

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Project Information

Project Title

Strengthening the capacity of the Republic of Türkiye to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) of climate change actions based on Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

Region

Türkiye

GEF Project ID

11319

Country(ies)

Türkiye

Type of Project

MSP

GEF Agency(ies):

FAO

GEF Agency Project ID

743025

Project Executing Entity(s)

Resource, Environment and Climate Association (REC)

Project Executing Type

CSO

GEF Focal Area (s)

Climate Change

Submission Date

7/30/2024

Type of Trust Fund

GET

Project Duration (Months)

36

GEF Project Grant: (a)

1,950,000.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

185,250.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

2,135,250.00

Total Co-financing

2,420,000.00

PPG Amount: (e)

50,000.00

PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

4,750.00

Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)

2,190,000.00

Project Tags

CBIT: Yes NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Mixed & Others

Taxonomy

Climate finance, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change, Focal Areas, Nationally Determined Contribution, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Financing, Climate Change Mitigation, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Influencing models, Partnership, Type of Engagement, Stakeholders, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Knowledge Generation, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? (iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

1. The main objective of the Project is to enhance capabilities of national institutions in Türkiye for transparency-related activities according to national priorities, promote essential tools, training, and support for fulfilling the requirements of Article 13 of the Agreement, and help improve transparency over time. It includes monitoring the progress of its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) mitigation and adaptation actions and indirectly supporting the country in formulating long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (LT-LEDS). The project will tackle barriers such as limited technical expertise and resources through targeted capacity-building activities and collaborations with key stakeholders and ongoing projects.

2. While challenges such as limited technical expertise and resources hamper Türkiye's progress in tracking the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) mitigation and adaptation actions and supporting the formulation of long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (LT-LEDS), the project will address these barriers through targeted capacity building activities and partnerships with relevant stakeholders and relevant ongoing projects. Additionally, enablers such as government commitment and international cooperation will be leveraged to support project implementation.

3. By seeking GEF support for this project, Republic of Türkiye (hereafter Türkiye) aims to build on the foundation laid by the previous activities related to development of National Communication (NCs) and Biennial Reports (BRs), ensuring continuous improvement, relevance, and effectiveness in addressing climate change challenges. This strategic move aligns with the country's commitment to enhance transparency and accountability in its climate actions, contributing to global efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Leveraging FAO's expertise in CBIT projects implementation (especially from those in the region such as the ones in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan), capacity building (various guidelines, methodologies, tools, indicators available), and knowledge management (FAO's e-learning academy), the project shall benefit from valuable guidance and support this GEF agency can provide along the way.

4. The project aims to address the challenge of better tracking of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) mitigation and adaptation actions, compliance with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement and support formulation of long-term low greenhouse gas (GHG) emission development strategies (LT-LEDS), by strengthening national institutional and individual (technical) capacities and competencies in the country and ensuring that gender inclusive institutional arrangements and coordination procedures for national Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) and Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) submission are in place. This shall ensure that the country is well-equipped to meet its climate commitments, thereby enhancing quality and transparency of Türkiye's BTRs and NCs.

5. The first component of the project is dedicated to strengthening institutional and technical capacities. This involves enhancing coordination among institutions, improving technical skills and competences of personnel working on climate change issues in key institutions, as well as developing robust information management systems. These efforts are crucial for supporting Türkiye's MRV process for ETF compliance and the preparation of the BTRs and other reports under the Paris Agreement.

6. The second component focuses on enhancing national capacity for reporting GHG inventory and climate change mitigation actions by ensuring gender equality, including a gap assessment report on existing GHG inventory systems, improved GHG data collection systems, and enhanced stakeholder technical capacities for formulating the National Inventory for BTR with a focus on gender equality on policy and guidelines of ETF. By improving technical skills, Türkiye aims to contribute significantly to the preparation of its BTRs.

7. Acknowledging the critical need to adapt to the impacts of climate change, the third component of this project shall support enhancing the national capacity to monitor and report adaptation-related information in the BTRs, including the gender perspective of climate adaptation and resilience.

8. The fourth component focuses on monitoring and evaluating of global environmental benefits (GEBs), improved knowledge management and raising awareness among stakeholders. This component plays a crucial role in assessing the effectiveness of Türkiye's climate change actions in achieving global environmental benefits and ensuring that stakeholders are informed and engaged in these efforts.

9. A key aspect of the project is its commitment to gender mainstreaming and inclusivity. With 51% of the 506 direct beneficiaries being female, the project aligns with national gender policies, ensuring that gender considerations are integrated into all activities.

10. To achieve its transformative goals, the project will employ innovative approaches to capacity building, including interactive and participatory methodologies (such as transfer of knowledge, twinning, mentorship, study tours, policy dialogues etc.). Leveraging technology and knowledge shall improve data collection and reporting processes. It will also closely cooperate with global CBIT and global agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) projects to ensure better coordination with GEF-financed transparency initiatives in other countries, enabling the exchange of good practices and lessons learned.

11. To facilitate transparent reporting, the project's information and new good practices/lessons learned shall be uploaded into the GEF-CBIT Global Coordination Platform database. Additionally, the project will support networking and bilateral coordination to share experiences in addressing common reporting-related challenges, IT systems, and knowledge sharing among countries in the Europe and Asia regions.

12. While Türkiye can learn from many of these countries, it can also offer its strengths and experiences, particularly in the development of GHG inventories, and serve as a regional knowledge hub. By integrating these insights, the project is designed to be more effective and impactful, contributing to Türkiye's ongoing efforts in addressing climate change.

13. This project represents a significant step forward for Türkiye in its efforts to combat climate change. By building institutional and individual capacities, mainstreaming gender considerations, and leveraging technology, Türkiye is laying the foundation for a more sustainable and resilient future.

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

Strengthening national institutional and technical capacities of the Republic of Türkiye to establish the necessary arrangements to implement the ETF, for tracking the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) targets and supporting the development of low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (LT-LEDS)

Project Components

1. Strengthening national institutional and technical capacity, and information management system to comply with ETF.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
872,243.00	720,000.00

Outcome:

1.1 Enhancement of institutional coordination to support the MRV for ETF compliance is ensured.

1.2 Enhanced national technical capacities to support the MRV for ETF compliance.

1.3: Strengthened information management system and technical capacities for BTR preparation.

Output:

1.1.1: Technical, institutional, and data gap needs for MRV to support BTR reporting requirements (GHG inventory, NDC tracking, Adaptation and Climate finance information) and LT-LEDS formulation are assessed and disseminated.

1.1.2: Guidelines and action plans are prepared, endorsed, and disseminated based on 1.1.1.

1.1.3 Methodologies and indicators for monitoring the progress of NDC, and LT-LEDS are developed, endorsed, and disseminated.

1.1.4: Gender inclusive institutional arrangements and coordination procedures for national MRV and Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) submission are established and endorsed based on outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.

1.2.1: Enhanced technical capacity of the officials of Climate Change related national agencies on policy and guidelines of ETF, also ensuring gender equality.

1.2.2: Enhanced technical capacity of the officials of Climate Change related national agencies on Climate Finance, with gender equality also ensured.

1.2.3: Enhanced technical capacity the officials of Climate Change related national agencies on BTR reporting elements (GHG inventory, NDC tracking, and Adaptation) as per UNFCCC ETF Reference Manual, also ensuring gender equality.

1.2.4 Enhanced technical capacity of the officials of Climate Change related national agencies, on GHG mitigation scenario assessment for NDC and LT-LEDS, also ensuring gender equality.

1.3.1: Updated information archiving and management system to support the BTR reporting elements (GHG inventory, NDC tracking, Adaptation and Climate finance information) and LT-LEDS.

1.3.2: Enhanced stakeholder technical capacities (involving all level officials of climate change related national agencies), by ensuring gender equality, for reporting and tracking NDC climate change mitigation actions focusing on modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for the NDC progress chapter of BTR.

1.3.3: Enhanced stakeholder technical capacities, for reporting and tracking NDC climate change adaptation actions focusing on MPGs for the NDC progress chapter of BTR, also ensuring gender equality.

1.3.4: Enhanced stakeholder technical capacities, for reporting the support needed, received, and provided focusing on MPGs for the BTR, also ensuring gender equality.

2. Strengthening national capacity to monitor and report national GHG inventory and climate change mitigation actions for BTR.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
465,987.00	600,000.00

Outcome:

2.1: Strengthened national capacity to report GHG inventory and climate change mitigation actions for BTR.

Output:

2.1.1: A gap assessment report on existing GHG inventory system for a coherent inventory among the sectors and cross-cutting components of NDC climate change mitigation actions are prepared and disseminated.

2.1.2: Improved (timely and reliable) GHG data collection systems based on output 2.1.1 for GHG inventory compilation involving and using alternative administrative registers.

2.1.3: Enhanced stakeholder technical capacities to formulate the National Inventory based on the Common Reporting Tables (CRT) for BTR, also ensuring gender equality.

3. Strengthening national capacity to monitor and report climate change adaptation actions for BTR.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
333,730.00	540,000.00

Outcome:

3.1: Strengthened national capacity to report adaptation-related information for BTR.

Output:

3.1.1: Information on key economic, social, and/or environmental vulnerabilities or risks from climate change is assessed, updated; also incorporating gender mainstreaming; and disseminated.

3.1.2: Information related to averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage of climate change in line with Article 13 of Paris Agreement is assessed, updated; also incorporating gender mainstreaming; and disseminated.

3.1.3: Information on climate modeling, climate projections, and scenarios of climate change impacts is assessed, updated; also incorporating gender mainstreaming; and disseminated.

3.1.4: Türkiye's progress on adaptation policies, strategies, plans, risks, and vulnerability based on 3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 for domestic planning is assessed, updated also incorporating gender mainstreaming; and disseminated.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
100,950.00	340,000.00

Outcome:

4.1: Global environmental benefits (GEBs), project progress and achievements are monitored and evaluated; and the awareness of the stakeholders is raised.

Output:

4.1.1: The role of women and men on climate change impacts and vulnerability are evaluated by reviewing existing policies, and recommendations are made for gender mainstreaming.

4.1.2: The participation of the public, local administration, private sector, and non-governmental organizations in national, and international climate change actions are assessed and recommendations for mainstreaming those stakeholders are prepared and disseminated with gender consideration.

4.1.3 The knowledge materials and technical documents prepared, ensuring gender mainstreaming as well; are disseminated and communicated with the stakeholders network

4.1.4: Gender-sensitive mid-term review and terminal evaluation conducted, in addition to the preparation of periodic progress reports.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1. Strengthening national institutional and technical capacity, and information management system to comply with ETF.	872,243.00	720,000.00
2. Strengthening national capacity to monitor and report national GHG inventory and climate change mitigation actions for BTR.	465,987.00	600,000.00
3. Strengthening national capacity to monitor and report climate change adaptation actions for BTR.	333,730.00	540,000.00
M&E	100,950.00	340,000.00
Subtotal	1,772,910.00	2,200,000.00
Project Management Cost	177,090.00	220,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	1,950,000.00	2,420,000.00

Please provide Justification

N/A

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

14. Türkiye, a transcontinental country bridging Southeastern Europe and Western Asia, covers a surface area of 783,562 km². The country is divided into 81 provinces for administrative purposes, further subdivided into 922 districts^[1]¹. The population of Türkiye was 85.37 million in 2023^[2]², projected to reach 93.33 million by 2030 and 104.75 million by 2050^[3]³. In 2022, 85.2% of the total population lived in urban areas, significantly impacting housing, energy, transportation, and national GHG emissions, which are expected to increase with population growth.

15. Fossil fuels dominate Türkiye's energy supply, accounting for 84%, while renewables contribute around 16% as of 2021. Oil and natural gas are extensively used in industry and transport, with the residential sector heavily reliant on natural gas (51%). The country produces approximately 335 TWh of electricity annually, nearly a quarter of the total final energy demand, with the remainder supplied by coal, oil, and gas. Renewable energy sources contribute 36% to electricity production, with hydropower at 20.2%, wind power at 9.39%, solar at 4.17%, and geothermal at 3.22%. As of June 2022, Türkiye's installed geothermal electricity generation capacity was 1.68 gigawatts. In 2020, the industry sector accounted for the highest energy consumption at 31%, followed by transport (25%), residential (21%), commercial and public services (12%), and agriculture (4%).

16. This situation is reflected in the Türkiye's latest greenhouse gas inventory - total GHG emissions in 2021 reached 564.4 Mt CO₂ eq. (excluding Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF)), marking a 157% increase since 1990. The energy sector contributed the most, accounting for 71.3% of emissions, with CO₂ emissions representing 80.2% of the total. **(FIGURE 1)** Per capita GHG emissions rose from 3.9 tons of CO₂ eq. in 1990 to 6.7 tons in 2021.^[4]⁴ Despite these increases, Türkiye managed to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions intensity of GDP by 50% from 1.47 to 0.73 tons of CO₂ eq. per 1,000 \$ (current prices) between 1990 and 2020, demonstrating significant efficiency improvements alongside economic growth.

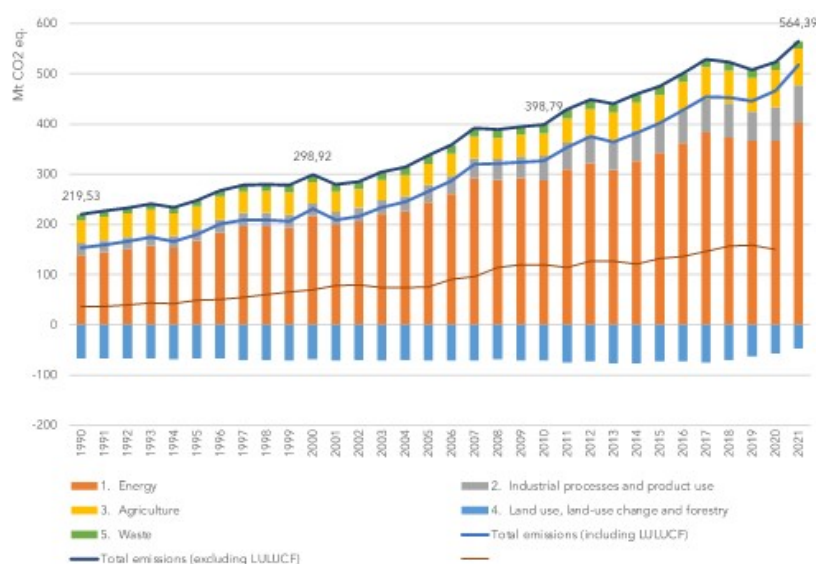


Figure 1 Türkiye's GHG Emissions between 1990 and 2021 (Mt CO₂ eq.)^[5]⁵

17. While Türkiye's greenhouse gas emissions have increased at a slower rate than its economic growth, and its per capita emissions are lower than those of OECD or EU countries, there is a compelling case for a robust mitigation agenda. Türkiye's vulnerability to climate change and environmental hazards, including high vulnerability in 9 out of 10 climate vulnerability dimensions compared to other OECD countries, underscores the urgent need for adaptation and resilience efforts. The country's transport system is particularly vulnerable, and it faces challenges such as food security issues, increasing water stress, and unprecedented disaster events like the 2021 forest fire season, due to a combination of climate, population exposure, and socioeconomic factors.

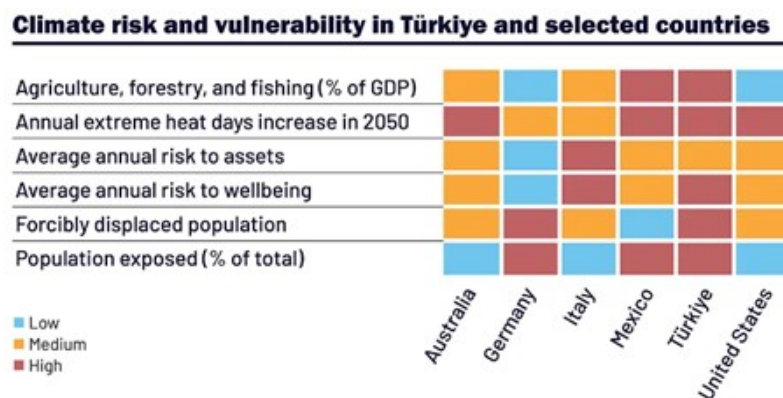


Figure 2: Climate risk and vulnerability in Türkiye compared to other selected EU and developed countries.
Source: World Bank (2022)[6]⁶

18. In recent decades, Türkiye has observed significant climate changes, with rising temperatures reported by the Turkish State Meteorological Service (TSMS) since 1990. Türkiye experienced its seventh warmest year in 2022. The country also recorded a mean areal precipitation of 503.8 mm in 2022, approximately 12.1% below the 1991-2020 average of 573.4 mm. The country faces a medium to high risk of climate change and future climate-related risks, with projections for higher temperatures in Türkiye for over 5°C by the end of the century[7]⁷. Precipitation levels are also expected to fluctuate, with significant regional variations. These changes have led to increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts, impacting Türkiye. In 2021, around 1,700 km² of the forest was burned across the country (1.7% of total forest cover), making it one of the most severe wildfires of all time [8].

19. The intensification of climate-related events, such as floods, forest fires, and sea pollution, along with the potential implications of the EU Green Deal for Türkiye's economy, has highlighted the urgency of the country's climate change agenda. Recent energy supply disruptions and price increases underscore the need for climate action to support energy security and affordability, especially for a country like Türkiye that relies on fossil fuel imports. Despite rapid economic growth that tripled income per capita to \$12,000 in 2015, Türkiye's development progress has slowed since 2016 due to macroeconomic shocks and adverse geopolitical events, leading to high unemployment rates, particularly among women and youth.

20. According to the [World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2023](#), Türkiye ranks 129th among 146 countries in gender equality, 99th in educational attainment for women, 118th in their political empowerment, 133th in economic participation and opportunity, and 100th in health and survival. According to recent data on participation in labour markets and political and economic decision-making in Türkiye; Women's labour force participation rate is [35 per cent](#); Women occupy [22 per cent of company management positions](#), [18 per cent of board memberships](#) and [11 per cent of senior executive positions](#); only [17 per cent of Parliamentarians](#) are women (101 women total), [3 per cent](#) mayors, and [11 per cent](#) of municipal councilors; and the gender wage gap is [15 per cent](#).

21. The Republic of Türkiye ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2004, Kyoto Protocol in 2009, and signed and ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016 and 2021 respectively. As Annex I Party to the Convention, Türkiye has the obligation to implement decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) relevant to the implementation of policies and measures to mitigate climate and adapt to change, thereby contributing to the attainment of the objective of the Convention. Türkiye had no emission reduction responsibility for greenhouse gas emissions until the ratification of the Paris Agreement, despite being included in Annex-I. Türkiye's special circumstances were recognized in the Decision No. 21/CP.20 [9], acknowledging that Türkiye is an upper middle-income developing country still undergoing rapid development in need of financial support to enable it to shift to a low emission and climate-resilient development pathways paradigm. This decision is reaffirming of previous decisions 26/CP.7, 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17 and 1/CP.18. These decisions highlight the importance of financial, technological and capacity-building support to Parties that have special circumstances in order to assist them in implementing the Convention.

22. So far, Türkiye has prepared and submitted eight National Communications (NCs): the [First National Communication](#) (NC1) on Climate Change in 2007 [10]; the [Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth National Communication](#) (joint report) in 2013 [11]; the [Sixth National Communication](#) in 2016 [12], the [Seventh National Communication](#) in 2019 [13] and the [Eight National Communication](#) in 2023 [14], as reaffirmed by UNFCCC decision 9/CP.16 and UNFCCC decision 2/CP [15].

23. The country has also prepared and submitted five Biennial Reports (BRs): [First and Second Biennial Report](#) (joint report) in 2016[16]⁸, the [Third Biennial Report](#) (BR3) in 2018 [15], the [Fourth Biennial Report](#) (BR4) in 2021 [17] and the [Fifth Biennial Report](#) (BR5) [18] in 2023 (joint NC8 and BR5). Türkiye also submitted National Inventory Report (NIR), and Common Reporting Format (CRF) [19] in 2023, as well as Annual status reports (ASR) [20].

24. In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 19, of the Paris Agreement, all Parties should strive to formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, mindful of Article 2 considering their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances. Türkiye has not submitted LT-LEDS to UNFCCC.

25. To conform with decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20 of the COP, Türkiye submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2021, pledging to a 21% GHG emissions reduction compared to the business-as-usual level by 2030. With submission of its [revised NDC](#) in 2023 [21]. Türkiye increased its reduction target to 41%. Moreover, Türkiye aims for net-zero emissions by 2053, and the updated NDC aims for peak emissions by 2038[22]⁹.

26. Türkiye is implementing a comprehensive set of new policies and strategies across the economy to achieve its Net-Zero Target. Türkiye's 12th Development Plan for 2024-2028 and the Long-Term Climate Change Strategy (LTS) align with the country's increasing climate ambition[23]¹⁰. These policies involve harmonizing climate targets with economic growth, focusing on a sustainable development approach for all sectors, particularly the manufacturing industry, with an emphasis on efficiency.

27. In 2024, Türkiye adopted two pivotal strategies that will shape its approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation until 2030: the 2024-2030 Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan [24] (CCMSAP) and the 2024-2030 Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (CCASAP) [25]. Under the CCMSAP, Türkiye conducted a thorough needs analysis to evaluate existing climate change policies, strategies, plans, and mitigation measures aimed at reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Through inclusive stakeholder participation, sector-specific mitigation strategies and actions have been formulated. The plan encompasses 49 strategies and 260 actions, focusing on key sectors such as industry, energy, buildings, transportation, agriculture, waste, and Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF), alongside considerations for just transition and carbon pricing. Simultaneously, the CCASAP focuses on assessing anticipated climate risks using Türkiye-specific climate change projections. Vulnerability and risk assessments have been conducted at a national scale across various sectors. In response, 40 strategies and 129 actions have been identified to address climate risks pertaining to agriculture and food security, biodiversity, water resources management, tourism, cultural heritage, industry, urban areas, social development, public health, transportation, communication, energy, disaster risk reduction, and cross-cutting issues. The preparation process of NCs and BRs has led to the following achievements:

- - strengthened institutional, technical and analytical capacities (strengthened the role of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC) and the Directorate of Climate Change (DOCC), developed institutional capacities for preparation of GHG inventory and for modelling of mitigation policies and actions);

- - assisted in developing legal frameworks for effective climate action in Türkiye (such as the draft Climate Law proposal, aiming to establish the legal basis of the mitigation and adaptation targets, regulatory framework for the national emissions trading system, Monitoring of GHG emissions);
- - fed the development of other key policies in the country, such as the National Development Plans (12th Development Plan adopted in 2023), Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2010-2023, the Green Deal Action Plan of Türkiye (adopted in 2021);
- - ensured consistency with key climate change relevant policy documents (National Energy Plan and the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan);
- - integrated various cross-cutting policies and measures, such as establishment of an Emission Trading System, MRV of Greenhouse Gas Emissions for high GHG Emitting Installments and Establishment of Voluntary Carbon Market;
- - scaled climate action downstream by assisting development of Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAPs) in all 30 metropolitan municipalities of Türkiye;
- - ensured that socio-economic and gender aspects are integrated into the climate policies;
- - significantly improved climate change knowledge and awareness in the country, including all types and levels of educational institutions.

28. Despite the above national aspirations, the barriers and gaps related to transparency identified in the BRs highlight [26]: *“It is critically important to ensure Türkiye’s access to financial mechanisms under the UNFCCC, so that in addition to the funds for which it already has access, so that Türkiye can maintain its efforts to combat climate change, realize nationally determined contribution and fulfil its high mitigation potential within the framework common but differentiated responsibilities.”*

29. Moreover, in the NC8 following challenges have been identified:

- Strengthening the GHG emissions data collection system;
- Strengthening the technical capacities for analysing the impact of policies, goals, and measures on climate change mitigation;
- Strengthening the technical capacities of the public officials regarding the UNFCCC reporting process;
- Strengthening socio-economic data of most vulnerable groups and sex, age, and disability related to climate change policies, and measures;
- Disseminating the UNFCCC related process;
- Strengthening the technical capacity to analyze the future trends in GHG emissions and removals, with and without the policies and measures on a sectoral basis;
- Strengthening the adaptation related data collection process, indicators, and developing a database on adaptation-related data.

30. Work on the project preparation commenced in September 2022, ensuring conceptualization of the project document through a participatory approach. The project log frame was initially developed through a series of preliminary meetings and email exchanges with the MEUCC. Key decisions regarding the project outline were made during a meeting held on 29 December 2022. Subsequently, a series of consultations took place between the DOCC and the project development team to gather inputs and suggestions. Questionnaires were also distributed to a wide array of stakeholders to solicit feedback. These surveys were disseminated to institutions such as the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, TurkStat, the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, ensuring a comprehensive consideration of all relevant viewpoints. The stakeholder’s identified following additional capacity needs in following areas:

- international reporting requirements;
- using other models for emission projections (such as TIMES-MACRO);
- analyzing impacts of mitigation policies on GHG emission reductions in all IPCC sectors;

- climate finance data collection and reporting;
- MRV of mitigation and adaptation actions;
- GHG emissions projections;
- meteorological data analysis and climate projections;
- international data sources;
- integration of climate adaptation related data and information in policy making processes;
- development of climate adaptation indicators.

as well as specific data collection/analysis requirements:

- buildings inventory;
- disaggregated vehicle data with all required variables to be used in COPERT model for the entire reporting period;
- more reliable administrative records/data for livestock, agricultural lands and others;
- climate disaster risk maps, impacts and impacted areas of disasters;
- socio-economic data of the most vulnerable groups;
- sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) collection.

31. These gaps and capacities needs have been also confirmed during the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase, within the inception workshop as well by the results from the FAO's Enhanced Transparency Framework Capacity Assessment (ETFCAT) Tool for assessing and tracking the progress of ETF implementation for CBIT and BTR/NC projects (summary shown below^{[27]¹¹}



Figure 3. Results from the FAO's ETFCAT Tool

32. Based on the above, it is evident that the country lacks an integrated approach for new ETF reporting as of 2024, including GHG inventory, NDC actions tracking, climate change adaptation monitoring, climate risk, loss and damage, and support needed and received. As a climate-vulnerable country, Türkiye requires support to overcome existing capacity barriers and achieve effective ETF compliance and NDC tracking. This necessitates the CBIT project to address key barriers such as inadequate institutional frameworks to accommodate the new ETF requirements, lack of data and information management systems, and limited technical capacity, knowledge, and skills to support the transition to ETF. Without this project, achieving national climate change goals, including NDC commitments under the Paris Agreement, will be challenging.

33. The inception workshop (held in February 2024 within the PPG phase) served as a confirmation of the project's necessity and objectives, showcasing the commitment of partners and key stakeholders. The workshop provided a platform to outline the project's purpose, emphasizing the importance of collaboration and engagement from all involved parties. Through interactive discussions and presentations, the workshops highlighted the critical need for the project's implementation and ensured alignment with the goals and expectations of the stakeholders. Additionally, it fostered a sense of ownership and responsibility among participants, laying a solid foundation for successful project execution.

34. This project builds on the findings and recommendations from previous NC and BR work, as well as recommendations resulting from the [review of the GHG inventory](#) by an international team of experts on an annual basis (in accordance with decision 13/CP.20). Findings in the annual review reports are considered as feedback for improvement of the GHG inventory, and as such are included in Türkiye's inventory improvement plan. The CBIT project will prioritize alignment and synergy with existing projects (detailed table provided in Section B1), such as the "Enabling the Republic of Türkiye to Prepare Its First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) and the Joint Ninth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (NC9/BTR2) to the UNFCCC". This strategic approach ensures coordinated efforts, minimizes duplication and maximizes the impact of all initiatives.

35. Relevant stakeholders for this project proposal include government agencies on national and local level, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academia, private sector entities and international partners. Each of these stakeholders plays a critical role in delivering on the project outcomes. The Directorate of Climate Change^{[28]¹²} (DOCC) affiliated to the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC) is the key administration on climate change. The DOCC is the National Focal Point for the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement, Vienna Convention, Montreal Protocol and ss such, the DOCC bears the responsibility for coordinating the preparatory work carried out by relevant ministries for the climate negotiations, coordinates the activities to develop Türkiye's policy in the field of climate change and protection of ozone layer and organize the Climate Change and Adaptation Coordination Board (CCACB). The DOCC also coordinates the drafting and adaptation of national policy documents such as Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS) and National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP). It coordinates the activities of the MoEUCC within the framework of Türkiye's obligations under international commitments, such as preparation of National Communications and Biennial Reports. The CCACB, consisting of 22 member organizations is the main policy formulation entity streamlining climate policies. The CCACB is structured to ensure a high degree of technical and political expertise in different sectors, as well as the widest possible representation of relevant institutions and stakeholders. Therefore, besides the relevant ministries, the CCACB includes representatives from public institutions, private sector and NGOs; such as Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), Turkish Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchange (TOBB), Turkish Industry and Business Association (TUSIAD). The CCACB has several Working Groups which meet at least twice a year, provide technical support to the Board, carry out the activities envisaged by Board Decisions and operate according to their working programmes. The TurkStat is the main responsible authority to coordinate and implement national GHG inventory activities, being also the National Focal Point for national inventory in charge to submit the final yearly document to the UNFCCC Secretariat. Relevant Ministries provide data to TurkStat to support the preparation of the national GHG emission inventories. The stakeholder landscape is broad and diverse, encompassing governmental institutions at both national and local levels, universities, private sector organizations and NGOs, as follows:

- Directorate of Climate Change (DOCC);
- Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat).
- Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC)
- Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)

- Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MENR)
- Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance (MoTF)
- Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Interior (Ministry of Interior)
- Republic of Türkiye Ministry of National Education (MNE)
- Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Health (Ministry of Health)
- Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Industry and Technology (MoIT)
- Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF)
- Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Trade (Ministry of Trade)
- Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure (MoTI)
- Presidency of Strategy and Budget (PSB)
- Council of Higher Education (Council of Higher Education)
- The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye (TÜBİTAK)
- Turkish Directorate of Environment Agency (TÜÇA)
- Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MoCT)
- State Hydraulic Works (DSİ)
- Turkish State Meteorological Service (TSMS)
- Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD)
- Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)
- İlbank Incorporated (ILBANK)
- Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA)
- Directorate General for Forestry
- Union of Municipalities of Türkiye (UMT)
- Marmara Municipalities Union (MMU)
- The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Türkiye (TOBB)
- Borsa İstanbul (Borsa İstanbul)
- Turkish Industry and Business Association (TUSİAD)
- Independent Industrialists and Businessmen's Association (MÜSİAD)
- Turkish Cement Manufacturers' Association (TURKCEMENT)
- Turkish Steel Producers Association (TÇÜD)

- Automotive Manufacturers Association (OSD)
- White Goods Manufacturers' Association of Türkiye (TÜRKESD)
- Air-Conditioning And Refrigeration Manufacturers' Association (İSKİD)
- Organized Industrial Zones Association (OSBDER)
- Electricity Producers Association (EÜD)
- Energy Investors Association (GÜYAD)
- Turkish Wind Energy Association (TUREB)
- International Solar Energy Society Türkiye (GÜNDER)
- Recyclable Packaging Materials Collectors and Sorters Association (TÜDAM)
- The Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion, for Reforestation and the Protection of Natural Habitats (TEMA)
- Resource, Environment and Climate Association (REC)
- The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Türkiye
- The Economic Policy Research Foundation of Türkiye
- The Nature Conservation Centre (DKM)
- Business Council for Sustainable Development Türkiye (SKD)
- Integrated Reporting Türkiye (ERTA)
- Turkish Marine Environment Protection Association (TURMEPA)
- Turkish Marine Research Foundation (TÜDAV)

36. Detailed descriptions of the capacity-building needs for each stakeholder are provided in Annex B (Tables 6, 7, and 8).

37. This project aligns closely with Türkiye's priorities and its current landscape of investments in climate change and sustainability, particularly in the context of climate change and sustainable development. Türkiye has expressed a strong commitment to addressing climate change and has set specific targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing resilience to climate impacts. Strengthening capacities to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement is a key priority for Türkiye, as it enables the country to effectively track progress, report on its climate actions, and access international support.

38. In summary, this project directly supports Türkiye's priorities by strengthening its capacity to address climate change, enhancing governance and institutional capacity, and contributing to its broader sustainable development goals. It builds upon existing initiatives by leveraging lessons learned from previous projects in the country and region, as well as globally. By integrating these insights, the project is designed to be more effective and impactful, contributing to the country's ongoing efforts in addressing climate change. Additionally, the planned project activities, including the built capacities and competencies resulting from the CBIT project implementation, will accelerate the implementation of Türkiye's adopted climate actions and enhance the country's ability to effectively monitor, report, and verify its progress towards its climate goals, as required by Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

[1] <https://www.e-icisleri.gov.tr/Anasayfa/MulkildariBolumleri.aspx>

[2] <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Adrese-Dayali-Nufus-Kayit-Sistemi-Sonuclari-2023-49684>

[3] <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Kategori/GetKategori?p=Nufus-ve-Demografi-109>

[4] <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Sera-Gazi-Emisyon-Istatistikleri-1990-2021-49672>

[5] Data source: <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Sera-Gazi-Emisyon-Istatistikleri-1990-2021-49672>

[6] World Bank (2022). Türkiye [Country Climate and Development Report](#).

[7] [Eighth National Communication](#) and Fifth Biennial Report of Türkiye under the UNFCCC

[8] <https://earth.org/wildfires-in-turkey/>

[9] https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/lima_dec_2014/application/pdf/auv_cop20_lima_call_for_climate_action.pdf

[10] Turkey. National Communication (NC). NC 1. | UNFCCC

[11] Turkey nc5_turkey[1].pdf (unfccc.int)

[12] Turkey 6 bildirim_eng_11_reducedfilesize_0.pdf (unfccc.int)

[13] 14936285_Turkey-NC7-2-Seventh National Communication of Turkey.pdf (unfccc.int)

[14] 8NC-5BR Türkiye.pdf (unfccc.int)

[15] Turkey-BR3-2-3rd biennial report of Turkey v1.1.pdf (unfccc.int)

[16] turkey_joint_first_and_second_biennial_report.pdf (unfccc.int)

[17] TURKEY'S FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT_16Mart.pdf (unfccc.int)

[18] 8NC-5BR Türkiye.pdf (unfccc.int)

[19] <https://unfccc.int/BR5>

[20] <https://unfccc.int/ghg-inventories-annex-i-parties/2023>

[21] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/The_INDC_of_TURKEY_v.15.19.30.pdf

[22] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2023-04/T%C3%9CRK%C4%B0YE_UPDATED%201st%20NDC_EN.pdf

[23] The LTS' first action plan (until 2030) is in line with the 2053 net-zero and the enhanced NDC target.

[24] [CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN EN\(1\).pdf \(iklim.gov.tr\)](#)

[25] [İklim Değişikliğine Uyum Stratejisi ve Eylem Planı 2024-2030.pdf \(iklim.gov.tr\)](#)

[26] <https://unfccc.int/documents/271050>

[27] The assessment results offer a detailed overview, which will be utilized to develop the CBIT project's training plan.

[28] The Ministry previously known as the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (MoEU) in Türkiye was officially renamed to the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change (MoEUCC) on 29 October 2021, as per Presidential Decree No. 85 published in the Official Gazette No. 31643. This change reflects the ministry's broader mandate, incorporating climate change into its core responsibilities, indicating a shift in focus towards addressing the impacts of climate change alongside urbanization and environmental concerns. Before this reorganization, climate change initiatives were managed by a department under the Directorate General of Environmental Management at the MoEU. This department was tasked with handling climate change issues as part of a wider environmental management strategy. However, the reorganization led to the establishment of the Directorate of Climate Change (DOCC) as a separate directorate, elevating the focus on climate change issues. This structural change underscores the Turkish government's commitment to more specialized and focused efforts in combating climate change, reflecting the global urgency of addressing this issue.

In terms of authority and responsibilities concerning climate change, the MoEUCC is tasked with developing and implementing policies, strategies, and actions to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. This includes coordinating national efforts to reduce GHG emissions, enhancing resilience to climate change impacts across various sectors, and ensuring Türkiye's compliance with international

agreements and commitments related to climate change. Main administrative organization under the MoEUCC for these activities is the DOCC. The DOCC specifically focuses on climate policy development, monitoring, and reporting on climate change-related activities. The DOCC is also assigned as the focal national administration of Türkiye to the UNFCCC. The organizational structure, working procedures, and principles of the DOCC were officially established with the publication in the Official Gazette on 21 June 2022, numbered 31873. This legal framework provides the DOCC with a clear mandate and operational guidelines to effectively carry out its duties.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

39. The country currently lacks an integrated approach to comply with the new Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) reporting requirements, effective from 2024 onwards, particularly concerning GHG inventory, NDC actions tracking, climate change adaptation monitoring, and climate risk and loss and damage assessment. This project aims to address Türkiye's lack of an integrated approach to new Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) reporting, specified in details in Section A. The project's theory of change is based on key barriers and gaps identified in the national institutional frameworks, data availability, and technical capacity related to the ETF requirements. By addressing these gaps, the project seeks to achieve the following outcomes:

- **40. Component 1. Strengthening national institutional and technical capacity, and information management system to comply with ETF:** The project will enhance institutional arrangements for monitoring, reporting, verification, dissemination, and sustainability of sectoral climate-related data. It will develop guidelines, action plans, methodologies, and indicators for monitoring NDC and Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) progress, ensuring gender-responsive institutional arrangements and coordination procedures. Development of an updated information archiving and management system shall also be supported to achieve a version that will allow users to collect, analyse, and report on data and information under the framework for transparency of action and the framework for transparency of support. This component also supports the development of a technical means of sharing data and information at a national and international level in the form of an on-line portal. Stakeholders' technical capacities will be enhanced for enhanced transparency in BTR reporting, Climate Finance, mitigation and adaptation assessments, tracking climate actions from NDC and LT-LEDS and support needed and received.

Outcome 1.1 Enhancement of institutional coordination to support the Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) for ETF compliance is ensured

1.1.1: Technical, institutional, and data gap needs for MRV to support BTR reporting requirements (GHG inventory, NDC tracking, Adaptation and Climate finance information) and LT-LEDS formulation are assessed and disseminated

41. Building upon existing institutional mechanisms and technical expertise, this outcome aims to strengthen their functionality by clearly defining procedures, roles, and responsibilities in alignment with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). A thorough assessment of technical, institutional, and data gap needs for Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) supporting Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) requirements, as well as the formulation of Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS), was conducted through the utilization of the FAO's Enhanced Transparency Framework Capacity Assessment (ETFCAT) Tool.

42. Based on the findings, a detailed Report will be developed, outlining assessment results related to international reporting requirements, MRV for GHG inventory, NDC tracking, adaptation, and climate finance information and highlighting priority areas for action across various levels. This includes institutional capacity needs, individual competency needs, technical capacity needs, data needs, and information management needs. Additionally, the report will identify the need for a detailed functional analysis of key institutions to determine the appropriate number of employees and their required competencies. This will help establish gender-inclusive institutional arrangements and coordination procedures for strengthening the national MRV mechanism and Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) submission. Moreover, the existing methodology used to calculate various aspects related to policies and measures will be assessed, looking at both the direct and indirect consequences of implementing certain policies and measures, while considering their efficiency in reducing emissions, the financial costs involved, and other ancillary effects.

43. In addition to the detailed report outlining assessment findings and priority areas for action, a comprehensive and gender responsive Training Plan will be developed to address identified needs and gaps on both institutional and individual level, that will engage a wide range of stakeholders, including governmental agencies, policymakers, civil society, academia, and the private sector. This plan shall encompass a variety of actions, including trainings, mentorship programs, twinning initiatives, study tours, and other capacity-building activities. Possibility to convert some of these training materials and manuals into interactive self-learning tools shall be explored, to prevent loss of knowledge and institutional memory.

44. Two other plans shall be developed, a project's Knowledge Management (KM) Plan and a Communication Plan, and shall be implemented within other components of this project. These plans shall facilitate effective knowledge sharing and strengthen public awareness on climate change/transparency/reporting, engaging media and reporters as key partners.

1.1.2: Guidelines and action plans are prepared, endorsed and disseminated based on 1.1.1

45. Based on the assessment findings from Output 1.1.1, guidelines and action plans will be prepared for Türkiye to improve GHG Inventory, NDC Tracking, and Adaptation and Climate Finance reporting, enhancing MRV for BTR requirements and LT-LEDs formulation. These guidelines will be tailored to Türkiye's specific needs, ensuring they are clear, actionable, and efficient. They will support coordination between institutions for data collection and monitoring the level of implementation of NDC climate actions. The guidelines will suggest efficient protocols and country-specific procedures, as well as recommend revisions to the regulatory framework, if needed, to ensure the sustainability of project activities after the project ends. This will enable the collection of data even after the project concludes, enhancing project sustainability. Mandates for data collection and provision will result in data and information that are provided on a regular basis in the format needed for effective and transparent reporting to UNFCCC.

46. FAO's extensive experience in institutional and technical capacity building will be also be leveraged in this component, including the use of specialized tools for institutional assessment and strengthening from the FAO Global CBIT-AFOLU project. The project will coordinate closely with the FAO e-learning academy to receive technical support and capacity building related at least to the following tools:

- Biennial transparency report (BTR) guidance and roadmap tool
- Greenhouse Gas Data Management (GHG-DM) tool
- Action recommendations on capacity-building for transparency and reporting.

1.1.3 Methodologies and indicators for monitoring the progress of NDC, and LT-LEDs, are developed, endorsed, and disseminated

47. This output shall focus on development of country specific methodologies and SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound) indicators for monitoring the progress of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDs), with specific accent on development of climate adaptation indicators. Given the project limited funding and timeline, these would include: design of SMART indicators for monitoring NDC and LT-LEDs implementation progress, including indicators to evaluate overall success of the NDC's GHG emission related targets, capture costs (loss and damage) from climate-related disasters and to track adaptation in agriculture sector, and identify institutional needs for climate adaptation reporting. These methodologies and indicators shall enable a systematic approach to assess the effectiveness of climate policies and measures, ensuring they are on track to meet Türkiye's climate targets.

48. Widespread discussion of the methodologies and indicators with all relevant stakeholders (including MoEUCC, DOCC, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Treasury and Finance, other line ministries and TURKSTAT and Turkish State Meteorological Service) shall be facilitated to enhance their use in tracking progress. This discussion ensures that the methodologies and indicators are well-understood and that stakeholders are equipped to effectively use them. It also fosters transparency and accountability, as stakeholders are involved in the development and implementation of monitoring processes.

49. Ensuring that the identified methodologies and indicators are endorsed by relevant stakeholders shall be essential activity for their credibility and acceptance. This endorsement process shall involve engaging with government agencies, research institutions, civil society organizations, and other data providers to gather input and feedback. It shall also help to build ownership and commitment among stakeholders, enhancing the likelihood of successful implementation after project end.

1.1.4: Gender inclusive institutional arrangements and coordination procedures for national MRV and Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) submission are established and endorsed based on outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2

50. This output focuses on creating a National Transparency Task Force to coordinate transparency activities among agencies, based on the findings and recommendations stipulated in the Report developed within output 1.1. This new group, will manage MRV coordination, ensuring accurate and reliable data reporting. It will also identify data providers in various BTR areas where a lack of data has been identified, such as GHG emissions inventory and mitigation, Climate change adaptation, Climate finance and Technical capacity development needs (tables 3 to 8 in Annex B for more details) and clarify roles to prevent double counting, particularly in the energy sector. These include MRV data for Energy Industries sector, Climate-related impacts and the areas of disasters, Affected number of people and locations from climate hazards and Socio-economic data of the most vulnerable groups.

51. The FAO e-learning academy offers several benefits that can be utilized to support achieving this outcome, including providing a wide range of courses for interactive and flexible learning in a cost-effective manner. Additionally, the academy can attract participants from every part of Türkiye, providing an opportunity for knowledge sharing and collaboration with experts and peers from diverse backgrounds. Overall, the FAO e-learning academy is a valuable resource that can help project participants enhance their understanding of climate change issues and develop the skills needed to support the project's goals.

52. A national gender consultant will be engaged to support this process, along with the implementation of the gender action plan described in Annex K. This consultant will collaborate closely with the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, Climate Change (MEUCC) and the Department of Climate Change (DOCC) to ensure that the voices and needs of both men and women are considered in decision-making processes related to climate change.

53. A study tour to a country with efficient and streamlined processes for reporting policies and measures stipulated in the NDCs and LT-LEDS will be facilitated. This tour will enable participants to learn from best practices and experiences from a country that is well versed in this area (such as Georgia, but shall be further explored during project implementation). Additionally, the project will leverage FAO's tools, such as the "Institutional Arrangements for National Inventory Systems Tool", to further enhance capacity and knowledge transfer.

Outcome 1.2 Enhanced national technical capacities to support the MRV for ETF compliance

54. This outcome will implement a section of the training plan developed in component 1, aimed at enhancing the technical capacities of officials from Climate Change-related national agencies, as well as relevant sections of the KM Plan and Communication Plan. The focus will be on strengthening policy makers competences in four key areas: policy and guidelines of the Enhanced Transparency Framework, Climate Finance, BTR reporting elements^{[29]¹³} (GHG inventory, NDC tracking, and Adaptation) and GHG mitigation scenario assessment for NDC and LT-LEDS. In addition, this outcome can benefit from following FAO's catalogue of tools, such as: (i) Measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) guidance for mitigation actions in the agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) sector, (ii) Greenhouse Gas Data Management (GHG-DM) tool, (iii) UNFCCC Quality assurance (QA) process, (iv) NDC tracking tool, (v) NDC-AFOLU Navigator, (vi) Nationally determined contributions expert tool (NEXT), and (vii) FAOSTAT. Those tools will be utilized to enhance the technical capacity of the stakeholders. IPCC guidelines for GHG inventory, ETF MPGs relevant to the AFOLU sector [30], Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) [31], and FAO GLEAM-i tool [32] relevant to livestock will be also utilized for the AFOLU sector.

1.2.1: Enhanced technical capacity of the officials of Climate Change related national agencies on **policy and guidelines of ETF** by ensuring gender equality.

55. This component aims to equip policymakers, specifically officials of Climate Change-related national agencies, with climate literacy skills related to the policy and guidelines of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) by translating technical climate language used in policies and reports into easily understandable, politically friendly language. Some specific examples include creation of condensed policy briefs or policy dialogue sessions between policymakers and climate experts to discuss the translation of ETF technical language into politically relevant terms, including GHG inventory methodologies, the importance of transparent and accurate data for climate reporting, tracking mitigation actions, adaptation reporting requirements and data-sharing protocols across sectors. This approach can bridge the gap between technical expertise and political decision-making, ensuring that policymakers have access to clear and concise information when formulating climate-related policies and strategies. Moreover, the policy dialogue sessions hosted within this output shall create an environment where policymakers (government officials on political level) can engage with climate experts to discuss the practical implications of ETF requirements, particularly how transparent and reliable data supports decision-making and enhances international climate reporting.

56. To ensure sustainability, training will be institutionalized through knowledge-sharing platforms and capacity-building programs embedded within the Parliament, Presidency of Strategy and Budget, MoEUCC, DOCC, TURKSTAT and MENR. This approach will help mitigate the impact of staff turnover and changes in public administration. Additionally, the training will complement, not duplicate, other capacity-building activities under this CBIT project by focusing specifically on enhancing the understanding and application of ETF-related policies, with a focus on data transparency, in a politically relevant context.

1.2.2: Enhanced technical capacity of the officials of Climate Change related national agencies on Climate Finance, with gender equality also ensured.

57. To enhance the understanding of climate finance among government officials and its integration into national planning processes, several key areas should be covered within this output:

58. Firstly, officials need to grasp the significance of climate finance and its role in national planning. This includes understanding how climate finance can drive climate action and achieve sustainability goals.

59. Secondly, officials must be familiar with international reporting requirements. Compliance with these standards is crucial for transparent reporting and ensuring that the country's climate finance efforts are in line with global expectations.

60. Thirdly, setting up climate budget tagging is essential. This mechanism allows the government to track and report on climate finance activities effectively, providing transparency and accountability in resource allocation.

61. Moreover, officials should strengthen their competencies on capital market instruments related to climate finance, (such as sustainability-linked bonds, green bonds, and sukuks) and budgetary instruments that account for climate related physical risks (such as contingency funds, traditional insurance, and insurance in the form of catastrophe risk bonds and regional risk pools). These instruments offer innovative ways to finance climate projects and help to transfer risk and enable fast recovery.

62. Lastly, networking opportunities and knowledge sharing among governments, financial institutions, and climate finance experts are crucial. This allows for the exchange of best practices and lessons learned, ultimately enhancing the management of climate finance and ensuring its effective integration into national planning processes. Therefore, a study tour is planned to a country that can showcase the benefits of introduction of Climate Budget Tagging (such as Spain or France, to be further selected during project implementation).

63. Key potential institutions to be involved in the trainings related to climate finance are Ministry of Treasury and Finance, Presidency of Strategy and Budget (PSB), MoEUCC and DOCC, but also other relevant line ministries and public institutions, such as: Ilbank Incorporated (ILBANK), Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA), TurkStat, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Industry and Technology, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, Turkish State Meteorological Service etc.

1.2.3: Enhanced technical capacity the officials of Climate Change related national agencies on BTR reporting elements (GHG inventory, NDC tracking, and Adaptation) as per UNFCCC ETF Reference Manual, also ensuring gender equality.

64. Government officials will receive series of trainings on the key concepts and guidelines from the UNFCCC ETF Reference Manual for GHG inventory, NDC tracking, and adaptation, as per the Training Plan designed in output 1.1. Given the limited funding, the scope of training will prioritize essential topics, such as improving data transparency through adopting national emission factors and activity data collection protocols across sectors (for GHG inventories), how to monitor and track progress toward Türkiye's NDC goals and application of adaptation indicators, especially for key vulnerable sectors like agriculture and water resources. The trainings shall incorporate practical exercises and case studies to reinforce learning, ensuring that officials can apply the concepts in real-world scenarios. To enhance learning, a variety of methods shall be utilized, including training workshops, online courses, and peer learning opportunities, as per the Training Plan designed in output 1.1. The knowledge and expertise of individuals already working in these areas will be leveraged to enrich the training content and provide practical insights. The activities will also draw from FAO's 'Tracking Adaptation in Agricultural Sectors: Climate Change Adaptation Indicators'. Key relevant institutions to benefit from these trainings will include MoEUCC, MENR, Ministry of Treasury and Finance, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Industry and Technology, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Trade and Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure.

1.2.4 Enhanced technical capacity of the officials of Climate Change related national agencies, on GHG mitigation scenario assessment for NDC and LT-LEDS, also ensuring gender equality.

65. Government officials' competencies in understanding and interpreting GHG mitigation scenarios can be enhanced through targeted activities, to help them understand the factors that influence net-zero as well as policy implications of the different scenarios. Interactive discussions and expert presentations shall encourage participants to think about how the scenarios can inform policy decisions and planning for climate change mitigation. Specific focus will be set on energy sector as main GHG emitter in the country and AFOLU sector (forestry) as sink. By engaging in these activities, participants from the Presidency of Strategy and Budget, Directorate General of Environmental Management, Directorate General of Vocational Services, Disaster and Emergency Management Authority, General Directorate of Agricultural Reform, Directorate General for Forestry, the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye (among others) can improve their ability to read, interpret, and analyze GHG mitigation scenarios in the NDC and LT-LEDS, leading to their effective implementation.

1.3: Strengthened information management system and technical capacities for BTR preparation

1.3.1: Updated information archiving and management system to support the BTR reporting elements (GHG inventory, NDC tracking, Adaptation and Climate finance information) and LT-LEDS.

66. To ensure a robust foundation for the upgraded system, the project will first conduct an in-depth evaluation of the existing data management structures currently employed by key institutions involved in UNFCCC reporting, such as the Department of Climate Change (DOCC), TURKSTAT, and the Turkish State Meteorological Service (TSMS). This assessment will examine how these

institutions collect, process, and store climate data, as well as how they interact with other public entities like ministries and municipalities. The evaluation will also consider TURKSTAT's role as a central data aggregator for various climate-related sectors, ensuring that the upgraded system harmonizes with existing frameworks. The existing information archiving and management system in the country will be upgraded to support the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) reporting elements (GHG inventory, NDC tracking, adaptation, and climate finance information) and Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS), based on the findings and recommendations of the report developed within Output 1.1. This upgrade can involve the development of a new IT platform that will integrate all existing IT systems used for UNFCCC reporting and design new modules for tracking policies and actions of the NDC and LT-LEDS (such as interface for inputting data on emissions reductions or importing results from sector-specific tools such as COPERT, timelines and policy impacts, real-time dashboards and automated reports to track the indicators against NDC and LT-LEDS targets). These modules will facilitate seamless data flow between institutions and support enhanced reporting on climate actions and outcomes. A detailed software requirement specification will be developed, and support will be provided for the implementation of the best-identified IT solution. Additionally, a detailed list of users and their respective access roles to the platform will be described. The information system development under this component will also consult the 'Roadmap for establishing information systems for climate action and support' published by the collaboration of the CBIT Global Coordination Platform (GEF funded).

1.3.2: Enhanced stakeholder technical capacities by ensuring gender equality (involving all level officials of climate change related national agencies) for reporting and tracking **NDC climate change mitigation actions** focusing on modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for the NDC progress chapter of BTR.

67. Implementation of the relevant section of the Training Plan shall be supported, focusing on building the technical capacities of institutions and stakeholders that support the BTR reporting process, such as data providers, academia (research institutions), NGOs, and private sector entities that contribute to mitigation actions under the NDC. While Output 1.2.3 targets institutions directly responsible for BTR reporting (e.g., ministries and national agencies), Output 1.3.2 extends the focus to these supporting actors, who play a critical role in providing sector-specific data and community perspectives. Training will cover the specific MPGs for NDC progress reporting, using practical tools such as sector-specific data collection templates, case studies, and examples of how to track private-sector contributions to national mitigation goals. Collaboration with relevant organizations shall be ensured, including energy companies, NGOs (such as TUSIAD, MUSIAD, TURKCEMENT, TÇÜD, OSD, EÜD, GÜYAD, TUREB, GÜNDER and TUDAM), academia (mainly universities) and private sector entities, to enhance capacity-building efforts. These partnerships will be instrumental in promoting gender equality and inclusivity throughout the project.

1.3.3: Enhanced stakeholder technical capacities, for reporting and tracking **NDC climate change adaptation actions** focusing on modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for the NDC progress chapter of BTR, also ensuring gender equality.

68. While Output 1.2.3 will focus on the key governmental bodies directly responsible for adaptation reporting, output 1.3.3 will widen the scope to those who contribute data, research, and sector-specific insights to the BTR process. By conducting a series of targeted activities as per the Training Plan, this output will enhance the technical capacities of stakeholders and institutions that support the tracking and reporting of adaptation actions, including NGOs (to gather community needs, NGOs listed in the stakeholders table, annex J), local administrations (metropolitan municipalities, district municipalities, province center municipalities, special provincial administration and municipality unions such as Union of Municipalities of Türkiye (UMT) and Marmara Municipalities Union (MMU)), research institutions (mainly universities and The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye (TÜBİTAK)), and data providers in sectors (such as Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change and State Hydraulic Works). These shall include organizing training workshops and webinars, developing gender-responsive guidelines, and sharing case studies and best practices. The training will address the MPGs for adaptation reporting, teaching participants how to report on local adaptation measures, track progress, and use gender-responsive indicators. For example, agricultural cooperatives and local water authorities will learn to track sectoral adaptation actions, while NGOs will contribute community-level data on vulnerability and resilience. The project shall also facilitate networking opportunities and knowledge sharing among stakeholders to encourage collaboration and peer learning. The activities shall be additionally guided by the '[Reporting adaptation through the biennial transparency report: A practical explanation of the guidance](#)', published by UNEP DTU Partnership.

1.3.4: Enhanced stakeholder technical capacities for reporting the **support needed, received, and provided** focusing on modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for the BTR, also ensuring gender equality.

69. To enhance stakeholder technical capacities, including gender equality, in reporting the support needed, received and provided for climate change, the project will undertake several activities outlined in the Training Plan. These activities shall focus on mainstreaming support needed within national planning processes and sectoral assessments, rather than relying solely on project-based activities. Tools and guidelines provided by international organizations like the UNFCCC will be used as a reference. While output 1.2.2 focuses on equipping government officials with skills to track and report public budget allocations for climate action, output 1.3.4 goes further by training additional stakeholders to assess and report the international and bilateral support needed to bridge the financial gaps identified in Türkiye's NDC and LT-LEDS. This will involve building expertise in tracking both

domestic and external financial resources, aligning them with national climate goals. Stakeholders will be trained to use tools and methodologies to ensure accurate reporting of financial, technological, and capacity-building support. Tracking support received will be facilitated through various channels, including the use of IT solutions as needed, to maintain accurate records of financial, technological, and capacity-building support received for climate action. Capacities of related stakeholders will be enhanced through regulatory impact assessment and cost-benefit analysis trainings. These capacities will support stakeholders to assess the support needed for their activities. Additionally, an assessment will be conducted to determine whether there is a need to establish dedicated units or focal points within key government agencies to coordinate the collection, analysis, and reporting of information related to support needed, received, and provided for climate action. Institutions involved will include DOCC, Ministry of Treasury and Finance (MoTF), Presidency of Strategy and Budget (PSB), İlbank Incorporated (İLBANK), and Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA).

70. Component 2. Strengthening national capacity to monitor and report national GHG inventory and climate change mitigation actions for BTR: The project will conduct a gap assessment of the existing GHG inventory system, improve GHG data collection systems, and enhance stakeholder technical capacities for formulating the National Inventory based on the Common Reporting Tables (CRT) for BTR.

2.1.1: A gap assessment report on existing GHG inventory system for a coherent inventory among the sectors and cross-cutting components of NDC climate change mitigation actions are prepared and disseminated.

71. An assessment of existing administrative registers and databases will be conducted to identify suitable sources for GHG data collection, referencing following categories, to the extent possible: using the COPERT tool to obtain disaggregated vehicle data to increase Tier for the transport category of the GHG inventory, enhancing buildings inventory data collection and analysis, improving activity data for fluorinated gases, improving the accuracy of livestock and agricultural lands data, enhancing spatial change analysis data for land use, land use change, and forestry, improving e-waste and medical waste statistics, and collecting sex, age, and disability-disaggregated data (SADDD) related data.

2.1.2: Improved (timely and reliable) GHG data collection systems based on output 2.1.1 for GHG inventory compilation involving and using alternative administrative registers.

72. Opportunities to integrate data from alternative administrative registers (identified within output 2.1.1) shall be explored and integrated, to the extent possible, with existing GHG inventory data sources to enhance the comprehensiveness and accuracy of the inventory. Data quality assurance protocols shall be defined and implemented to ensure the accuracy, consistency, and completeness of collected data. Pilot studies, such as for livestock or forestry, will be conducted to test the effectiveness of using alternative administrative registers for GHG data collection and identify any potential challenges or areas for improvement. Additionally, the activities will learn from the IPCC guidelines and FAO's resources such as 'Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Agriculture: A Manual to Address Data Requirements' (2015)

2.1.3: Enhanced stakeholder technical capacities to formulate the National Inventory based on the **Common Reporting Tables (CRT) for BTR**, also ensuring gender equality.

73. Relevant section of the training plan developed in component 1, as well as other available and relevant e-learning courses: (a) preparing a greenhouse gas inventory under the ETF; (b) assessing uncertainties in the national greenhouse gas inventory with a focus on the LULUCF, and (c) estimation of methane emissions from enteric fermentation at Tier 2 level. Close cooperation will be established with the CBIT-GSP project to ensure alignment with their training activities, and relevant stakeholders will be encouraged to participate in these training sessions to enhance their technical capacities in compiling the Common Reporting Tables for the BTRs.

74. Component 3. Strengthening national capacity to monitor and report climate change adaptation actions: The project will assess vulnerabilities, risks, loss and damage from climate change, enhance climate modeling and projections, as well as monitoring of Türkiye's progress on adaptation policies, strategies, and plans.

3.1.1: Information on key economic, social, and/or environmental vulnerabilities or risks from climate change is assessed, updated; also incorporating gender mainstreaming, and disseminated.

75. To provide information on key economic, social, and/or environmental vulnerabilities or risks from climate change with gender consideration, the project will undertake several activities. Firstly, it will conduct comprehensive assessments to identify data gaps related to vulnerabilities and risks, considering gender-specific impacts and responses. This can involve using various tools such as surveys, micronarratives, cross-referencing existing datasets, and reviewing sectoral policies. Secondly, the project will utilize

various communication channels and tools to disseminate this information to stakeholders, ensuring accessibility and understanding. Finally, capacity-building activities (as per the project's Training Plan) will be conducted to enhance stakeholders' understanding of gender-sensitive vulnerabilities and risks, enabling effective use of this information in decision-making processes.

3.1.2: Information related to averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage of climate change in line with Article 13 of Paris Agreement is assessed, updated; also incorporating gender mainstreaming; and disseminated.

76. To assess, update, and disseminate information related to averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage of climate change in line with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement with gender consideration, a comprehensive approach will be taken. Thorough assessments of existing data will be conducted, focusing on gender-specific impacts and responses to loss and damage. This will involve reviewing national reports, conducting surveys and interviews, and consulting with experts and stakeholders. Gender considerations will be integrated into all aspects of the assessment and analysis, including data collection, interpretation, and reporting.

77. Following the assessment, additional data will be collected if needed and analyzed to identify trends, vulnerabilities, and gaps. The data collection and analysis process will be gender-sensitive, ensuring that it captures the full range of gender-specific impacts and responses. The information will then be updated based on the findings, ensuring that it reflects the latest data and insights on gender-sensitive loss and damage. If needed, loss and damage data can be collected within the information management system developed in component 1.

78. To disseminate the updated information, various communication channels and tools will be used, including reports, workshops, webinars, and other outreach activities. Additionally, capacity-building activities will be conducted to enhance stakeholders' understanding of gender-sensitive loss and damage, enabling them to use this information effectively in decision-making processes.

79. Throughout the process, monitoring and evaluation will be conducted (as per the training plan) to assess the impact of the dissemination efforts, including the extent to which gender considerations have been integrated into policies and actions related to loss and damage. This approach will ensure that information related to averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage of climate change is assessed, updated, and disseminated with gender consideration in line with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

80. A study tour to a country with efficient and streamlined processes for collecting and reporting loss and damage will be facilitated to a country renowned for its efficient and streamlined processes in this area (to be defined during project implementation, potential country suggested is Germany).

3.1.3: Information on climate modeling, climate projections, and scenarios of climate change impacts is assessed, updated; also incorporating gender mainstreaming; and disseminated.

81. The project will focus on enhancing the existing process for climate modeling, climate projections, and scenarios of climate change impacts through several key activities, such as training programs conducted to improve skills in meteorological data analysis and climate projections, ensuring that stakeholders have the necessary expertise to effectively use these tools, draw on good practices from other countries, such as Moldova's Climate Vulnerability Index, which assesses vulnerability across different territorial and community levels. This index considers various factors including overall development, resource use, allocation, demographics, and socio-economic aspects, providing a comprehensive understanding of vulnerability. By incorporating these approaches, the project aims to enhance the quality and relevance of climate modeling and projections, ultimately improving decision-making processes related to climate change adaptation and mitigation. Close cooperation will be established with the project 'Enhancing Adaptation Action in Türkiye' to amplify their activities, create synergies, and avoid duplication of work.

3.1.4: Türkiye's progress on adaptation policies, strategies, plans, risks, and vulnerability based on 3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 for domestic planning is assessed, updated, also incorporating gender mainstreaming; and disseminated.

82. A detailed gender responsive progress report shall be prepared for Türkiye's progress on adaptation policies, strategies, plans, risks, and vulnerability based on 3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 and disseminated.

83. Component 4. Monitoring, Evaluation, Knowledge Management and Awareness: The project will evaluate gender roles in climate change impacts and vulnerability, assess stakeholder participation in climate actions, disseminate knowledge materials, conduct midterm and terminal evaluations, and prepare progress reports.

84. Activity 4.1.1 shall support evaluation of the role played by women and men in climate change impacts and vulnerability by reviewing existing policies and suggest recommendations for gender mainstreaming. This process will ensure that gender considerations are integrated into all aspects of climate change reporting.

85. Activity 4.1.2 shall focus on assessing the participation of various stakeholders, including the public, local administration, private sector, and non-governmental organizations, in national and international climate change actions. Recommendations shall be prepared to mainstream these stakeholders into climate change initiatives, with a specific focus on gender considerations to ensure inclusivity and effectiveness.

86. In Activity 4.1.3, implementation of the KM Plan shall be supported, knowledge materials and technical documents shall be disseminated to stakeholders, with an emphasis on gender consideration. Implementation of the communication plan shall also be supported to ensure that information reaches a wide audience and is inclusive and accessible to both men and women. A central platform (national web site or IT system) for accessing information, best practices, and lessons learned shall be identified. Possibilities to position Türkiye as a regional knowledge hub (region of Europe and Asia) shall be explored.

87. Lastly, Activity 4.1.4 shall involve the conducting of gender-sensitive mid-term review and final evaluation of the project. Periodic progress reports shall be prepared to monitor the project's achievements and identify areas for improvement, with a particular focus on gender equality and inclusivity.

88. Under Component 4; close cooperation with the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency – Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP) and FAO led Global AFOLU CBIT projects will be ensured, leading not only for the project to benefit from the opportunities and resources that are provided by the two global projects, which may be beneficial for reaching effective results under the Türkiye CBIT project's goals; but also to make sure that the outputs such as knowledge products and lessons learned that are derived from the CBIT project are systematized and shared globally for the benefit of all related experts.

89. By addressing these components, the project aims to strengthen Türkiye's capacity to comply with the ETF requirements of the Paris Agreement, enhance its NDC reporting, and contribute to global environmental and adaptation benefits.

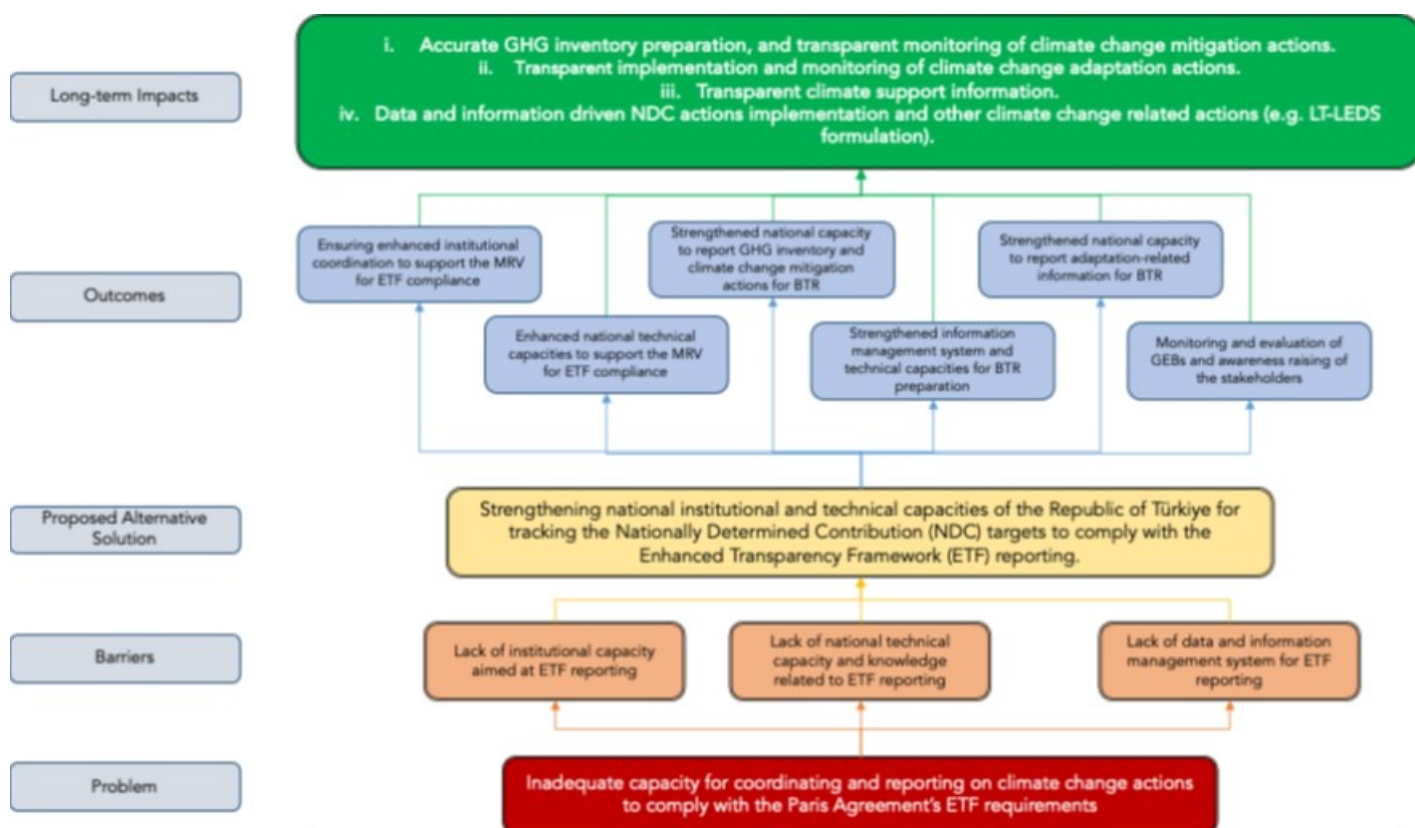


Figure 4: Theory of change (TOC) of the proposed CBIT project in Türkiye

90. The project's main goal is to enhance the capacity of national institutions to comply with the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). However, it recognizes the pivotal role of the private sector in achieving climate goals, particularly in reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity and advancing Türkiye's industries towards green transformation, as outlined in The Green Deal Action Plan. The Plan encompasses 32 objectives and 81 actions across 9 main themes, including carbon border adjustment mechanisms, national carbon pricing, circular economy, clean energy, smart mobility, and sustainable agriculture. Given this context, private companies will be essential partners in project activities, especially in trainings addressing financial constraints and instruments like the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and carbon tax. Main partners from the private sector should come from the companies that fit into the national Emission Trading System, high GHG Emitting Installments or Voluntary Carbon Market.

91. To ensure private sector engagement in institutional arrangements and capacity-building efforts, stakeholders representing sectors with significant GHG emissions, such as agriculture, forestry, energy, industry, and waste, will be involved. Entities like the Independent Industrialists' and Businessmen's Association and the Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Türkiye will play a crucial role in project implementation.

92. The private sector can also contribute as a valuable data provider for the GHG inventory, addressing many data gaps. They need to understand why data is needed and how it will be used.

[29] Using the UNFCCC ETF Reference Manual as guidance document.

[30] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/v2_ETFreferencemanual.pdf

[31] <https://www.fao.org/in-action/epic/ex-act-tool/suite-of-tools/ex-act/en/>

[32] <https://www.fao.org/gleam/en/>

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

93. The Resource, Environment and Climate Association (REC) will act as the lead executing agency and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of project results. As Executing Agency of the project, the REC is responsible and accountable to FAO for the timely implementation of the agreed project results, oversight of implementation activities, timely reporting, and for effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in line with FAO and GEF policy requirements.

94. The project organization structure is as follows:

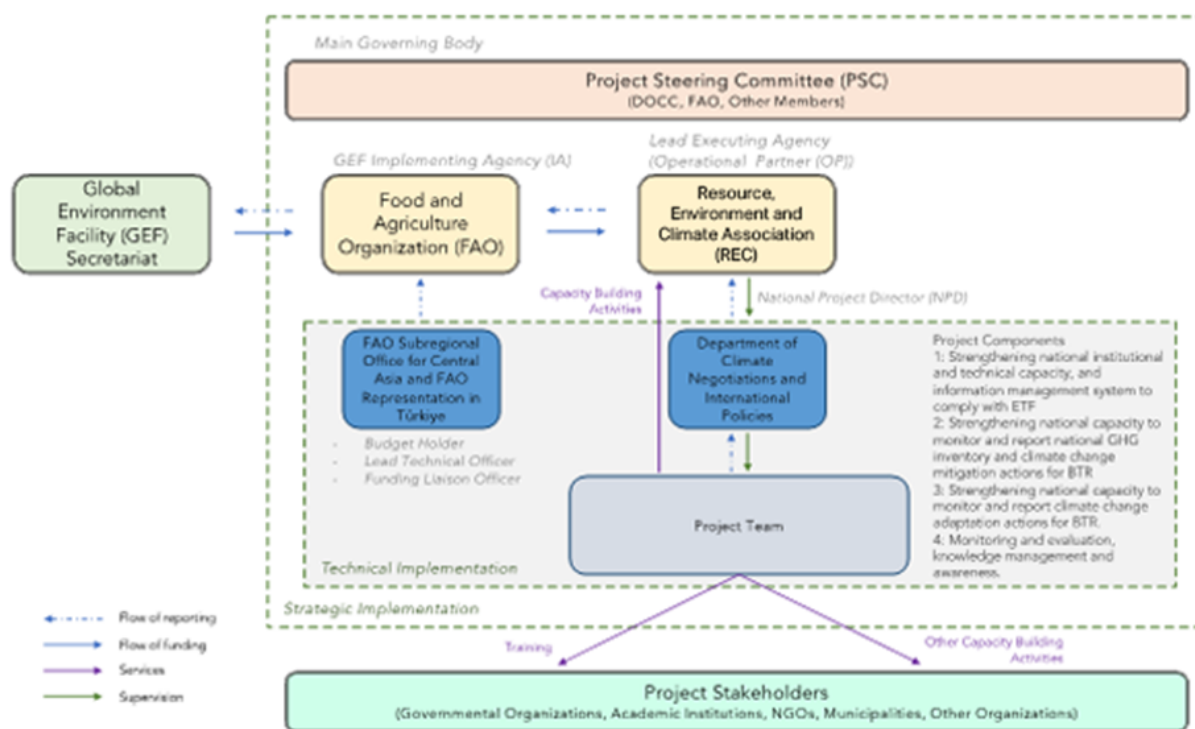


Figure 5 – Project Organizational Structure

95. The government may designate a National Project Director (NPD). Located in DOCC the NPD will be responsible for coordinating the activities with all the national bodies related to the different project components, as well as with the project partners. He/She will also be responsible for supervising and guiding the Project Coordinator (see below) on the government policies and priorities. The NPD will not be funded from GEF resources and will be the focal point of the Project.

96. REC will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC) which will be the main governing body of the project. The PSC will approve Annual Work Plans and Budgets on a yearly basis and will provide strategic guidance to the Project Management Team and to all executing partners.

97. The PSC will be comprised of representatives from REC, DOCC, FAO and other organizations (tentative delegates may be from Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, General Directorate of Forestry, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Treasury and Finance, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry and Technology, Presidency of The Republic of Türkiye, Directorate of Strategy and Budget, TÜRKSTAT, General Directorate of Meteorology, Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, TÜSIAD (Türkiye Industry and Business Association), TOBB - Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges Of Türkiye, Şişecam, METU - Middle East Technical University, Business World and Sustainable Development Association (SKD Türkiye). The composition of the Steering Committee will be discussed during Inception) identified at the implementation of the project. The members of the PSC will each assure the role of a Focal Point for the project in their respective agencies. Hence, the project will have a Focal Point in each concerned institution. As Focal Points in their agency, the concerned PSC members will: (i) technically oversee activities in their sector; (ii) ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their agency and the project; (iii) facilitate coordination and links between the project activities and the work plan of their agency; and (iv) facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project.

98. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will be the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the Project, providing project cycle management and support services as established in the GEF Policy. As the GEF IA, FAO holds overall accountability and responsibility to the GEF for delivery of the results. In the IA role, FAO will utilize the GEF fees to deploy three different actors within the organization to support the project (see Annex G for details):

- The Budget Holder, which is usually the authorized official in the most decentralized FAO office, will provide oversight of day to day project execution;

- The Lead Technical Officer, FAO staff member with relevant technical expertise covering the country of the project's implementation; supported by other Technical Officers drawn from across FAO, will provide oversight/support to the project's technical work in coordination with government representatives participating in the Project Steering Committee;
- The Funding Liaison Officer(s) and the GEF Technical Officer (GTO) within FAO will monitor and support the project cycle to ensure that the project is being designed and carried out in accordance with FAO and GEF minimum fiduciary and technical standards.

99. FAO responsibilities, as GEF agency, will include:

- Administrate funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;
- Oversee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers, Operational Partners Agreement(s) and other rules and procedures of FAO;
- Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities concerned;
- Conduct at least one supervision mission per year; and
- Reporting to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, the Mid Term Review, the Terminal Evaluation and the Project Closure Report on project progress;
 - Financial reporting to the GEF Trustee.

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

No

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

100. The CBIT project will prioritize alignment and synergy with existing projects (listed in the table below), particularly the project for "Enabling the Republic of Türkiye to Prepare Its First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) and the Joint Ninth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (NC9/BTR2) to the UNFCCC". This approach ensures that efforts are coordinated, avoiding duplication and maximizing the impact of all initiatives.

Table 1. Complementary projects

BENEFICIARY	PROJECT NAME	INFORMATION
		Specific objectives and main outcomes of the project How project can support CBIT objectives
DOCC	Enabling the Republic of Türkiye to Prepare Its First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) and the Joint Ninth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (NC9/BTR2) to the UNFCCC Period of implementation: 2024-2028 Budget: \$1,233,000 Donor: GEF	<p><i>Specific objectives and main outcomes of the project:</i> The Project aims to assist Türkiye in the preparation and submission of First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) and joint Ninth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (NC9/BTR2) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This is based on the national commitments to the Convention and the Paris Agreement, as well as to enhance national technical and institutional capacity to prepare and submit the BTR1 and the BTR2 combined with the NC9.</p> <p><i>How project can support CBIT objectives:</i> The establishment of institutional arrangements for data collection and reporting under the BTR1 and NC9/BTR2 project provides a solid foundation that the CBIT project can build upon. The BTR1 and NC9/BTR2 project involves comprehensive data collection on GHG emissions across various</p>

		<p>sectors. This results in robust and detailed emission inventories that the CBIT project can utilize to enhance its own data quality and reporting accuracy. On the other hand, the CBIT project can significantly enhance the ETF in Türkiye by providing targeted capacity building, advanced data management systems, and robust institutional frameworks. It shall support technical expertise through training, improve data collection and reporting accuracy with sophisticated tools, and ensures compliance with international standards. Close collaboration between both projects shall be ensured. This collaborative approach ensures that Türkiye can meet its climate reporting obligations with accuracy, transparency, and credibility, ultimately contributing to more effective climate action and policy-making.</p> <p>The CBIT project takes a broader approach by strengthening institutional frameworks and providing systemic support for transparency-related activities. It lays the groundwork for ongoing and future transparency efforts. In contrast, the EA project focuses on specific deliverables—the preparation and submission of the BTR1 and BTR2—leveraging the institutional capacity and frameworks established by the CBIT project.</p> <p>There is no overlap between the two projects. The CBIT project addresses the overall enhancement of the transparency system, while the EA project concentrates on the detailed preparation and timely submission of particular reports. Together, these projects complement each other by building a robust and comprehensive national capacity for transparency and climate reporting in Türkiye, ensuring both systemic improvements and fulfillment of specific international reporting obligations.</p>
DOCC	<p>GIZ</p> <p>(Turkish German Cooperation for integrated Climate and Biodiversity Action – Policy Interface Project)</p> <p>Period of implementation: 2024-2029</p> <p>Budget: € 10.000.000</p> <p>Donor: GEF</p>	<p><i>Specific objectives and main outcomes of the project:</i></p> <p>Output I: Strengthened institutional framework conditions</p> <p>Climate governance and capacity development: Elaboration of Capacity Development Strategy, Enhancing the coordination efforts between Türkiye's ministries and ministerial departments, Strengthening the vertical governance with municipalities for implementing the NDC.</p> <p>Technical assistance and studies: Targeted studies in preparation of focus topics and projects.</p> <p>Climate finance and carbon pricing: Identifying and evaluating existing and potential climate-related incentive schemes, assessing carbon-pricing instruments, assessment of options remitting carbon pricing revenues back into the economy, supporting current voluntary carbon market practices, supporting national green taxonomy development.</p> <p>Output II: Enhanced NDC monitoring and reporting processes</p> <p>Strengthened monitoring and reporting on NDCs: Preparation and design of an online monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tool to track the progress on the implementation of the new NCCAP, Developing the capacity of the DOCC to monitor and report on the implementation of the NCCAP; integration into M&E Tool to track Türkiye's NDC, long-term capacity development on the M&E tools.</p> <p>Enhanced strategic planning for NDC and LTS: Science-based GHG emission projections and economic modelling for NDC and LTS planning, Identification of best practices from suitable other countries regarding their NDC update processes and scenario-calculations for</p>

		<p>Türkiye, and targeted technical assistance for the updates of NDC and LTS, capacity development activities in scenario creation/modelling.</p> <p>Output III: Enhanced Biodiversity Actions aligned with NBAP and KMGBF</p> <p>Capacity development for systematic conservation planning: Spatial information on the distribution of species, assisting immediate conservation efforts, providing technical advice on the elaboration of guidelines for identifying Other Area-based Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs) in Türkiye, determine and assess critical degraded habitats and restoration needs.</p> <p>Pilot projects for NBAP implementation support at local level: Implementation of pilot measures, preparation of restoration plans for selected ecosystems and species, catalyse the participation and involvement of the private sector in biodiversity, develop guidelines on restoration and nature-based solutions.</p> <p><i>How project can support CBIT objectives:</i> The project is closely aligned with CBIT's transparency goals. The CBIT project shall utilise this project's results to design the training plan, especially in the area of NDC monitoring and reporting.</p>
DOCC	<p>Enhancing Adaptation Action in Türkiye Project</p> <p>Period of implementation: 2023-2025</p> <p>Budget: € 10.000.000</p> <p>Donor: EU</p>	<p><i>Specific objectives and main outcomes of the project:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan • Establishment of the Climate Change Platform • Preparation of Local Climate Change Action Plans for pilot provinces Grant Projects (29 grant projects) <p><i>How project can support CBIT objectives:</i> The CBIT project will offer capacity-building activities aligned with the updated Adaptation Strategy. SMART indicators developed in the CBIT project will be used to monitor the implementation of this updated strategy.</p>
DOCC	<p>EU Partnership for Local Climate Action in Türkiye</p> <p>Period of implementation: 2023-2028</p> <p>Budget: €22.206.000</p> <p>Donor: EU</p>	<p><i>Specific objectives and main outcomes of the project:</i> The ultimate goal is to support Türkiye's efforts in combating climate change by enhancing local-level implementation capacity, contributing to sustainable, low-carbon, and climate-resilient development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Impact, Vulnerability, and Risk Analyses • Local Climate Change Action Plans for Pilot Cities • City-Level Decision Support Tools • Capacity Building for Strengthening Local Climate Action and Dissemination • Grant Program <p><i>How project can support CBIT objectives:</i> The project complements CBIT objectives by enhancing local-level implementation capacity and ensuring that local actions align with national NDC commitments</p>
DOCC	<p>Partnership for Market Implementation (PMI)</p>	<p><i>Specific objectives and main outcomes of the project:</i> The main objective of the PMI project will be to support the Government of Türkiye in developing and launching carbon pricing instruments,</p>

	<p>Period of implementation: 2024-2028</p> <p>Budget: \$ 4.950.000</p> <p>Donor: World Bank</p>	<p>notably Emission Trading System. The goal of establishing an emission trading system is to reduce emissions by establishing a cap, or emission upper limit, that is expected to be lower than the business-as-usual emissions of a specified scope which is also part of NDC sectors. The cap will be estimated over time based on the installation growth rate and Türkiye's climate target. Capacity development on the installation's emission projections is required to estimate the cap for experts in the Directorate of Climate Change of Türkiye. Developing an Article 6 roadmap of Türkiye is also a component of PMI. Capacity building for reporting Article 6 implementation requirements is also required for experts in the Directorate of Climate Change of Türkiye.</p> <p><i>How project can support CBIT objectives:</i> The PMI project supports CBIT objectives by enhancing institutional capacity and technical expertise in installations for Emission Trading System (ETS) aligned with NDC targets and complements transparent and effective tracking of emissions reductions efforts.</p>
MENR	<p>Monitoring of emission reductions from Renewable Energy, Nuclear Energy and Energy Efficiency in the period 2024-2028 under the Strategic Plan of Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources</p> <p>Period of implementation: 2024-2028</p> <p>Funding: Ministry's own budget</p>	<p><i>Specific objectives and main outcomes of the project:</i> Within the scope of the Draft Strategic Plan of Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, it is aimed to monitor the mitigation provided by renewable energy, energy efficiency and nuclear energy sources, including the NDC targets in the period 2024-2028.</p> <p><i>How project can support CBIT objectives:</i> The project can ensure strong ownership and participation of relevant governmental officials within the CBIT activities.</p>
MoAF	<p>Türkiye Climate Smart and Competitive Agricultural Growth Project (TUCSAP)</p> <p>Period of implementation: 2023-2028</p> <p>Budget: \$ 341.270</p> <p>Funding: Local Beneficiaries and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)</p>	<p><i>Specific objectives and main outcomes of the project:</i> The project will support the Government of Türkiye in transitioning toward a more sustainable, competitive, and climate-smart growth oriented agri-food sector focused on the soil, land, and animal health agenda. The project interventions focused around two key objectives (i) enhance capacity for sustainable and competitive agricultural growth; and (ii) promote innovations, technology dissemination and research around Climate smart agriculture (CSA). The project framework is structured along three intervention levels: (i) broad capacity-enabling factors, generating broad sectoral impacts and setting the ground for improved decision making, and in time more effective policy, programming and improved delivery of key public services (component 1 and 2); (ii) the ecosystem for innovation and service provision to support the further scaling-up of CSA technologies and practices and ensure sustainability (Component 3); and (iii) direct on-farm investments and services around CSA to validate and pilot approaches and generate and disseminate knowledge and support adoption (Component 3).</p> <p><i>How project can support CBIT objectives:</i> The project can provide input to resolve data gaps in the agriculture, livestock and forestry sectors.</p>
FAO	<p>Strengthening the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Forest Landscapes in Türkiye's Kazdağlari Region (FSP)</p> <p>Period of implementation: 2022-2027</p> <p>Budget: \$ 4,657,534.00</p> <p>Donor: GEF Trust Fund</p>	<p><i>Specific objectives and main outcomes of the project:</i> The project's objective, to improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable forest management in the Kazdağlari Region for environmental and socio-economic benefits, is designed to strengthen the Protected Area (Paş) system in terms of its representativeness of biodiversity, governance and monitoring of its biodiversity and management status, while focussing on demonstrating a landscape approach that embraces PAs and production systems in a key biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural hotspot within the Kazdağlari Region, referred to as the Project Area.</p> <p><i>How project can support CBIT objectives:</i> The ETF aims to improve the transparency and accountability of climate action while also providing</p>

		<i>information on socio-economic benefits. This project can offer valuable insights, recommendations, and tools for realizing the socio-economic benefits of forest management activities.</i>
MENR	Preparation of Electricity and Heat Generation Section of Türkiye National Inventory Report Period of implementation: annually Funding: MENR's own budget	<i>Specific objectives and main outcomes of the project:</i> By calculating emissions from electricity and heat generation, these emissions can be monitored annually. This makes it possible to monitor the NDC. These values are used in the BTR & NC. <i>How project can support CBIT objectives:</i> The project can provide valuable insights and recommendations for development of country specific guidance, methodologies and tools for enhanced ETF reporting.
MENR	Türkiye Electricity Generation and Electricity Consumption Point Emission Factors Period of implementation: annually Funding: MENR's own budget	<i>Specific objectives and main outcomes of the project:</i> Türkiye Electricity Generation and Electricity Consumption Point Emission Factors calculated by the Ministry represent the amount of GHG emissions per unit of gross electricity generation and per unit of electricity consumption. These factors can be used in various areas such as carbon footprint calculations and calculating the amount of GHG reductions achieved through energy efficiency improvements. These factors, which are used to calculate the emission reduction amounts of energy efficiency activities, contribute to the BTR. <i>How project can support CBIT objectives:</i> The results of this activity can be a valuable part of sharing experience and good practices on regional level within the CBIT project.
MENR	Türkiye National Electricity Grid Emission Factor Period of implementation: annually Funding: MENR's own budget	<i>Specific objectives and main outcomes of the project:</i> Türkiye National Electricity Grid Emission Factor prepared by the Ministry includes factors for GHG emission reduction calculations to be achieved through renewable energy-based electricity generation. Thus, it contributes to the BTR by enabling the monitoring of emission reductions from renewable energy installations. <i>How project can support CBIT objectives:</i> The results of this activity can be valuable part of sharing experience and good practices on regional level within the CBIT project.

101. The country also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the World Bank, France, Germany, the UN, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). The MoU provides a framework for the World Bank and other signatories to provide technical assistance and additional development financing of US\$3.2 billion and to help mobilize private finance for projects supporting Türkiye's future LTS and enhanced NDCs towards achieving carbon neutrality by 2053 [33].

[33] <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/turkey/brief/towards-a-greener-and-more-resilient-turkiye>

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	139	258		
Male	133	248		
Total	272	506	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The estimated number of beneficiaries (506) considering gender balance is based on the staff count in different ministries and national agencies relevant to the project, in consultation with the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC). Out of these, 460 beneficiaries will be from Ankara, and 46 from Istanbul and other cities. The participating agencies include MoEUCC (DOCC), MoEUCC (other), MoAF, Ministry of Trade, MoTI, PSB, Council of Higher Education, TÜBİTAK, TÜÇA, TurkStat, TOBB, TÜSIAD, MÜSIAD, TBB, TURKCEMENT, TÇÜD, MoTC, DSI, TSMS, AFAD, DGCA, ILBANK, BRSA, Borsa Istanbul, TİKA, and others (NGOs, universities).

The selection of direct beneficiaries is based on the responsibility of each relevant organization, with a focus on those with high involvement. For instance, 50 representatives are selected from the Directorate of Climate Change (DOCC), which is the key administration on climate change and serves as the National Focal Point for the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, and Paris Agreement. Similarly, 20 representatives are chosen from TurkStat, which coordinates and implements national GHG inventory activities and serves as the National Focal Point for national inventory submission to the UNFCCC Secretariat. Other organizations mentioned earlier will have at least 2 representatives each.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	Risk: The project's climate risk is low, given its focus on capacity building rather than infrastructure development. Mitigation measures: The project will primarily concentrate on enhancing technical and institutional capacities. Additionally, any field activities will consider the country's climate events and the intended venue to mitigate potential risks.
Environmental and Social	Low	Risk: The project poses low environmental and social risk, as assessed against FAO's Environmental and Social Safeguards Screening Checklist, which includes 9 criteria. Given that the project is focused on capacity building to meet the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements of the Paris Agreement, there are no anticipated environmental or social risks resulting from project intervention. Mitigation measures: The project's primary focus on enhancing institutional capacities and competences of individuals to comply

		with ETF reporting requirements will mitigate the risk of loss of human skills in the event of any adverse occurrences.
Political and Governance	Low	Risk: The project risk is classified as low due to its alignment with the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and national net-zero commitment. Mitigation measures: The project will adhere to the NDC and other relevant national documents to mitigate potential political and governance risks. Additionally, the project will ensure that its activities are in line with national strategic documents.

INNOVATION

Institutional and Policy	Low	Risk: The proposed enhancements in institutional and policy environment are not adopted, preventing the project from achieving its goal of improving greater coordination among relevant stakeholders and the ETF compliance. Mitigation measures: The proposed project will ensure ownership by adhering to the national strategies and plans, which will guide long-term institutional. This risk is classified as low because the proposed interventions are aligned with the national strategies and plans specified in section A.
Technological	Low	Risk: Technical and institutional capacities may be lacking to absorb the proposed improvement in new, technological monitoring and knowledge management tools. Mitigation measures: The project will aim to improve on existing systems, where institutional and technical capacities are in place for operational usage and upkeep.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	Risk: Government and donors' co-financing contributions may be impacted by a possible global recession, and significant economic challenges in the country could affect the government's financial commitments. Mitigation measures: The project will mitigate these risks by ensuring strong stakeholder involvement, including decision-makers. Additionally, the project guidelines will specify the roles and responsibilities of national institutions.

EXECUTION

Capacity	Low	Risks: The anticipated data and information for the proposed project may not be available as expected for various activities, and the project activities may not be adequate for effective implementation. Mitigation measures: Leveraging FAO's extensive experience in CBIT projects will contribute to successful implementation. Additionally, the project will focus on enhancing institutional capacities to generate compatible data and information.
Fiduciary	Low	Risk: Government counterparts may not be able to follow the necessary fiduciary and operational standards. Mitigation measures: The project will implement financial management and procurement procedures as necessary control mechanisms, based on the requirements of the context.
Stakeholder	Low	Risk: The project relies on existing climate change coordination mechanisms mentioned in Section B, which might not be sufficient to facilitate sufficient cross-sectoral collaboration to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements. Mitigation measures: The project will focus

		on supporting different sector agencies based on their mandates and existing climate change coordination mechanisms. This approach is expected to act as a catalyst for enhanced stakeholder collaboration, enabling compliance with ETF requirements in the country.
Other	Low	Risk: The country may abandon the priority of climate change monitoring and reporting; leaving project's support to become ineffective. This risk is classified as low because the country has already submitted the joint 8th National Communication and the 5th Biennial Report (BR), and annually submits the National Inventory Report (NIR). Mitigation measures: The project will continue to work with government counterparts to support awareness raising activities regarding the importance of CC monitoring and reporting; while prioritizing capacity development support based on the identified gaps and needs identified by the national policy documents specified in Section A.
Overall Risk Rating	Low	The proposed project aims to help Türkiye comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) reporting requirements of the Paris Agreement. Since the project primarily focuses on enhancing institutional and technical capacity, there are no anticipated environmental or social risks associated with its intervention. As a result, the overall risk rating is low.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

102. The proposed project aligns with the Global Environment Facility's (GEF) programming strategies, as it supports Türkiye in complying with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) reporting requirements of the Paris Agreement. The GEF's 8th programming strategy emphasizes the importance of enhancing transparency and accountability in addressing climate change, which is the direct focus of this project.

103. Additionally, the project aligns with Türkiye's national priorities and strategies related to climate change. Türkiye has committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions and increasing transparency in reporting its climate actions, as outlined in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. The project's focus on enhancing institutional and technical capacity is in line with Türkiye's goals of improving its reporting mechanisms and meeting its international commitments.

104. Furthermore, Türkiye is a party to various multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The project's objective of supporting Türkiye in complying with the ETF requirements directly contributes to its obligations under the UNFCCC and demonstrates Türkiye's commitment to fulfilling its international environmental commitments under the MEAs, which GEF is serving as a financial mechanism for and the GEF mechanism has the objective of supporting the countries in their efforts to reach the goals and obligations under these agreements.

105. The focus on enhancing institutional and technical capacity minimizes environmental and social risks, making the project's overall risk rating low.

Alignment to FAO Strategic Framework, SDGs and COUNTRY Programming Framework

106. The proposed project directly relates to FAO-government outcomes as reflected in the Country Programming Framework (CPF), specifically in Programme Priority Area BE.1, which focuses on enhancing transparency and accountability in addressing climate change and accountability in addressing climate change and BL.5, which focuses on strengthening resilience of agri-food systems and livelihoods to socio-economic and environmental shocks and stresses. By supporting Türkiye in complying with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) reporting requirements of the Paris Agreement, the project contributes to FAO's efforts to promote sustainable agricultural practices and climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies.

107. Furthermore, the project aligns with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13, which aims to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. By enhancing Türkiye's capacity to report transparently on its climate actions, the project contributes to SDG 13's target of strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters. Additionally, the project aligns with Country Programming Framework (CPF) Outcome 3 (UNSDCF Outcome 3.1): *By 2025, all relevant actors take measures to accelerate climate action, promote responsible production and consumption, improve the management of risks and threats to people, and ensure the sustainable management of the environment and natural resources in urban and ecosystem hinterlands.*

Lessons learned from past projects

108. This project builds on existing initiatives by leveraging lessons from previous national and regional projects, such as the Climate Vulnerability Index, and globally through the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency – Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP), the FAO CBIT Forests Global Project, and [FAO's e-learning academy](#). The CBIT project will develop an information system consulting the 'Roadmap for Establishing Information Systems for Climate Action and Support' by the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. Key tools include the Biennial Transparency Report guidance, Greenhouse Gas Data Management (GHG-DM) tool, Institutional Arrangements for National Inventory Systems, and capacity-building recommendations for transparency and reporting. Activities will align with IPCC guidelines and FAO resources, such as the 'Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Agriculture' manual and MICCA program tools. Efficient monitoring will use SMART indicators and best practices from FAO's 'Tracking Adaptation in Agricultural Sectors' initiative. Additional tools include the 'Reporting Adaptation through the Biennial Transparency Report' guide and the UNFCCC Climate Finance Data Portal. The project will participate in regional networks through CBIT-GSP, offering workshops, trainings, and virtual knowledge-sharing events on NDC tracking and support. To ensure coordination with other GEF-financed transparency initiatives, project information will be uploaded to the GEF-CBIT Global Coordination Platform, facilitating effective tracking and joint reporting. By integrating these insights, the project aims to enhance Türkiye's climate change efforts, drawing from and contributing to regional and global knowledge, particularly in developing GHG inventories and serving as a regional knowledge hub.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

2) Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low	Low		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

109. The Project will support strengthening socio-economic data on most vulnerable groups and sex, age, and disability related to climate change policies, and measures. Therefore, this project aims to deliver significant contribution in improving socioeconomic benefits at both national and local levels, aligning with global environmental and adaptation goals. At the national level, the project will enhance Türkiye's institutional and technical capacities for climate change monitoring and reporting, leading to better-informed policy decisions and more effective mitigation and adaptation measures. This will contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing resilience to climate change, aligning with the objectives of the GEF Trust Fund.

110. At the local level, the project will enable development towards full and productive employment and decent work in rural areas through increased capacities of policy makers to guide relevant policies and initiatives. By enhancing skills and knowledge, particularly in agriculture and forestry, the project will create opportunities for more informed policy and strategy development; leading to promotion of sustainable livelihoods, contributing to poverty reduction and the realization of the right to Decent Rural Employment. These local benefits will support Türkiye's overall socioeconomic development and its ability to adapt to climate change, which is crucial for achieving global environmental and adaptation benefits.

111. Overall, the project's focus on capacity building that will enable the increased application of sustainable practices, and socioeconomic development will lead to long-term benefits for Türkiye, contributing to global efforts to address climate change and achieve sustainable development goals.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
FAO	GET	Türkiye	Climate Change	CBIT Set- Aside	Grant	1,950,000.00	185,250.00	2,135,250.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						1,950,000.00	185,250.00	2,135,250.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

50000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4750

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
FAO	GET	Türkiye	Climate Change	CBIT Set- Aside	50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources					0.00

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
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CCM-CBIT	GET	1,950,000.00	2420000
Total Project Cost		1,950,000.00	2,420,000.00

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change of the (Directorate of Climate Change Office)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1210000
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	1130000
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	80000
Total Co-financing				2,420,000.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

FAO co-financing is from the FAO-Turkey Forestry Partnership funded project titled "International Turkish Forestry Training Center" (GCP/SEC/024/TUR; USD 1,000,000) and "Climate Change Awareness Assessment and Capacity Building (SHARP+ Tool)" project (UTF/TUR/071/TUR-F); as well as the regular expenses related to the Monitoring and Evaluation support that the FAO Türkiye Office will provide for the project.

The co-financing from the Directorate of Climate Change covers the salaries of the employees of the Directorate as well as costs associated with keeping the national database on the climate change.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
Project Coordinator	7/29/2024	Kaan Basaran		kaan.basaran@fao.org
GEF Agency Coordinator	7/29/2024	Jeffrey Griffin		jeffrey.griffin@fao.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Ebubekir GIZLIGIDER	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	7/12/2022

Ahmet Bagci	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	10/22/2024
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ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Project Objective and indicators targets: Strengthening national institutional and technical capacities of the Republic of Türkiye to establish the necessary arrangements to implement the ETF, for tracking the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) targets and supporting the development of low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (LT-LEDS).							
<u>Project Indicators:</u>	Indicator 1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	0	150 (51% female)	506 (51% female)	Attendance lists from trainings and events; Project Documentation	At least 2 representatives of key stakeholders defined in this project. 460 beneficiaries from Ankara and 46 from Istanbul and other cities.	REC
-	Indicator 2: (GEF CBIT Indicator ^[1] ¹⁴) Quality of MRV Systems	7	7	8	MTR and TE findings; Review of national reports and data sharing arrangements	Stakeholders will apply training and guidance received to their daily work related to transparency.	REC
-	Indicator 3: (GEF CBIT indicator ^[2] ¹⁵) Qualitative Assessment of Institutional Capacity for Transparency Related Activities	2	2	3	Analyses of the results from the FAO's ETFCAT tool	FAO's ETFCAT tool used before terminal evaluation	REC
Component 1: Strengthening national institutional and technical capacity, and information management system estimated to comply with ETF							
<u>Outcome 1.1:</u>	Indicator 4: Presence of	No	Yes	Yes By the end of the project,	Official decisions of the government or its agencies on	Sufficient political and institutional	REC

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<u>Enhancement of institutional coordination to support the Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) for ETF compliance is ensured.</u>	institutional arrangements for a national transparency framework (Y/N indicator) <i>Indicator 5: Availability of gender inclusive reports (guidelines, action plans, methodologies)</i>	0	0	an inter-agency working group and/or other body is meeting at least twice a year to communicate on MRV issues. At least 2 gender responsive reports	national/local level or MoUs signed Project reports, national climate change web site https://iklim.gov.tr	support are received during project implementation. Reports will have sufficient time to incorporate gender findings.	
<u>Relevant Outputs for 1.1:</u>	<p>1.1.1: Technical, institutional, and data gap needs for MRV to support BTR reporting requirements (GHG inventory, NDC tracking, Adaptation and Climate finance information) and LT-LEDS formulation are assessed and disseminated.</p> <p>1.1.2: Guidelines and action plans are prepared, endorsed and disseminated based on 1.1.1.</p> <p>1.1.3 Methodologies and indicators for monitoring the progress of NDC, and LT-LEDS, are developed, endorsed, and disseminated.</p> <p>1.1.4: Gender inclusive institutional arrangements and coordination procedures for national MRV and Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) submission are established and endorsed based on outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.</p>						
<u>Outcome 1.2 Enhanced national technical capacities to support the MRV for ETF compliance.</u>	<i>Indicator 6: # gender responsive technical capacity building trainings for national agencies on ETF policies and guidelines, climate finance, BTR reporting</i>	0	At least 4 trainings At least 30% female participants	At least 8 trainings At least 51% female participants	Analysis of the training self-evaluations submitted by the participants, disaggregated by gender.	Project stakeholders will be made aware of the need to consider qualified women candidates for participation.	REC

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	<i>elements and GHG mitigation scenarios</i>						
<u>Relevant Outputs for 1.2:</u>	1.2.1: Enhanced technical capacity of the officials of Climate Change related national agencies on policy and guidelines of ETF, also ensuring gender equality. 1.2.2: Enhanced technical capacity of the officials of Climate Change related national agencies on Climate Finance, with gender equality also ensured. 1.2.3: Enhanced technical capacity the officials of Climate Change related national agencies on BTR reporting elements (GHG inventory, NDC tracking, and Adaptation) as per UNFCCC ETF Reference Manual, also ensuring gender equality. 1.2.4 Enhanced technical capacity of the officials of Climate Change related national agencies, on GHG mitigation scenario assessment for NDC and LT-LEDS, also ensuring gender equality.						
<u>Outcome 1.3: Strengthened information management system and technical capacities for BTR preparation</u>	<i>Indicator 7: # gender responsive reports with inputs from the MRV system, submitted to the UNFCCC</i>	0	1	At least two reports with inputs from the MRV system submitted to the UNFCCC	UNFCCC portal	The MRV system will capitalize upon existing data and databases	REC
<u>Relevant Outputs for 1.3:</u>	1.3.1: Updated information archiving and management system to support the BTR reporting elements (GHG inventory, NDC tracking, Adaptation and Climate finance information) and LT-LEDS. 1.3.2: Enhanced stakeholder technical capacities by ensuring gender equality (involving all level officials of climate change related national agencies) for reporting and tracking NDC climate change mitigation actions focusing on modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for the NDC progress chapter of BTR. 1.3.3: Enhanced stakeholder technical capacities for reporting and tracking NDC climate change adaptation actions focusing on modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for the NDC progress chapter of BTR, also ensuring gender equality. 1.3.4: Enhanced stakeholder technical capacities, for reporting the support needed, received, and provided focusing on modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for the BTR, also ensuring gender equality.						
Component 2: Strengthening national capacity to monitor and report national GHG inventory and climate change mitigation actions for BTR							
<u>Outcome 2.1: Strengthened national capacity to report GHG inventory and climate change mitigation actions for BTR.</u>	<i>Indicator 8: # of categories or GHG emission sources with new or improved estimates in GHG Inventory reports[3]¹⁶.</i>	0	at least one sub-sector	at least two sub-sectors.	NIR, CRF, UNFCCC review of the GHG inventory by an international team of experts Attendance lists from trainings and events;	Motivation to attend project events for professional development will remain high, including women.	REC

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	Indicator 9: # gender responsive trainings for GHG inventory and mitigation action for BTR	0	At least 3 trainings	At least 5 trainings	Project Documentation		
Relevant Outputs for 2.1	2.1.1: A gap assessment report on existing GHG inventory system for a coherent inventory among the sectors and cross-cutting components of NDC climate change mitigation actions are prepared and disseminated. 2.1.2: Improved (timely and reliable) GHG data collection systems based on output 2.1.1 for GHG inventory compilation involving and using alternative administrative registers. 2.1.3: Enhanced stakeholder technical capacities to formulate the National Inventory based on the Common Reporting Tables (CRT) for BTR, also ensuring gender equality.						
Component 3: Strengthening national capacity to monitor and report climate change adaptation actions for BTR							
Outcome 3.1: Strengthened national capacity to report adaptation-related information for BTR	Indicator 10: % of improved institutional capacity reporting of adaptation-related information ^[4] ¹⁷ for BTR	0	30%	At least 50%	Analyses of the results from the FAO's ETFCAT tool	FAO's ETFCAT tool used before MTR and TE	REC
Relevant Outputs for 3.1	3.1.1: Information on key economic, social, and/or environmental vulnerabilities or risks from climate change is assessed, updated, also incorporating gender mainstreaming; and disseminated. 3.1.2: Information related to averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage of climate change in line with Article 13 of Paris Agreement is assessed, updated; also incorporating gender mainstreaming; and disseminated. 3.1.3: Information on climate modelling, climate projections, and scenarios of climate change impacts is assessed, updated, also incorporating gender mainstreaming; and disseminated. 3.1.4: Türkiye's progress on adaptation policies, strategies, plans, risks, and vulnerability based on 3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 for domestic planning is assessed, updated also incorporating gender mainstreaming; and disseminated.						
Component 4. Monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management and awareness							
Outcome 4.1: Global environmental benefits (GEBs), project progress and achievements are monitored and evaluated:	Indicator 11: # of gender responsive progress and evaluation reports submitted to Project Steering	M&E plan described under Annex G of the project document	5 Inception workshop and Mid-term evaluation conducted, and its	9 By the end of the project, a terminal evaluation	Monitoring reports officially submitted to GEF and the Project Steering Committee, MTR and TE	Project's implementation is not halted by any unforeseen force majeure.	REC

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
and the awareness of the stakeholders is raised.	Committee, FAO and GEF. Indicator 12: Number of consultative meetings organized involving representatives of gender organizations.	0	results and lessons At least 2 meetings	has been conducted At least 4 meetings	Attendance lists from trainings and events	Presence of gender organizations supported even in sectors that are traditionally male-dominated.	
Relevant Outputs for 4.1	<p>4.1.1: The role of women and men on climate change impacts and vulnerability are evaluated by reviewing existing policies, and recommendations are made for gender mainstreaming.</p> <p>4.1.2: The participation of the public, local administration, private sector, and non-governmental organizations in national, and international climate change actions are assessed and recommendations for mainstreaming those stakeholders are prepared and disseminated with gender consideration.</p> <p>4.1.3 The knowledge materials and technical documents prepared, ensuring gender mainstreaming as well; are disseminated and communicated with the stakeholders' network.</p> <p>4.1.4: Gender-sensitive mid-term review and terminal evaluation conducted, in addition to the preparation of periodic progress reports.</p>						

[1] Rubric based on scale indicated in [CBIT Programming Directions document](#) (10-point scale)

1. Very little measurement is done, reporting is partial and irregular and verification is not there;
2. Measurement systems are in place, but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there;
3. Measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/non-standardized;
4. Measurement systems are strong in a limited set of activities however, analyses still need improvement; periodic monitoring and reporting although not yet cost/time efficient; verification is only upon specific request and limited;
5. Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key GHG related indicators i.e. mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience and formats; verification limited;
6. Measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage of activities – feedback loops exist even if they are not fully functioning; reporting is available through multiple pathways and formats but may not be complete/transparent; verification is done through standard methodologies but only partially (i.e. not all data is verifiable);
7. Measurement regarding GHG is broadly done (with widely acceptable methodologies), need for more sophisticated analyses to improve policy; Reporting is periodic with improvements in transparency; verification is done through more sophisticated methods even if partially;
8. Strong standardized measurements processes established for key indicators and mainstreamed into institutional policy implementation; reporting is widely available in multiple formats; verification is done for a larger set of information;
9. Strong Monitoring and Reporting systems – robust methodologies, cost effective and efficient, periodic; verification done to a significant degree;
10. Strong MRV systems that provide quality GHG-related information in a transparent, accurate and accessible to a wide audience, with feedback of information from MRV flowing into policy design and implementation.

[2] Rubric based on scale indicated in [CBIT Programming Directions document](#) (4-point scale)

1. No designated transparency institution to support and coordinate the planning and implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement exists.
2. Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.
3. Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.
4. Designated transparency institution(s) has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities. Institution(s) has clear mandate or authority to coordinate activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and activities are integrated into national planning and budgeting activities.

[3] For instance, moving from Tier 1 to Tier 2, or development of national emission factor etc.

[4] Impact, risks, vulnerabilities, adaptation progress and implementation tracking

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Project Design Specialist	26,400.00	16,212.00	0.00
ETF Specialist (expert to conduct assessment of the national structures in place for ETF reporting, including the identification of capacities, gaps and needs of the national counterparts)	8,400.00	11,798.00	0.00
Auditing company services to deliver Capacity Assessment of the intended Executing partners of the project	0.00	0.00	7,500.00
Inception Workshop (Feb 2024)	10,900.00	4,341.00	
General Operating Expenses [small scale items that were used and distributed to the participants during the inception workshop, such as Visible Materials (notebooks, pens, roll-ups)]	4,300.00	324.00	
Total	50,000.00	32,675.00	7,500.00

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ankara	39.91161	32.85092	323,786

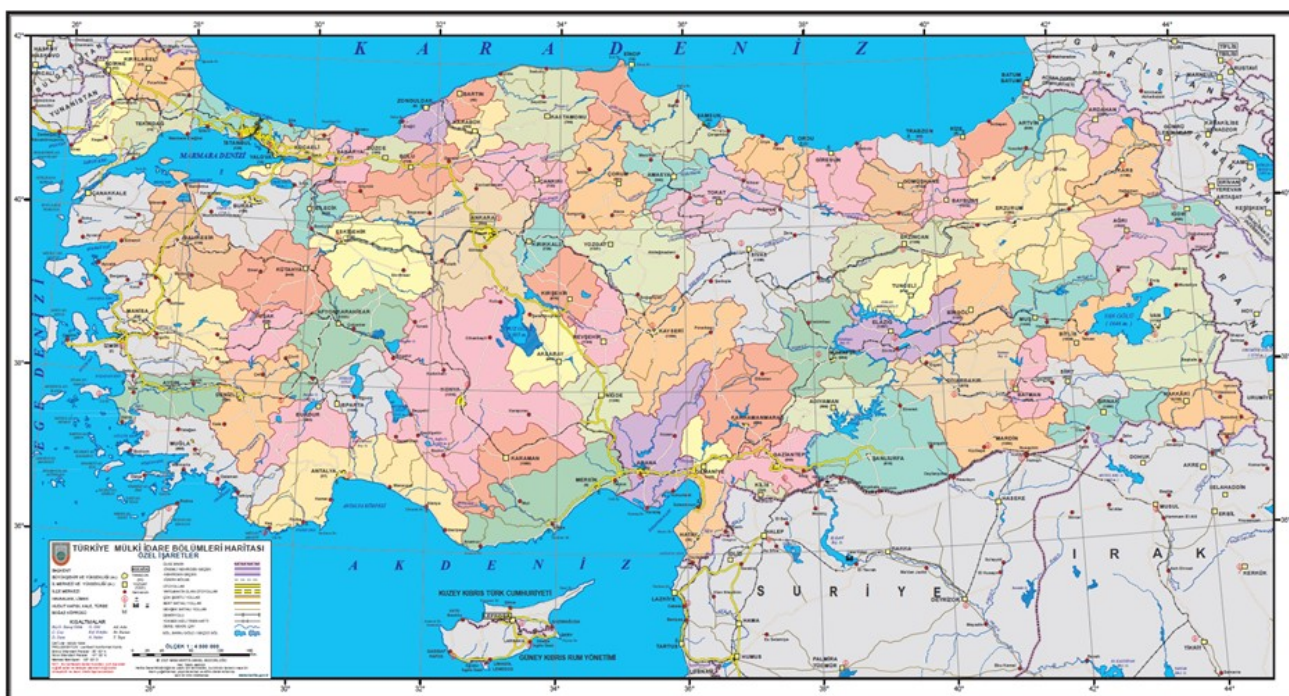
Location Description:

Country level, no specific location

Activity Description:

CBIT project

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.



ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

ESS_Turkiye11319

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

FAO-GEF CBIT for Türkiye

Description	Component 1:	Component 2:	Component 3:	Component 4:	PMC	Responsible Entity
5570 International Consultants & National Consultants						
GHG Inventory, ETF and MRV Specialist	30,000	15,000		-		REC
Data Management and Information System specialist	20,000	10,000		-		REC
Loss and Damage specialist			30,000	-		REC
Sub-total international Consultants	50,000	25,000	30,000	-		
National consultants						
National Technical Coordinator	19,770	19,770	19,770	-	12,690	REC
National GHG inventory and MRV expert	15,000	15,000		-		REC
National data & Information Management System Digital Specialist	13,500	13,500		-		REC
National M&E and KM Officer	-	-	-	-	26,000	REC
Institutional Arrangement expert	6,000	6,000	6,000	-		REC
National Gender expert	15,000	15,000	15,000	-		REC
Finance/Admin Associate	-	-	-	-	30,000	REC
Operations/Project support Officer	-	-	-	-	66,000	REC
Sub-total national Consultants	69,270	69,270	40,770	-	134,690	
5570 Total consultants	119,270	94,270	70,770	-	134,690	
5650 Contracts						
Study tour facilitation	35,000	35,000	35,000	-		REC
Design of gender responsive institutional arrangements and coordination procedures for national MRV and Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) submission	20,000					REC
FAO e-learning academy to support interactive and flexible learning	39,000			-		REC
Prepare country specific guidelines and action plans to improve GHG Inventory, NDC Tracking, and Adaptation and Climate Finance reporting, enhancing MRV for BTR requirements and LTLEDs formulation.	50,000			-		REC
Preparing the Capacity needs Report and the Training plan	80,000					REC
Designing the Project's KM Plan	20,000					REC
Designing the Project's Communication Plan	20,000					REC

Develop country specific methodologies and SMART indicators for monitoring the progress of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS), with specific accent on development of climate adaptation indicators	40,000			-		REC
Assessing key economic, social, and/or environmental vulnerabilities or risks from climate change with gender consideration			40,000			REC
Improving the GHG data collection systems for GHG inventory compilation involving and using alternative administrative registers		94,000				REC
Upgrading the existing information archiving and management system in the country	100,000	-	-	-		REC
Designing a central platform (national web site or IT system) for accessing information, best practices, and lessons learned and positioning Türkiye as a regional knowledge hub (region of Europe and Asia) shall be explored	20,000	-	25,383		-	REC
Using the COPERT tool to obtain disaggregated vehicle data to increase Tier for the transport category of the GHG inventory		50,000	-	-		REC
Implementing the Communication and KM Plan	26,000	26,000	26,000	-		REC
Implementing the Gender Action Plan	20,666	20,667	20,667			REC
Spot-checks and Audits				30,000		FAO
Mid-term review (MTR)	-	-	-	20,000	-	FAO
Final Evaluation (FE)	-	-	-	40,000	-	FAO
Terminal Report	-	-	-	6,550	-	FAO
5650 Sub-total Contracts	470,666	225,667	147,050	96,550	-	
5900 Travel						
International travel (international consultant missions including security related costs)	48,000	32,000	8,000	-		REC
National Travel	6,300	6,300		-		REC
5900 Sub-total travel	54,300	38,300	8,000	-		
5023 Training and workshops						
Technical Coordination planning meeting	2,000	1,500	1,500		-	REC
Meeting for discussing the technical results and roadmap to ensure sustainability	2,000	1,500	1,500			REC
Implementation of the training plan related to strengthening policy makers competences in four key areas: policy and guidelines of the Enhanced Transparency Framework), Climate Finance, BTR reporting elements (GHG inventory, NDC tracking, and Adaptation) and GHG mitigation scenario assessment for NDC and LT-LEDS	100,000		-	-		REC
Implementation of the training plan related to strengthening competences of all level officials of climate change related national agencies in three key areas: reporting and tracking NDC mitigation actions, NDC adaptation actions and support needed, received, and provided	60,000	-	-	-		REC
Implementation of the training plan related to strengthening competences of GHG inventory developers in three key areas: preparing a greenhouse gas inventory under the ETF; assessing uncertainties in the national greenhouse gas inventory with a focus on the LULUCF, and estimation of methane emissions from enteric fermentation at Tier 2 level.		60,000	-	-		REC

Implementation of the training plan in four key areas: gender-sensitive vulnerabilities and risks; climate modeling, climate projections, and scenarios of climate change impacts; loss and damage and progress on adaptation policies, strategies, plans, risks, and vulnerability.			80,000			REC
PSC meetings	6,600	-	-	4,400	-	REC
5023 Sub-total training	170,600	63,000	83,000	4,400	-	
6000 Expendable procurement						
IT equipment/Software	27,279		-	-		REC
Communication and awareness raising materials	30,128	34,750	24,910	-		REC
6000 Sub-total expendable procurement	57,407	34,750	24,910	-		
6100 Non-expendable procurement						
Communication equipment (cameras, palmtops, etc)		10,000				REC
Printers & Photocopier; including office furniture and IT accessories					10,000	REC
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement		-10,000	-	-	10,000	
6300 GOE budget						
Office operation (stationeries, internet, office transportation costs, & other utilities, etc) for the project	-	-	-	-	32,400	REC
6300 Sub-total GOE budget	-	-	-	-	32,400	
TOTAL	872,243	465,987	333,730	100,950	177,090	

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.

Component	Main changes from PIF
1	The Executing Entity requested an increase in funds for Component 1.1 to revise the existing methodology for calculating various aspects of policies and measures. This revision aims to evaluate both the direct and indirect consequences of implementing these policies, considering their emission reduction efficiency, financial costs, and other ancillary effects. The required funds were reallocated from Components 1.2 and 1.3, maintaining the total budget for Component 1.