

GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

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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	GEF Project ID
Türkiye	11319
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Türkiye	MSP
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency ID
FAO	743025
Executing Partner	Executing Partner Type
Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (Directorate of Climate Change)	Government
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Climate Change	8/1/2023

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Climate Change Adaptation Sector

Taxonomy

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

Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
GET	36
GEF Project Grant: (a)	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)
1,950,000.00	0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)
185,250.00	0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
2,135,250.00	1,210,000.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
50,000.00	4,750.00

PPG total amount: (e+f)

54,750.00

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

2,190,000.00

Project Tags

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

Project 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. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B “project description”. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The project aims to develop institutional and **technical** capacity building in the Republic of Türkiye (hereafter Türkiye) to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement **in line with national priorities**, by 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 is expected to provide relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and enhance the quality, and transparency of the national climate change actions by focusing on institutional and technical capacity. Component 1 concentrates on building the technical expertise and institutional capabilities necessary to comply with the ETF. Training programs, workshops, and capacity-building initiatives will be implemented to enhance Türkiye's proficiency in data collection, validation and reporting, ensuring accurate and reliable information for the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). It will also aim at strengthening national institutional and technical capacity. It will focus on institutional coordination, enhancing technical capacities, and strengthening information management system to support the Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) for ETF compliance and BTR preparation. Component 2 will focus on strengthening national technical capacity to monitor and report national GHG inventory and climate change mitigation actions, which will contribute to the ETF preparation by ensuring enhanced technical capacity for GHG inventory, and NDC tracking information section. The third component is focused on strengthening the national capacity to report adaptation-related information under ETF, while the last component will aim at monitoring and evaluation of global environmental benefits (GEBs) and awareness raising of the stakeholders. The latest UNFCCC monitoring techniques, coupled with robust reporting mechanisms, will be developed to track Türkiye's progress in reducing GHG emissions and implementing mitigation and adaptation strategies outlined in the NDC. The direct beneficiaries of the project are 272, of which 51% will be female, and the rest will be male. The direct beneficiaries refer to the institutional representatives related to the ETF activities in Türkiye, and gender, with an intersectional approach, will be mainstreamed into the project activities to be aligned with national gender policy and planning.

Indicative Project Overview

Project Objective

To strengthen national institutional and technical capacities of the Republic of Türkiye for tracking the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) targets to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) 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 (\$)
890,849.00	552,784.00

Outcome:

1.1 Ensuring enhanced institutional coordination to support the Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) for ETF compliance.

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

1.3: Strengthened information management system and technical capacities for **data collection under ETF process**.

Output:

1.1.1: Technical, institutional, and data gap needs for MRV to support ETF **reporting requirements** and LT-LEDS formulation are assessed and disseminated.

1.1.2: Guidelines and action plans (including needs for gender mainstreaming capacity) 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 **participatory** national MRV and submissions under ETF 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 **institutional arrangement guidelines for ETF supporting the communication of BTRs (including ensuring gender equality)**.

1.2.2: **Enhanced technical capacity (including for ensuring gender equality) of the officials of Climate Change related national agencies on Climate Finance.**

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

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 (including for 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 officials of all levels of climate change related national agencies and including capacities for 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 (including for ensuring gender equality) focusing on MPGs for the NDC progress chapter of BTR.

1.3.4: Enhanced stakeholder technical capacities for reporting the support needed, received, and provided (including for ensuring gender mainstreaming), focusing on MPGs for the BTR.

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 (\$)
455,259.00	282,494.00

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 alternative administrative registers.

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

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 (\$)
283,619.00	175,989.00

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 and updated (ensuring 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 and updated (ensuring gender mainstreaming), and disseminated.

3.1.3: Information on climate modeling, climate projections, and scenarios of climate change impacts is assessed and updated (ensuring gender mainstreaming), and disseminated.

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

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
143,000.00	88,733.00

Outcome:

4.1: Monitoring and evaluation of global environmental benefits (GEBs) and awareness raising of the stakeholders.

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; also ensuring the 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 the involvement of those stakeholders as well as ensuring gender mainstreaming are prepared and disseminated.

4.1.3 The gender mainstreamed knowledge materials and technical documents prepared are disseminated and communicated with the stakeholders network.

4.1.4: Mid-term review and final 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.	890,849.00	552,784.00

2. Strengthening national capacity to monitor and report national GHG inventory and climate change mitigation actions for BTR	455,259.00	282,494.00
3. Strengthening national capacity to monitor and report climate change adaptation actions for BTR	283,619.00	175,989.00
M&E	143,000.00	88,733.00
Subtotal	1,772,727.00	1,100,000.00
Project Management Cost	177,273.00	110,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	1,950,000.00	1,210,000.00

Please provide justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly 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

System and drivers of environmental change in Türkiye

1. *Country contexts:* The Republic of Türkiye (hereafter Türkiye) is a transcontinental country bridging Southeastern Europe and Western Asia and surrounded by seas on three sides (the Aegean Sea to the west, the Black Sea to the north, and the Mediterranean Sea to the south. Also, the Sea of Marmara within the borders of the Country in northwest)[1]¹. The surface area of the country is 783,562 km². Around 11.4% of the area is occupied by lakes and marshlands, 28.8% is forest land, 35.8% is cropland, 19% is grassland, and 5% is settlements and other lands. It is a mountainous country with an average altitude of 1,141 meters[2]² (Please see Figure 5). The population of Türkiye was 56.47 million in 1990[3]³, which increased to 85.23 million in 2022[4]⁴. It is expected that by 2025, the population will be 88,84 million, and 104.75 million by 2050[5]⁵. In 2022, 85,2% of the total population was living in the urban areas of the country.[6]⁶ Such a highly urbanized population significantly affects housing, energy, transportation, and national GHG emissions. It is expected that greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions will increase with the population growth[7]⁷. The country is subdivided into 81 provinces for administrative purposes, which are again divided into districts (total 973 districts).[8]⁸
2. *Biodiversity:* Türkiye has forest, mountain, steppe, wetland, coastal and marine ecosystems, and different forms and combinations of these. The extraordinary ecosystem and habitat diversity with an ecosystem mosaic of several different ecological characteristics provide nesting and breeding areas for thousands of fauna and flora species and their populations. Most of the country is covered by one of three biodiversity hotspots (Caucasus, Irano-Anatolian, and Mediterranean). Similarly, there are only 12,500 gymnosperm and angiosperm plant species in the whole of Europe compared to 11,000 species in Türkiye (around one-third is endemic to the country). The country accommodates around 19,000 invertebrate species (4,000 are endemic), and 1,500 vertebrate species (100 are endemic).[9]⁹ Along with climate change, unchecked urbanization, dam construction, draining of wetlands, poaching, and excessive irrigation are posing

significant threats to the biodiversity of the country. Türkiye ranks 140th out of 163 countries in biodiversity and habitat conservation.[\[10\]](#)¹⁰

3. *Economy:* Türkiye is a newly industrialized country classified as an upper-middle-income economy[\[11\]](#)¹¹. With a gross domestic product (GDP) of around US\$720 billion in 2021, the country is the 19th-largest economy in the world[\[12\]](#)¹² and the eleventh largest by purchasing power parity (PPP)[\[13\]](#)¹³. The unemployment rate was 10.3% in 2022[\[14\]](#)¹⁴, and the GDP growth rate was 5.6% in 2022[\[15\]](#)¹⁵. The sectoral contribution was around 60% from services, 33% from industry, and 7% from agriculture[\[16\]](#)¹⁶. The key sectors of the economy are banking, construction, home appliances, electronics, textiles, oil refining, petrochemical products, food, mining, iron and steel, and the machine industry. Tourism has increased almost every year in the 21st century, and it is becoming an important part of the economy. The country is one of the world's top ten destinations, with the highest percentage of foreign visitors arriving from Europe[\[17\]](#)¹⁷. Türkiye ranked sixth in the world in 2019 for the number of international tourists with 51.2 million foreign tourists visiting the country[\[18\]](#)¹⁸.

4. *Agriculture, energy, and natural resources:* The agricultural sector of the country employs 18% of the workforce and contributes to 10% of exports, and 7% of GDP in 2020[\[19\]](#)¹⁹. Türkiye is a major producer of wheat, sugar beets, milk, poultry, cotton, tomatoes, and other fruits and vegetables. Livestock constitutes approximately 25% of the value of all agricultural production. The total number of livestock including cattle, buffalo, sheep, and goats was 73.3 million in 2022[\[20\]](#)²⁰. Fossil fuel (84%) is still the dominant source of energy supply in Türkiye, while renewables contribute around 16% in 2021. Oil and Natural gas are highly consumed in industry and transport sectors, while the residential sector also highly relies on natural gas (51%) (Figure 1). Around 335 TWh of electricity is produced in the country each year, which represents almost a quarter of the total final energy demand, and the rest is contributed by coal, oil, and gas. The total share of the renewables in the electricity production was 36% of the total. Hydropower contributed around 20.2%, wind power generated 9.39%, solar about 4.17%, and geothermal about 3.22[\[21\]](#)²¹. As of June 2022, installed geothermal electricity generation capacity was 1,68 gigawatts in Türkiye.[\[22\]](#)²² Of the total energy consumption in 2020, the

highest consumption was by the industry sector (31%), followed by transport (25%), the residential sector (21%), commercial and public services (12%), and agriculture sector (4%)[\[23\]](#)²³,[\[24\]](#)²⁴.

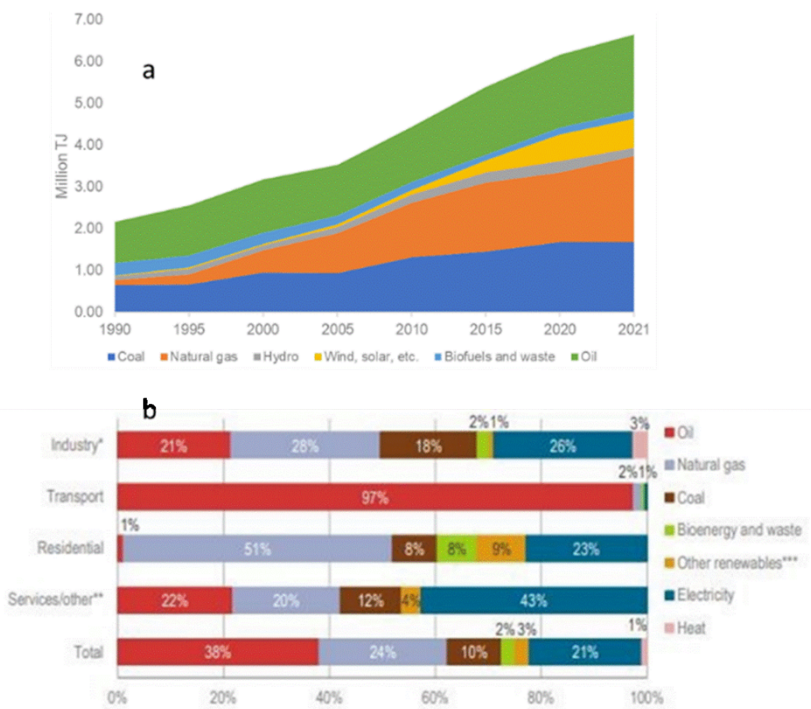


Figure 1: (a) Total energy supply by source in Türkiye for 1990-2021, and (b) sectoral energy consumption by energy source. Data source: IEA 2022[\[25\]](#)²⁵

- Climate change impact:* Türkiye is also facing the reality of climate change. Blistering heat waves led to widespread wildfires in the country's southwest, affecting five times more land than normal during the summer. 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[\[26\]](#)²⁶. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2021 report concluded that the country would experience three accelerating trends: rising temperatures, dehydration, and rising sea levels[\[27\]](#)²⁷. Temperatures are predicted to increase by 2.5° Celsius in east and central Türkiye by 2050, and by 1.5° Celsius on the coasts. Annual precipitation is expected to decrease by 10% in the west and along the Mediterranean coast by 2050. Overall, it will lead to increased water scarcity and periods of drought. The problem will be exacerbated by glacial retreat and decreased snowfall in the mountains which provide half of the country's water[\[28\]](#)²⁸. Türkiye has a high vulnerability in most climate vulnerability dimensions compared to other EU and developed countries as reported by the World Bank (Figure 2).

Climate risk and vulnerability in Türkiye and selected countries

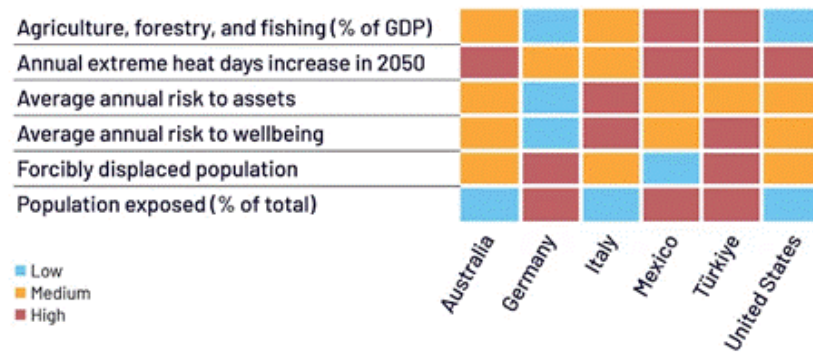


Figure 2: Climate risk and vulnerability in Türkiye compared to other selected EU and developed countries. Source: World Bank (2022)^[29]^[29]

6. *GHG emissions:* Türkiye, reports annually on greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)^[30]^[30]. The National GHG emissions/removals are calculated by using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Total GHG emissions, excluding the LULUCF sector, were estimated to be 523.9 Mt CO₂ eq. in 2020, which represents an increase of 3.1% compared to 2019, and 138.4% compared to 1990. Net GHG emissions, including the land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) sector, were 466.9 Mt CO₂ eq. in 2020 (Figure 3). Overall, in 2020, the energy sector contributed the highest national GHG emissions (70.2%), followed by agriculture (14%), industrial processes and products use (IPPU) (12.7%), and waste (3.1%). GHG Emissions from the energy sector increased by 163.3% compared to 1990, while IPPU increased by around 190%, agriculture by 59%, and waste by 48%. In 2020, the highest CO₂ emissions (85.4%) were contributed by the energy sector, followed by IPPU (14.2%), and agriculture (0.4%). The highest CH₄ emissions came from the agriculture sector (61%), followed by waste (22.1%), and together energy and IPPU contributed 16.9%. Of the total N₂O emissions, 80.3% was from agriculture, 9.1% from energy, 5.6% from waste, and 5% from IPPU^[31]^[31].

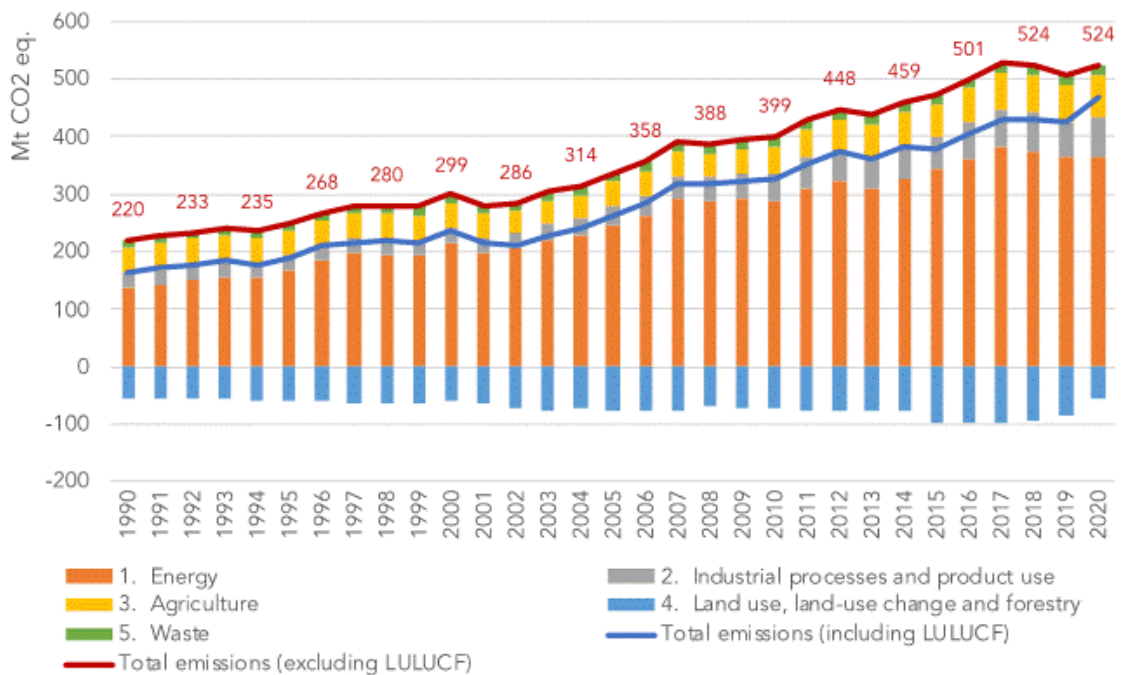


Figure 3: Trend of GHG emissions and sinks by sector in Türkiye over 1990-2020. Data source: Türkiye. 2022 National Inventory Report (NIR)^[32]³²

7. *NDC and Net-zero target:* In October 2021, Türkiye ratified the Paris Agreement, and submitted 2015 Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) became an NDC^[33]³³. The country committed 21% economy-wide (energy, IPPU, agriculture, land use land-use change and forestry, and waste sectors) reduction in GHG emissions from the Business as Usual (BAU) level by 2030. The mitigation target is based on the 2021-2030 implementation period, IPCC 2006 Guidelines, IPCC 2013 KP Supplement^[34]³⁴, and Global warming potential (GWP) on a 100-year timescale of IPCC's 4th Assessment Report (AR4)^[35]³⁵. The country also announced at COP27 (27th session of Conference of the Parties to UNFCCC) an updated first NDC to reduce GHG emissions by 41% below BAU by 2030, raising the target from 21%. The national GHG emissions will peak in 2038 at the latest, and the country aims to achieve net-zero emissions by 2053^[36]³⁶. The country is also expected to submit a long-term low GHG emission development strategy (LT-LEDS)^[37]³⁷. In 2021, Türkiye announced the 2053 net-zero target, and established the Climate Council (consisting of 1,000 government officials, academics, businesses, and NGOs) which released suggestions to achieve a net-zero target containing 217 advisory decisions in June 2022. It includes the formulation of the National Green Finance Strategy, National Green Taxonomy Legislation, and the implementation recommendations of the Emissions Trading System^[38]³⁸. The country's draft climate law was prepared and submitted to the consideration of the Grand National

Assembly of Türkiye (GNAT) to establish the legal basis of mitigation and adaptation targets, planning and implementation tools in the fight against climate change[39]³⁹.

Climate change actions in the country: Baseline contexts

8. *Existing institutional arrangements:* The Climate Change and Adaptation Coordination Board (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.
9. The Directorate of Climate Change (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. As 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 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. Relevant ministries such as the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MENR), the MoEUCC, the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure (MoTI), the Ministry of Industry and Technology (MoIT), the the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF), Ministry of Treasury and Finance (MoTF), the Ministry of Trade (MoT) and other institutions develop initiatives and implement activities that supports the fight against climate change. Policies and measures that aim to reduce GHG emissions and increase resilience against climate change are developed within the framework of the decisions taken at the CCACB. The Presidency of Strategy and Budget is another key administration which coordinates the development of national policies and their connection to annual plans and investments. 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.
10. *Stakeholders landscape:* The main stakeholders involved in climate change actions in the country are:
 - Directorate of Climate Change (DOCC)
 - Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 - Energy and Natural Resources Ministry
 - Ministry of Treasury and Finance
 - Ministry of Industry and Technology
 - Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
 - Ministry of Trade
 - Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure

- Strategy and Budget Presidency
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Health
- Presidency of Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye
- Turkish Environment Agency Presidency
- Presidency of Turkish Statistical Institute
- Higher Education Council Presidency
- Independent Industrialists' and Businessmen's Association
- Turkish Industrialists and Businessmen Association
- Union of Municipalities of Türkiye
- Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Türkiye

The activities of the above stakeholders related to GHG inventory preparation are presented in

Table 1.

Table 1: Stakeholders involved in GHG inventory preparation in Türkiye.

Sector	CRF Category	Collection of Activity Data	Selection of Methodology and Emission Factors	GHG Emission Calculation	Filling in CRF tables and preparing NIR	Quality control
Energy	1 - Energy (Except 1.A.1.a-public electricity and heat production and 1.A.3-Transport)	MENR, TurkStat	TurkStat	TurkStat	TurkStat	TurkStat
	1.A.1.a- Public electricity and heat production	MENR	MENR	MENR	MENR	MENR
	1.A.3- Transport	MoTI, TurkStat	MoTI	MoTI	MoTI	MoTI
Industrial Processes and Other Product Uses	2 - IPPU (except F-gases)	TurkStat	TurkStat	TurkStat	TurkStat	TurkStat
	F-Gases	MoEUCC	MoEUCC	MoEUCC	MoEUCC	MoEUCC
Agriculture	3 - Agriculture	TurkStat	TurkStat	TurkStat	TurkStat	TurkStat
Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry	4 - LULUCF	MoAF	MoAF	MoAF	MoAF	MoAF
Waste	5 - Waste	TurkStat	TurkStat	TurkStat	TurkStat	TurkStat
Cross cutting issues	TurkStat					
Key Source Analysis	TurkStat					
Uncertainty analysis	TurkStat					

11. Data collection process: Data are gathered from multiple sources (administrative data, official statistics, surveys/questionnaires, and official letters). GHG inventory data is collected from companies and plants and, plants and NGOs by surveys and administrative data from municipalities, ministries, and

institutions. Energy balance and petroleum balance tables are taken from the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, production, fuel consumption and their carbon/raw material content data from related facilities and associations, data on waste incineration and methane recovery are collected from waste disposal and recovery facilities, temperature data are taken from the General Directorate of Meteorology, and the number of animals, agricultural and industrial production, foreign trade and waste data are gathered from the TurkStat databases. Emissions and removals from LULUCF provided by MoA; HFCs, PFCs and SF6 emissions calculated by the MoEUCC, transportation sector data provided by the MoTI, and the emissions from electricity generation were calculated based on all power plants fuel consumption by the MENR and sent to the TurkStat. TurkStat stored the data in the form of MS Excel, MS Word, and pdf. Data are updated annually and stored in institutional servers at TurkStat.

12. *Climate change-related legal and regulatory framework:* The 11th Development Plan (2019-2023), adopted by the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye (GNAT), is the main policy document of the country for the period between 2019 and 2023. The Plan was adopted on 18 July 2019 and sets out the national development policy with a multi-sectoral approach. The timeframe of the plan is for 5 years. The Plan envisages a stable and sustainable economic growth and raising the competitiveness and welfare of Türkiye. The main policy documents that are dedicated only to Türkiye's climate change policies are Climate Change Strategy (2010-2020) (NCCS) and National Climate Change Action Plan (2011-2023) (NCCAP). They will be replaced by the Long-Term Climate Change Strategy (LTS) and its first action plan (until 2030) which are currently under preparation in line with the 2053 net-zero and the enhanced NDC target. The DOCC aims to finalize the LTS and its action plan by end of 2023. The Green Deal Action Plan of Türkiye contains the actions for the green transformation of Türkiye's industries and adoption of measures for harmonizing with the EU's Green Deal, especially in areas related to trade and industry. The Action Plan including a total of 32 objectives and 81 actions under 9 main headings covers thematic areas such as carbon border adjustment mechanism, national carbon pricing, national circular economy, clean energy, sustainable smart mobility, and sustainable agriculture. Türkiye National Energy Plan and the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) are two key documents in terms of energy policies which impacts the countries emissions in various sectors. In addition, there are several other national strategies and action plans which have an impact on national emissions as mentioned below:

Cross-cutting

- The 12th Development Plan (2024-2028) (under development)
- National Climate Change Strategy (2010-2023) and Action Plan (2011-2023) (under updating process).
- National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (2011-2023) (under updating process)
- By-law on Monitoring of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (2014).
- By-law on Communique on Monitoring and Reporting Greenhouse Gases (2014).
- Communique on Verification of Greenhouse Gas Emission Reports and Authorization of Verification Institutions (2015).

Energy industries related

- Türkiye National Energy Plan (2022-2035)
- Energy Efficiency Strategy Paper (2012-2023) (EESP) and the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (2017-2023) (NEEAP) (to be updated)
- Türkiye Hydrogen Technologies Strategy and Roadmap (2022-2053)
- By-law on Documentation and Support of Electricity Manufacturing from Renewable Energy Resources (YEKDEM) (2013)

Buildings related

- Energy Efficiency Law (2007)
- Law on Transformation of Areas under Disaster Risk (2012)
- Energy Performance of Buildings By Law (2008)
- Green Certificate for Building and Settlement By-law (2022)
- Planned Areas Zoning By-Law (2017)
- Unplanned Areas Zoning By-Law (2022)

Industry related

- By-law on Monitoring of GHG emissions (2014)
- By-law on Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases (2022)
- By-law on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (2017)
- Framework of Energy Labelling By-law (2021)
- By-law on Eco-design Requirements for Energy-Related Products (2022)
- Environmental Labeling By-law (2018)
- Control of Industrial Air Pollution By-law (2014)

Transport related

- Fuel Quality By-law (2017)
- By-law on Procedures and Principles Regarding the Improvement of Energy Efficiency in Transportation (2019)
- By-law on Bicycle Roads (2019)
- By-law on Combined Transport (2022)
- By-law on E-scooter (Trilateral By-law, 2021)
- By-law on Monitoring of Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Aviation Activities
- By-law on Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) (2022) (being drafted, harmonizing the relevant EU Directive)
- National Transport and Logistics Master Plan (2022-2053)

Agriculture related

- Green Growth Technology Roadmap for the Fertilizer Sector (2022)
- Soil Conservation and Land Use Law (2005)
- Amending the Law on Soil Conservation and Land Use Law (2014)
- Law on Land Arrangement in Irrigated Areas (1984)
- Ecosystem-Based Adaptation Strategy for Anatolian Steppe Ecosystems (2022-2036)
- Türkiye's Strategy and Action Plan for Combatting Agricultural Drought (2023-2027)
- Strategic Plan of The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (2019-2023)
- Türkiye's Green Deal Action Plan (2021)
- Türkiye's National Climate Change Strategy (2010-2023)
- Türkiye's National Climate Change Action Plan (2011-2023)

Forestry related

- Soil Conservation and Land Use Law (2005)
- Strategic Plan of General Directorate of Forestry (2019-2023)
- National Forestry Programme (2004-2023)

Waste related

- By-law on Zero Waste (2019)
- National Waste Management and Action Plan (2016-2023)

13. *Climate change reporting to international community:* The country is committed to comply with the reporting provisions of the UNFCCC. The country submitted 8th National Communication on 23 May, 2023[40]. Türkiye also submitted National Inventory Report (NIR), and Common Reporting Format (CRF) on 14 Apr 2023, as well as Annual status reports (ASR) on 9 Jun 2023[41]. Besides, the Fifth Biennial Report was also submitted on 23 May 2023, followed by Fifth Biennial Reporting Common Tabular Format (BR CTF) submission on 30 May 2023[42]. Türkiye also submitted the updated NDC on 13 April 2023[43]. 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 light of different national circumstances. Türkiye during the preparation of this PIF has not submitted LT-LEDS to UNFCCC.

14. *Climate change-related baseline initiatives:* Several climate change-related projects are currently ongoing or being implemented in the country from government and donor- funding. Those most relevant, which have the potential to provide a baseline for the proposed CBIT project, are summarized here. A more elaborated explanation of collaboration and coordination will be added during the PPG phase, based on exploring the potential synergies with the proposed CBIT project.

Table 2: Baseline climate change-related initiatives which can be supportive of the proposed CBIT project.

Program/ Project/ Activity	Objective	Key measures	Implementing entity	Executing Ministry	Funding Organiza- tion	Budget	Implementation Status	Time	CBIT linkages
Preparation of National Inventory Report (NIR) and Common Reporting Format (CRF) Tables as part of Türkiye's obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).	The NIR provides a detailed account of Türkiye's greenhouse gas emissions and removals.	TURKSTAT works closely with other government agencies, scientific institutions, and stakeholders to collect and compile the necessary data and information for the NIR and CRF.	TurkStat	TurkStat	TurkStat	NA	Recurring	NA	The lessons learned and technical expertise gained through the preparation of NIR and CRF will support the CBIT project to enhance the technical capacities related to BTR reporting elements (GHG inventory, NDC tracking, Adaptation and Climate finance information).
Enabling the Republic of Türkiye to Prepare Its First Biennial Transparency Report/Ninth National Communication (BTR1/NC9) and Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2) to the UNFCCC	To assist Türkiye in the preparation and submission of the First Biennial Transparency Report/Ninth National Communication (BTR1/NC9) and Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).	Mainstreaming and integration of climate change consideration into national and sectoral development policies by giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity strengthening process, partly initiated, and sustained by the preparation of National Communications, National Inventory Report, and Biennial Reports on Climate Change.	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (Directorate of Climate Change Office)	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (Directorate of Climate Change Office)	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (Directorate of Climate Change Office)	1,200,000	Pending Operationalization	48 months	The proposed CBIT project will build on the result and lessons learnt from the First Biennial Transparency Report/Ninth National Communication (BTR1/NC9) and Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2) project such as optimizing synergies for different elements of BTR reporting.
Preparation of Türkiye's 12th National Development Plan	Preparation of Türkiye's national development plan	The 12th National Development Plan of Türkiye, being prepared for the 2024-2028 period, will accommodate the increasing climate ambition of Türkiye by harmonizing climate targets and economic growth, streamlining the sustainable development approach aimed for all sectors, primarily the manufacturing industry, mainly based on efficiency.	PSB						Could contribute to the NDC actions tracking data and capacity building.

Program/ Project/ Activity	Objective	Key measures	Implementing entity	Executing Ministry	Funding Organization	Budget	Implementation Status	Time	CBIT linkages
Capacity Building and Support to the Preparation of a Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for Decoupled Agricultural Support	The main objective of this project is to build the capacity, within the (former) Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MoFAL) to carry out regulatory impact assessment.	The technical capacity of the (former) Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock to conduct regulatory impact assessments will be strengthened.	Tendered	MoAF	The EU and Türkiye	Total budget: €942.000. Funded under IPA2013.	Completed	2017-2018	Could be used to learn fiscal policies at the agriculture sector.
Preparation of River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) for 6 Basins	The purpose of the project is to strengthen Türkiye's capacity for the preparation of River Basin Management Plans.	Preparation of the legislation for strengthening the current institutional structure to apply the requirements of Basin Sectoral Water Allocation Plans and River Basin Management Plans. Determination of environmental and health impacts of the implementation of environmental quality standards in Doğu Akdeniz Basin. Improving institutional and public capacity.	Tendered	MoAF	The EU and Türkiye	6.545.000,00 €	Current	2021 – 2025	Could contribute to the adaptation related data collection.
Protection of Waters Against Agricultural Pollution Through Establishment of A Monitoring and Reporting Methodology for The Nitrate Action Plans	The purpose of the project is to establish the monitoring methodology of the implementation of Nitrate Action Plans in nitrate vulnerable zones (NVZs) in line with the EU Nitrate and Water Framework Directives.	Establishing Nitrate Action Plans monitoring methodology and integrating into Nitrate Information System (NIBIS). Increasing technical capacity of MoAF central and provincial capacity to reduce the nitrate pollution in NVZs. Raising awareness of local communities.	Tendered	MoAF	The EU and Türkiye	1.912.000,00 €	Current	2021 – 2023	Could contribute to the drafting for the agriculture sector mitigation policies and measures.
Technical Assistance for Assessment of Turkey's Potential On Transition To Circular Economy	The purpose of the project is to strengthen institutional and technical capacity of Türkiye on transition to circular economy in line with the EU Circular Economy Package.	Discovering the potential of Türkiye in the scope of circular economy model. Developing a comprehensive national strategy for overall implementation of EU Circular Economy Strategy. Improving	Tendered	MoEUCC	The EU and Türkiye	3.400.000,00 €	Current	2022-2025	Could contribute to the drafting for the manufacturing industry, energy efficiency, buildings and waste sector mitigation policies and measures.

Program/ Project/ Activity	Objective	Key measures	Implementing entity	Executing Ministry	Funding Organiza- tion	Budget	Implementation Status	Time	CBIT linkages
		management capacity of national and local authorities in terms of integrated waste management.							
Enhancing Adaptation Action in Turkey	To build societal resilience by strengthening climate change adaptation, particularly at the sector and urban level.	Conducting comprehensive climate change impact and vulnerability assessment for priority sectors. Revision of the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (NASAP). Establishing a monitoring, evaluation, reporting and notification system for NASAP. Developing a financing strategy for NASAP Preparation of adaptation planning guidelines for priority sectors, etc.	UNDP	DOCC	The EU and Türkiye	11.025.000,00 €			Could contribute to the adaptation related data collection.
Technical Assistance to Enhance the Capacity of AFAD in the Adaptation and Reduction of Disaster Risks Resulting from the Climate Change in Turkey (disaster Adapt)	The purpose of the project is to determine the risks for potential disasters.	Establishing necessary technical and human resources capacities to identify the potential hazards and risks and adaptation capacity associated with disasters to be induced by climate change in AFAD.	Tendered	AFAD	The EU and Türkiye	2.550.000,00 €			Could contribute to the adaptation related data collection.
Improving Air Quality and Raising Public Awareness in Cities in Turkey-cityair (in Line with Café Directive)	Improving air quality in Türkiye and raising public awareness on air quality and air pollution issues.	Capacity building in the preparation of emission inventories, data management and reporting. Increasing modelling capacity of the relevant institutions on air quality.	Tendered	MoEUCC	The EU and Türkiye	3.000.000,00 €	Completed	2018 - 2021	Could contribute to mitigation policies related data collection.

Program/ Project/ Activity	Objective	Key measures	Implementing entity	Executing Ministry	Funding Organizatio n	Budget	Implementation Status	Time	CBIT linkages
Climate and Disaster Resilient Cities Project	To increase access to seismic and climate resilient housing, municipal infrastructure and services in Project provinces in Türkiye, and to respond promptly and effectively in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency.	Institutional strengthening to enable conditions for urban resilience. Expanding access to resilient housing. Investments in climate and disaster resilient municipal Infrastructure. Project management, monitoring and evaluation. Contingent emergency response component	Tendered	MoEUCC/ILBANK	IBRD/IDA	US\$ 512.15 million	Current	2022 - 2028	Could contribute to the adaptation related data collection.
Determination of Industrial Emissions Strategy of Türkiye in Accordance with Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (DIES Project)	The purpose of the project is to increase the technical and institutional capacity of the competent authorities for effective implementation of Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) approach in line with the EU Industrial Emissions Directive (IED).	Determination of current compliance status and needs for mineral industry, chemical industry and other sectors within the framework of the IPPC approach. Identifying the technology changes and the needs for investment in the selected sectors to make them fully compliant with the IPPC legislation and the certification system, etc.	Tendered	MoEUCC	The EU and Türkiye	3.825.000,00 €	Current	2020-2023	Could contribute to mitigation policies related data collection.
EU Support for Promoting Sustainable Urban Mobility in Turkish Cities	To support the policy dialogue and capacity of municipalities on sustainable urban mobility.	Establishing policy dialogue with local and national level stakeholders on sustainable urban mobility. Improving knowledge, skills and experience of municipal decision makers, managers, planners, experts and service providers on sustainable urban mobility, etc.	Tendered	Union Municipalities of Türkiye (UMT)	The EU and Türkiye	2.038.000,00 €	Current	2022 – 2025	Could contribute to local climate action related data collection.
Strengthening Intermodal Transport Services in Turkish Railway Sector	To develop the Action Plan for intermodal freight services.	Identifying prospects for intermodal transport development. Developing good practice solutions for improving the competitiveness of intermodal transport in Türkiye, etc.	Tendered	MoTI	The EU and Türkiye	2.070.000,00 €	Current	2022 – 2024	Could contribute to the drafting for the transport sector mitigation policies and measures.

Program/ Project/ Activity	Objective	Key measures	Implementing entity	Executing Ministry	Funding Organizatio n	Budget	Implementation Status	Time	CBIT linkages
Analysis of the Transport Legislation of Türkiye in the Process of Harmonisation with the EU Acquis and Supporting Türkiye-EU Relations in the Transport Sector	To improve legislative capacities to facilitate the EU acquis alignment process and to strengthen the policy dialogue with the EU in the field of transport.	Providing guidance facilitating acquis alignment process and strengthening relevant institutional capacity in the field of transport.	Tendered	MoTI	The EU and Türkiye	3.795.000	Current	2021 - 2023	Could contribute to the drafting for the transport sector mitigation policies and measures.
Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR)	To provide capacity development on carbon pricing policies.	Working in close cooperation with the public and private sectors and to assess the appropriateness of the policies to the country through comprehensive studies	Tendered	MoEUCC	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)		Completed		Could contribute to MRV related data collection.
Partnership for Market Implementation (PMI)	To assess carbon pricing in the development policy mix To establish domestic carbon crediting mechanism.	Establishment of domestic carbon crediting mechanism and technical assistance for ETS design and implementation	MoEUCC	MoEUCC	The World Bank	4.950.000,00 \$	To be initiated	2023-2028	Could contribute to article 6 negotiation strategy.
Capacity Development for MRV System for Greenhouse Gas Emissions	To support the creation of the necessary infrastructure for monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.	Monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Turkish industry.	GIZ	MoEUCC	The EU and Türkiye	3.000.000,00 €	Completed	2013-2018	Could contribute to MRV related data collection.
Revision of Turkey's GHG Reduction Target and Developing Long Term Low Carbon Emission Strategy	To revise Türkiye's INDC and link to the Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) and the National Climate Change Action Plan.	Need Assessment and policy mapping for NDC. Model Development for testing alternative mitigation options. GHG Projections based on mitigation scenarios for each sector. Economic Analysis of Projections for determining the costs to the national economy of reducing emissions under different time frames and trajectories. Awareness and	UNDP	DOCC	Türkiye	450.000 USD	Current	2021-2022	Could contribute to drafting of Türkiye's mitigation policies impacts on GHG emission reductions.

Program/ Project/ Activity	Objective	Key measures	Implementing entity	Executing Ministry	Funding Organizatio n	Budget	Implementation Status	Time	CBIT linkages
		Capacity building.							

Justification of the proposed project

15. The country is an Annex I party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Paris Agreement with the declaration^{[44]⁴⁰ on 11 October 2021 (date of signature 22 April 2016) and ratified the Kyoto Protocol on 28 May 2009^{[45]⁴¹. Decision No. 21/CP.20^{[46]⁴², recognized Türkiye’s special circumstances acknowledge 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. Türkiye has made ambitious climate change commitments by committing to net-zero emissions by 2053^{[47]⁴³. The country also established new institutional arrangements for climate change issues; including restructuring the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (MoEU) as the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC), establishment of the Directorate of Climate Change (DOCC) (affiliated to the MoEUCC) and restructuring of the Climate Change and Adaptation Coordination Board.}}}}
16. The intensification of climate-related events in recent years—including floods, forest fires, and sea pollution contributed to the urgency of the climate change agenda in the country. The country also increased the forest stock from 21.2 million hectares in 2005 to 23.1 million hectares in 2021^{[48]⁴⁴.}
17. 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^{[49]⁴⁵.}
18. The above-mentioned national aspirations towards stabilizing the global GHG concentration are reflected through continuous reporting to the UNFCCC. The country regularly submits National Inventory Report (NIR) (last submitted on 14 Apr 2022)^{[50]⁴⁶, National Communications (the recent one submitted on 26 Aug 2019)^{[51]⁴⁷, Biennial report (BR) (last submitted on 19 Mar 2021) to the UNFCCC^{[52]⁴⁸.}}}

19. Despite the above national aspirations, the barriers, and gaps related to transparency identified in the 4th BR as follows[53]⁴⁹:

“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.”

Moreover, Türkiye has several challenges in preparation for the National Communication (NC), which is reflected in the ongoing 8th NC preparation as mentioned below:

- 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.

20. To develop this project, a questionnaire survey was conducted with MoEUCC (DOCC) and other line ministries. The stakeholder suggested data gaps are presented in Table 3, Table 4, and Table 5; as well as technical capacity gaps are presented in Table 6, Table 7, and Table 8.

Table 3: GHG emissions inventory and mitigation related data gaps.

Sector	Sub-Sector	Priority data need (among identified gaps)
1 - Energy	Energy Industries	MRV data
	Transport	Disaggregated vehicle data with all required variables to be used in COPERT model for the entire reporting period.
	Industry	MRV data
	Other (Buildings & others)	Buildings inventory
2 - Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)	Industrial Processes	MRV data
	Product Use	Activity data for fluorinated gases
3 - Agriculture	Livestock	More reliable administrative records/data
	Agricultural lands and others	More reliable administrative records/data
4 - Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry		More reliable spatial change analysis data
5 - Waste		E-waste statistics, medical waste statistics.

Cross-cutting issues	Sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) related data collection MRV data
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Table 4: Climate change adaptation related data gaps.

Sector	Priority data need (among identified gaps)
Meteorological Data	Meteorological spatial data
Disaster Related Data	Climate disaster risk maps, Impacts and impacted areas of disasters
Agriculture	Sectoral vulnerability and risk analysis
Public Health	Sectoral vulnerability and risk analysis. The numbers and changes in climate related diseases and deaths.
Water Resources	Sectoral vulnerability and risk analysis. Sectoral water use, surface and underground water.
Tourism and Cultural Heritage	Sectoral vulnerability and risk analysis
Energy	Sectoral vulnerability and risk analysis. Annual water usage and water demand in the industry sector.
Industry	Sectoral vulnerability and risk analysis. Annual water usage and water demand in the industry sector.
Transport	Sectoral vulnerability and risk analysis. Affected number of people and locations from any climate hazards.
Urban Areas	Sectoral vulnerability and risk analysis. The ratio of artificial surfaces, woodland, land cover types in the urban areas.
Forestry	Sectoral vulnerability and risk analysis
Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services	Sectoral vulnerability and risk analysis
Coastal Areas	Sectoral vulnerability and risk analysis
Others	A comparable and reliable data infrastructure, including spatial and big data facilities, which will be regularly collected at the scale of provinces, districts and neighborhoods and shared with open access. Socio-economic data of the most vulnerable groups. Sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) related data collection.

Table 5: Climate finance related data gaps.

Issue	Priority data need (among identified gaps)
Total Climate Finance Amount	Climate finance acquired or realized in sectoral, local, and national basis
Climate Finance Allocation	Amounts allocated for adaptation, mitigation, and other thematic areas with sectoral breakdown

Table 6: Technical capacity development needs for GHG emissions and climate change mitigation related capacity building.

Training (international and regional training programs)	Targeted line organization(s)
Projecting sectoral GHG emissions (for NIR sectors) including demand-side options	DOCC, MENR, MoAF, MoIT and TURKSTAT
Creating data sheets and collecting the data needed to run the models, formulating underlying assumptions	DOCC, MENR, MoAF, MoIT and TURKSTAT
Building GHG emission scenarios including the without measures, with existing measures, with additional measures scenarios and sector-specific scenarios if appropriate	DOCC, MENR, MoAF, MoIT and TURKSTAT
Assuring and controlling the quality	DOCC, MENR, MoAF, MoIT and TURKSTAT
Sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) collection	DOCC, TURKSTAT, MoEUCC, MENR, MoAF, MoIT, MoH and other CCACB Members
Training on international reporting requirements.	DOCC, TurkStat, MENR, MoEUCC (other than DOCC), MoAF, MoIT and MoTI, other relevant organizations
A workshop on reporting of mitigation policies/measures and their reduction estimation	DOCC, TurkStat, MENR, MoEUCC (other than DOCC), MoAF, MoIT and MoTI, other relevant organizations
Analyzing impacts of mitigation policies on GHG emission reductions (energy industries sector)	DOCC, MENR, other relevant organizations

Training (international and regional training programs)	Targeted line organization(s)
Analyzing impacts of mitigation policies on GHG emission reductions (buildings sector)	DOCC, MENR, MoEUCC (other than DOCC), MoIT, other relevant organizations
Analyzing impacts of mitigation policies on GHG emission reductions (transport sector)	DOCC, MENR, MoTI, MoIT, DGCA, other relevant organizations
Analyzing impacts of mitigation policies on GHG emission reductions (manufacturing industry and IPPU sectors)	DOCC, MENR, MoIT, other relevant organizations
Analyzing impacts of mitigation policies on GHG emission reductions (LULUCF sector)	DOCC, MoAF, other relevant organizations
Analyzing impacts of mitigation policies on GHG emission reductions (waste sector)	DOCC, MoEUCC (other than DOCC), MoIT, other relevant organizations
Analyzing impacts of mitigation policies on GHG emission reductions (agriculture sector)	DOCC, MoAF, other relevant organizations
Training on TIMES-MACRO and other models for emission projections	DOCC, MENR, MoEUCC (other than DOCC), MoTI, MoAF, other relevant organizations

Table 7: Technical capacity development needs for climate change adaptation related capacity building.

Training (international and regional training programs)	Targeted line organization
A specific training on development of climate adaptation indicators.	DOCC, MoEUCC, MENR, MoAF, MoIT, MoH, CCACB Members and other relevant organizations
Series of workshops on development of climate adaptation indicators.	DOCC, MoEUCC, MENR, MoAF, MoIT, MoH, CCACB Members and other relevant organizations
Training on international reporting requirements.	DOCC, MoEUCC, MENR, MoAF, MoIT, MoH and other CCACB Members
Meteorological data analysis and climate projections	DOCC, TSMS
Sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) related data collection	DOCC, MoEUCC, MENR, MoAF, MoIT, MoH and other CCACB Members
Conceptual training on Monitoring and Evaluation Cycle of climate adaptation actions.	DOCC, MoEUCC, MENR, MoAF, MoIT, MoH and other CCACB Members
Training on international data sources.	DOCC
Training on integration of climate adaptation related data and information in policy making processes.	DOCC

Table 8: Technical capacity development needs for climate change finance related capacity building.

Training (international and regional training programs)	Targeted line organization
Training on international reporting requirements.	DOCC, MoTF, ILBANK, Borsa Istanbul, BDDK, TÜSİAD, MÜSİAD, TOBB, others.
Series of workshops on development of climate finance data collection and reporting.	DOCC, MoTF, ILBANK, Borsa Istanbul, BDDK, TÜSİAD, MÜSİAD, TOBB, others.
Corporate reporting and disclosure requirements	DOCC, MoT, TÜSİAD, MÜSİAD, TOBB, others.
Capital market instruments related to climate finance (sustainability linked bonds, green bonds, sukuk)	DOCC, MoTF, Borsa Istanbul, BDDK, others.

21. Based on the above indicated capacity gaps, the country still lacks an integrated approach to new ETF reporting from 2024 related to GHG inventory, NDC actions tracking, monitoring climate change adaptation, climate risk, loss and damage, and support needed and received. This lacking necessitates the need for this CBIT project. The key barriers and gaps identified can be broadly categorized as: (a) inadequate national institutional frameworks related to the new requirements under ETF, (b) lack of data and inadequate information management systems to comply with the new requirements under ETF, (c) limited technical capacity, knowledge, and skills to support the transition to ETF. For instance, there is a lack of institutional coordination for climate change impacts assessment and addressing those impacts, identifying development priorities concerning climate change impacts, NDC mitigation and adaptation actions tracking, and systems and processes used to identify, track and report support needed and received in the country. Therefore, to achieve the national aspirations towards climate change

actions, the country needs transparent and reliable information on GHG emissions and trends, climate mitigation and adaptation actions, and climate finance, as well as support for capacity building, technology development, and transfer. The proposed project will address the barriers mentioned above in three broad categories; providing capacity building to address these gaps. Without the proposed CBIT project, the national commitment to contribute towards Paris Agreement through NDC actions will be difficult to achieve. As one of the climate change-vulnerable countries (Figure 2), the country needs support for overcoming the existing technical and institutional capacity barriers. Therefore, coordinated actions focusing on the ETF requirement of the Paris Agreement, and the systematization of tracking NDC actions is needed, which will be provided by this project.

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B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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 PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

22. The GEF alternative scenario for the proposed CBIT project in Türkiye is developed to strengthen the national institutional and technical capacities of Türkiye for tracking the NDC climate actions to comply with the ETF and supporting the LT-LEDS formulation as explained in Figure 4 Theory of Change. The proposed CBIT project will ensure the achievement of the above objective through four components as briefly described below. **The proposed project will cover the sectors included in the NDCs for climate change mitigation, adaptation and climate finance for different outputs under the four components.**

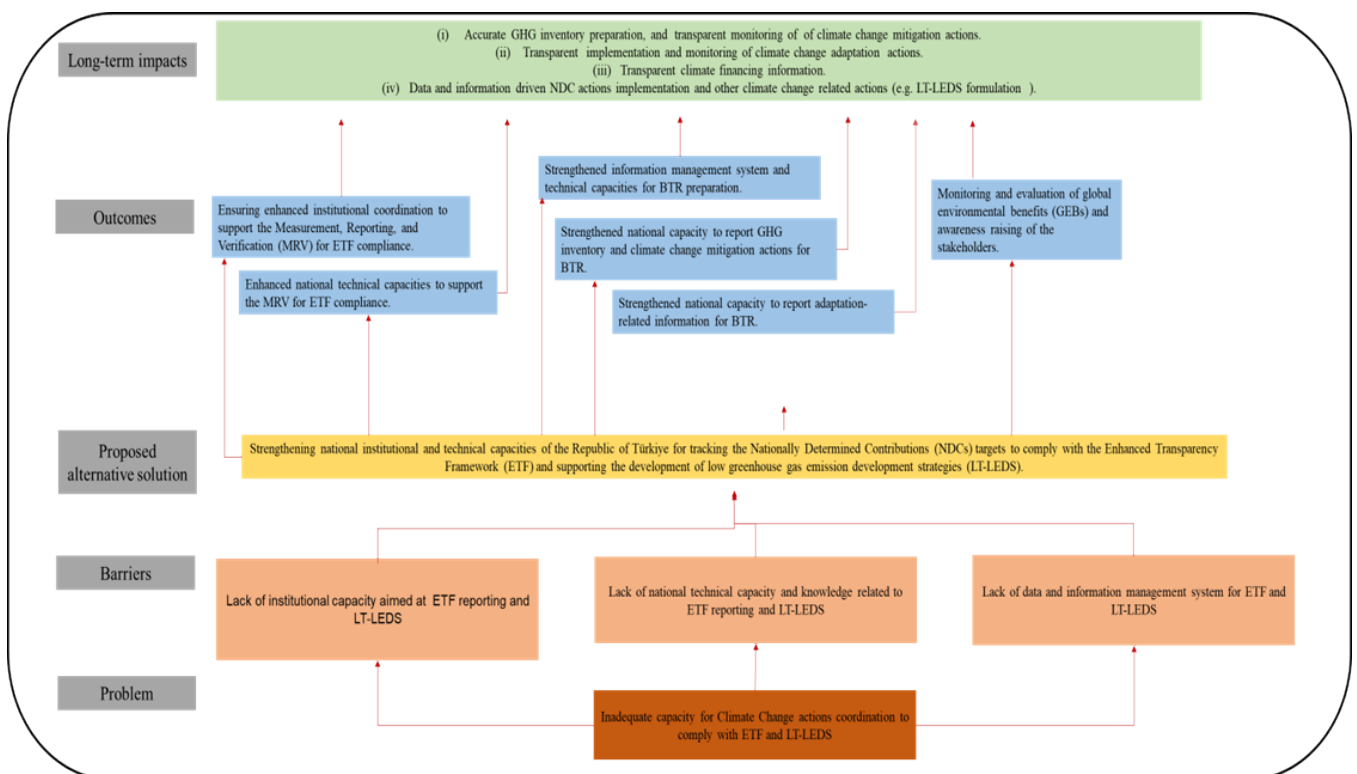


Figure 4: Theory of change (TOC) of the proposed CBIT project in Türkiye

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

23. This component will help strengthen the capacities of national institutions to support ETF compliance. This component will support: 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 (output 1.1.1); guidelines and action plans **based on 1.1.1** (output 1.1.2); methodologies and

indicators **development** for monitoring the progress of NDC, and LT-LEDS (output 1.1.3); and **gender inclusive** institutional arrangements and coordination **procedures** for national MRV and BTR submission are **established and endorsed**, based on outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 (Output 1.1.4).

24. This component will also enhance national technical capacities to support the MRV for ETF compliance. This component will: **enhance technical capacity of the officials of Climate Change** related national agencies **by ensuring gender equality on policy and guidelines of ETF** (Output 1.2.1); **technical capacity of the officials of Climate Change** related national agencies **by ensuring gender equality on Climate Finance** (Output 1.2.2); **technical capacity the officials of Climate Change** related national agencies **by ensuring gender equality on BTR reporting elements (GHG inventory, NDC tracking, and Adaptation)** as per UNFCCC ETF Reference Manual (Output 1.2.3); and **technical capacity of the officials of Climate Change** related national agencies **by ensuring gender equality on GHG mitigation scenario assessment for NDC** and LT-LEDS (Output 1.2.4).

25. This component is expected to strengthen the information management system and technical capacities for BTR preparation by: **supporting updated information archiving and management system to support the BTR reporting elements (GHG inventory, NDC tracking, Adaptation and Climate finance information)** and LT-LEDS (Output 1.3.1); **enhancing 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 (Output 1.3.2); **enhancing stakeholder technical capacities by ensuring gender equality** for reporting and tracking NDC climate change adaptation actions focusing on **modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs)** for the NDC progress chapter of BTR (Output 1.3.3); and **stakeholder technical capacities by ensuring gender equality** for reporting the support needed, received, and provided focusing on **modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs)** for the BTR (Output 1.3.4).

26. The institutional and technical capacity strengthening under this component will cover a broad range of stakeholders covering ministerial staff to policymakers, civil society, academia, and the private sector. FAO's long tradition of institutional and technical capacity building will be capitalized under this component, such as the utilization of the tools mentioned below for institutional assessment and strengthening **developed under the FAO Global CBIT-AFOLU project[1]⁵⁰. The proposed CBIT project will coordinate with the FAO Global CBIT-AFOLU project team for the technical support and capacity building related to the use of the mentioned tools.**

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

27. The information system development under this component will also consult 'A road map for establishing information systems for climate action and support' published under the collaboration of CBIT Global Coordination Platform (GEF funded)[2]. The activities will be also based on the IPCC guidelines, FAO's Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Agriculture: A Manual to Address Data Requirements (2015), FAO tools and resources on Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (MICCA) program, and other sectoral guidelines[3]. The activities will be also conducted based on Tracking Adaptation in Agricultural Sectors: Climate Change Adaptation Indicators of FAO[4]. In

addition, the activities will be also based on Reporting adaptation through the biennial transparency report: A practical explanation of the guidance[5], and for Climate Finance, the component will follow the UNFCCC Climate Finance Data Portal[6]⁵¹.

28. Besides, the “Technical handbook for developing country Parties on Preparing for the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement”[7] will be utilized for institutional and technical capacity building. FAO is also developing ‘The enhanced Transparency Framework Capacity Assessment Tool (EFTCAT)’, which will be utilized under the PPG phase and during project implementation for assessing and tracking the progress of ETF implementation for CBIT and BTR/NC projects. This CBIT project will be based on existing institutional mechanisms and sectoral Leads; but will further strengthen the functionality with a clear definition of procedures, roles, and responsibilities in line with ETF.

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

29. This component will strengthen the national capacity to report GHG inventory and climate change mitigation actions for BTR by: 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 (Output 2.1.1); improving (timely and reliable) GHG data collection systems based on output 2.1.1 (Output 2.1.2); and enhancing stakeholder technical capacities (including for ensuring gender mainstreaming) to formulate the National Inventory based on the Common Reporting Tables (CRT) for BTR (Output 2.1.3).

30. Under this component, the focus will be given to strengthening the national technical capacity on GHG inventory and climate change mitigation actions tracking related to AFOLU and energy sector, as these two sources are the highest contributors of GHG emissions as per the recently submitted national communication[8]⁵². Later based on the lessons learned, the technical capacity building activities will be replicated for other IPCC sectors (IPPU and waste). Therefore, the technical capacity of the stakeholders under this component will be enhanced based on three e-learning courses on MRV: (a) preparing a greenhouse gas inventory under the ETF[9]; (b) assessing uncertainties in the national greenhouse gas inventory with a focus on the LULUCF[10]⁵³, and (c) estimation of methane emissions from enteric fermentation at Tier 2 level[11]⁵⁴.

31. In addition, FAO has developed several tools for GHG inventory preparation and MRV system development under the Global CBIT project[12]. For example, (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[13]⁵⁵, Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT)[14]⁵⁶, and FAO GLEAM-i tool[15]⁵⁷ relevant to livestock will be also utilized for the AFOLU sector. The component will also ensure, gender-sensitive training programs for GHG inventory methodologies and tools, national-specific climatic and socio-economic scenarios, emission factors, methodologies, and tools for mitigation assessment of GHG emission.

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

32. The component will strengthen the national capacity to report adaptation-related information for BTR by: assessing, updating, and disseminating information on key economic, social, and/or environmental vulnerabilities or risks from climate change with gender consideration (Output 3.1.1); assessing, updating, and disseminating information on averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage in line with Article 13 of Paris Agreement from climate change with gender consideration (Output 3.1.2); assessing, updating, and disseminating information on climate modeling, climate projections, and scenarios of climate change impacts with gender consideration (Output 3.1.3); and assessing, updating, and disseminating information on Türkiye's progress on adaptation policies, strategies, plans, risks, and vulnerability for broader domestic development planning with gender consideration (Output 3.1.4). 1. These outputs as focused on enhancing the national capacity related to monitor and report climate change adaptation actions, will also contribute towards Component 4 of the project titled '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 (GEF Project ID 11313)'. The Component 4 of the mentioned project is focused on updating the information related to climate change impacts and adaptation in the country.

33. FAO has developed several tools under the **FAO** Global CBIT-**AFOLU** project for climate change resiliency, monitoring, and evaluation[16]. For example, (i) Loss and damage assessment[17]⁵⁸, (ii) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) training package[18]⁵⁹, (iii) Modelling System for Agricultural Impacts of Climate Change (MOSAICC)[19]⁶⁰, and (iv) Self-evaluation and Holistic Assessment of climate resilience of farmers and pastoralists (SHARP)[20]⁶¹ will be utilized under this component. The component will also utilize Tracking Adaptation in Agricultural Sectors: Climate Change Adaptation Indicators of FAO[21], and Reporting adaptation through the biennial transparency report: A practical explanation of the guidance[22] to develop nationally appropriate indicators for adaptation. In addition, to enhance the technical capacity of the stakeholder, this component will utilize the e-learning courses developed by FAO, such as (a) an introduction to FAO's damage and loss assessment

methodology[23]⁶², (b) an introduction to climate-smart agriculture[24]⁶³, (c) Climate-smart forestry[25]⁶⁴, (d) Climate-smart fisheries and aquaculture[26]⁶⁵, (e) Climate-smart soil and land management[27]⁶⁶, and (f) Climate-smart livestock production[28]⁶⁷. Under this component, focus will be given to strengthening the national technical capacity related to AFOLU, as this sector will face most of the impacts of the climate change.

Component 4: Monitoring and evaluation and awareness

34. This component will focus on monitoring and evaluation of global environmental benefits (GEBs) and awareness raising of the stakeholders by: evaluating role of women and men on climate change impacts and vulnerability through review of existing policies, and recommendations are made for gender mainstreaming (Output 4.1.1); assessing the participation of the public, local administration, private sector, and non-governmental organizations in national and international climate change actions, also considering plans for other relevant areas (mitigation actions, adaptation, means of implementation, and cross-cutting issues). The project will prepare and disseminate proposals for improved and more effective involvement of the stakeholders, ensuring gender mainstreaming of the work. (Output 4.1.2); dissemination of the gender mainstreamed knowledge materials and technical documents (Output 4.1.3); and conducting Mid-term review and final evaluation, and preparing periodic progress reports (Output 4.1.3).

Risk analysis

35. The country needs capacity-building support for the effective institutional operation, and production of high-quality data, information, and analysis to comply with ETF. The project activities will support the staff of the national agencies to establish a continuous capacity. However high-level ownership, advocacy, and political support are needed from the Government for efficient project outputs and to ensure the sustainability of the activities after the project completion.
36. The project may face difficulties due to limited capacities and a lack of data, lessons, and good practices. In addition, the capacity-building activities (inception, validation, national consultation, and technical group meeting, as well as day-to-day project activities) can be impacted by potential disturbing effects related to COVID-19 and any other future pandemics.

37. To overcome the potential disturbance of capacity-building activities, the project will ensure the use of an online platform like Zoom/MS Team to conduct the day-to-day project activities, technical capacity-building process through e-learning course, inception, validation, national consultation, and technical group meeting. In addition, the project team will work closely with international initiatives, such as the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, and will deploy FAO's long-standing expertise in CBIT project implementation, and information management system development. FAO will steer the learning of Türkiye through the relevant Global CBIT project on transparency for collaboration regarding data and information system development, lessons learned, and the sharing of good practices.

Global Environmental Benefits

38. The technical and operational capacity of national experts will be strengthened through data collection and analysis, quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC), GHG inventory methodologies, and adaptation progress. Such operational, robust, and functional project activities, along with information management system development will strengthen the country's capacity efficiently implement NDC actions and comply with ETF.
39. The high-quality data generation related to NDC actions and climate finance will benefit the national and global environment in terms of emissions reduction and ensuring climate-resilient development. In the long run, the proposed interventions of the project will enable the design and prioritization of cost-effective NDC climate change mitigation and adaptation actions and will help to avoid duplication. That means more resources both at the national and international level will be available for other activities to ensure climate-friendly sustainable development.
40. The project through cross-sectoral coordination involving key national stakeholders for NDC climate change actions will ensure a real impact on low-carbon development. Without this project, there will be a sporadic project-based approach that does not contribute to building national capacity, and there can be probable duplication of international funding.

Gender

41. The constitution of Türkiye (Article 10) bans any discrimination, state or private, on the grounds of sex. Article 41 also states that the family is 'based on equality between spouses'[29]⁶⁸. The country is also a party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women since 1985, as well as to its Optional Protocol since 2002[30]⁶⁹. Despite that legislation and policies landscape, gender inequalities exist. For example, Türkiye ranks 124th among 146 countries in gender equality, 101st in educational attainment for women, 112th in their political empowerment, 134th in economic participation and opportunity, and 99th in health and survival[31]⁷⁰.
42. The proposed project will conduct a gender analysis during the PPG phase focusing on the different roles and responsibilities of women related to climate transparency in the country. The proposed project will also develop gender-responsive results-based indicators based on GEF's Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP)[32]⁷¹. This will ensure equal participation of women in project design, implementation, and evaluation. The project will also ensure women's participation during inception

and validation workshops, as a representative in the project steering committee and project management unit, as well as in different national consultations and capacity-building training. Therefore, wherever possible a gender-sensitive approach will account for and apply within the project to ensure gender equality during project interventions. **Inclusion of gender expertise in all project activities will be ensured, leading to the gender mainstreaming is achieved in all project outputs.** The gender-segregated evaluation of the project findings will be presented in annual and biannual reports, publications, and knowledge materials generated by the proposed project. A gender-responsive results-based indicator focusing on mitigation and adaptation will allow this project to address appropriate responses to national efforts toward NDC mitigation and adaptation activities. This project will utilize different gender toolkits for national communications, and MRV developed by the Global Support Program funded by GEF[33].

Stakeholders

43. The project activities were developed in consultation with the officials' Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (DOCC) during the Project Identification Phase (PIF) stage. During the process, other personnel from the relevant department and experts from the FAO country office were also involved. Different stakeholders relevant to the project are also listed in Table 9. During the project proposal grant (PPG) phase
44. **A comprehensive analysis of how the stakeholders will be engaged under each output and outcome will be conducted and stakeholders will be mapped according to their roles and responsibilities. A stakeholder engagement plan for the project will be developed as a priority. To support this work,** participatory and more comprehensive consultations will be done through inception and validation workshops, as well as through stakeholders' interviews by the PPG team. The project will ensure that during the PPG phase, stakeholders like CSOs, academia, and private sectors are going to participate in the inception and validation workshop.

45. The key stakeholders and a brief description of their engagement are presented below:

Table 9: Stakeholders and Their Responsibilities

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise
1. Directorate of Climate Change (DOCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Focal Point for UNFCCC Liaising with other inter-ministerial agencies.
2. Ministries/Agencies related to ensuring ETF compliance: 2.1. Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat) 2.2. Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MENR) 2.3. Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure (MoTI) 2.4. Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC) 2.5. Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of Activity Data. Selection of Methodology and Emission Factors. GHG Emission Calculation. Filling in CRF tables and preparing NIR. Key Source Analysis. Uncertainty analysis. Quality control.
3. Other associated ministries related to ensuring ETF compliance: 3.1. Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focal persons and capacity building of relevant government officials. Institutional arrangement.

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise
<p>3.2. Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance (MoTF)</p> <p>3.3. Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Interior (Ministry of Interior)</p> <p>3.4. Republic of Türkiye Ministry of National Education (MNE)</p> <p>3.5. Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Health (Ministry of Health)</p> <p>3.6. Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Industry and Technology (MoIT)</p> <p>3.7. Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Trade (Ministry of Trade)</p> <p>3.8. Presidency of Strategy and Budget (PSB)</p> <p>3.9. Council of Higher Education (Council of Higher Education)</p> <p>3.10. The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye (TÜBİTAK)</p> <p>3.11. Turkish Directorate of Environment Agency (TÜÇA)</p> <p>3.12. Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MoCT)</p> <p>3.13. General Directorate on the Status of Women, Ministry of Family Labour, and Social Services (MoFLS)</p> <p>3.14. State Hydraulic Works (DSİ)</p> <p>3.15. Turkish State Meteorological Service (TSMS)</p> <p>3.16. Directorate General for Forestry</p> <p>3.17. Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD)</p> <p>3.18. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)</p> <p>3.19. İlbank Incorporated (İLBANK)</p> <p>3.20. Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectoral expertise
<p>4. The Union of Municipalities of Türkiye (TBB)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local level climate action • Capacity building at the local level
<p>5. FAO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEF Agency
<p>6. Civil society organizations/Private organizations/ other major industries that have a responsibility to report GHG emissions and involved in climate change actions.</p> <p>TOBB (The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Türkiye).</p> <p>Borsa İstanbul (Borsa İstanbul)</p> <p>TUSİAD (Turkish Industry and Business Association).</p> <p>Turkish Cement Manufacturers' Association (TURKCEMENT).</p> <p>Turkish Steel Producers Association (TÇÜD)</p> <p>Independent Industrialists and Businessmen's Association (MÜSİAD)</p> <p>Türkiye Otomobil Sanayicileri Derneği (OSD).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection • Capacity building
<p>7. Local/ national NGOs related to climate change actions.</p> <p>The Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion, for Reforestation and the Protection of Natural Habitats (TEMA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs will be engaged in the implementation of the project, including the best practice analysis and validation and appraisal of the project results

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise
<p>The Economic Policy Research Foundation of Türkiye</p> <p>The Nature Conservation Centre (DKM)</p> <p>Business Council for Sustainable Development Türkiye (BCSD Türkiye)</p> <p>Yuvam Dünya Association</p> <p>Yuvam Dünya Association Türkiye</p> <p>Women's Groups working on Environmental and Sustainability issues.</p>	
<p>8. National Research institutes and Universities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Academic institutions will be engaged in the implementation of the project, including the best practice analysis and validation and appraisal of the project results

Private Sector

46. The project is focused on strengthening the capacity of the national institutes, research, and academia to comply with the ETF of the Paris Agreement. Therefore, it will not work directly with the private sector. However, it will invite the private sector stakeholders, as well as CSOs and academia to the validation and inception workshop and working group discussions during the PPG stage. During the PPG phase, the PPG team will use previously collected data/information from previous national communications and national policy documents on climate change to explore the opportunity to involve private sector entities. Private sector stakeholders will represent based on GHG emissions from the AFOLU, energy, industry, and waste sectors. A more in-depth analysis will be conducted during the PPG phase regarding the involvement of the private stakeholders based on the existing system and modalities followed by the national agencies. During the project implementation phase depending on the modalities of the government institutes, private sector entities from AFOLU, energy, industry, and waste sectors will be involved in the capacity-building activities. During the PPG phase, a more in-depth analysis will be conducted on major private stakeholders based on the existing system to involve in institutional arrangement.

Knowledge management

47. The project has a dedicated output for knowledge management and dissemination of the knowledge materials and technical documents (training proceedings, guideline and actions plans, gap assessment reports, etc.) that will be prepared under different outcomes of the project. The knowledge materials and technical documents generated by the project will be disseminated at the national level, and globally. The activities that will be carried out for outreach, awareness raising, and dissemination of outputs/results/lessons learned/knowledge materials/technical documents are mentioned below. It is expected that these activities will ensure ownership of the process, promoting active involvement and participation of the stakeholders:

- o GHG inventory, climate change mitigation and adaptation data, and climate finance information will be disseminated based on the mandate of the designated national entities and at their discretion, through the government websites. The information generated will be at the relevant government agency's disposal and they will be responsible for decisions regarding the information that will be shared between different governmental bodies and those that will be shared with the general public.

- The existing system of national climate change-related knowledge dissemination and other relevant govt.-maintained websites will be also used for sharing the lessons learned and generated knowledge materials.
- The generated knowledge materials intended for the general use will be disseminated through the academia and research organization of the country, which will help to retain and expand the knowledge even after the project implementation.

The project will maintain a close collaboration for the dissemination of project outcomes through FAO-implemented global CBIT information-sharing networks. Additionally, a series of regional activities are planned to be developed based on the CBIT projects in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan and the PPGs in Turkmenistan and PIF in Kazakhstan. A potential program will serve as a ground for the sharing of experience and expertise around the climate change monitoring and reporting issues, including roster, professional exchanges, joint seminars, workshops, study tours and on the job trainings. FAO-Turkey Partnership Program or the South-South collaboration will be targeted as an additional fund for support. The project will ensure a strong collaboration, wherever possible with the international community and regional initiatives, and policy-based climate change networks in this region. In particular, the project will maintain a close collaboration for the dissemination of project outcomes through FAO-implemented global CBIT information-sharing networks. The existing system of national climate change-related knowledge dissemination and other relevant govt.-maintained websites will be also used for sharing the lessons learned and generated knowledge materials. Climate change mitigation and adaptation data, and climate finance information will be disseminated based on the mandate of the designated national entities through the government websites. In addition, the generated knowledge materials will be disseminated through the academia and research organization of the country, which will help to retain and expand the knowledge even after the project implementation. The project is also closely coordinated with the global CBIT project led by UNEP GSP using the platform[34].

National policy coherence

48. The project is developed following the national strategies and plans mentioned previously in paragraph 10. This project is also consistent with the NDC and Net-zero commitment of the country. The country regularly submits National Inventory Report (NIR) (the recent one submitted on 14 Apr 2022)[35]⁷², National Communications (the recent one submitted on 26 Aug 2019)[36]⁷³, Biennial report (BR) (the recent one submitted on 19 Mar 2021) to the UNFCCC[37]⁷⁴, and the proposed project will be also supportive to future submissions of those, as well as BTR. The proposal is also aligned with the National Climate Change Action Plan[38]⁷⁵.
49. This CBIT project will directly support the NDC implementation and Net-zero commitment through institutional coordination, information system, and technical capacity building. For example, Türkiye has made ambitious climate change commitments to become a net-zero country by 2053[39]⁷⁶. Through the completion of this project, the challenges mentioned in the recent NC will be addressed.

Innovation

50. The project will ensure investment in dedicated innovative climate change knowledge management and information system tailored for the country-specific needs. Besides, FAO will deploy deeply rooted technical expertise (e.g., FAO tools, e-learning courses) for climate change issues. A comprehensive cross-sectoral coordination mechanism tailored to the country's needs to comply with the ETF will be developed. This will be done by involving key national to ensure adequate exit points of the project and scaling up for other national actions, such as tracking sustainable development goals (SDGs). The knowledge materials will be available through a dedicated information management system going to be developed under this project. This will be backed by the master trainers through the ToT program, to ensure long-term seamless knowledge dissemination.

Scaling-up potential

51. Knowledge materials and technical documents that will be generated under this project will be available through the relevant government websites. The master trainers will be trained through the Training of Trainers (ToT) Model and will be involved with key national stakeholders to disseminate their acquired knowledge through the established institutional coordination and stakeholders' communication channels (such as project stakeholders' email group). Therefore, long-term scaling up of the project benefits will be ensured through the proposed interventions and formalized institutional arrangements of the project. The involvement of national key stakeholders will help to manage adequate exit points of the project, avoid disruption, and will ensure scaling up in the future for other national initiatives, such as sustainable development goals (SDGs) tracking. The results of this project will be scaled up by the development of the regional umbrella projects for the regional lessons learned with the national CBIT projects led by FAO in Central Asia.

[1] Institutional Arrangements. <https://www.fao.org/climate-change-knowledge-hub/learning-corner/transparency/tools-resource/en>

[2] A road map for establishing information systems for climate action and support. UNDEP and DTU (2019). https://www.cbitplatform.org/sites/default/files/knowledge-resource/resource-files/ICAT%20data%20management%20system%20publication%20final_1.pdf

[3] <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4260e.pdf> and <http://www.fao.org/in-action/micca/resources/tools/en/>.

[4] Tracking Adaptation in Agricultural Sectors: Climate Change Adaptation Indicators (FAO 2017). <https://www.fao.org/3/i8145e/i8145e.pdf>

[5] Reporting Adaptation through the Biennial Transparency Report. A practical explanation of the guidance. UNEP and DTU (2020). https://climateactiontransparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Reporting-adaptation-through-the-biennial-transparency-report_an-explanation-of-the-guidance_ICAT_UNEP-DTU-PARTNERSHIP-min.pdf

[6] <https://unfccc.int/climatefinance?home>

[7] Technical handbook for developing country Parties on: Preparing for implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement. ETF Handbook (unfccc.int)

[8] 8th National Communication. <https://unfccc.int/documents/628372>

[9] <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=618>

[10] <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=788>

[11] <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=893>

[12] <https://www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/transparency/tools-resource/>

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

- [14] <https://www.fao.org/in-action/epic/ex-act-tool/suite-of-tools/ex-act/en/>
- [15] <https://www.fao.org/gleam/en/>
- [16] <https://www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/transparency/tools-resource?>
- [17] <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca6990en>
- [18] <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/CB3853EN/>
- [19] <https://www.fao.org/climate-change/programmes-and-projects/detail/zh/c/1051409/>
- [20] <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb3505en>
- [21] Tracking Adaptation in Agricultural Sectors: Climate Change Adaptation Indicators (FAO 2017). <https://www.fao.org/3/i8145e/i8145e.pdf>
- [22] Reporting Adaptation through the Biennial Transparency Report. A practical explanation of the guidance. UNEP and DTU (2020). https://climateactiontransparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Reporting-adaptation-through-the-biennial-transparency-report_an-explanation-of-the-guidance_ICAT_UNEP-DTU-PARTNERSHIP-min.pdf
- [23] <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=608>
- [24] <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=439>
- [25] <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=578>
- [26] <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=579>
- [27] <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=435>
- [28] <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=437>
- [29] https://www5.tbmm.gov.tr/yayinlar/2021/TC_Anayasasi_ve_TBMM_Ic_Tuzugu_Ingilizce.pdf
- [30] <https://www.mfa.gov.tr/default.en.mfa>
- [31] World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report (2022). <https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2022/>
- [32] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/GEF_GenderEquality_CRA_lo-res_0.pdf
- [33] <https://www.un-gsp.org/documents>
- <https://www.un-gsp.org/documents>[34] <https://climate-transparency-platform.org/about>
- [35] <https://unfccc.int/documents/461926>
- [36] <https://unfccc.int/documents/199646>
- [37] <https://unfccc.int/documents/271050>
- [38] https://webdosya.csb.gov.tr/db/iklim/editordosya/iklim_degisikligi_eylem_plani_EN_2014.pdf
- [39] <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/turkey/net-zero-targets/>

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here. 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

52. Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (Directorate of Climate Change) will have the overall executing responsibility for the project, with FAO providing oversight as GEF agency. FAO will transfer its knowledge, experience, and best practices in data collection, analysis, management, and coordination of ETF-compliant reporting across sectors, with the aim of independent government implementation and coordination of these actions in the future. A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be tasked with the day-to-day management of the project activities, as well as with financial and administrative reporting. The main functions of the PMU, following the guidance of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), will be to ensure overall efficient management, coordination, implementation, and monitoring of the project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans and budgets (AWP/Bs). The PMU will be composed of a National Project Coordinator (NPC) who will work full-time for the project lifetime. In addition, the PMU will include other technical personnel, such as National GHG inventory and MRV expert, National Data & Information Management System Digital Specialist, National M&E and Knowledge Management Officer, Institutional Arrangement expert, National Gender expert, Finance and Administrative Officer, and Operations/Project Support Officer. The NPC will oversee daily implementation, management, administration, and technical supervision of the project, on behalf of the Operational partner and within the framework delineated by the PSC.

Core Indicators

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			
Male	133			
Total	272	0	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 number of beneficiaries (272) is estimated based on the number of staff in different ministries and national agencies relevant to this project in consultation with the MoEUCC (DOCC). Out of 272 beneficiaries, 256 will be from Ankara, and 16 will be from Istanbul. The agencies will be MoEUCC (DOCC), MoEUCC (other), MoAF, Ministry of Trade, MoTI, PSB, Council of Higher Education, TÜBİTAK, TÜÇA, TurkStat, TOBB, TÜSİAD, MÜSİAD, TBB, TURKCEMENT, TÇÜD, MoTC, DSI, TSMS, AFAD, DGCA, ILBANK, BRSA, Borsa Istanbul, TİKA, Others (NGOs, universities). Most of the representative organizations included as direct beneficiaries are Member of the CCACB. To decide the number of direct beneficiaries the responsibility of each organization relevant for this project is considered, and highest number of representatives considered from those organizations, which have high involvement. For example, 40 representatives from the Directorate of Climate Change (DOCC) affiliated to the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC). It is the key administration on climate change. The DOCC is the National Focal Point for the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement. Similarly, 20 representatives from TurkStat. It is the 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. From other organizations mentioned earlier at least 2-6 representatives are considered.

Risks to Project Preparation and Implementation

Summarize risks that might affect the project preparation and implementation phases and what are the mitigation strategies the project preparation process will undertake to address these (e.g. what alternatives may be considered during project preparation—such as in terms of consultations, role and choice of counterparts, delivery mechanisms, locations in country, flexible design elements, etc.). Identify any of the risks listed below that would call in question the viability of the project during its implementation. Please describe any possible mitigation measures needed. (The risks associated with project design and Theory of Change should be described in the “Project description” section above). The risk rating should reflect the overall risk to project outcomes considering the country setting and ambition of the project. The rating scale is: High, Substantial, Moderate, Low.

Risk Categories	Rating	Comments
Climate	Low	Risk: The climate risk is low because it is a capacity-building project, not an infrastructural one. Mitigation measures: Technical and institutional capacity building activities will be the focus of this project. Besides, any field activity will be conducted by considering the climate events in the country in accordance with the intended venue of the activity.
Environment and Social	Low	Risk: The environmental and social risk is low when screened against FAO’s Environmental and Social Safeguards Screening Checklist’s set of 9 safeguards criteria. Since it is a capacity-building project to comply with the ETF requirements of the Paris Agreement, there are no anticipated environmental or social risks as a result of project intervention. Mitigation measures: Institutional capacities and enhancing the skills of individuals will be the focus of this project to comply with the ETF reporting. Therefore, such approach will avoid the risk of loss of human skills in case of any adverse event.
Political and Governance	Low	Risk: The risk is classified as low because the project is in line with the NDC and national Net-zero commitment. Mitigation measures: The project will follow the NDC and other relevant national documents to avoid any potential political and governance risk. Besides, the project will ensure the activities that are

		going to be implemented are in line with the national strategic documents.
Macro-economic	Low	<p>Risk: Government and donors' co-financing contributions may be impacted due to a global recession. In addition, there may be significant economic challenges in the country, that may impact the financial commitments by the government.</p> <p>Mitigation measures: The project will ensure a strong stakeholder involvement along with involving the decision-makers, ensuring continued commitment and ownership despite any potential macro-economic stress factor. Besides, national institutions' roles and responsibilities will be specified by project guideline and arrangements.</p>
Strategies and Policies	Low	<p>Risk: The project risk is classified as low because the proposed project is consistent with the national strategies and plans mentioned in paragraph 10.</p> <p>Mitigation measures: The proposed project will ensure the ownership of the project by following the national strategies and plans, which will direct the long term institutional development.</p>
Technical design of project or program	Low	<p>Risks: The anticipated data and information for the proposed project may not be available as expected under different activities. The project activities may not be good enough for effective implementation.</p> <p>Mitigation measures: The vast experience of FAO in the CBIT project related work will be used for successful implementation. Besides, the project will also focus on enhancing the institutional capacities to generate the compatible data and information.</p>

Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability	Low	The risk is classified as low because the country already submitted the 8th National Communication, Annually submitted the NIR, and already submitted the 5th BR. Mitigation measures: Capacity development support based on the identified gaps and needs under this project will be prioritized.
Fiduciary: Financial Management and Procurement	Low	Risk: Government counterparts may not be able to follow the necessary fiduciary and operational standards. Mitigation measures: Financial management and procurement procedures necessary control mechanisms will be in place based on the requirement of the contexts.
Stakeholder Engagement	Low	Risk: The project builds on existing climate change coordination mechanisms mentioned in paragraph 10. With the incremental support from this project, it is expected that sufficient cross-sectoral collaboration will be operational to comply with the ETF requirements. Mitigation measures: The project focus on supporting different sector agencies based on their mandates, as well as existing climate change coordination mechanisms. Therefore, the project is expected to serve as catalyst for sufficient stakeholders collaboration to comply the ETF requirements in the country.
Other		n/a
Financial Risks for NGI projects		n/a
Overall Risk Rating	Low	The proposed project will support Türkiye to comply with the ETF reporting requirements of the Paris Agreement. There are no anticipated environmental or social risks because of project intervention focusing on institutional and technical capacity.

Therefore, the overall risk rating is low.

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

Describe 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.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this.

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. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

54. The Pillar II (Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies) and objective 2.1 (Support capacity-building needs for transparency under the Paris Agreement through the CBIT) of GEF-8 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy and Associated Programming[1]⁷⁷ is in line with the proposed CBIT project. Besides, the proposed is also in agreement with the national climate change-related strategies, such as:
- NDC: The mitigation target is based on the 2021-2030 implementation period, IPCC 2006 Guidelines, IPCC 2013 KP Supplement[2]⁷⁸, and Global warming potential (GWP) on a 100-year timescale of IPCC's 4th Assessment Report (AR4)[3]⁷⁹. The country also announced at COP27 (UN Climate Summit in Egypt) an updated NDC to reduce GHG emissions by 41% below BAU by 2030, raising the target from 21% and peaking of emissions by 2038 at latest.
 - Net-zero-commitment: In 2021, Türkiye announced a 2053 net-zero target, and the established Climate Council (consisting of 1,000 government officials, academics, business members, and NGOs) released the suggestions to achieve a net-zero target containing 217 advisory decisions in June 2022. It includes the formulation of the National Green Finance Strategy, National Green Taxonomy Legislation, and the implementation calendar of the Emissions Trading System.[4]⁸⁰ The country's draft climate law was prepared and submitted to the consideration of the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye (GNAT) to establish of the legal basis of mitigation and adaptation targets, planning and implementation tools in the fight against climate change[5]⁸¹.
 - LTS formulation: The country is also expected to submit a long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategy (LTS)
 - International commitments: The country increased the forest stock from 21.2 million hectares in 2005 to 23.1 million hectares in 2021[6]⁸².
 - The country ratified the Paris Agreement on 7 October 2021 (date of signature 22 April 2016, and be a party to the Agreement on 10th November 2021) and ratified the Kyoto Protocol on 28 May 2009[7]⁸³.
 - National climate change-related strategies: The country is actively working to contribute to climate change actions. This is manifested by the National Climate Change Strategy (2010-

2023), National Climate Change Action Plan (2011-2023), and the 10th Development Plan (2014-2018).

- National legislation: Türkiye has dedicated regulations on climate change-related actions, such as (a) the By-law on Monitoring of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (2014), (b) the By-law on Communique on Monitoring and Reporting Greenhouse Gases (2014), (c) the By-law on Communique on Verification of Greenhouse Gas Emission Reports and Authorization of Verification Institutions (2015). Apart from these, the country has sector-specific legislation as described in paragraph 10.

[1] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/2023-01/GEF-8_Programming_Directions.pdf

[2] https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/03/KP_Supplement_Entire_Report.pdf

[3] Türkiye First NDC. <https://unfccc.int/NDCREG>

[4] Climate Council Decisions, 2022. <https://iklimsurasi.gov.tr/sayfa/sonuc-bildirgesi>

[5] DOCC, 2022. [https://iklim.gov.tr/db/turkce/icerikler/files/İklim%20Değişikliği%20Başkanlığı%202022%20Yılı%20İdare%20Faaliyet%20Raporu\(1\)\(1\).pdf](https://iklim.gov.tr/db/turkce/icerikler/files/İklim%20Değişikliği%20Başkanlığı%202022%20Yılı%20İdare%20Faaliyet%20Raporu(1)(1).pdf)

[6] MoAF, General Directorate of Forestry, 2022. <https://www.ogm.gov.tr/tr/e-kutuphane/resmi-istatistikler>

[7] <https://unfccc.int/node/61221>

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

Civil Society Organizations:

Private Sector: Yes

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

55. Work on the preparation of the project began in September 2022, and the project document was finalized through a participatory process. The project log frame was initially completed through a series of preliminary meetings and email communication with the Ministry. The issues related to the project were decided upon during a meeting held on December 29, 2022.

56. Following this, a series of meetings were held between the DOCC and the project development team to gather views and suggestions on the project. Questionnaires were also conducted to obtain feedback from a wider range of stakeholders. The DOCC disseminated the surveys to various institutions, including the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, TurkStat, the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, to ensure that all relevant perspectives were considered.

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PIF development phase.)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

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

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low			

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Project Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative 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 (\$)
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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)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

50000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4750

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
FAO	GET	Türkiye	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	Grant	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

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CCM-CBIT	GET	1,950,000.00	1210000
Total Project Cost		1,950,000.00	1,210,000.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Government of the Republic of Turkiye	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1000000
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	210000
Total Co-financing				1,210,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Not Applicable

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Jeffrey Griffin		Kaan Evren Basaran		Kaan.Basaran@fao.org

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Mr. Ebubekir Gizligide	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	12/7/2022

ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

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

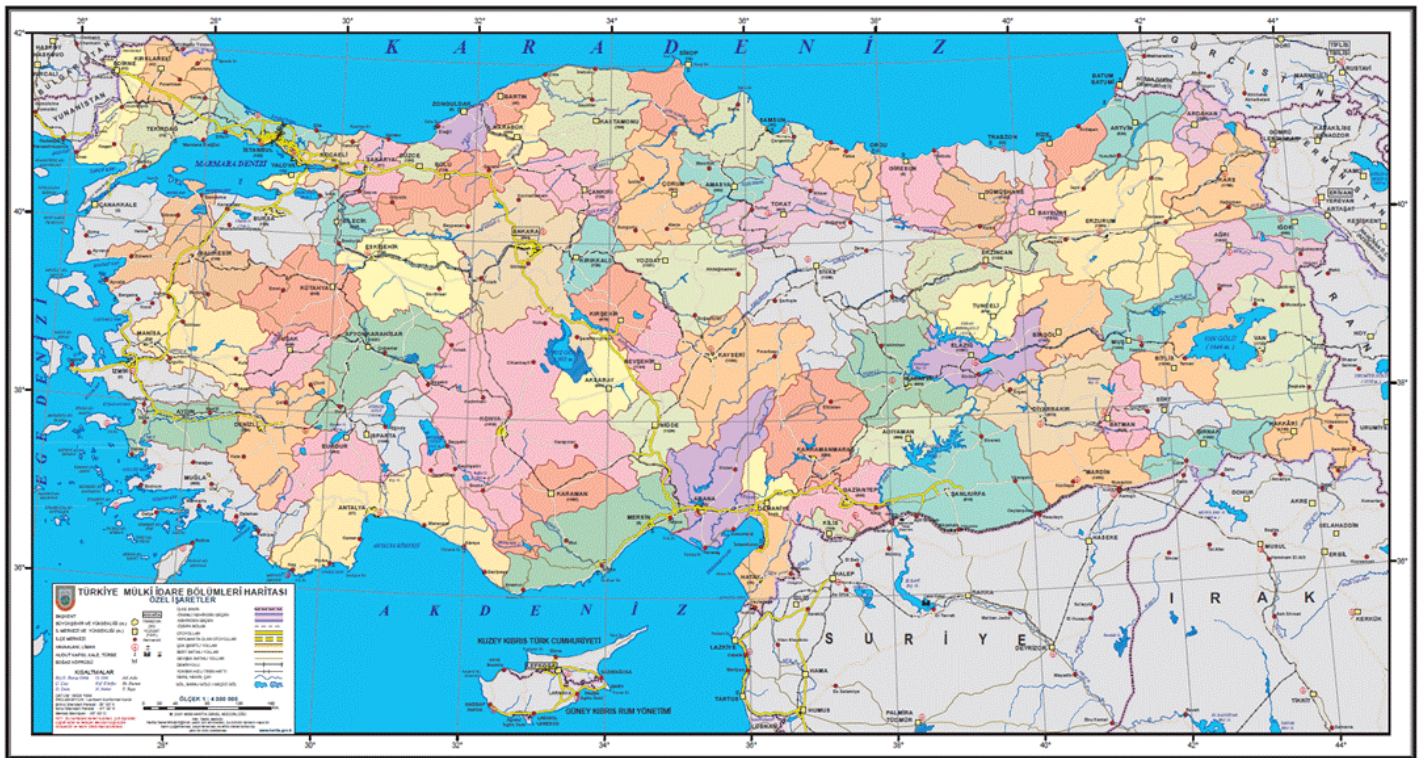


Figure 5: Political and administrative map of Türkiye. Source: <https://www.harita.gov.tr/uploads/files/products/turkiye-mulk-idare-bolumleri-haritasi-1533.pdf>

Coordinates: 39.91987, 32.85427[1]⁸⁴

[1] <https://www.geonames.org/323786/ankara.html>

ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(PIF level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title

FAO ES Screening Checklist CBIT Türkiye

TürkiyeCBIT_ProjectRiskCertification

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

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

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models	Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
Stakeholders	Type of Engagement	Partnership	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	Capacity Development		
	Knowledge and Learning	Knowledge Management	
Gender Equality	Gender Mainstreaming	Sex-disaggregated indicators	
Focal Area/Theme	Climate Change	Climate Change Adaptation	Climate Finance
		Climate Change Mitigation	Financing
		United Nations Framework on Climate Change	Nationally Determined Contribution