

## Section I: Identification and JP Status

### Enhancing the Capacity of Turkey to Adapt to Climate Change

#### Semester: 1-11

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	1-11
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	

Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* FAO</li> <li>* UNDP</li> <li>* UNEP</li> <li>* UNIDO</li> </ul>
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Implementing Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Turkish Republic Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs</li> <li>* Turkish Republic Ministry of Environment and Forestry</li> <li>* Turkish Republic Ministry of Industry and Trade</li> </ul>
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#### 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	\$563,565.00
UNDP	\$4,454,460.00	
UNIDO	\$682,397.00	
UNEP	\$453,078.00	
Total	\$6,153,500.00	

**Total Budget Disbursed To Date**

	FAO	\$515,737.00
UNDP	\$4,324,059.00	
UNIDO	\$619,322.00	
UNEP	\$216,545.00	
Total	\$5,675,663.00	

**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
Parallel					
Cost Share					
Counterpart					

#### DEFINITIONS

1) PARALLEL FINANCING – refers to financing activities related to or complementary to the programme but whose funds are NOT channeled through Un agencies. Example: JAICA decides to finance 10 additional seminars to disseminate the objectives of the programme in additional communities.

2) COST SHARING – refers to financing that is channeled through one or more of the UN agencies executing a particular programme. Example: The Government of Italy gives UNESCO the equivalent of US \$ 200,000 to be spent on activities that expand the reach of planned activities and these funds are channeled through UNESCO.

3) COUNTERPART FUNDS - refers to funds provided by one or several government agencies (in kind or in cash) to expand the reach of the programme. These funds may or may not be channeled through a UN agency. Example: The Ministry of Water donates land to build a pilot 'village water treatment plant' The value of the contribution in kind or the amount of local currency contributed (if in cash) must be recalculated in US \$ and the resulting amount(s) is what is reported in the table above.

#### Direct Beneficiaries

#### Indirect Beneficiaries

## 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 was 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 is listed under output level achievements below.

#### Progress in outputs

- The draft Climate Change National Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan has been developed and submitted to the MOEF and endorsed. Being part of the National Climate Change Action Plan, it is approved by the Climate Change Coordination Board.
- Implementation of the capacity development programme continued with focus on Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Strategies; Drought Monitoring Tools and Practices; Climate Data Analysis; Carbon Management in Agriculture; Adaptation to Climate Change and Forestry; Soil Moisture Measurement; Climate Change and Gender; Use of AgrometShell (AMS) Software for Crop Yield Forecasting; Early Warning and Monitoring Systems for Flood Planning and Management.
- The training kit on climate change adaptation for the use of primary school students in the Seyhan River Basin was developed and pending the approval of MOEF.
- In cooperation with the British Council and European Union Information Centres, "Climate Arena" discussion workshops were carried out in 5 provinces.
- Ministry of Industry and Trade officially assigned National Productivity Centre (MPM) to host the National Cleaner Production and Eco-Efficiency Centre, a major output of the JP.
- The data delivery sub-system based on climate change downscaling modeling study was finalized.
- The pilot implementation on flood early warning systems, conducted by the Adana Regional Directorate of Meteorological Services is ongoing.
- The Master Plan of the MDG Arboretum and Botanic Garden was officially submitted to the MoEF, and the legal process regarding the signing of an agreement or a MoU is ongoing.

#### Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

A comprehensive exit and sustainability strategy is developed, approved by PMC and NSC. The document is submitted to MDGF Secretariat as part of the request for the no-cost

extension.

**Are there difficulties in the implementation?**

Coordination with Government

**What are the causes of these difficulties?**

External to the Joint Programme

*Following the national elections in Turkey in June 2011, new Ministries are being established and current Ministries are being restructured. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry is merged with the Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement, and two new Ministries were established: the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, and the Ministry of Forestry and Water. This change will not have a major influence on the work that JP is doing, as the technical teams were kept in their General Directorates and Departments. One technical difficulty will be the need for revision of the "responsible/coordinating institution" section of the National Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan.*

**Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing**

**Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation**

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

**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
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Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDF-F JPs

There is no new joint managerial practices carried out in this reporting period

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

There is no new joint analytical work carried out in this reporting period

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

N/A 1

The mission to Casablanca in June 2011 for MDG-F Regional Workshop for Africa, Arab States, Asia and Eastern Europe with the aim of improving the quality and implementation of MDG-F funded programmes. A jointly designed presentation was delivered.

The presentation and final report of the Workshop.

### 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 false  
Fully involved true

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

Policy/decision making  
Management: service provision

#### Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

The chairperson of the PMC is Shahid Najam, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Turkey.

#### Number of meetings with PMC chair

One PMC and one NSC meeting were held in the reporting period. In addition, two JP Managers meetings were organized by the UN Resident Coordinator, with the participation of managers of 4 MDGF funded JPs existing in Turkey.

#### Is civil society 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 civil society involved?**

Policy/decision making

**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?**

**Where is the joint programme management unit seated?**

UN Agency

**Current situation**

## 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  
 New/adopted policy and legislation that advance MDGs and related goals  
 Establishment and/or liaison with social networks to advance MDGs and related goals  
 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  
 Local citizen groups  
 Private sector  
 Academic institutions 3  
 Media groups and journalist 50  
 Other

**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?**

Open forum meetings  
 \* *MDG-F newsletters / 3000 recipients*  
 \* *8 articles in UNDP Bulletin / 5000 recipients*  
 \* *Side event in International Water Forum in Istanbul in May 2011*  
 \* *Presentation in National Disaster Risk Management Meeting in Istanbul*  
 \* *Dissemination of information on the grant projects in Seyhan River Basin with the local media*  
 \* *Interactive panels named "Climate Arena" in a total of 5 provinces in this reporting period (in partnership with British Council and EU Info Centers)*  
 \* *New and more user friendly web site*  
 \* *Participation to UNDP's radio programme New Horizons. 2 podcasts were produced and broadcasted on Youtube, itunes, local radio station - Açık Radyo in Istanbul and on radios of universities in ITU Radio, Radio A, Radio Ege Kampüs, Radio SDÜ, Üniversite FM*  
 \* *Documentary film Journey to Seyhan River Basin has broadcasted in IZ TV during February-March-April 2011 period for 17 times in IZ TV. Through IZ TV, which is broadcasted via Digiturk, the documentary film has reached to 2,400,000 Digiturk members.*  
 Capacity building/trainings  
 \* *MDG-F newsletters / 3000 recipients*  
 \* *8 articles in UNDP Bulletin / 5000 recipients*  
 \* *Side event in International Water Forum in Istanbul in May 2011*  
 \* *Presentation in National Disaster Risk Management Meeting in Istanbul*  
 \* *Dissemination of information on the grant projects in Seyhan River Basin with the local media*  
 \* *Interactive panels named "Climate Arena" in a total of 5 provinces in this reporting period (in partnership with British Council and EU Info Centers)*

*\* New and more user friendly web site*

*\* Participation to UNDP's radio programme New Horizons. 2 podcasts were produced and broadcasted on Youtube, itunes, local radio station - Açık Radyo in Istanbul and on radios of universities in ITU Radio, Radio A, Radio Ege Kampüs, Radio SDÜ, Üniversite FM*

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Others

*\* MDG-F newsletters / 3000 recipients*

*\* 8 articles in UNDP Bulletin / 5000 recipients*

*\* Side event in International Water Forum in Istanbul in May 2011*

*\* Presentation in National Disaster Risk Management Meeting in Istanbul*

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

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## 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 Climate Change Adaptation Strategy developed and submitted to the Government of Turkey for consideration		The 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 regulatory and other policy instruments are 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 and a report on lessons learned, a cost-benefit analysis of 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 the 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 Sariz: 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, Kiliç Mehmet, 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

## 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

## 1.2 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 Development Agencies.

The National Adaptation Strategy that is 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.

The Regional Adaptation Priorities, which will be identified for 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**

In 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 a 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**

A proposal was developed together with and in guidance of Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and submitted to T.R. Undersecretariat of State Planning Organization. The main reference of the developed proposal has been the preparatory worked carried out within the context of JP for the Community Based Adaptation Grants Programme. 5 Million Turkish Lira budget was approved for two initiatives on Climate Change Adaptation, one being a comprehensive baseline study to identify climate change related vulnerabilities nationwide with a budget of 4 Million Turkish Lira and the other on national level public awareness with a 1 Million Turkish Lira budget. It was stated by the Ministry that these initiatives will be implemented by national institutions.

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

### **2.1 Number of km<sup>2</sup> of land newly managed by a natural resource plan supported by the Joint Programme**

Total of the area managed in Km<sup>2</sup>

#### **By habitat (Km<sup>2</sup>)**

Tropical forest

Temperate 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 Km<sup>2</sup> 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 km<sup>2</sup>

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 30 June 2011**

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
<b>JP. Outcome 1. Climate change adaptation mainstreamed in Turkey's development plans.</b>								
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.	<p>A joint FAO/UNEP Capacity Development Programme is developed and endorsed by the MoEF</p> <p>The completed training programs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* CC Adaptation Training</li> <li>* Negotiation skills training</li> <li>* PVA Training</li> <li>* 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</li> <li>* "Introduction to Climate Change" Training</li> <li>* Drought Monitoring Tools and Practices;</li> <li>* Climate Data Analysis;</li> <li>* Carbon Management in Agriculture;</li> <li>* Adaptation to Climate Change and Forestry;</li> <li>* Soil Moisture Measurement;</li> <li>* Climate Change and Gender;</li> <li>* Use of AgrometShell (AMS) Software for Crop Yield Forecasting;</li> <li>* Early Warning and Monitoring Systems for Flood Planning and Management.</li> </ul>	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.

<p>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.</p>	<p>Number of experts engaged and trained in climate change adaptation; increase coherence in development of Turkey's positioning with respect to Climate Change negotiations.</p>	<p>There is no baseline.</p>	<p>No quantitative target was set.</p>	<p>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)            "Introduction to Climate Change" Training:300 (Number of institutions involved: 7 Central, 157 provincial and regional)</p>	<p>Participation forms            Attendance sheets            Certificates</p>	<p>Collected for regular project management reporting system. Timeframe/Frequency: 2008/midterm evaluation.</p>	<p>UNEP/MOEF</p>	<p>Sufficient importance attached to knowledge improvement and ownership.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>High-level government acknowledgement of the adaptation plan developed during this Joint Programme.</p>	<p>No strategy for adaptation in Turkey. 8 task forces on climate change policy, but none on adaptation.</p>	<p>NAS submitted to the Government in March 2011</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stocktaking Analysis for National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy has been finalized. Analysis of climate change adaptation in national legislation has been completed and recommendations developed.</li> <li>National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy of Turkey has been prepared, and endorsed by MoEF, approved by Climate Change Coordination Board.</li> </ul>	<p>Recommendation to the central Government, thematic publications on adaptation to climate change.</p>	<p>Thematic tasks force meetings minutes; workshops; regular project management reporting system. Timeframe/Frequency: 2008-2010/midterm evaluation.</p>	<p>UNEP/MOEF</p>	<p>Various relevant ministries will consider the strategy.</p>

<p>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.</p>	<p>Development of high quality and relevant policy amendments are made and proposed to Government.</p>	<p>Four themes foreseen in the Joint Programme document.</p>	<p>Policy amendments submitted to the Government in May 2011.</p>	<p>Five vulnerabilities (themes) identified, Analysis of climate change adaptation in national legislation and an analysis from international legislation perspective have been completed and recommendations developed.</p>	<p>Questionnaires, workshops, thematic task force meetings, official letters for proposed amendments.</p>	<p>Thematic tasks force meetings minutes; workshops; regular project management reporting system. Timeframe/Frequency: 2008-2009/midterm evaluation.</p>	<p>UNEP/MOEF</p>	<p>The Government will consider and adopt the recommendations and will consider the legal and policy draft for adoption.</p>
<p>Output 1.5. Industrial practices amended to reduce vulnerability to climate change.</p>	<p>Business plan for an eco-efficiency centre; 6 demonstration sites; Lessons learnt.</p>	<p>No eco – efficiency centre existing.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eco-efficiency training workshops in Kayseri, Niğde and Adana were organized by UNIDO in collaboration with Chambers of Industry and Commerce.</li> <li>•The process for the establishment of a National Cleaner Production and Eco-Efficiency Centre (NCPEC) supported, and National Productivity Center is appointed to host the NCPEC</li> <li>•Priority sectors such as metal, chemistry, textile-leather, and food-beverage were identified to implement eco-efficiency pilot projects in Seyhan River Basin. The eco-efficiency pilot projects, focusing on efficient water use have been implemented in six companies from food, beverage, metal and textile sectors with UNIDO, successful water saving best practices accomplished.</li> </ul>	<p>Workshops, questionnaires, individual consultations, agreements on technology transfer and investment.</p>	<p>Collected for regular project management reporting system. Timeframe/Frequency: 2008-2010/midterm evaluations.</p>	<p>UNIDO/MoIT</p>	<p>Active participation of private sector partners.</p>

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 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 developed and implementation continues. (please refer to Output 1.1).</p> <p>Existing software system for drought monitoring and crop yield forecasting system for use of MARA improved.</p> <p>Within the Letter of Agreement frame, Middle East Technical University conducted 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</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>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>	<p>FAO/MARA/MOEF</p>	<p>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>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>	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>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>•Climate projections based on three global models have been completed. Climate change information portal "agora.itu.edu.tr" has been prepared by Istanbul Technical University and has been put into service.</p> <p>•Climate modeling trainings for regional end-users were organized in Kayseri, Niğde, Adana and Ankara 45 experts were trained in Seyhan River Basin and 22 experts from central government institutions were trained in Ankara.</p>	Training material; evaluation tests; and attendance sheets.	Collected during workshops and compiled for the regular project management reporting system. Timeframe/Frequency: 2008-2010/midterm evaluations.	UNDP/ITU	Sufficient importance attached by the scientific research community and Government.
Output 2.3. Capacity of end-users to respond to early warnings developed.	<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>	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.	No target was set.	<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>Together with State Meteorological Services Adana Regional Directorate, and in cooperation with State Meteorological Services Headquarters, a pilot project on flood early warning system is being developed in the coastal town of Iskenderun, which is highly vulnerable to floods</p>	Technical reports	Collected during workshops and compiled for the regular project management reporting system. Timeframe/Frequency: 2008-2009/midterm evaluations.	UNDP/MOEF	The relevant ministries and end-users will demonstrate increasing importance of the early warning system ownership for daily decision making process.
<b>JP Outcome 3. Capacity for community-based adaptation in the Seyhan River Basin developed</b>								
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	All the Seyhan River Basin is covered by grants projects and identified themes.	•Seyhan River Basin Stakeholders Analysis, Livelihoods Analysis and participatory problem analysis by systems approach were finalized.	Minutes of selection process  Developed project documents	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

		change, no adaptation projects have been initiated to date.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	Grant contracts			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.	<p>Community Based Grants Programme to Adapt to Climate Change in the Seyhan River Basin was completed. In the context of the Grants Programme, 12 projects from Adana, 4 projects from Kayseri and 2 projects from Niğde has been supported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately \$1.900.000 USD was distributed in the context of the Grants Programme</li> <li>• 230 man/day monitoring field visits were realized</li> <li>• 55.000 people corresponding to 2,5% of the basin population were reached</li> <li>• The impact of climate change on animal husbandry was presented using an econometric model for the first time</li> <li>• Modern irrigation systems in 2.218 da of land were set up for demonstration purposes</li> <li>• The drought and salinity resistance of tomato, beans, melon, watermelon, okra and 249 local species of these products were analysed, the gene pools of resistant types were taken under protection</li> <li>• A water-powered pump, a climate station, an ultrasonic flow meter, two flow monitoring stations and an aflatoxine laboratory were</li> </ul>	<p>Final reports</p> <p>Financial Reports</p> <p>M&amp;E Reports</p>	Collected for regular project management reporting system. Timeframe/Frequency: 2008-2010/midterm evaluations.	UNDP/MOEF	Effective and full cooperation from pilot project partners.

				<p>established in the basin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change adaptation was integrated into a wetland management plan for the first time</li> <li>• The impact of climate change on forest areas was reviewed and outcomes that can be integrated into forest management plans regarding adaptation were achieved.</li> <li>• Future impacts on water resources, forests, ecosystem services and animal husbandry in the basin were identified through projections that were carried out</li> </ul>				
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.
<b>JP Outcome 4. Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into UN programming framework in Turkey</b>								
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. • MDG – Anatolia Arboretum and Botanical Garden Master Plan has been completed	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					UN AGENCY	Responsible Party National / Local	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Jul 2011	Aug 2011	Sep 2011	Oct 2011			Total Amount Planned for the JP after approval of PMC & NSC A	Estimated Total amount Committed B	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed C	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget B/A
<b>OPERATIONAL COSTS</b>	- 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	1.162.224	1.074.769	1.022.369	92,48%
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 university levels (UNDP).					UNDP	MOEF	47.349	14.604	10.234	30,84%
	Activity 1.2.2. Build capacity for research and knowledge on adaptation to climate change in Turkish institutions (UNEP).					UNEP	MOEF				
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				
	Activity 1.1.2. Implement the plan (UNEP).					UNEP	MOEF				
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				
	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				
	Activity 1.3.3. Prepare Strategy with government and support from FAO, UNDP and UNIDO (UNEP).					UNEP	MOEF				
	Activity 1.3.4. Disseminate strategy proposal to appropriate stakeholders for feedback (UNEP).					UNEP	MOEF				
	Activity 1.3.5. Revise the strategy based on feedback (UNEP).					UNEP	MOEF				
	Activity 1.3.6. Submit to the Government of Turkey for consideration (UNEP).					UNEP	MOEF				
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.	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, disaster management, coastal management, natural resource management) and cross cutting tools such as EIA) (UNEP).					UNEP	MOEF				
	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				
	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				
	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	349.838	289.732	275.493	82,82%
	Activity 1.4.4. Undertake targeted capacity building for those responsible for implementing changes as they relate to industry (UNIDO).					UNIDO	MOEF	20.000	20.000	20.000	100,00%
Output 1.5. Industrial practices amended to reduce vulnerability to climate change.	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	34.000	34.000	100,00%
	Activity 1.5.2. The eco-efficiency centre, with 6 demonstration sites to reduce water consumption, established (UNIDO).					UNIDO	MIT	306.419	306.419	306.419	100,00%
	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	279.581	277.335	218.387	99,20%
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	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%

early warnings across Turkey. UNEP's Division of Early Warning and Assessment can provide guidance.	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	200.368	183.730	166.470	91,70%
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	49.704	33.144	19.944	66,68%
	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	253.221	253.221	233.221	100,00%
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	169.752	73.721	68.421	43,43%
	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	5.000	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	99,98%
	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	1.845.267	1.795.712	1.793.212	97,31%
	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	248.025	250.070	250.070	100,82%
	Activity 3.2.4. Prepare final report on projects (UNDP).					UNDP	MOEF	0	0	0	100,00%
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	46.200	27.055	22.855	58,56%
	Activity 3.3.2. Develop and implement a dissemination strategy (UNDP).					UNDP	MOEF	339.723	237.303	204.203	69,85%
	Activity 3.3.3. Provide technical assistance to the pilot projects (UNCT, UNEP).					UNCT	MOEF	17.280	0	0	0,00%
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).										
	Activity 4.1.2. Provide training on Climate Change Adaptation measures and on climate change related disaster management to UN Staff (UNCT, UNEP).										
	Activity 4.1.3. Hold mid-term review meeting of UNDAF in 2008 (UNCT, UNEP).					UNCT	UNCT	31.335	0	0	0,00%
	Activity 4.1.4. Validate conclusions of mid-term review meeting and attain signature on revised UNDAF (UNCT, UNEP).										
	Activity 4.1.5. Assess the options for outcome objectives through the UNEP - UNDP Partnership on Adaptation (CC - DARE) (UNCT, UNEP).										
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).										
	Activity 4.2.2. Identify priority projects/programs for climate change crosscutting review (UNCT, UNEP).										
	Activity 4.2.3. Test screening tool using a project/programme design checklist on selected MDG-based programs (UNCT, UNEP).					UNCT	UNCT	19.647	5.647	5.647	28,74%
	Activity 4.2.4. Document lessons learned from the screening exercise and use these to further develop the tool (UNCT, UNEP).										
	Activity 4.2.5. Validate screening tool for application to all MDG - based UN programmes (UNCT, UNEP).										
	Activity 4.2.6. Prepare UNCT Annual Reports on Climate Change screening (UNCT, UNEP).										
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	41.738	27.144	27.144	65,03%
<b>Reporting</b>						UNDP	UNDP	0	0	0	100,00%
<b>Project Preparation/Formulation</b>						UNDP	UNDP	20.000	20.000	20.000	100,00%
<b>Total without Management Fees (Overhead)</b>								<b>6.542.057</b>	<b>5.750.934</b>	<b>5.304.358</b>	<b>87,91%</b>
<b>Management Fee (Overhead) 7% of Project Cost</b>								457.944	402.565	371.305	87,91%
<b>TOTAL:</b>								<b>7.000.000</b>	<b>6.153.499</b>	<b>5.675.663</b>	<b>87,91%</b>