEF.

oPreliminary Master Plan of the MDG Arboretum and Botanic Garden was prepared, an MoU to be signed between UN and EPASA was drafted.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

The MoEF requested the JP team to prepare a new project concept paper for a follow-up initiative. The new proposal includes the baseline studies carried out in Outcome 3, together with detailed PVA studies (Outcome 1) and scientific work (Outcome 2). The project is initially designed as a 2 year program with a budget of 4 Million USD, and submitted to TR Ministry State Planning Organization in June 2010, targeting the 2011 financial year. Several consultation meetings were organized by MoEF in this reporting period, to receive feedback from relevant central government institutions.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

What are the causes of these difficulties?

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

N/A

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

N/A

Explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties

A management response is prepared by the JP team to the recommendations listed in the Mid-term Evaluation (MTE), which was carried out in Spring 2010. The responses were shared with and endorsed by the PMC and NSC. It should be noted that, the recommendations listed in the MTE were not referring to major difficulties, but recommendations to improve the efficiency of the JP.

2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?

Yes true

No false

If not, does the joint programme fit the national strategies?

Yes

No

What types of coordination mechanisms

Joint Programme Management Committee is the governance mechanism for guiding and monitoring the JP. National Steering Committee (NSC) is the utmost approval mechanism (in the country) and all MDG-F funded JPs are coordinated by the same National Steering Committee. Continuous communication and information exchange exist amongst different MDG-F funded Joint Programmes, by using email and personal correspondences.

Please provide the values for each category of the indicator table below

| Indicators | Baseline | Current Value | Means of verification | Collection methods |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs | | | | |

Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs

1

Training Needs Analysis Report - FAO
 Training Needs Analysis Report - UNEP
 Joint Capacity Development Workplan
 Official letter sent by MoEF to participant insitutions,calling for candidates

Experts work

Questionnaires

Face to face consultations

Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs

3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

Are Government and other national implementation partners involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not Involved false
 Slightly involved false
 Fairly involved true
 Fully involved false

In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved?

Policy/decision making
 Management: procurement

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

The chair of PMC is Mr. Shahid Najam, the UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative

Number of meetings with PMC chair

One PMC meeting was held in July 2010.

Is civil society involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
 Slightly involved false
 Fairly involved false
 Fully involved true

In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved?

Policy/decision making

* *Technology Development Foundation of Turkey (TTGV), contracted by UNIDO to coordinate the work on Eco-efficiency and pilot projects for efficient water use in industry.*

- * Amongst Grant Projects, 4 academic institutions, 3 unions and 5 NGOs were involved as grant beneficiaries
- * Three academicians and one CSO personnel participated to “Climate Change, Adaptation Policies and Turkey” Education Programme with Certificate Management: budget
- * Technology Development Foundation of Turkey (TTGV), contracted by UNIDO to coordinate the work on Eco-efficiency and pilot projects for efficient water use in industry.
- * Amongst Grant Projects, 4 academic institutions, 3 unions and 5 NGOs were involved as grant beneficiaries
- * Three academicians and one CSO personnel participated to “Climate Change, Adaptation Policies and Turkey” Education Programme with Certificate Management: procurement
- * Technology Development Foundation of Turkey (TTGV), contracted by UNIDO to coordinate the work on Eco-efficiency and pilot projects for efficient water use in industry.
- * Amongst Grant Projects, 4 academic institutions, 3 unions and 5 NGOs were involved as grant beneficiaries
- * Three academicians and one CSO personnel participated to “Climate Change, Adaptation Policies and Turkey” Education Programme with Certificate Management: service provision
- * Technology Development Foundation of Turkey (TTGV), contracted by UNIDO to coordinate the work on Eco-efficiency and pilot projects for efficient water use in industry.
- * Amongst Grant Projects, 4 academic institutions, 3 unions and 5 NGOs were involved as grant beneficiaries
- * Three academicians and one CSO personnel participated to “Climate Change, Adaptation Policies and Turkey” Education Programme with Certificate Management: other, specify
- * Technology Development Foundation of Turkey (TTGV), contracted by UNIDO to coordinate the work on Eco-efficiency and pilot projects for efficient water use in industry.
- * Amongst Grant Projects, 4 academic institutions, 3 unions and 5 NGOs were involved as grant beneficiaries
- * Three academicians and one CSO personnel participated to “Climate Change, Adaptation Policies and Turkey” Education Programme with Certificate

Are the citizens involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved true
Fully involved false

In what kind of decisions and activities are the citizens involved?

Management: other, specify
* Individuals participated to Climate Arena event in 4 different provinces.
* During the whole grants programme 55000 individuals were reached

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

National Government
An office space at Ministry of Environment and Forestry premises was provided in December 2010. JP Manager spends 2 working days per week in that office.
UN Agency
An office space at Ministry of Environment and Forestry premises was provided in December 2010. JP Manager spends 2 working days per week in that office.

Current situation

The main beneficiary of the Joint Programme, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, shows significant ownership to the JP. The MoEF requested the JP team to prepare a new project concept paper for a follow-up initiative. The new proposal includes the baseline studies carried out in Outcome 3, together with detailed PVA studies (Outcome 1) and

scientific work (Outcome 2). The project is initially designed as a 2 year program with a budget of 4 Million USD, and submitted to TR Ministry State Planning Organization in June 2010, targeting the 2011 financial year. Several consultation meetings were organized by MoEF in this reporting period, to receive feedback from relevant central government institutions.

- Development Agencies participated and contributed to the JP events

- Currently NGO, CSO and academia contribution to UN coordinated and climate change related activities (Second National Communications, National Climate Change Action Plan etc.) is significant

4 Communication and Advocacy

Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?

Yes true
No false

Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy

Communication strategy will focus on strengthening the level of understanding and awareness on the issues of climate change among related parties through effective usage of media and public information events and by using Article 6 of UNFCCC as a base. The aim of the strategy is to generate awareness on the climate change issues with a special emphasis on adaptation to climate change. The objectives of the communication strategy:

- to raise further awareness and to ensure coordination and enhancing the capacities among relevant parties working on adaptation to climate change.
- to mobilize people and make them act for change and influence policy
- to ensure public involvement in climate change agenda
- to make strategic partnerships with wide range of actors from media to private sector
- to position MDG-F brand with high visible events
- to create synergy between other climate change projects of UNDP

Target groups: Ministries (MoEF, MARA, MoIT, etc.), politicians (selected representative MPs), local authorities (selected representative mayors), Chambers of Industries, OIZs, private sector and industry, academia, grantees of UN Joint Programme, NGOs, general public; people directly affected by climate change induced hazards (farmers, fishermen, local people in Seyhan River Basin), youth/children and women

What concrete gains are the advocacy and communication efforts outlined in the JP and/or national strategy contributing towards achieving?

Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments

Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to development policy and practice

Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues

Media outreach and advocacy

What is the number and type of partnerships that have been established amongst different sectors of society to promote the achievement of the MDGs and related

goals?

Faith-based organizations

Social networks/coalitions Communication strategy will focus on strengthening the level of understanding and awareness on the issues of climate change among related parties through effective usage of media and public information events and by using Article 6 of UNFCCC as a base. The aim of the strategy is to generate awareness on the climate change issues with a special emphasis on adaptation to climate change. The objectives of the communication strategy: •to raise further awareness and to ensure coordination and enhancing the capacities among relevant parties working on adaptation to climate change. •to mobilize people and make them act for change and influence policy •to ensure public involvement in climate change agenda •to make strategic partnerships with wide range of actors from media to private sector •to position MDG-F brand with high visible events •to create synergy between other climate change projects of UNDP Target groups: Ministries (MoEF, MARA, MoIT, etc.), politicians (selected representative MPs), local authorities (selected representative mayors), Chambers of Industries, OIZs, private sector and industry, academia, grantees of UN Joint Programme, NGOs, general public; people directly affected by climate change induced hazards (farmers, fishermen, local people in Seyhan River Basin), youth/children and women

Local citizen groups

Private sector

Academic institutions

Media groups and journalist 40

Other 2 newsletters / 3000 recipients

What outreach activities do the programme implement to ensure that local citizens have adequate access to information on the programme and opportunities to actively participate?

Focus groups discussions

•Use of local and national media

•Dissemination of information on the grant projects in Seyhan River Basin with the local media

•Interactive panels named "Climate Arena" in 4 provinces (in partnership with British Council and EU Info Centers)

•New and more user friendly web site

•Monthly e-bulletin having stories from the ground

•Stories in UNDP Bulletin "New Horizons" every month

•Documentary film in Seyhan River Basin focusing on climate change adaptation and related MDGs (final editings are being carried out)

Open forum meetings

•Use of local and national media

•Dissemination of information on the grant projects in Seyhan River Basin with the local media

•Interactive panels named "Climate Arena" in 4 provinces (in partnership with British Council and EU Info Centers)

•New and more user friendly web site

•Monthly e-bulletin having stories from the ground

•Stories in UNDP Bulletin "New Horizons" every month

•Documentary film in Seyhan River Basin focusing on climate change adaptation and related MDGs (final editings are being carried out)

Capacity building/trainings

•Use of local and national media

•Dissemination of information on the grant projects in Seyhan River Basin with the local media

•Interactive panels named "Climate Arena" in 4 provinces (in partnership with British Council and EU Info Centers)

•New and more user friendly web site

- *Monthly e-bulletin having stories from the ground*
 - *Stories in UNDP Bulletin “New Horizons” every month*
 - *Documentary film in Seyhan River Basin focusing on climate change adaptation and related MDGs (final editings are being carried out)*
- Others
- *Use of local and national media*
 - *Dissemination of information on the grant projects in Seyhan River Basin with the local media*
 - *Interactive panels named “Climate Arena” in 4 provinces (in partnership with British Council and EU Info Centers)*
 - *New and more user friendly web site*
 - *Monthly e-bulletin having stories from the ground*
 - *Stories in UNDP Bulletin “New Horizons” every month*
 - *Documentary film in Seyhan River Basin focusing on climate change adaptation and related MDGs (final editings are being carried out)*

Section III: Millenium Development Goals

Millenium Development Goals

Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

| JP Outcome | Beneficiaries | JP Indicator | Value |
|--|---------------|--|-------|
| National adaptation to climate change strategy developed and submitted to the Government of Turkey for consideration | | A strategy has been prepared and submitted to the Government | |

Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

| JP Outcome | Beneficiaries | JP Indicator | Value |
|--|---------------|--|-------|
| Amends to policy and appropriate policy tools will be developed and proposed for reducing vulnerability to climate change through the government's development activities and private sector. A package of policies, legislative, regularity and other policy instruments is produced and agreed to be submitted to the Government of Turkey for consideration to address climate change risks foreseen in the climate change models/scenarios to be developed during the programme implementation | | A package of policies, legislative, regularity and other policy instruments is produced and agreed to be submitted to the Government of Turkey for consideration | |

Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

| JP Outcome | Beneficiaries | JP Indicator | Value |
|--|---------------|--|-------|
| Industrial practices amended to reduce vulnerability to climate change. (iii. Report prepared on lessons learnt with a cost-benefit analysis of processes implemented in the demonstration sites, the progress on MDG targets, and how the results can feed into national policies.) | | An eco-efficiency centre has been established & A report on lessons learnt, a cost-benefit analysis of process implemented, the progress on MDG targets and how the results can feed into national policies has been prepared. | |

Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

| JP Outcome | Beneficiaries | JP Indicator | Value |
|---|---------------|--|-------|
| Capacity for community-based adaptation in the Seyhan River Basin developed (In the format of a Grants Programme, community-based adaptation projects developed, selected, implemented, monitored and evaluated). | | Lessons learned from the pilot project initiatives generate support in the national government, and among other major donors | |
| | | Effective and full cooperation from pilot project partners. | |
| | | High impact of climate change issues over public opinion in rural areas. | |

Additional Narrative Comments

Please provide any relevant information and contributions of the programme to de MDGs, whether at national or local level

The last target reported above, refers to the 18 grant projects implemented in Seyhan River Basin. Each of these projects contributed directly or indirectly to more than one MDG.

Pilot projects contribute to the following MDGs;

- 1.Cukurova University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Animal Science: MDG1/3/7
- 2.Village Services Union of Sarız: MDG1/7
- 3.DSI VI. Regional Directorate: MDG1/7/8
- 4.Adana Commodity Exchange: MDG1/4/5/7
- 5.Yüreğir Municipality: MDG1/7
- 6.Adana Provincial Agriculture Directorate: MDG1/4/5/6/7
- 7.Society of Ecology Agriculture Organization: MDG7
- 8.Kayseri Province Directorate of Ministry of Agriculture: MDG1/7
- 9.Cukurova University Fisheries Faculty: MDG1/7
- 10.Provincial Directorate of Environment and Forestry: MDG7
- 11.Cukurova University, Agricultural Faculty, Department of Horticulture: MDG1/7/8
- 12.Central Anatolia Fighting Drought and Ecological Life Association: MDG1/7
- 13.Cukurova University Tropical Diseases Research and Application Center: MDG4/6
- 14.Adana Regional Directorate of Forestry: MDG7
- 15.Bird Research Society Adana Branch: MDG7
- 16.Genç Doğa Association: MDG2/3/7
- 17.Karaboğaz, Kılıçmehmet, Büyükpotuklu Irrigation Union: MDG1/7
- 18.Kayseri and Villages Training and Solidarity Association: MDG3/7



Please provide other comments you would like to communicate to the MDG-F Secretariat

- We thank the Secretariat for their constructive approach and support in problem solving.
- . The new tools we are experiencing, like the new on-line reporting system and the teamworks are significantly useful

Section IV: General Thematic Indicators

1 Environmental and Climate Change policy development and mainstreaming

1.1 Number of sectors or mainstreaming laws, policies or plans supported by the joint programme

1.1.1 On Environmental Management

Policies
National 10
Local

Laws
National 30
Local

Plans
National 2
Local

1.1.2 On Climate Change

Policies
National 1 (direct)
Local

Laws
National 6 (indirect)
Local

Plan

National 6 (indirect)
Local 1 (municipality level)

1.2 Please briefly provide some contextual information on the law, policy or plan and the country/municipality where it is (or will be) implemented

In Turkey, currently there exist many policy documents, plans and legislations directly/indirectly related to Climate Change, in which “adaptation” is mostly missing.

The strategies and their corresponding policies, programs and action plans are sectoral, thematic or institutional. The major ones related to “Environmental Management”, are Biodiversity Strategy, Forestry Strategy, National Environmental Strategy towards EU, etc., and the ones related to Climate Change Adaptation are First National Communication of Turkey to UNFCCC, Draft National Strategy on Climate Change, Agriculture Strategy, Rural Development Strategy, Science and Technology, Tourism Strategy etc. These strategies are mainly at the national level, which give guidance to regional or local level implementation. Additionally, there are recent attempts for regional strategies with climate change adaptation perspective at the regional level, prepared by Regional Development Agencies.

The National Adaptation Strategy that is being developed in the Joint Programme will be a base for the improvement of some major legislation, such as Environment Law, Land Use and Soil Protection Law, Disasters Law, Agriculture Insurance Law and institutional legislation of major relevant institutions, such as Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Ministry of Industry And Trade, Ministry of Public Works and Settlement etc.

The Regional Adaptation Strategy that is being developed in Seyhan River Basin will support guiding regional/local initiatives as well as regional development planning in various themes such as water management, public health, agriculture, forestry etc.

1.3 Sector in which the law(s), policy(ies) or plan(s) is/are focused

Nature conservation

Disasters Risk Management, Eco-efficiency and Clean Production, Food security, Good Agricultural Practices, Capacity Building and Public Awareness

Water management

Disasters Risk Management, Eco-efficiency and Clean Production, Food security, Good Agricultural Practices, Capacity Building and Public Awareness

Sustainable management of natural resources

Disasters Risk Management, Eco-efficiency and Clean Production, Food security, Good Agricultural Practices, Capacity Building and Public Awareness

Climate change: adaptation

Disasters Risk Management, Eco-efficiency and Clean Production, Food security, Good Agricultural Practices, Capacity Building and Public Awareness

Other, please specify

Disasters Risk Management, Eco-efficiency and Clean Production, Food security, Good Agricultural Practices, Capacity Building and Public Awareness

Comments

addition to the national profile of the National Adaptation Strategy, which is being developed within the Joint Programme, the Community Level Adaptation Grants Programme and the water efficiency demonstration activities with the industry sector enabled us to focus on all listed sectors, as well as Disasters Risk Management, Eco-efficiency and Clean Production, Food security, Good Agricultural Practices, Capacity Building, Climate Change Information Management System and Public Awareness.

1.4 Number of citizens and/or institutions that the law(s), policy(ies) or plan(s) directly affects

All the public management and legal/institutional arrangements serve to the whole nation. Therefore all the efforts within the Joint Programme on laws, strategies, policies and plans will directly affect the whole population of the Country

Citizens

Total
Urban
Rural

National Public Institutions

Total
Urban
Rural

Local Public Institutions

Total
Urban
Rural

Private Sector Institutions

Total
Urban
Rural

1.5 Government budget allocated to environmental issues before the implementation of the Joint Programme

National Budget

Total Local Budget(s)

Comments

NOTE: Such information does not exist, particularly for "Total Local Budget, in localities of intervention of the JP", but according to Turkish Statistics Institute figures of 2007, which is the latest official statistics, environment related expenditures correspond to ‰ 5 of Gross National Product.

The total environmental expenditure of the public sector in 2007 was 9,18 billion TL (approx. USD 6,8 billion). 52% of these environmental expenditures constitute the current expenditure and 48% makes up the capital expenditure. 78,7% of capital expenditures belong to municipalities, 2,6% belong to special provincial administrations and 18,7% pertain to other public institutions.

49% of public sector capital expenditure is utilized for water services, 32% for waste water management services and 7% for the conservation of biodiversity and landscape.

The share of public sector environmental capital expenditure in the gross national product was ‰ 5,1 in 2007.

1.6 % variation in government budget allocated to environmental policies or programmes

National Budget

% Overall

% Triggered by the joint programme

Local Budget

% Overall

% Triggered by the Joint Programme

Comments

1.7 Government budget allocated to Climate Change before the implementation of the Joint Programme

National budget

Total Local Budget(s)

Comments

1.8 % variation in government budget allocated to Climate Change from the beginning of the Joint programme to present time

National Budget

% Overall

% Triggered by the Joint Programme

Local Budget

% Overall

% Triggered by the Joint Programme

Comments

Although it is not possible to report a government budget allocated for Climate Change per se, Çukurova Regional Development Agency (established under the supervision of State Planning Organization) whose area of responsibility covers the downstream of the Seyhan River Basin, included climate change projects as one of their priority areas to be financed within their Call for Application for year 2009 as an interim impact of the Joint Programme Activities in the region.

2 Institutional capacities for environmental management developed and civil society participation increased

2.1 Number of km² of land newly managed by a natural resource plan supported by the Joint Programme

Total of the area managed in Km²

By habitat (Km²)

Tropical forest

Temperature forest

Savannah

Shrub land

Grassland

Wetlands

Rocky areas

Desert

Sea/oceans
Artificial terrestrial

2.2 Number of institutions, civil servants and citizens trained by the JP to take informed decisions on environmental issues (excluding climate change)

Public institutions

Total

Private Sector Institutions

Total

NGO/CBO

Total

Civil Servants

Total

Women

Men

Citizens

Total

Women

Men

2.3 Number of citizens supported by the JP that have organised themselves to effectively participate in natural resource management initiatives

Total

Women

Men

Ethnic groups

2.4 Number of successful environmental service payment mechanisms that have been promoted by the JP

Total
No. of beneficiaries

Sectors of application

Financing source

2.5 Has the JP had an impact on the development of national and local policies or regulations that recognize schemes of Payment for Ecosystem Services as an environmental management tool, How?

3 Climate change adaptation and mitigation and development of institutional capacities

3.1 Number of Km² and type of habitat covered by mechanisms and/or actions to adapt to climate change (implemented with the support of the joint programme)

The geographical unit that can be used for this question is "River Basin" in the context of MDGF 1680 Joint Programme, and the surface area of Seyhan River Basin is 20,600 km²

Tropical Forest
Temperature Forest
Savannah
Shrub land
Grassland
Wetlands
Rocky Areas
Desert
Artificial terrestrial (pastoral land, arable land, etc.)

3.2 Adaptation measures supported by JP that are addressing the following climate change issues

Land degradation
Soil fertility decrease
Change in native species dynamics
Wildfire
Droughtm Storms/flooding
Alteration of rain patterns
Sea levels rise

3.3 Based on available data, what kind of improvements on the population's wellbeing have been achieved through JP supported adaptation measures?

Health
Vulnerability
Improved livelihoods

3.4 Number of individuals and institutions with improved capacities to adapt to climate change or mitigate it

Adaptation

Public institutions

Total 209

Private Sector Institutions

Total 3

Civil Servants

Total 333

Women
Men

Citizens
Total 55000
Women
Men

3.5 Interventions funded by the JP to improve capacities of individuals and institutions to adapt to Climate Change or mitigate it

Adaptation

Capacity building
Equipment
Knowledge transfer

3.6 Number of clean development mechanism projects registered to mitigate climate change

CO2 emissions captured through conservation
CO2 emission reduction through the use of renewable energies
CO2 emission reduction through the use of clean technologies

MDG-F 1680 Joint Programme M&E framework as of 31 December 2010

| Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs) | Indicators | Baseline | Overall JP Expected target | Achievement of Target to date | Means of verification | Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency) | Responsibilities | Risks & assumptions |
|---|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|--|------------------|--|
| JP. Outcome 1. Climate change adaptation mainstreamed in Turkey's development plans. | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1. A plan for education, training and public awareness on adaptation to climate change (UNFCCC Article 6) to support the objectives of the Joint Programme developed and implemented. | Number of references to adaptation to climate change or climate change risks in policies, development plans and programmes with a special focus on gender analysis. | No existence of such references. | No quantitative target was set. | A joint FAO/UNEP Capacity Development Programme is developed and endorsed by the MoEF The completed training programs are: * CC Adaptation Training * Negotiation skills training * PVA Training * Middle East Technical University (METU), Earth System Science Programme in cooperation with METU-Continuing Education Center, "Climate Change, Adaptation Policies and Turkey" Education Programme with Certificate" *"Introduction to Climate Change" Training | Number of education material prepared; number of trainings completed; official letter by MoEF | Collected for regular project management reporting system. Timeframe/Frequency: 2008/midterm evaluation. | UNEP/MOEF | The Government adherence to the "Adaptation to climate change" priority remains committed. |
| Output 1.2. A Long-term knowledge in Turkish institutions developed. This serves both to develop capacity in country, and to increase Turkey's profile in international climate change collaboration, including IPCC. | Number of experts engaged and trained in climate change adaptation; increase coherence in development of Turkey's positioning with respect to Climate Change negotiations. | There is no baseline. | No quantitative target was set. | Number of participants to: CC Adaptation Training: 34 Negotiation skills training: 76 PVA Training: 33 Middle East Technical University (METU), Earth System Science Programme in cooperation with METU-Continuing Education Center, "Climate Change, Adaptation Policies and Turkey" Education Programme with Certificate": 33 (Number of institutions involved: 18) | Participation forms Attendance sheets Certificates | Collected for regular project management reporting system. Timeframe/Frequency: 2008/midterm evaluation. | UNEP/MOEF | Sufficient importance attached to knowledge improvement and ownership. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|------------|---|
| | | | | "Introduction to Climate Change" Training:300 (Number of institutions involved: 7 Central, 157 provincial and regional) | | | | |
| Output 1.3. National adaptation to climate change strategy developed and submitted to the Government of Turkey for consideration. This will serve as a basis for altering existing policies and legislative frameworks. | High-level government acknowledgement of the adaptation plan developed during this Joint Programme. | No strategy for adaptation in Turkey. 8 task forces on climate change policy, but none on adaptation. | NAS submitted to the Government in March 2011 | Participatory process started, NAS being drafted. | Recommendation to the central Government, thematic publications on adaptation to climate change. | Thematic tasks force meetings minutes; workshops; regular project management reporting system. Timeframe/Frequency: 2008-2010/midterm evaluation. | UNEP/MOEF | Various relevant ministries will consider the strategy. |
| Output 1.4. Proposed amendments to policy and appropriate policy tools developed and proposed for reducing vulnerability to climate change through the Government's development activities. | Development of high quality and relevant policy amendments are made and proposed to Government. | Four themes foreseen in the Joint Programme document. | Policy amendments submitted to the Government in May 2011. | Five vulnerabilities (themes) identified, consultants hired. | Questionnaires, workshops, thematic task force meetings, official letters for proposed amendments. | Thematic tasks force meetings minutes; workshops; regular project management reporting system. Timeframe/Frequency: 2008-2009/midterm evaluation. | UNEP/MOEF | The Government will consider and adopt the recommendations and will consider the legal and policy draft for adoption. |
| Output 1.5. Industrial practices amended to reduce vulnerability to climate change. | Business plan for an eco-efficiency centre; 6 demonstration sites; Lessons learnt. | No eco – efficiency centre existing. | 6 pilot projects on water efficiency in industry are monitored and successes documented by April 2011, National Clean Production and Eco-efficiency Center business plan submitted to MoIT. | 3 pilot projects finalized, 3 other projects are contracted monitoring on-going Draft business model, governance structure and a draft protocol submitted to MoIT on National Clean Production and Eco-efficiency Center. | Workshops, questionnaires, individual consultations, agreements on technology transfer and investment. | Collected for regular project management reporting system. Timeframe/Frequency: 2008-2010/midterm evaluations. | UNIDO/MoIT | Active participation of private sector partners. |

| JP Outcome 2. Institutional capacity developed for managing climate-risks, including disasters. | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|---------------|---|
| Output 2.1. Technical capacity for data management developed. This will improve the quality of drought and flood early warnings across Turkey. UNEP's Division of Early Warning and Assessment can provide guidance. | <p>Number of staff trained in data management that pertains to managing climate risks.</p> <p>Number of local stakeholders trained to utilize information from early warning systems and seasonal forecasts promoting equal participation of men and women.</p> | <p>Early Warning Systems and seasonal forecasts to assist end-users to adapt to climate change are in the first stages of development in Turkey, and are not widely used.</p> | <p>Undertake targeted capacity building for those responsible for implementing changes as they relate to agriculture (with a particular focus on woman's groups).</p> <p>Prepare an implementation plan for Flood and Drought Information Management System that can integrate available climate change data across all relevant institutions and disseminate this information to end-users.</p> <p>Expand and strengthen MARA's Turkish Agriculture Drought Master Plan in order to increase capacity to deliver early warnings for floods and droughts.</p> | <p>The detailed institutional capacity development program is currently being developed and it is scheduled to be implemented in 2011.</p> <p>Invitation to Bid is in process to update existing software system for drought monitoring and crop yield forecasting system for use of MARA and procurement of relevant required hardware will be realized by February 2011</p> <p>Within the Letter of Agreement frame, METU has been conducting relevant activities for Flood plan for Flood and Drought Information Management System and to strengthen drought and flood planning and mechanisms to set the system and available set of data is under discussion with MEF and MARA</p> | <p>Training material; evaluation tests; and attendance sheets.</p> <p>Software on for Flood and Drought Information Management System (FDIMS) developed.</p> <p>Progress reports by METU</p> | <p>Collected during workshops and compiled for the regular project management reporting system.</p> <p>Timeframe/Frequency: 2008-2010/midterm evaluations.</p> | FAO/MARA/MOEF | Public institutions are willing to actively participate and collaborate on the programme. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|------------------|--|
| <p>Output 2.2. Technical capacity for analysis and interpretation of data developed.</p> | <p>Number of staff trained in data management that pertains to managing climate risks.</p> <p>Number of local stakeholders trained to utilize information from early warning systems and seasonal forecasts promoting equal participation of men and women.</p> | <p>Climate change data analysis, forecasts and interpretation to assist end users to adapt to climate change are in the first stages of development in Turkey, and are not widely used.</p> | <p>At least one new climate model is developed by the end of 2010</p> <p>45 Experts trained in Seyhan River Basin</p> <p>25 experts trained at central government level.</p> | <p>The new climate model is being finalized.</p> <p>45 experts were trained in Seyhan River Basin in June 2010.</p> <p>22 experts from central government institutions were trained in Ankara.</p> <p>In order to establish a data sharing and processing platform for near real-time meteorological, bio-physical and socio-economic data related to flood and droughts stakeholders (data providers and users) from various Government institutions were consulted and two consultants were contracted. For the technical development (algorithms, feasibility assessment on insurance systems etc.) a Letter of Agreement was settled with the Middle East Technical University to establish an interdisciplinary group of experts and software developers.</p> | <p>Training material; evaluation tests; and attendance sheets.</p> | <p>Collected during workshops and compiled for the regular project management reporting system.</p> <p>Timeframe/Frequency: 2008-2010/midterm evaluations.</p> | <p>UNDP/ITU</p> | <p>Sufficient importance attached by the scientific research community and Government.</p> |
| <p>Output 2.3. Capacity of end-users to respond to early warnings developed.</p> | <p>Number of staff trained in data management that pertains to managing early warning systems.</p> <p>Number of local stakeholders trained to utilize information from early warning systems and seasonal forecasts promoting equal participation of men and women.</p> | <p>Early Warning Systems and seasonal forecasts to assist end-users to adapt to climate change are in the first stages of development in Turkey, and are not widely used.</p> | <p>No target was set.</p> | <p>One of the Grant Projects of Outcome 3 (State Hydraulic Works 6th Regional Directorate) will guide the pilot implementation besides the inputs from FAO within the JP.</p> <p>An agreement with Adana Regional Directorate of Meteorological Services was reached and pilot implementation initiated.</p> | <p>Technical reports</p> | <p>Collected during workshops and compiled for the regular project management reporting system.</p> <p>Timeframe/Frequency: 2008-2009/midterm evaluations.</p> | <p>UNDP/MOEF</p> | <p>The relevant ministries and end-users will demonstrate increasing importance of the early warning system ownership for daily decision making process.</p> |

| JP Outcome 3. Capacity for community-based adaptation in the Seyhan River Basin developed | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|-----------|---|
| Output 3.1. Proposals for community-based adaptation projects developed and selected. | Number of pilot projects selected and adaptation measures implemented at the local level with a special focus on gender analysis. | Although the ICCAP research has highlighted the vulnerability of the region to climate change, no adaptation projects have been initiated to date. | All the Seyhan River Basin is covered by grants projects and identified themes. | 18 projects were contracted (4 in Kayseri, 2 in Niğde and 12 in Adana) on agriculture, public awareness and capacity development, ecosystem services, coastal and marine management, public health, adaptation capacity improvement. | Minutes of selection process Developed project documents Grant contracts | Collected for regular project management reporting system. Timeframe/Frequency: 2008-2010/midterm evaluations. | UNDP/MOEF | Lessons learned from the pilot project initiatives generate support in the national government, and among other major donors. |
| Output 3.2. Pilot projects awarded, initiated, monitored and evaluated. | Number of adaptation measures implemented at the local level with a special focus on gender analysis; Number of workshops on adaptation to climate change; Number of workshops on procurement, project implementation cycle. | Although the ICCAP research has highlighted the vulnerability of the region to climate change, no adaptation projects have been initiated to date. | All grants projects finalized by the end of 2010, effectively monitored. | 18 of 18 projects are finalized 8 of 18 are financially closed 230 person/day monitoring visits realized. | Final reports Financial Reports M&E Reports | Collected for regular project management reporting system. Timeframe/Frequency: 2008-2010/midterm evaluations. | UNDP/MOEF | Effective and full cooperation from pilot project partners. |
| Output 3.3. Lessons captured and up-scaled by feeding into upstream policy level outcomes. | Number of adaptation measures implemented at the local level with a special focus on gender analysis; Number of workshops on best practices implemented locally. | No best practices on adaptation to climate change locally. | Lessons learned booklet printed. | Lessons are being captured. | Pilot projects summary reports; workshops; best practices. | Collected for regular project management reporting system. Timeframe/Frequency: 2009-2010/midterm evaluations. | UNDP/MOEF | High impact of climate change issues over public opinion in rural areas. |

| JP Outcome 4. Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into UN programming framework in Turkey | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------|---|
| Output 4.1. Revision of UNDAF with a coordinated approach to mainstreaming climate change undertaken. | Number of references to adaptation to climate change or climate change risks in UN programming framework and projects; Number of staff trained. | Adaptation to climate change is not part of the UN programming framework at present. | No target was set. | Climate Change adaptation included in United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy, Turkey 2011-2015. | UNDAF document; screening tools; decision making minutes of meetings; UNCT reports. | Collected for regular project management reporting system. | UNCT | Willingness and commitment from all UNCT agencies is maintained. |
| Output 4.2. Screening mechanism on climate change (with a gender approach) agreed upon and established among UNCT agencies. | Number of focal points in each relevant agency. Number of priority projects for climate change crosscutting identified and reviewed. Number of tests of screening tools implemented. | Adaptation to climate change is not part of the UN programming framework at present. | No target was set. | UN Agencies in Turkey assigned focal points to follow the process to mainstream climate change into their programs. | UNDAF document; screening tools; decision making minutes of meetings; UNCT reports. | Collected for regular project management reporting system. | UNCT | Willingness and commitment from all UNCT agencies is maintained. |
| Output 4.3. Demonstrating the carbon footprint offsetting of UNJP Activities through establishment of an "MDG Arboretum" in partnership with MoEF. | Allocation of land for the establishment of the MDG Arboretum. Arboretum designed, launched and additional funding secured. | Carbon footprint offsetting is not practiced in UN Activities. | MDG Arboretum land allocated. MDG Arboretum business plan prepared. An opening ceremony organized. | 146 ha. land allocated by MoEF. Arboretum expert was hired and the Preliminary Master Plan of the MDG Arboretum and Botanic Garden was prepared. | Memorandum of Understanding with MoEF for allocation of the land; Arboretum feasibility report and business plan; preliminary design of the MDG Arboretum. | Collected for regular project management reporting system. | UNCT | Willingness and commitment from MoEF and other relevant government institutions to establish the MDG Arboretum. |

| Programme Outputs | Activity | YEAR | | | UN AGENCY | Responsible Party National / Local | Estimated Implementation Progress | | | |
|--|---|------|----|----|-----------|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Y1 | Y2 | Y3 | | | Total Amount Planned for the JP after approval of PMC & NSC | Estimated Total amount Committed | Estimated Total Amount Disbursed | Estimated % Delivery rate of budget |
| OPERATIONAL COSTS | - Salaries of the staff - Payments to International and national consultants who is serving to all UNDP components - Rental, communication and other related costs, - Office Supplies, - Cost of Equipment - Travel Expenses related to other project activities, - Cost of Participation to National and International Training Programs | | | | UNDP | UNDP | 1.070.736 | 1.022.984 | 948.689 | 95,54% |
| Output 1.2. Long term knowledge in Turkish institutions developed. This serves both to develop capacity in country, and to increase Turkey's profile in international climate change collaboration, including IPCC. | Activity 1.2.1. Facilitate student training at school and univeristy levels (UNDP). | | | | UNDP | MOEF | 45.000 | 13.641 | 721 | 30,31% |
| | Activity 1.2.2. Build capacity for research and knowledge on adaptation to climate change in Turkish institutions (UNEP). | | | | UNEP | MOEF | 133.774 | | | |
| Output 1.1. A plan for education, training and public awareness on adaptation to climate change (UNFCCC Article 6) to support the objectives of the Joint Programme developed and implemented. | Activity 1.1.1. Assess the training needs and develop a plan for meeting them (UNEP). | | | | UNEP | MOEF | 20.000 | | | |
| | Activity 1.1.2. Implement the plan (UNEP). | | | | UNEP | MOEF | 160.000 | | | |
| Output 1.3. National adaptation to climate change strategy developed and submitted to the Government of Turkey for consideration. This will serve as a basis for altering existing policies and legislative framework. | Activity 1.3.1. Review and synthesise existing literature on vulnerability and impact of climate change in relevant sectors and regions (UNEP). | | | | UNEP | MOEF | 11.598 | | | |
| | Activity 1.3.2. Undertake participatory vulnerability assessment with key stakeholders in relevant regions (including the Seyhan River Basin) and sectors. The Adaptation Policy Frameworks for climate change guidelines will be used (UNEP). | | | | UNEP | MOEF | 42.730 | | | |
| | Activity 1.3.3. Prepare Strategy with government and support from FAO, UNDP and UNIDO (UNEP). | | | | UNEP | MOEF | 30.521 | 380.022 | 195.442 | 58,33% |
| | Activity 1.3.4. Disseminate strategy proposal to appropriate stakeholders for feedback (UNEP). | | | | UNEP | MOEF | 9.767 | | | |
| | Activity 1.3.5. Revise the strategy based on feedback (UNEP). | | | | UNEP | MOEF | 4.883 | | | |
| | Activity 1.3.6. Submit to the Government of Turkey for consideration (UNEP). | | | | UNEP | MOEF | 1.222 | | | |
| Output 1.4. Amendes to policy and appropriate policy tools will be developed and proposed for reducing vulnerability to climate change through the government's development activites and private sector. A package of polices, legislative, regulatory and other policy instruments is produced and agreed to be submitted to the Government of Turkey for consideration to address climate change risks foreseen in the climate change models/scenarios to be developed during the programme implementation. | Activity 1.4.1. Undertake a legal and institutional review i.e. assess the Turkish legal and policy frameworks to identify the key entry points for adaptation mainstreaming (with a particular focus on the four themes (water, disaser management, coastal management, natural resource management) and cross cutting tools such as EIA) (UNEP). | | | | UNEP | MOEF | 90.000 | | | |
| | Activity 1.4.2. Submit proposals developed in Activity 1.4.1 for integrating climate change adaptation into the national legal framework to relevant stakeholders (UNEP). | | | | UNEP | MOEF | 65.000 | | | |
| | Activity 1.4.5. Undertake targeted capacity building for those responsible for implementing changes as they relate to sectors other than agriculture and industry (UNEP). | | | | UNEP | MOEF | 82.000 | | | |
| | Activity 1.4.3. Undertake targeted capacity building for those responsible for implementing changes as they relate to agriculture (with particular focus on woman's groups) (FAO). | | | | FAO | MOEF | 112.839 | 96.531 | 96.531 | 85,55% |
| | Activity 1.4.4. Undertake targeted capacity building for those responsible for implementing changes as they relate to industry (UNIDO). | | | | UNIDO | MOEF | 20.000 | 17.031 | 13.771 | 85,16% |
| | Activity 1.5.1. Prepare a business plan for an eco-efficiency centre, which focuses on adaptation of industry to climate change-risks, especially reduction of water consumption (UNIDO). | | | | UNIDO | MIT | 34.000 | 28.952 | 23.410 | 85,15% |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|-------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Output 1.5. Industrial practices amended to reduce vulnerability to climate change. | Activity 1.5.2. The eco-efficiency centre, with 6 demonstration sites to reduce water consumption, established (UNIDO). | | | UNIDO | MIT | 319.000 | 271.641 | 219.640 | 85,15% |
| | Activity 1.5.3. Prepare report on lessons learnt, a cost-benefit analysis of processes implemented in the demonstration sites, the progress on MDG targets, and how the results can feed into national policies. This information will be used as input into Output 1.4 (UNIDO). | | | UNIDO | MIT | 267.000 | 227.361 | 183.837 | 85,15% |
| Output 2.1. Technical capacity for data management is developed. This will improve the quality of drought and flood early warnings across Turkey. UNEP's Division of Early Warning and Assessment can provide guidance. | Activity 2.1.1. Identify the stakeholders at the local to decision-making levels, and identify their information needs (FAO). | | | FAO | MARA/MOEF | 13.090 | 13.090 | 13.090 | 100,00% |
| | Activity 2.1.2. Assess the existing technical capacity and gaps for providing early warnings of floods and droughts (FAO). | | | FAO | MARA/MOEF | 7.000 | 7.000 | 7.000 | 100,00% |
| | Activity 2.1.3. Prepare an implementation plan for an environmental information management system that can integrate available climate change data across all relevant institutions and disseminate this information to end-users (FAO). | | | FAO | MARA/MOEF | 239.164 | 156.935 | 97.425 | 65,62% |
| Output 2.2. Technical capacity for analysis and interpretation of data developed. | Activity 2.2.1. Expand and strengthen MARA's Turkish Agriculture Drought Masterplan in order to increase capacity to deliver early warnings for floods and droughts. This activity will build on the multi-agency Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS) (FAO). | | | FAO | MARA | 247.907 | 33.144 | 15.152 | 13,37% |
| | Activity 2.2.2. Design and implement a sustainable modeling framework, in harmony with IPCC/AR4, to continually provide downscale climate projections for Turkey at spatial-temporal scales appropriate for climate change preparedness and planning (UNDP). | | | UNDP | ITU | 270.000 | 253.221 | 233.221 | 93,79% |
| Output 2.3. Capacity of end-users to respond to early warnings developed. | Activity 2.3.1. Implement a pilot project in the Seyhan River Basin to build capacity to respond to early warnings and seasonal forecasts (i.e. risk reduction) (UNDP). | | | UNDP | MOEF | 75.000 | 91.778 | 16.778 | 122,37% |
| | Activity 2.3.2. Establish a set of procedures for the Turkish government and local stakeholders to undertake during drought and flood events (i.e. crisis management) (UNDP). | | | UNDP | MOEF | 40.000 | 0 | 0 | 0,00% |
| Output 3.1. Proposals for community-based adaptation projects developed and selected. | Activity 3.1.1. Prepare guidelines on climate change adaptation projects that will be eligible for funding. This will be undertaken by the TAC (UNDP). | | | UNDP | MOEF | 254.496 | 254.496 | 254.496 | 100,00% |
| | Activity 3.1.2. Advertise a 'Restricted Call for Proposals' in local newspapers. A concept note including a budget and logframe will be required in the proposal (UNDP). | | | UNDP | Local Newspapers | 1.417 | 1.417 | 1.417 | 100,00% |
| | Activity 3.1.3. Inform the public and government on the eligibility criteria and the selection process, and build local capacity on climate change adaptation projects (UNDP). | | | UNDP | Local Communities | 46.132 | 46.132 | 46.132 | 100,00% |
| | Activity 3.1.4. Development of concept notes into full project proposals (UNDP). | | | UNDP | UNDP | 62.471 | 62.471 | 62.471 | 100,00% |
| Output 3.2. Pilot projects awarded, initiated, monitored and evaluated. | Activity 3.2.1. Award pilot projects the start up funds (UNDP). | | | UNDP | UNDP | 1.990.122 | 1.990.122 | 1.645.011 | 100,00% |
| | Activity 3.2.2. Facilitate start-up of pilot projects (UNDP). | | | UNDP | MOEF | 19.286 | 19.286 | 19.286 | 100,00% |
| | Activity 3.2.3. Monitor, evaluate and audit project progress (UNDP). | | | UNDP | MOEF | 248.575 | 248.101 | 248.101 | 99,81% |
| | Activity 3.2.4. Prepare final report on projects (UNDP). | | | UNDP | MOEF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,00% |
| Output 3.3. Lessons captured and up-scaled by feeding into upstream policy level outcomes. | Activity 3.3.1. Document lessons learned (UNDP). | | | UNDP | MOEF | 43.500 | 34.200 | 0 | 78,62% |
| | Activity 3.3.2. Develop and implement a dissemination strategy (UNDP). | | | UNDP | MOEF | 333.827 | 197.691 | 128.591 | 59,22% |
| | Activity 3.3.3. Provide technical assistance to the pilot projects (UNCT, UNEP). | | | UNCT | MOEF | 42.230 | 1.627 | 1.627 | 3,85% |
| Output 4.1. Revision of UNDAF with a coordinated approach to mainstreaming climate change undertaken. | Activity 4.1.1. Hold consultative meetings among UNCT and stakeholders (UNCT, UNEP). | | | UNCT | UNCT | | | | |
| | Activity 4.1.2. Provide training on Climate Change Adaptation measures and on climate change related disaster management to UN Staff (UNCT, UNEP). | | | UNCT | UNCT | | | | |
| | Activity 4.1.3. Hold mid-term review meeting of UNDAF in 2008 (UNCT, UNEP). | | | UNCT | UNCT | 11.600 | 0 | 0 | 0,00% |
| | Activity 4.1.4. Validate conclusions of mid-term review meeting and attain signature on revised UNDAF (UNCT, UNEP). | | | UNCT | UNCT | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|------|------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|
| | Activity 4.1.5. Assess the options for outcome objectives through the UNEP - UNDP Partnership on Adaptation (CC - DARE) (UNCT, UNEP). | | | | UNCT | UNCT | | | | |
| Output 4.2. Screening mechanism on climate change (with a gender approach) agreed upon and established among UNCT agencies. | Activity 4.2.1. Designation of focal point in each relevant agency (UNCT, UNEP). | | | | UNCT | UNCT | 17.520 | 4.020 | 4.020 | 22,95% |
| | Activity 4.2.2. Identify priority projects/programs for climate change crosscutting review (UNCT, UNEP). | | | | UNCT | UNCT | | | | |
| | Activity 4.2.3. Test screening tool using a project/programme design checklist on selected MDG-based programs (UNCT, UNEP). | | | | UNCT | UNCT | | | | |
| | Activity 4.2.4. Document lessons learned from the screening exercise and use these to further develop the tool (UNCT, UNEP). | | | | UNCT | UNCT | | | | |
| | Activity 4.2.5. Validate screening tool for application to all MDG - based UN programmes (UNCT, UNEP). | | | | UNCT | UNCT | | | | |
| | Activity 4.2.6. Prepare UNCT Annual Reports on Climate Change screening (UNCT, UNEP). | | | | UNCT | UNCT | | | | |
| Output 4.3. Demonstrating the carbon footprint offsetting of UNJP Activities through establishment of an "MDG Arboretum" in partnership with MoEF | Activity 4.3.1.. Launching and Design of the Arboretum. | | | | UNCT | UNCT | 38.650 | 28.194 | 21.894 | 72,95% |
| Reporting | | | | | UNDP | UNDP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,00% |
| Project Preparation/Formulation | | | | | UNDP | UNDP | 20.000 | 20.000 | 20.000 | 100,00% |
| Total without Management Fees (Overhead) | | | | | | | 6.542.056 | 5.521.088 | 4.517.752 | 84,39% |
| Management Fee (Overhead) 7% of Project Cost | | | | | | | 457.944 | 386.476 | 316.243 | 84,39% |
| TOTAL: | | | | | | | 7.000.000 | 5.907.564 | 4.833.994 | 84,39% |