

Climate Change Component

1. Basic information

1.1 CRIS Number: TR2011/0327.01

1.2 Title: Support to Mechanism for Monitoring Turkey's Greenhouse Gas Emissions

1.3 Sector: Environment and Climate Change

1.4 Location: TURKEY

Implementing arrangements:

1.5 Implementing Agency:

The Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU) will be Implementing Agency and will be responsible for all procedural aspects of the tendering process, contracting matters and financial management, including payment of project activities. The director of the CFCU will act as Programme Authorizing Officer (PAO) of the project.

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1.6 Beneficiary :

Lead Beneficiary:

Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (MoEU)

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Stakeholders:

All members of Coordination Board on Climate Change and Turkish Statistical Institute

Financing:

1.7 Overall cost (VAT Excluded): 3 000 000 EUR

1.8 EU contribution: 2 700 000EUR

1.9 Final date for contracting: 2 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement

1.10 Final date for execution of contracts: 3 years after the last day of the contracting deadline

1.11 Final date for disbursements: 1 year after the final date for execution of contracts

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective:

Turkey contributes efficiently and effectively to the EU effort to achieve the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level which prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

2.2 Project purpose:

To establish a fully functioning monitoring mechanism of greenhouse gas emissions in Turkey, in line with the EU Monitoring Mechanism Decision 280/2004/EC, while taking into account relevant and likely aspects of the expected revision of the Decision.

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA/EP/SAA/Progress Report

Accession Partnership (AP) priority

Accession Partnership Document sets out the principles, priorities, intermediate objectives and conditions decided by the European Council. One of the short-term priorities related with environment;

- Adopt a comprehensive strategy for the gradual transposition, implementation and enforcement of the acquis, including plans for building up the necessary administrative capacity at national, regional and local level and required financial resources, with an indication of milestones and timetables

NPAA priority; NP describes strengthening institutional, administrative and control capacity and continuing harmonization of EU legislation inside national legislation in order to support environmental and nature protection.

Sub-priority 27.3.1 Horizontal Legislation

1 Schedule of legislative alignment

Table 27.3.1.1

No	EU legislation in force	Draft Turkish legislation	Scope	Institution in charge	Publication date
6	Decision No. 280/2004/EC	Implementing Regulation on Monitoring Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Establishing a mechanism for monitoring all GHG emissions	Ministry of Environment and Urban ization Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communications Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock TURKSTAT	After 2011

With respect to Decision 280/2004/EC, Turkey indicates in its Negotiation position (CONF-TR 6/09) that a national system to fulfil the annual and biennial reporting obligations and to implement the Decision is planned to be set up in 2015. Preliminary preparations and case studies will be conducted, existing data will be compiled and the current status will be analyzed for the establishment of this system.

2010 Progress Report states that very limited progress was made in Turkey regarding climate change. Turkey began implementing legislation transposing the *acquis* on the availability of consumer information on fuel economy and CO₂ emissions in connection with the marketing of new passenger cars. A national climate change strategy was adopted by the Former Ministry of Environment and Forestry with UNDP/GEF support. Moreover, a climate change department was established within the Former Ministry of Environment and Forestry and a high level coordination committee for climate change was set up in order to increase coordination among government institutions.¹

2.4 Link with the MIPD

Development of measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change, with convergence towards EU requirements and mainstreaming of climate change considerations into other sector policies is defined as an indicator in the 2011-2013 MIPD document. Also, climate change issue is one of the priorities under this document.

¹ Turkey 2010 Progress Report

2.5 Link with the National Development Plan (where applicable)

Turkey's Ninth Development Plan (2007-2013) has been completed by the State Planning Organization. It includes development axis. Four development axes forming the basis of the NDP Strategy are derived from the medium-term objectives and priorities of Turkey. It highlights the importance of addressing climate change impacts and managing water and ecological resources in a sustainable manner.

2.6 Link with national/ sectoral investment plans(when applicable)

Actions related to Decision 280/2004/EC Decision takes place in the Plan for Setting up Necessary Administrative Capacities at National, Regional and Local Level and Required Financial Resources for Implementing the Environmental Acquis. It is stated that "Turkey's current national system is established in order to prepare the annual National Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories under the UNFCCC. A national system to fulfill the annual and biennial reporting obligations and to implement this decision is planned to be set up in 2015. Preliminary preparations and case studies will be conducted, existing data will be compiled and the current status will be analyzed and actions taken under the IPPC directive will be closely followed for the establishment of this system. Turkey has developed the "National Climate Change Strategy" in order to contribute to global efforts to reduce the impacts of climate change, taking into account its own special circumstances and capacity. The Strategy includes a set of objectives to be implemented in the short-term, the mid-term, and long-term. The Strategy will guide the actions to tackle climate change during the period 2010-2020 and will be updated as necessary, in light of emerging national or international developments. With this strategy, Turkey sets a goal of contributing to the global efforts against climate change within its own capabilities and in line with the basic principle of the UNFCCC "common but differentiated responsibilities" and presents its national mitigation, adaptation, technology, finance and capacity building policies.

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification:

Decision 280/2004/EC ("Monitoring Mechanism Decision", hereafter MMD) concerning a mechanism for monitoring Community greenhouse gas emissions and for implementing the Kyoto Protocol and its implementing provisions (Decision 2005/166/EC) set out the details for reporting of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks and for providing information as regards national programmes to reduce emissions, greenhouse gas emission projections, and policies and measures in accordance with the UNFCCC.

The Monitoring Mechanism Decision (MMD Decision) and the implementing provisions to the MMD (hereafter IP) establishes a mechanism for:

(a) monitoring all anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer in the Member States;

- (b) evaluating progress towards meeting commitments in respect of these emissions by sources and removals by sinks;**
- (c) implementing the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, as regards national programmes, greenhouse gas inventories, national systems and registries of the Community and its Member States, and the relevant procedures under the Kyoto Protocol; and**
- (d) ensuring the timeliness, completeness, accuracy, consistency, comparability and transparency of reporting by the Community and its Member States to the UNFCCC Secretariat.**

This is done via legal (MMD/IP) and institutional arrangements (national system).

Article 3 of the MMD Decision indicates the reporting requirements by the Member States:

- ☐ **Carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) [TS 1990-t-2]**
- ☐ **Carbon monoxide (CO), sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) [TS 1990-t-2]**
- ☐ **GHG emissions by sources and removals of carbon dioxide by sinks resulting from land-use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) [TS 1990-t-2]**
- ☐ **Information on MS' QA/QC plan, general uncertainty evaluation, general assessment of completeness, and information on recalculations performed**

Commission Decision 2005/166/EC (the Implementing Provisions to the MMD) establishes rules to implement the MMD Decision as regards:

- a) The reporting of information referred to in Article 3.1 of the MMD**
- b) The establishment of a Community inventory system in accordance with Article 4.2 of the MMD**
- c) The procedures and timescales for the cooperation and coordination of the obligations listed in Article 8.1 of the MMD**

Turkey acceded as the 189th Party to the UNFCCC on 24 May 2004. To fulfill the commitments under the Convention, Turkey submitted its first National Communication on Climate Change (UNCCC) in January 2007 and is submitting GHG inventories annually. Turkey ratified the Kyoto Protocol on 26 August 2009.

As Party to the UNFCCC, Turkey attaches importance to the implementation of policies and measures to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. As Turkey was not a party to the UNFCCC while the Kyoto Protocol was being prepared, Turkey is not included in the Annex B of the Protocol. Therefore Turkey does not have a quantitative reduction commitment. In this regard, Turkey cannot benefit from the flexible mechanisms of Kyoto protocol: the Joint Implementation (JI), the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Emissions Trading (ET). Comprehensive efforts in all sectors have been launched to address greenhouse gas emissions. Turkey's engagement on climate change issues extends back to the early 1990s

Turkey prepares its greenhouse inventory and national inventory report, and has been submitting them to the UNFCCC Secretariat since 2006 regularly, on the basis of the UNFCCC requirements. An extensive impact assessment needs to be carried out related to the transposition and implementation of the Decision 280/2004/EC.

The Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (MoEU) is the National Focal Point on climate change and is the coordinating governmental body for the issues related to climate change in Turkey. The MEU is responsible for the harmonization of national environmental legislation with the EU and its implementation.

Climate Change activities are executed by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization under the inter-ministerial Coordination Board on Climate Change (CBCC). Established in 2001 in accordance with a circular issued by the Prime Ministry, CBCC has the overall responsibility for the implementation of prevention, mitigation and adaptation policies against climate change. It is also the CBCC responsible for fulfilling the requirements of UNFCCC obligations, such as preparation of National Communications on Climate Change. Therefore the Board has a key role in strengthening the dialogue among different stakeholders involved in the field of climate change.

The Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat) is the responsible coordinating agency for compiling the national greenhouse gases inventory, according to the Official Statistical Programme stated by the Statistic Law #5429 and CBCC decision No. 2009/1 dated 25.03.2009.

The table below shows the institutions responsible for the activity data and check, as well as the institutions responsible for calculations by IPCC inventory sectors. TurkStat is responsible for coordinating the activities of all institutions involved in the inventory preparation process of each sector.

Activity Category / CRF code	Activity Collection	Data Methods emission selection	and factors	Calculations
Energy - 1	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	TurkStat		TurkStat
Energy – 1.A.1.a	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources		Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
Energy – 1.A.3	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communications	Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communications		Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communications
Industrial Processes – 2	TurkStat	TurkStat		TurkStat
Industrial Processes – 2.A.1	Turkish Cement Manufacturer's Association	TurkStat		TurkStat
Industrial Processes – 2.A.2 – 2.A.3	Turkish Lime Association	TurkStat		TurkStat
Industrial Processes – 2.C.3	Seydişehir Alluminium Plant	TurkStat		TurkStat
Industrial Processes – 2.F	Ministry of Customs and Trade, TurkStat	Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation	of and	Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation
Solvents – 3.A.	Automotive Manufacturer's	TurkStat		TurkStat

Activity Category / CRF code	Activity Collection	Data	Methods emission selection	and factors	Calculations
	Association				
Solvents – 3.C	TurkStat		TurkStat		TurkStat
Agriculture - 4	TurkStat		TurkStat		TurkStat
LULUCF	Ministry of Forestry and Water Works; Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock		Ministry of Forestry and Water Works; Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock		Ministry of Forestry and Water Works; Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
Wastes – 6A,B	TurkStat		TurkStat		TurkStat

The UNFCCC centralized review of the annual 2010 NIR submission of Turkey concluded that Turkey uses mainly lower-tier methods for calculating emissions from the key categories of its inventory. It was recommended that Turkey ensures that appropriate methods are used to estimate emissions from the key categories, in accordance with the IPCC good practice guidance. In addition the QA/QC procedures have been only partially implemented and no overall QA/QC management system has yet been set up.

This project will address the above concerns by focusing on further strengthening of the institutional and human resources capacity in order to improve the quality of the annual inventories. This project will therefore address the improvement of:

- a) Planning ~ e.g. allocate responsibilities and ensure sufficient capacity & establish a QA/QC Plan and define quality objectives
- b) Preparation ~ e.g. estimate GHG emissions/removals using appropriate methods (IPCC) & collect sufficient activity data and Emission Factors
- c) Management ~ e.g. documentation/archiving & responding to questions during UNFCCC reviews

The participation of the European Environment Agency (EEA) is essential and therefore EEA will act as an advisor to this project, supporting it by building on EEA's extensive experience on monitoring and reporting GHG emission in the context of Decision 280/2004/EC and the UNFCCC. Turkey has been a member of European Environmental Agency (EEA) since 2003.

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact (where applicable)

The present project will strengthen the existing capacity of the governmental institutions involved in the implementation of the monitoring and reporting of GHG as well as improve the quality of GHG data, in line with Decision 280/2004/EC.

It is expected that Turkey's GHG monitoring mechanism will become more efficient, accurate and reliable. Timeliness and completeness will be improved. Training and education will be used within all involved sectors.

Better information on Turkey's GHG emissions will improve formulation and implementation of Turkey's climate policies and measures and therefore the project is expected to have catalytic effects within Turkey's overall climate policy as well as across several sectors.

Monitoring and reporting of GHG emissions is a continuous activity. Enhancing Turkey's GHG monitoring mechanism will therefore contribute positively to the sustainability of monitoring and reporting activities in Turkey.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators:

Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
1) Institutional, legal and procedural arrangements in place and linked to the planning, preparation and management of the inventory	1.1 Preparation and adoption of the necessary legal regulations, guidelines and implementation plans for 280/2004/EC to achieve the required monitoring quality on the GHG emissions inventory by the end of the project.
2) Improvement of the quality of the National Inventory Reports, with a focus on improved estimations and reporting following UNFCCC and IPCC guidelines	2.1. At least 25 % of emission estimated using tier 2 or higher methodologies in National Inventory Report. 2.2. Number of findings in expert review reports for the National Inventory Report and the National Communication conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the Protocol reduced by 20%. 2.3 Number of personnel assigned for the preparation of the National Inventory and National Communications increased by 25%
3) Improvement of the data quality and technical capacity for preparing elements of the National Communications.	3.1. Establishment of a management system for the preparations of elements of the National Communications

3.4 Activities:

“Assessment and improvement of the legal and institutional situation and the identification of steps needed”.

- 1.1 Identification and analysis of any legal and institutional gap that may exists, which could hinder efficient transposition and implementation of all provisions in the revised Decision 280/2004/EC and implementing provisions.

- 1.2 Identification of potential legal, technical and institutional synergies between monitoring and reporting GHG and monitoring and reporting of air pollutants (for example under NECD and CLRTAP) as well as top-down inventories and point source emissions.
- 1.3 Preparation of a detailed action plan, including capacity building needs, related to each gap associated with a legal provision. The operational details of the action plan will be translated into a concrete workplan. The workplan development is to be discussed and agreed with the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation as the Focal Point and coordinating body for Turkey's climate change activities and other stakeholders. To this end a minimum of three national seminars will be held to address key elements of the Action Plan and Workplan.

The Workplan will address in detail:

- 1. Planning.** Allocation of responsibilities and ensuring sufficient capacity and a QA/QC Plan and quality objectives. This will include the development of the quality assurance/control procedures and uncertainty management of GHG inventory.
- 2. Preparation.** Estimation of GHG emissions/removals using appropriate methods (IPCC) & collection of sufficient activity data and Emission Factors
- 3. Management.** Documentation/archiving & responding to questions during UNFCCC reviews

- 1.4 Translation of the results of the Action Plan and Workplan into draft legislation to complete alignment with Decision 280/2004/EC.

1.5 Organize workshops and seminars with participation of all stakeholders. Workshops will be organized in order to disseminate the knowledge of national GHG system and any proposed legal arrangements to government experts and other relevant people working in related institutions.

2. GHG Inventory

2.1 Assist in revising relevant parts of the 2012 National Inventory Report in line with the EU and UNFCCC requirements. This will include:

- Agreements on the planning between all relevant institutions and allocation of responsibilities
- Training needs analysis for the process of sectoral (GHG and other pollutants) emissions/removals
- Sectoral on-the-job training programme prepared on the basis of the TNA agreed and approved by the MOEU. The training programme will describe in detail the training methods (workshops, study tours, seminars etc.) in qualitative and quantitative terms.
- Implementation of the on-the-job training programme to prepare sectoral emissions/removals inventories using appropriate methods (IPCC). The training programme will include workshops, seminars and study tours with participation of all relevant stakeholders. Main objective of the workshops and seminars and study visits will be to improve the understanding and skills of Turkish experts of the best practices of national systems.

2.2 For the purpose of the compilation of the 2012 NIR, perform data collection and survey studies where necessary and in close collaboration with relevant Turkish institutions, with the aim of improving the activity data quality and application of Tier 2 and Tier 3 methodologies in the

estimations GHG emissions and removals from energy, industrial processes, agriculture, waste and LULUCF sectors and uncertainties.

- 2.3 Evaluate the results of the above activities 2.1 and 2.2 and identify strengths and weaknesses of the system. This will include a full test reporting cycle in line with the revised Decision 280/2004/EC and implementing provisions, in close collaboration of relevant Turkish institutions and experts of the EEA. The results of the evaluation will be used to
- develop, test, improve and implement the QA/QC procedures and uncertainty management of the inventory
 - propose improvements on the national system in terms of planning, preparation and management

3. Elements of the National Communications

3.1 Improve technical capacity of the selected experts for the estimation of the effects, determine the indicators to monitor and evaluate progress of national policies and measures which limit and/or reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

3.2 Improve technical capacity of the selected experts for the preparation of the national projections of greenhouse gas emissions by sources and their removal by sinks, sensitivity analysis, and methodologies, models and assumptions.

3.3 Identification, documentation and analysis of policies and measures in line with reporting obligations under the revised Decision 280/2004/EC in close collaboration with relevant Turkish institutions.

3.4 Improve technical capacity of the selected experts for the additional reporting required by the Kyoto Protocol under its articles 7.1 and 7.2.

3.5 Prepare (without measures, with measures and with additional measures) National Projections

Note: Confidential data will not be revealed in any form during this project.

Relevant aspects of the expected future revision of Decision 280/2004/EC will be incorporated into the project during its implementation, in order to take into account these future developments as appropriate.

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing

NA

3.6 Linked Activities

Below mentioned projects provided support and capacity building regarding several different topics covered by this project. However, there is still need for improvement in the reporting of GHG

inventories and National communications. Annual review reports under the UNFCCC underlines the urgent needs of Turkish GHG inventory. Furthermore, the review report of Turkey's first national communication also indicates areas where further work is needed to meet the requirements of the reporting guidelines.

Projects generally contribute to specific requirements of specific chapters of the national communication however do not provide any support to the timeliness and completeness.

Project name: UN Joint Programme on Enhancing the Capacity of Turkey to Adapt to Climate Change

Timeline: June 2008 - June 2011

Project financed under : Spanish Government

Overall Objective:

In order to establish the necessary strategies and enhance institutional capacity for Turkey to combat and manage the effects of climate change, a United Nations Joint Programme titled "Enhancing the Capacity of Turkey to Adapt to Climate Change" was initiated. The Joint Programme aims to integrate the climate change adaptation into national, regional and local policies within the framework of future development targets of Turkey in terms of sustainability. The goal of the Joint Programme is to enhance capacity in order to manage climate change risks that threaten Turkey's rural and coastal area development.

Project name: Capacity Building for Climate Change Management in Turkey: Developing the capacity of Turkey to participate efficiently in the international climate change negotiations and to join the flexible mechanisms of Kyoto through better experiencing the voluntary carbon markets

Timeline: January 2009 – December 2010

Project financed under: Former State Planning Organization

Overall Objective:

The overall objective of the project is to develop the capacity of Turkey to participate efficiently in the international climate change negotiations and to join the flexible mechanisms of Kyoto through better experiencing the Voluntary Carbon Markets.

Project name: Developing Turkey's National Climate Change Action Plan Project

Timeline: June 2009 - May 2011.

Project financed under: British Embassy

Overall Objective:

The objective of the project is to prepare Turkey's National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan to be submitted to the Coordination Board of Climate Change. The overall aim of the National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan is to tackle climate change by cutting greenhouse gas emissions to encourage mitigation and adaptation to climate change through a realistic, robust, sustainable and fair framework of commitments to international agreements and to build resilience through managing impacts of climate change.

Project name: Preparing Turkey's 2. National Communication

Timeline: October 2010 - March 2012.

Project financed under: GEF Trust Fund & National Budget

Overall Objective:

The objective of the project is to prepare Turkey's 2. National Communication under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. Also, greenhouse gas emission inventory contribute to specific requirements of specific chapters of the national communication.

3.7 Lessons Learned

Ministry of Environment and Urbanization conducted many EU supported projects.

Contract preparation process should be handled carefully in order to avoid future problems.

The technical staff in the Ministry should work actively during the project and focus on the project rather than other regular duties, in order to be able to attend the workshops and trainings.

For efficient cooperation between stakeholders, during the project, e-tools should be utilized.

Qualified people should be hired for the translations and interpretations and translations of the documents should be checked thoroughly by MoEU.

4. Indicative Budget (amounts in EUR)

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			SOURCES OF FUNDING										
			TOTAL EXP.RE	TOTAL PUBLIC EXP.RE	IPA COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION					PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION	
ACTIVITIES	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(e)	EUR (b)=(c)+(d)	EUR (c)	% (2)	Total EUR (d)=(x)+(y)+(z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional/ Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (e)	% (3)
TA	X		3000 000	3000 000	2700 000	90	300 000	10	300 000	0	0	0	0
TOTAL IB			3000 000	3000 000	2700 000	90	300 000	10	300 000	0	0	0	0
TOTAL INV													
TOTAL PROJECT			3000 000	3000 000	2700 000	90	300 000	10	300 000	0	0	0	0

NOTE: DO NOT MIX IB AND INV IN THE SAME ACTIVITY ROW. USE SEPARATE ROWS

Amounts net of VAT

(1) In the Activity row use "X" to identify whether IB or INV

(2) Expressed in % of the Public Expenditure (column (b))

(3) Expressed in % of the Total Expenditure (column (a))

"The Turkish authorities commit themselves to provide national co financing according to the above provisions. The NAO will verify that co financing has been provided in line with the above provisions before submitting requests for funds and final declarations adjusting payment requests to the above ratio as necessary."

In the context of beneficiary staff participating in missions outside of Turkey paid for under a contract, the maximum amounts eligible for accommodation costs and daily allowances ("per diems") are the official rates provided for by EuropeAid for the destination country (see website for the latest rate). Provided the total cost of daily allowance and accommodation charged to the contract remains below these maximum rates, the applicable Turkish rules and regulations for per diems shall be applied when reimbursing these costs for public servants from the beneficiary institutions. Where a contract foresees the reimbursement of such expenses for Turkish public servants and other beneficiaries of IPA projects during missions inside of Turkey, the maximum costs reimbursed under the contract will be those provided for domestic missions under the applicable Turkish legislation provided that they are subject to the same ceiling for maximum rates. This provision cannot be construed and applied in contradiction with the IPA Framework Agreement and in particular the IPA Implementing Regulation.

5. Indicative Implementation Schedule (periods broken down per quarter)

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Project Completion
Technical Assistance	3Q / 2012	1Q / 2013	4Q / 2014
.....			

Duration of the project is min 28 months. Direct Agreement (SEI) will be used for preparation of tender documents.

6. Cross cutting issues (where applicable)

6.1 Equal Opportunity

The component will comply with the European Commission's equal opportunity policy. Participation in this project will be open to both males and females involved in the sector. Records of professionals' participation in all project related activities will reflect this and will be kept with the project documentation.

Equal participation of women and men will be secured through appropriate information and publicity material.

6.2 Environment

The project itself is focused on the achievement of long-term improvements in Turkey in the environment sector. It will improve the environmental conditions in Turkey and some activities like monitoring of GHG emissions can also be improved in terms of environmental standards. Project itself will contribute to the mitigation of climate change by consuming less paper and other resources.

6.3 Minorities and vulnerable groups

According to the Turkish Constitutional System, the word minorities encompasses only groups of persons defined and recognized as such on the basis of multilateral or bilateral instruments to which Turkey is a party. The project will apply the policy of equal opportunities for all groups including vulnerable groups. As an important part of this; the barriers against participation of disabled people in the project shall be overcome through a sensitive design of the project's activities.

6.4 Civil Society/Stakeholder involvement

Stakeholders are members of the Climate Change Coordination Board. Other NGOs will also be involved in the project as required. Ministry of Environment and Urbanization will make necessary arrangement to make sure that all relevant stakeholders' participation to the related activities.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1- Logical Framework Matrix in Standard Format

ANNEX 2- Amounts contracted and Disbursed per Quarter over the full duration of the project

ANNEX 3 - Institutional Framework

ANNEX 4 - Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:

1- National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis (Only related parts)

2- Alignment with Acquis (2007-21013)

ANNEX 5 Details per EU funded contract

1-The Costs of Technical Assistance (Indicative Budget based on activities)

2- Estimated Hardware/Software And Staff Resources Required For Implementation Of 280/2004/EC Decision.

ANNEX 1: Logical framework matrix in standard format

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR MONITORING OF NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE GLOBAL FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE AND LIMITATION OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS		Programme name and number:	
		Contracting period expires : 2 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement	Disbursement period expires: 1 years after the final date for execution of the contracting deadline
		Total Budget: 3 000 000	IPA budget: 2 700 000Euro

Overall Objective Turkey contributes efficiently and effectively to the global and EU effort to achieve the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level which prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.	Objectively verifiable indicators Number of identified issues in the annual inventory review reports reduced by 25% after the end of the project .	- Accession Partnership Chapter Environment - National Plan for the Adoption of the Acquis - EU Regular Reports for 2011-2015 - National Inventory Reports submitted to UNFCCC - EEA Regular Reports	
To establish a fully functioning monitoring mechanism of greenhouse gas emissions in Turkey, in line with the EU Monitoring Mechanism Decision 280/2004/EC, while taking	System for the implementation of 280/2004/EC in place by end of project Higher tier methodologies for the	- EU Regular Reports - State of Environment reports - Turkish National	Good cooperation and coordination between Ministry of Environment and

into account relevant and likely aspects of the expected revision of the Decision.	estimation of uncertainties were used. • Number of source and sink categories whose emissions or removals estimated by using Tier 2-3 methodologies increased by %100 in the National GHG Inventory after the end of the project • Estimates for mitigation impacts of four policies and measures included in the Sixth National Communication under the UNFCCC. • Four GHG projection scenarios prepared by two years.	Statistics • Annual reports of MEU other stakeholders • Budget and staffing allocations within the MEU and other stakeholders • Presence of trained staff • National Inventory Reports submitted to UNFCCC	Urbanization (MEU), TurkSTAT, stakeholders and European Environmental Agency (EEA)
Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
1) Institutional, legal and procedural arrangements in place and linked to the planning, preparation and management of the inventory 2) Improvement of the quality of the National Inventory Reports, with a focus on improved estimations and reporting following UNFCCC and IPCC guidelines. 3) Improvement of the data quality and technical capacity for preparing elements of the National Communications.	1.1 Preparation and adoption of the necessary legal Regulations, guidelines and implementation plans for 280/2004/EC to achieve the required monitoring quality on the GHG emissions inventory by the end of the project 2.1. At least 25 % of emission estimated using tier 2 or higher methodologies in National Inventory Report. 2.2. Number of findings in expert review reports for the National Inventory Report and the National Communication conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the Protocol reduced by	• reports to be submitted during implementation • acceptance documents, certificates of training issued by supplier • National Inventory submitted to UNFCCC	• Good cooperation and coordination between Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (MEU), TurkSTAT, stakeholders and European Environmental Agency (EEA)

	20%. 2.3 Number of personnel assigned for the preparation of the National Inventory and National Communications increased by 25% 3.1. Establishment of a management system for the preparations of elements of the National Communications		
Activities	Means	Cost	Assumptions
1.1 Identification and analysis of any legal and institutional gap that may exists, which could hinder efficient transposition and implementation of all provisions in the revised Decision 280/2004/EC and implementing provisions. 1.2 Identification of potential legal, technical and institutional synergies between monitoring and reporting GHG and monitoring and reporting of air pollutants (for example under NECD and CLRTAP) as well as top-down inventories and point source emissions. 1.3 Preparation of a detailed action plan, including capacity building needs, related to each gap associated with a legal provision. The operational details of the action plan will be translated into a concrete workplan. The workplan development is to be discussed and agreed with the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation as the Focal Point and coordinating	1 x Technical Assistance (TA)	3.000.000 Euro	• Preparation of proper working conditions and supplying the necessary equipments (building, room, computers etc.) for the success of the project • Good cooperation and training activities among provinces to sustain effective working groups • Good cooperation among stakeholders • Elaboration of qualified and willing staff

body for Turkey's climate change activities and other stakeholders. To this end a minimum of <u>three national seminars</u> will be held to address key elements of the Action Plan and Workplan. The Workplan will address in detail: • <u>Planning</u>. Including a <u>QA/QC Plan</u> • <u>Preparation</u>. • <u>Management</u>. 1.4 Translation of the results of the Action Plan and Workplan into draft legislation to complete alignment with Decision 280/2004/EC. 1.5 Organize workshops and seminars. Workshops will be organized in order to disseminate the knowledge of national GHG system and any proposed legal arrangements to government experts and other relevant people working in related institutions.			• Training and study tours regarded as key learning opportunities by the participants.
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ANNEX II: (IPA contribution only) amounts (in €) Contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project (please confirm the disbursement schedule)

Contracted	2013		2014				TOTAL		
	Q1/13	Q2/13	Q3/13	Q4/13	Q1/14	Q2/14	Q3/14	Q4/14	
TA	2 700 000								
Cumulated	2 700 000	2 700 000	2 700 000	2 700 000	2 700 000	2 700 000	2 700 000	2 700 000	2 700 000
Disbursed									
TA	540 000		675 000		675 000		540 000	270 000	2 700 000
Cumulated	540 000	540 000	1 215 000	1 215 000	1 890 000	1 890 000	2 430 000	2 700 000	2 700 000

