



**THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**ANNEX III**

to the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action programme in favour of Türkiye for 2023

**Action Document for Environment and Climate Change**

**ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

This document constitutes the annual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, and an annual action plan in the sense of Article 9 of IPA III Regulation and Article 23(2) of NDICI - Global Europe Regulation.

**1. SYNOPSIS**

**1.1. Action Summary Table**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Environment and Climate Change</b> Annual action plan in favour of Türkiye for 2023
<b>OPSYS</b>	OPSYS business reference <sup>1</sup> : ACT-62303
<b>ABAC</b>	JAD.1311172
<b>Basic Act</b>	Financed under the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA III)
<b>Economic and Investment Plan (EIP)</b>	No
<b>EIP Flagship</b>	No
<b>Team Europe</b>	No
<b>Beneficiary(y)/(ies) of the action</b>	The action shall be carried out in Republic of Türkiye
<b>Programming document</b>	IPA III Programming Framework
<b>PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION</b>	
<b>Window and thematic priority</b>	Window 3: Green Agenda and Sustainable Connectivity Thematic Priority 1: Environment and climate change
<b>Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</b>	SDG 13: Climate Action Other significant SDGs: SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, SDG 14: Life Below Water, SDG 15: Life on Land, SDG3- Good Health and Well-being The action will also make indirect contribution to SDG6: Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG12: Responsible Consumption and Production, SDG 5: Gender equality and SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.
<b>DAC code(s)</b>	41010 - Environmental policy and administrative management - %5 41020 - Biosphere protection - %6,5

<sup>1</sup> Depending on the availability of OPSYS at the time of encoding, a provisional CRIS number may need to be provided.

	41030 – Biodiversity - %6,5 12110 - Health policy and administrative management -%13,5 12281 - Health personnel development - %8,5 15185 - Local government administration - %18 43030 - Urban development and management -%4 43040 - Rural development -%22 43060 - Disaster Risk Reduction -%16			
<b>Main Delivery Channel</b>	<i>Central Government – 12001</i>			
<b>Targets</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Gender <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity			
<b>Markers (from DAC form)</b>	<b>General policy objective</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women’s and girl’s empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>RIO Convention markers</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	Biological diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<b>Policy objectives</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	EIP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	EIP Flagship	YES <input type="checkbox"/>		NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Tags <sup>2</sup> : Transport	YES <input type="checkbox"/>		NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<sup>2</sup> When a marker is Significant or Principal Objective, please indicate the relevant tags by selecting “YES” or “NO”.

Energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environment and climate resilience	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Digital	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Economic development (incl. private sector, trade and macroeconomic support)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Human Development (incl. human capital and youth)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Health resilience	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Migration and mobility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Agriculture, food security and rural development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rule of law, governance and Public Administration reform	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Digitalisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tags	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
digital connectivity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
digital governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
digital entrepreneurship	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
digital skills/literacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
digital services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Connectivity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tags	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
digital connectivity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
transport	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
education and research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Migration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reduction of Inequalities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
COVID-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### BUDGET INFORMATION

<b>Amounts concerned</b>	Budget line: 15.020201 Total estimated cost: EUR 11 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 11 000 000 of which EUR 8 000 000 for indirect management with IPA III beneficiary
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### MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

<b>Implementation modalities (management mode and delivery methods)</b>	Project modality Indirect management with the Republic of Türkiye Indirect management the entity(ies) to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3.1
<b>Final Date for conclusion of Financing Agreement</b>	At the latest by 31 December 2024
<b>Final date for concluding contribution / delegation agreements, procurement and grant contracts</b>	3 years following the date of conclusion of the financing agreement, with the exception of cases listed under Article 114(2) of the Financial Regulation
<b>Indicative operational implementation period</b>	72 months following the conclusion of the financing agreement
<b>Final date for implementing the Financing Agreement</b>	12 years following the conclusion of the financing agreement

## 1.2. Summary of the Action

This action contributes to Specific Objective (e) of IPA III (to reinforce environmental protection, increase resilience to climate change. It will accelerate the shift towards a low-carbon economy, develop the digital economy and society, and strengthen sustainable connectivity in all its dimensions as well as towards the Thematic Priority 1 – Environment and Climate Change of the IPA III Window 3 – Green Agenda and Sustainable Connectivity. It will also address the thematic areas of climate change and conservation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems.

The specific objective of this action is to improve Türkiye’s climate change mitigation and adaptation capacity including the local dimension as well as the biodiversity and health aspects. The action will be conducted in line with the European Green Deal<sup>3</sup> along three areas of support (AoS):

- (1) climate change mitigation and adaptation capacity at local level,
- (2) human health dimension of climate change and
- (3) biodiversity and ecosystems protection under climate change impacts.

In order to improve climate change mitigation and increasing resilience to climate change at local level the AoS (1) will focus on the nationwide expansion of the EU “net-zero-cities approach” to local authorities for climate change mitigation and adaptation with the support of the Union of Municipalities of Türkiye (UMT) as the IBPM.

The AoS (2) will focus on response and mitigation, preparedness and coping capacity of the relevant authority against adverse health effects of climate change with DG of Public Health under Ministry of Health (MoH) as the IBPM. AoS (3) will focus on strengthening protected areas (PA) management in mitigating and adapting to climate change with DG for Protection of Natural Assets (GDPNA) under the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC) as the IBPM.

<sup>3</sup> The European Green Deal, COM/2019/640 final

The AoSs 1, 2 and 3 support mainly the SDG 11, the SDG 3 and the SDGs 14-15 among the related SDGs, respectively.

### 1.3 Beneficiar(y)/(ies) of the Action

The action shall be carried out in the Republic of Türkiye.

## 2. RATIONALE

### 2.1. Context

Following the adoption of the Negotiating Position of the Republic of Türkiye – Chapter 27: Environment and Climate Change, the chapter was opened on 21 December 2009. As an Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea country, Türkiye already experiences adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation. Türkiye has been a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)<sup>4</sup> since 2004 and Paris Agreement since 2021. Since 1990, its emissions have grown by 185% (incl. LULUCF). In parallel to ratifying the Paris Agreement, Türkiye announced its ambition to reach net-zero-emissions by 2053. In April 2023, Türkiye has communicated its updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), through which Türkiye confirms a new mitigation target (a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 41% through 2030 compared to the Business-as-Usual scenario given in Türkiye’s first NDC), with an expected peaking date at the latest in 2038. As indicated in the Commission’s 2022 Türkiye Report<sup>5</sup>, Türkiye should in particular enhance and implement its contribution to the Paris Agreement on climate change and complete its alignment with the EU *acquis* on climate action. This action will contribute to the Turkish NDC goals through focusing at local level and enhancing the cooperation with the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy (GCoM) in Türkiye. It will support the nationwide expansion of the EU “net-zero-cities approach” to local authorities in line with the GCoM and with the policy developments and synergistic activities carried out by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.

The EU has initiated several initiatives to increase awareness on urban climate resilience and strengthen cities’ action on climate change mitigation and adaptation. The GCoM (through a dedicated branch in the Western Balkans and Türkiye) has been instrumental for this, with 59 signatories and a number of Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAPs) coming to fruition. The WB & Türkiye chapter also actively participates in global initiatives (organised by a central secretariat in Brussels) e.g. “Bankable Cities’ initiative which provides technical support to GCoM signatory cities in the pre-feasibility studies of projects from their SECAPs. Both the EU Mission on Adaptation to Climate Change and the EU Mission on Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities under the Horizon Europe Programme are additional, complementary opportunities for Turkish municipalities to deepen their climate engagement. This action will be implemented in synergy with the ongoing policy developments steered by the MoEUCC as well as other EU funded initiatives.

Cities play a pivotal role in both adaptation to changing climatic conditions and achieving climate neutrality by 2050. Starting in February 2008, the Covenant of Mayors initiative has been undoubtedly one of the fastest growing European Commission programme. Signatories, sharing a vision for making cities decarbonized and resilient, where citizens have access to secure, sustainable and affordable energy have developed SECAPs and started realization of the identified measures. The two EU Missions under Horizon Europe aim at further catalysing climate action. They will involve local authorities, citizens, businesses, investors as well as regional and national authorities in order to:

- (1) Deliver 100 climate-neutral and smart cities by 2030;
- (2) Support at least 150 European regions to become climate resilient by 2030;
- (3) Engage professional stakeholders, citizens and local communities so to ensure that these cities act as experimentation and innovation hubs to drive the change.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://unfccc.int/>

<sup>5</sup> [https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/turkiye-report-2022\\_en](https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/turkiye-report-2022_en)

To deliver on its climate ambitions, Türkiye needs to enhance ambition and improve the capacities of cities (including towns) for climate change adaptation and mitigation at local level. Intervention under AoS 1 supports coordinated and harmonised local efforts in meeting this need.

The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to which Türkiye has been a party since 1996<sup>6</sup>, and the UNFCCC are addressing adaptation to climate change in their activities and are serving together to enhance synergies in the area of adaptation. The CBD process also includes specific activities on biodiversity and climate change, which allows working on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. UNFCCC COP 26 stated that protection and restoring ecosystems and managing the land in a sustainable way makes an important contribution to combat against climate change.

Türkiye continues the studies in accordance with the objectives in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2007-2017) and the National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP 2018-2028)<sup>7</sup>. Protected areas management legislation and policy require a better understanding of the interdependencies between climate change, ecosystems, and the services they provide. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), which was adopted during the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) of CBD, sets out an ambitious pathway to reach the global vision of a world living in harmony with nature by 2050. Among the Framework's key elements are 4 goals for 2050 and 23 targets for 2030<sup>8</sup>. AoS 3 aims at supporting and developing Türkiye's technical capacity for target1, target2, target3 and target8 of GBF<sup>9</sup> and EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 by establishing Ecosystem-Based Planning Approach in PAs through recognising ecology based sub-systems, ecosystem service sensitivity and adaptive capacity of PAs to climate change as well as their integration into spatial plans.

Link between climate change and human health is described by the European Environment Agency as follows: "The health of the EU population is also adversely affected by climate change, through heatwaves, floods and changes in the distribution of vector-borne diseases."

"The National Program and Action Plan on Decreasing the Negative Effects of Climate Change on Health Effects" which lays down comprehensive targets and concrete plans was adopted in 2015 and studies for updating the plan is under progress. Türkiye published the "Health and Climate Change Country Profile Draft" in 2022 under the guidance of WHO Türkiye Office in order to reveal the climate hazard estimations, the current and future health risks of climate change, and the potential health benefits of mitigating climate change. AoS 3 will help to take further steps in this field.

The 11<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan of Türkiye (NDP) (2019-2023)<sup>10</sup> links climate change with environmental problems and promotes the main objective of protecting the environment and natural resources while increasing the awareness in local populations at national level. It sets out policies on climate change mitigation and adaptation, protection, restoration and sustainable use of ecosystems and ecosystem services. The studies on the 12<sup>th</sup> NDP are under preparation while building up on the achievements of 11<sup>th</sup> NDP and Türkiye's commitments and existing and developing policies/strategies/plans such as National Climate Change Action Plan (2023-2030) that will be adopted in 2023 and which will be revised according to Türkiye's new NDC.

In 2019, the EU adopted the European Green Deal<sup>11</sup>, with the landmark objective of making Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050. In response, Türkiye presented in 2021 a Green Deal Action Plan<sup>12</sup>, in which six out of nine main areas are related to IPA III Window 3-Thematic Priority 1 area. This action will

<sup>6</sup> [www.cbd.int/doc/legal/cbd-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/legal/cbd-en.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> [www.cbd.int/doc/world/tr/tr-nbsap-v3-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/tr/tr-nbsap-v3-en.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/gbf/>

<sup>9</sup> Target 1: Ensure all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes; Target 2: Restore at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded ecosystems; Target 3: Enable at least 30 per cent of land and sea areas are effectively conserved and managed through well-connected systems of protected areas and Target 8: Tackle climate change through ecosystem-based approaches.

<sup>10</sup> [https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Eleventh\\_Development\\_Plan\\_2019-2023.pdf](https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Eleventh_Development_Plan_2019-2023.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1576150542719&uri=COM%3A2019%3A640%3AFIN>

<sup>12</sup> <https://ticaret.gov.tr/data/640f220d13b8761b449ccb42/YESIL%20MUTABAKAT%20Eylem%20Plan%C4%B1.pdf> (in Turkish)

contribute directly to the implementation of this plan with its focus on local level especially for the development of neutral and smart cities and on the assessment of climate change impacts on ecosystems while minimising them with ecosystem-based approaches.

## **2.2. Problem Analysis**

Climate change impacts experienced by Türkiye are getting more severe over time while the country's emissions keep rising. To respond, systemic climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts in line with science and international climate objectives and solutions will be needed. The establishment and implementation of more ambitious and better coordinated environmental and climate initiatives, from strategic planning to investment definition and implementation are required together with stronger administrative capacity. This can be achieved notably through capacity development, local empowerment and strengthened collaboration both at national and international levels. Effective citizen engagement also requires further development of administrative and local capacity in the field of environmental protection and climate action. Due to the cross-cutting nature of climate change, climate actions need to address several sectors. This action will affect three main areas, namely health, nature protection and local actions for climate adaptation and enhanced mitigation.

### **Area of Support No.1: climate change mitigation and adaptation capacity at local level**

#### Short problem analysis – AoS 1

Cities are at the forefront of climate action but still face significant structural barriers. Climate mitigation and especially adaptation to climate change require costly investment into infrastructure with particular focus on developing “sustainable projects” for the international and local financial institutions. In turn, this requires the support of qualified experts from planning to implementation, including correct communication and policy feedback.

Although local authorities in Türkiye are implementing various measures, the difference in data gathering methodologies, implementing approaches, and following different international initiatives, create unorganised or uncoordinated efforts to fight climate change. Therefore, there is a clear need for a coordinated approach of all local authorities, which is in line with National policy development as well as EU best practices. The upcoming Climate Law of Türkiye may bring some clarity on responsibilities and requirements towards local governments. The EU also has a strategic interest in ensuring a strong momentum at local level for climate action at local level as well as in providing a consistent offer of EU instruments for local climate action.

The GCoM in Türkiye has already provided considerable support in order to boost climate action and planning at local level, as well as especially in reporting methodologies; it has at present 59 signatories and this basis should grow in order to reach a critical mass in the country.

In parallel, there is an interest of Turkish cities to become part of the Horizon Europe Mission - two cities were selected for the Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities Mission while six local authorities were selected for the Adaptation Mission, thereby benefitting from their services.. Therefore, the expansion of the approach of the EU Missions to other Turkish Municipalities under the AoS 1 would lead to a “Climate-Neutral, Smart and Resilient Cities” Mission for Türkiye in close coordination and consistency with the expansion of the GCoM. This will achieve a nationwide approach for “climate-neutral cities”, local adaptation and resilience to climate change, which complies with the national policy targets developed by the MoEUCC, possibly in the form of a Climate Law. The findings and good practices to be developed by these frontrunner cities should be shared with signatories of the Global Covenant of Mayors, especially its European chapter. Additionally, critical lessons should be taken from the functioning of the current edition of the Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities Mission

### **Area of Support No.2: Human health Dimension of Climate Change**

#### Short problem analysis – AoS 2

In recent years, extreme weather events such as heavy rains, floods, and storms, severe hot and cold weather have caused the loss of lives and property, in relationship with the disaster risk reduction field. These extreme

weather events may disrupt routine environmental health services, and some services may require urgent intervention. Being prepared for all possible dangers and responding to situations that require intervention with an advanced capacity significantly contribute to public health protection.

Climate change may cause an increase in the incidence and geographical distribution of prevalent vector-borne diseases and may cause emergence of new vector species and vector-borne diseases in Türkiye. Mosquitoes, ticks, sand flies, mites, etc., which can transmit many diseases, such as malaria, leishmaniosis, Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) and West Nile Virus Infection, Hanta virus infection, are widely prevalent in Türkiye. To date, Türkiye has reported a total of 19 different vector-borne diseases. These include 2 mosquito-borne, 9 tick-borne, 1 sandfly-borne, 3 flea-borne, 1 simuliid-borne, 1 mite-borne, and 2 fly-borne diseases addressed in the "Turkey Zoonotic Diseases Action Plan 2019-2023." The southeastern region of Türkiye, along the Syrian and Iran borders, has in the recent past been endemic for malaria. Although an elimination campaign has brought numbers low, this region remains vigilant for the introduction of malaria from neighbouring countries. Türkiye is also susceptible to other vector-borne diseases. According to ECDC<sup>13</sup>, Türkiye is the most affected country in terms of Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic fever, carried by the tick *Hyalomma marginatum*.

The EU has set up an EEA-managed health and climate observatory. Türkiye participates in EEA activities. There is still a need to determine the health risks of climate change throughout the country, complementary to those studies, and to reveal regional and local differences due to geographic diversity, and to increase the capacity to combat new diseases caused by climate change, as well as, to increase the preparedness and speed of intervention as a health sector in the protection of public health and to improve the ability to cope. At the same time, public disclosure of regional and local risks and informing the public about the health effects of climate change is required.

### **Area of Support No.3: Biodiversity and ecosystems protection under climate change impacts**

#### **Short problem analysis – AoS 3**

This AoS will tackle the impacts of Climate Change on protected areas. Although further studies are required to reveal how climate will affect the protected areas in Türkiye, it is mentioned in many reports that, increased and more severe droughts, forest fires and heat waves will lead to a higher pressure on Mediterranean species and habitats (EEA, 2010). Since Protected Areas are appreciated as climate change resilience areas, there is a strong need for the assessment of vulnerabilities and sensitivities of the protected areas in terms of exposure to climate change impacts and to take precautions against the risks arising from climate change to species and habitat types in the protected areas in Türkiye. It is also essential to integrate climate change adaptation plans into the ecosystem-based spatial planning processes in order to manage the future risks for the habitats and species according to their possible sensitivities.

### **2.3. Lessons Learned**

Several national climate change projects have been implemented in Türkiye such as "Preparation of Local Climate Change Action Plans for the Provinces Tekirdağ, Çanakkale and Yalova". Additionally, there are ongoing IPA projects such as; "Technical Assistance for Support to Mechanism for Monitoring Turkey's Greenhouse Gas Emissions", "Technical Assistance for Developed Analytical Basis for Formulating Strategies and Actions towards Low Carbon Development" and "Enhancing Required Joint Efforts on Climate Action", "Enhancing Adaptation Action in Turkey Project" (within the scope of the IPA-II) as well as non-EU financed projects such as; "Capacity Development for the Implementation of a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System for Greenhouse Gas Emissions" and "Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR) Program". Currently, the "EU4 Green Transition: Covenant of Mayors in the Western Balkans and Türkiye" enables GCoM development in Türkiye and – among other things – providing assistance on SECAP drafting and implementation.

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<sup>13</sup> Annual epidemiological report 2020 Crimea-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever, ECEC<https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/AER-Crimea-Congo-haemorrhagic-fever-2020.pdf>



The main lesson learned from all these projects is that there is a clear ambition towards the Net-zero target. However, there are implementation gaps stemming from the different approaches. Additional lessons learnt are as follows;

- Enhance municipal capacities in development of climate related approaches and communication with finance organisations;
- Develop common frameworks;
- Collect, compare and harmonise all data collectively and see them as a national stocktake;
- Avoid compromising ambition in favour of recognition for cities;
- Observe Türkiye's collective progress made towards achieving combatting climate change goals and contribution to combat against climate change.

As the CoM has been running since 2008, there is a host of know-how and expertise gathered by the GCoM Secretariat, the Joint Research Centre (JRC) and the Secretariats of the different regional implementations of the Covenant (incl. in WB & Türkiye), which is one of the major assets of the initiative. Access to this knowledge and overall collaboration between the central and local administrations needs to be strengthened. Secondly, access to funding should be more pronounced as a major enabler to implement the actions included in the SECAPs.

The completed projects “Town Twinning Action Between Turkey and the EU” (TT-I) and “Local Administration Reform – III” (LAR III) and another EU-financed project “Technical Assistance Project for Strengthening the Capacity of Departments of Investment, Monitoring and Coordination (YIKOBs)” and also ongoing project of “Town Twinning Between Turkey and the EU: Twinning for Green Future (Phase II)” shed light on the following lessons:

- There is an increasing appetite for climate and environment related projects within the municipalities;
- The nature of climate and smart city related investments are generally soft measures which are not highly visible at public level. They barely find opportunity for investment within the day-to-day service budget of municipalities. Therefore, municipal management generally rely on donor financing for such long-term maturity return investments;
- Engagement of local stakeholders should be pushed by project managers and municipalities should be encouraged for strengthened dialogue;
- Strengthening communication across the levels of the government is still needed not to overlap investments or activities;
- Climate change and environment should be rather considered as cross-cutting theme to all municipal services;
- Further capacity building at local level for service delivery and project implementation is needed.

Within the framework of Health Security Project in Türkiye run by the DG of Public Health with the technical support of the WHO, strengthening health security in Türkiye. This project constitutes a reference for AoS 2, considering health threats and environmental risks.

The MoEUCC completed also two successful projects Project-“Strengthening Protected Area Network of Turkey: Catalysing Sustainability of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas” and “Capacity Building on Marine Strategy Framework Directive in Turkey”. The first project resulted in the organisation of the regional Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas (MPA) Forum 2012 in Antalya (Türkiye) which led to the Antalya declaration that constitutes part of the basis for the AoS 3. The second project was focused on improving the marine environment in a sustainable manner aligned with the EU Acquis as well as the Marine Strategy Framework Directive with regard to coastal and marine areas. Likewise, the outcomes of this project established the rationale and institutional foundation for AoS 3.

Many local biodiversity research and monitoring projects and projects on preparation of management plans for every Special Environmental Protected Area (SEPA) in Türkiye are implemented. All the data gathered from these studies will be used for comparison and need assessment and AoS 3 will be complementary to the previously accepted IPA-3 2022 project on restoring marine ecosystem connectivity in South-western Türkiye.

Meanwhile, lessons learnt outlined in the EU funded project “Evaluation of Environment (IPA) Programmes” in Türkiye, have been very valuable for the design and development of subsequent IPA projects such as the ones presented in this AD.

### **3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION<sup>14</sup>**

#### **3.1. Intervention Logic**

The Overall Objective/(Impact) of this action is to make Türkiye more equipped for climate change mitigation and adaptation, therefore more resilient to climate change with a better protected environment.

The Specific Objective (Outcome) of this action is to improve Türkiye’s climate change mitigation and adaptation capacity, including the local dimension as well as the biodiversity and health aspects.

The Outputs to be delivered by this Action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objective (Outcome) are:

1.1 contributing to Outcome (or Specific Objective 1) Enhancing the cooperation with the Global Covenant of Mayors in Türkiye and expanding the approach of the EU Missions on Adaptation and Climate Neutral and Smart Cities for a nationwide “Climate-Neutral, Smart and Resilient Cities Mission for Türkiye” as a recognised model for local authorities in line with National policy developments supported

1.2 contributing to Outcome (or Specific Objective 1) Response and mitigation, preparedness and coping capacity of the relevant authority against adverse health effects of climate change improved

1.3 contributing to Outcome (or Specific Objective 1) Protected areas management in mitigating and adapting to climate change strengthened.

The underlying intervention logic for this action is that the outputs will contribute to achieve the outcome and thus the above-mentioned impact under the assumptions mentioned under chapter 3.4 “Risks and Assumptions”.

#### **3.2. Indicative Activities**

Details of the intended activities are given for each output below:

Activities related to Output 1.1: Enhancing the cooperation with the Global Covenant of Mayors in Türkiye and expanding the approach of the EU Missions on Adaptation and Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities for a nationwide “Climate-Neutral, Smart and Resilient Cities” Mission for Türkiye as a recognised model for local authorities in line with National policy developments supported.

Activity 1 will deliver this output.

Activity 1: Climate change mitigation and adaptation capacity at local level.

This activity will enhance the cooperation with the GCoM in Türkiye and, additionally, create “Climate-Neutral, Smart and Resilient Cities Mission for Türkiye”.

*AoS 1.1. “Climate-Neutral, Smart and Resilient Cities Mission for Türkiye”*

Enhance the regional and inter-regional cooperation between municipalities’ initiatives and the energy and climate municipalities in Türkiye. Support the drafting and implementation of Sustainable energy and Climate Action Plans through advisory services and technical capacity support to selected municipalities. Enhance cooperation with GCoM initiatives where relevant. At least 10 Municipalities will receive capacity building

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<sup>14</sup> From section 3 onwards, no cross-references should be made with sections 1 and 2, because sections 1 and 2 are not included in the Technical and Administrative Provisions of the future Financing Agreement.

support and align their planning with National requirements as well as develop green project investment pipelines.

The activity will be implemented through a technical assistance (TA). The “Climate-Neutral, Smart and Resilient Cities” Mission to Türkiye is the nationwide expansion of the approach of both the EU Adaptation Mission and Climate Neutral and Smart Cities Mission.

The “Climate–Neutral, Smart and Resilient Cities” Mission for Türkiye will develop urban action plans for climate-neutral, resilient and smart cities that will allow to create further synergies with financing institutions as well as to work on for monitoring, reporting and verification of GHG emissions based on GCoM methodology where relevant. The 10 cities will be selected in full transparency and respecting socio-economic and geographical distribution. In order to achieve greater results, the cities will be selected among the 30 metropolitan and 51 provincial municipalities, which adds up to 81 candidates.

“Climate-Neutral, Smart and Resilient Cities” Platform will be established with key institutions, academia, CSO/NGO representatives and other relevant members in synergy and cooperation with the EU Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities Mission and the GCoM and taking into account best practices from the EU Adaptation Missions for regions and local authorities. The programme will also deliver a tailor made “Local Green, Smart and Climate resilient Strategy and Roadmap” in line with the requirements stemming from National policy objective as well as investment prioritization plan and green project’s pipelines including possible financing options for each city. Investment plans and green project’s pipelines will then become a gateway to “national mission labels” granted by the relevant Turkish national authorities to at least 10 municipalities. This national labelling process, inspired by the EU Mission label, will entail that municipalities have investment plans and strategies that are ready to be presented to national and international financial institutions. Visibility and creative events will also be organised to foster cooperation between the labelled municipalities and financing institutions. Cooperation with other cities in Türkiye and abroad will be supported for spreading the knowledge and capacity. Attendance to relevant EU events, peer-learning activities with the EU Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities Mission, experience sharing events, conferences, seminars and technical visits will also be organised under this activity to support municipal initiatives for the green economic transition. During the implementation of the programme, a common framework among the cities for “monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV)” will be developed by adapting the already available EU methodologies and best practices, notably and to the extent possible under the Covenant of Mayors. Networking of national authorities for increased climate action and resilience will enable municipalities to use and develop Geographical Information Systems, smart city applications and artificial intelligence tools for planning climate-neutral, smart and resilient urban development. Finally, effective cooperation and dialogue with the EU Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities Mission will be established in order to create constructive exchange of best practices as well as regulatory gap analysis at local level while also taking into account best practices from the EU Adaptation Mission for regions and local authorities.

Activities related to Output 1.2: Response and mitigation preparedness, coping capacity of the relevant authority against adverse health effects of climate change improved.

Activity 2 will deliver this output.

Activity 2: Strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Health to Reduce the Negative Effects of Climate Change on Health

The activity will be implemented through technical assistance (TA), building on and in close cooperation with the EU Climate and Health Observatory. Determination and monitoring of environmental health risks of climate change will be ensured in this activity. An environmental health intervention plan and a database will be developed in order to help address and mitigate the direct and indirect effects of climate change (extreme weather events, drought, flood, UV radiation, etc.) on human health, including mental health. A draft response plan and procedures will be developed. An analysis and coordination mechanism within and between institutions for effective response to extreme climate events will be established. Pilot studies will be carried out according to the methodology developed in the selected pilot provinces and the intervention capacity will

be increased in the provincial directorates of MoH. Vector distribution maps will be generated. In addition to this, since mitigation and adaptation measures can have additional and potentially unintended health impacts, Health Impact Assessment (HIA) information can provide policymakers with more accurate evidence to address health equity aspects, limit adverse health impacts and promote health co-benefits of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. Therefore, HIA trainings will be delivered to the central and provincial health staff. This will enable the evaluation of the current health status and health risks comprehensively. Public awareness on the negative health effects of climate change, including mental health, will be raised through special tools and communication activities, targeting public as well as private institutions and social partners (e.g. employers when it comes to occupational health consequences of climate change).

### Activities related to Output 1.3: Protected areas management in mitigating and adapting to climate change strengthened

Activity 3 will deliver this output.

#### Activity 3: Managing Impacts of the Climate Change on the Protected Areas through Ecosystem-Based Planning Approach and Capacity Building

The activity will be implemented through technical assistance (TA). In line with European Biodiversity Strategy to 2030, the Birds and the Habitats Directives and other International Conventions, this activity will help listing of species of habitats and protected areas of greatest conservation need. The action will also support investigation of the ecological approaches for sustainable planning of urban and rural areas through a comprehensive review of the relevant literature, implementations and EU *Acquis*. Overall, the action will ensure high-level direction for policy, planning, research, engagement, advocacy and operational management to minimize the negative consequences of climate change effects on Türkiye's biodiversity and ecosystems. This will lead to legislative and institutional improvements. An adaptive management strategy of Protected Areas (PAs) and a National Climate Change Action Plan for PAs will also be developed.

Ecosystem-Based Planning Approach in PAs will be established through preparing guidance documents on ecology based sub-systems, ecologically responsible economic activities in relation to different local characters, ecosystem services and their integration into spatial plans, conducting the vulnerability assessment on ecosystems and their services including exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity of PAs to climate change, establishing green infrastructure, establishing ecological corridors to form ecosystem network and design guidelines to regulate rural and urban developments, restoration plans etc.

This activity will evaluate existing planning frameworks that have the potential to operationalise the ecosystem approach and assesses the planning methods/approaches through pilot implementations in PAs that will be used to help translate the EU regulations and implementations regarding protection of the ecosystem and sustainable environmental management into adaptive management plans and land use planning outcome. In this manner, relationships between human well-being and ecosystem, and; sustainable ecosystem management to mitigate the climate change impacts with environmental management systems will be clarified and implemented. Staff capacity will be improved through trainings and targeted study visits.

### **3.3. Mainstreaming**

#### **Environmental Protection, Climate Change and Biodiversity**

The Action directly relates to environment and climate issues at the national and local levels. It will improve the technical capacities and quality of information necessary for the efficient and effective implementation of Chapter 27. The action directly serves for right to life by taking the nature including the human being as a whole system and will also bring benefits to disaster risks linked to climate change. In order to determine the negative effects of climate change on health, which will make a significant contribution to adaptation to climate change, personnel capacity will be developed on Health Impact Assessment (HIA). Increasing the awareness of vulnerable groups will contribute significantly to harmonization.

The action's activities will be subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) whenever relevant. This will also support the mainstreaming of these tools as a standard operating procedure.

### **Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls**

As per OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1, implying that gender mainstreaming is an important aspect. “A Union of Equality: Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025” applying to women and men, girls and boys, in all their diversity, together with “EU Gender Action Plan III”, are considered as important references, as well as the 11th NDP necessitating equal opportunities between men and women. Women’s empowerment and participation is prominent in NDP. As regards the climate change, the role of young women in particular has been remarkable in leading the push for change. Climate change itself and the upcoming policies under the European Green Deal, such as the EU Strategy on Climate Adaptation, can impact genders unequally, largely due to their gender-differentiated relative powers (real and perceived according to gender norms), roles and responsibilities at the household and community levels. Addressing the gender dimension can therefore have a key role in leveraging the full potential of these policies. The AD ensures that both women and men can provide inputs, access, and participate in action activities. It will be ensured that sex-disaggregated data is collected regarding project activities and outputs, where applicable, and be presented in the inception/progress/interim/final reports and at Steering Committees and during monitoring missions. In the Log Frame, sex-disaggregated indicators will be set, where appropriate. Gender mainstreaming is targeted to be achieved by concrete actions like:

- Diagnosing the challenges in the context described above and the related disadvantaged groups (whenever possible, at the beginning of the activities);
- Sex-disaggregated data collection in the activities of the action where applicable in order to improve data collection on the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change and environmental degradation to inform gender-responsive policies and action;
- Systematically including sexual equality perspective in outputs (including, inter alia, contributions to increase resilience of disadvantaged groups against all of the identified challenges where applicable), ensuring men-women balanced representation of stakeholders throughout the action and in every kind of events of the activities including events that are organised in all stages of policy design and trainings,
- Ensuring and/or encouraging balanced involvement of women and men in implementation and management of the activities like in coordination units and technical assistance teams;
- Some outputs may also lead women to have equal opportunities to thrive in society and the economy. Therefore, this action will contribute to gender mainstreaming with a special focus on women’s empowerment.

### **Disability**

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D0. This implies that the action is not considered relevant for inclusion of persons with disabilities. Yet the disabled people shall be provided the same level of access to the project as all other participants, via a sensitive design of activities.

### **Disaster Risk Reduction**

Supporting Turkish cities for their climate neutrality, resilience and smart implementations will enable local authorities to improve their capacities in disaster risk reduction. Disaster risks will also be taken into account in relation to the associated climate change related impacts on health.

### **Minorities and Vulnerable Groups:**

Considering the fact that this Action under “Window 3, Thematic Priority 1 - Environment and Climate Change” will deal with environmental issues targeting a general improvement of the key sub-sectors, its outcomes will be beneficial to all citizens including all underprivileged social groups. Furthermore nature protection and climate action will assist in poverty reduction, and increase the potential for economic activity.

### 3.4. Risks and Assumptions<sup>15</sup>

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
5 - Communication and information	Inefficient communication and collaboration among relevant institutions during implementation of the Action	M	H	Lead Institution will give priority to the establishment of a good collaboration medium between relevant administrative structures. All end beneficiaries will be informed about the benefits of the participatory process and will be encouraged to establish a good collaboration medium with their stakeholders during their activities.
1 -External environment	Change of administration in local stakeholders, especially municipalities and (CSOs)/(NGOs)	H	L	Lead Institution will take utmost care in ensuring that the benefits of the Action are communicated to all stakeholders and encouraging them to be actively involved in the activities. Also, memorandum of understanding or similar documents will be prepared to provide continuation of fruitful collaboration in such cases.
2 - Planning, processes and systems	Change of mandate of institutions, especially the ones represented in the steering and monitoring committees.	M	L	Membership structure of the committees will be revised to be in line with the mandates of institutions.
1 -External environment	Change of political priorities in the course of the project	M	M	Regular confirmation at meetings of desirability of any change of direction, and adjustment of policy work to national priorities as required
1 -External environment	Unexpected extraordinary situations (Disaster, pandemic)	M	M	Possibility of extraordinary situation related measures are taken into account to the extent possible when planning the details of activities. All activities will be designed to use alternative methods such as distant learning, tele-conferences, etc
3 - People and the organisation	High turnover of staff	M	M	It will be strongly requested from relevant institutions that the same staff with their substitutes will be assigned and attend TA activities.
3 - People and the organisation	Critical data gaps in ecologically based concepts.	L	M	Ministerial focal points and their substitutes will be requested from the relevant institutions and they will be assigned officially
1 -External environment	Bad weather conditions preventing the field studies	L	M	In case of bad weather conditions, the days and duration of field studies can be arranged flexibly accordingly.

### Assumptions

<sup>15</sup> Cat.: Category, Like.: Likelihood (H: High, M: Medium, L: Low) and Imp.: Impact (H: High, M: Medium, L: Low)

The external assumption is that the EU remains committed to collaboration in the areas of Climate Change and nature protection, and continue supporting the adaptation of national policies also in line with the broader international policies and global agreements on Climate Change and environment such as the Paris Agreement, UN 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and more. Outcome related assumptions involve:

- Continuous commitment, steered and coordinated at the highest level to address the key priorities under environment and climate change;
- Necessary domestic financial and administrative resources are effectively and efficiently mobilised;
- Stakeholders' dedication to participate and cooperate throughout the actions;
- The level of Türkiye's climate ambition maintained at high level and reflected this into domestic policies, notably through the upcoming Climate Law.

Output related assumptions are:

- Many cities show interest in the green and smart urban transitions and for becoming part of the Climate-Neutral, Smart and Resilient Cities Mission for Türkiye;
- Relevant parties show interest and provide contribution to the documents and tools developed;
- Active participation of local stakeholders to the process provided;
- Relevant parties show interest for the coordination mechanism;
- Municipal staff show interest for the capacity building activities;
- Some basic knowledge exists in target groups for most of the protected areas;
- Relevant staff trained and continue working in the field they trained;
- There will be sufficient support by the stakeholders;
- Awareness activities receive public attention.

### 3.5. Indicative Logical Framework Matrix

PROJECT MODALITY (3 levels of results / indicators / Source of Data / Assumptions - no activities) <sup>16</sup>

Result s	Results chain: Main expected results	Indicators	Baselines	Target	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	To make Türkiye sufficiently equipped for climate change mitigation and adaptation, therefore more resilient to climate change with a better protected environment.	1-Relative reduction of GHG compared to the business as usual scenario given in Türkiye's first NDC (also INDC)  2-Ratio of Protected Areas	1-reduction of 21% by 2030 (INDC)  2-12.9% (2023)	1- reduction of 41% by 2030 (Türkiye's updated first NDC)  2-30 % (2030)	1-UNFCCC database – GHG profiles ( <a href="https://di.unfccc.int/ghg_profile_an nex1">https://di.unfccc.int/ghg_profile_an nex1</a> ) Türkiye's Updated 1 <sup>st</sup> NDC ( <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2023-04/T%C3%9CRK%C4%B0YE_UPDATED%201st%20NDC_EN.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2023-04/T%C3%9CRK%C4%B0YE_UPDATED%201st%20NDC_EN.pdf</a> )  2-Strategic Plans of MoEUCC and MoAF	<i>Not applicable</i>

<sup>16</sup> Baselines and targets are needed to assess progress against the expect results (Outputs, Outcomes, Impact(s)). In some cases, there are indicators for which there is no baseline at the design stage, and in such exceptional cases the baseline and target can be defined during the inception phase of implementation. This happens for example when a survey is needed to define the baseline.



Results	Results chain: Main expected results	Indicators	Baselines	Target	Sources of data	Assumptions
Outcome	1. Türkiye's climate change mitigation and adaptation capacity including the local dimension as well as the biodiversity and health aspects was improved.	1.1. Municipalities with green, smart and climate project pipelines developed while including to the extent possible initiatives promoted by the GCoM	1.1 0 (2022)	1.1. 10 (by the end of the implementation)	1.1. Programme report and model report	Cities show willingness and interest for the programme.
		1.2. Networking and cooperation with the EU Missions in place	1.2 No (2022)	1.2 Yes (by the end of the imp.)	1.2 UMT reports	
		1.3. The targets <sup>17</sup> of combating with vector-borne risks and extreme weather conditions within the framework of the "National Program and Action Plan on Decreasing the Negative Effects of Climate Change on Health Effects" substantially addressed	1.3. No (2022)	1.3. Yes (2030)	1.3. Ministry of Health Activity/Performance reports	Necessary domestic financial and administrative resources are effectively and efficiently mobilised.  Continuity in the job and stakeholders' dedication to participate and cooperate throughout the actions.
		1.4. Number of protected areas having adaptive management plans implemented	1.4. 0 (2023)	1.4. 2 (2030)	1.4. Ministry Reports	Turkish policy remains committed to pursuing the EU accession process

<sup>17</sup> corresponding to activities such as awareness raising towards protecting vulnerable groups and health personnel from climate change negativities; and establishment of environmental health intervention plans in order to prevent public health problems caused by drinking water due to extreme weather events such as floods, storms, extreme hot and cold weather, heavy rain, and generating vector distribution maps.

Results	Results chain: Main expected results	Indicators	Baselines	Target	Sources of data	Assumptions
Output 1 related to Outcome	1.1. Enhancing the cooperation with the Global Covenant of Mayors in Türkiye and expansion of the approach of the EU Missions on Adaptation and Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities for a nationwide “Climate- Neutral, Smart and Smart Resilient Cities” Mission for Türkiye as a recognised model for local authorities in line with National policy developments supported.	1.1.1 Number of Municipalities that have Smart City and Climate Change Local Strategy and Road Maps	1.1.1 0 (2022)	1.1.1. 10 (by the end of the imp.)	1.1.1. Project reports Social media data Signed City Contracts	Many cities show interest for becoming part of “10 Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities Programme”
		1.1.2. Number of municipalities and people capacitated	1.1.2 0 (2022)	1.1.2. 200 municipality 2 million people - sex disaggregated (by the end of the imp.)	1.1.2. Project reports Social media data	National awareness campaign has received public attention  Municipal staff show interest for the capacity building activities
Output 2 related to Outcome	1.2.The response and mitigation preparedness, coping capacity of the relevant authority against adverse health effects of climate change improved	1.2.1 An environmental health intervention plan and a database as well as a draft response plan and procedures were developed in order to mitigate the effects of climate change (extreme weather events, drought, flood, UV radiation, etc.)	1.2.1 No (2022)	1.2.1 Yes (by the end of the implementation)	1.2.1 Project reports	Relevant parties show interest and provide contribution to the documents and tools developed
		1.2.2 An established coordination mechanism within and between institutions for effective response to extreme climate events developed	1.2.2 No (2022)	1.2.2 Yes (by the end of the imp.)	1.2.2 Project reports	Relevant staff trained and continue working in the field they trained
		1.2.3 Number of pilot studies carried out in selected provinces according to the methodology developed	1.2.3 0 (2022)	1.2.3 7 (by the end of the imp.)	1.2.3 Project reports	Relevant parties show interest for the coordination mechanism
		1.2.4 Sex-disaggregated number of number of staff of relevant authorities trained	1.2.4 0 (2022)	1.2.4 1500 (by the end of the imp.)	1.2.4 Project reports	

Results	Results chain: Main expected results	Indicators	Baselines	Target	Sources of data	Assumptions
Output 3 related to Outcome	1.3 Protected areas management regarding mitigating and adapting to climate change strengthened	1.3.1 A national adaptive management strategy document including all crosscutting issues (gender mainstreaming etc.) for PAs is ready for adoption.	1.3.1 No (2022)	1.3.1 Yes (by the end of the imp.)	1.3.1 Project reports	Some basic knowledge exists in target groups for most of the protected areas.
		1.3.2 A National climate change action plan for PAs is ready for adoption.1.3.3 A National Ecosystem Based Spatial Planning Strategy is ready for adoption	1.3.2 No (2022)	1.3.2 Yes (by the end of the imp.)	1.3.2 Project reports	There will be sufficient support by the stakeholders.
		1.3.4 Number of PAs that Vulnerability assessment undertaken, Adaptive Management Plans prepared and integrated into ecosystem based spatial plans	1.3.3 No (2022)	1.3.3 Yes (by the end of the imp.)	1.3.3 Project reports	
			1.3.4 0 (2022)	1.3.4 2 (by the end of the imp.)	1.3.4 Project reports	

## **4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

### **4.1. Financing Agreement**

In order to implement this action, it is envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with the Republic of Türkiye.

### **4.2. Indicative Implementation Period**

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 72 months from the date of conclusion of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer in duly justified cases.

### **4.3. Implementation Modalities**

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures<sup>18</sup>.

#### **4.3.1. Indirect Management with a pillar-assessed entity<sup>19</sup>**

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with a pillar assessed entity, which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria:

(i) technical knowledge and experience at central level and local authorities with proven project management capacity, (ii) operational capacity with successful track record on managing and delivering EU funded projects, accessing and directing know-how to national and local level, presence in Europe and Türkiye (iii) experience in providing and disseminating information on the threats that climate change presents to human health and opportunities to promote health, (iv) experience in strengthening national capacities and improving the resilience and adaptive capacity of health systems to deal with the adverse health effects of climate change.

The implementation by this entity entails addressing the human health dimension of Climate Change.

#### **4.3.2. Indirect Management with an IPA III beneficiary**

A part of this action will be implemented under indirect management by the Republic of Türkiye.

The Managing Authority (MA) responsible for the execution of the action is MoEUCC, DG of European Union and Foreign Relations (DGEUFR). The Managing Authority shall be responsible for legality and regularity of expenditure, sound financial management, programming, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, information, visibility and reporting of IPA III activities.

The MA shall rely on sectoral expertise and technical competence of the following intermediate bodies for policy management (IBPM): Union of Municipalities of Türkiye (UMT), MoEUCC / DG for Protection of Natural Assets (GDPNA)/ MoEUCC. They shall ensure sound financial management of the action.

Budget implementation tasks such as calls for tenders, calls for proposals, contracting, contract management, payments and revenue operations, shall be entrusted to the following intermediate body for financial management (IBFM): Department of European Union Investments under MoEUCC/DGEUFR. It shall ensure legality and regularity of expenditure.

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<sup>18</sup> [EU Sanctions Map](#). Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

<sup>19</sup> The signature of a contribution agreement with the chosen entity is subject to the completion of the necessary pillar assessment.

#### 4.4. Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply, subject to the following provisions.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 28(10) NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

#### 4.5. Indicative Budget

<b>Indicative Budget components</b>	<b>EU contribution (amount in EUR)</b>	<b>Indicative third-party contribution, in currency identified</b>
<b>Methods of implementation</b> – cf. section 4.3		
<b>Output 1.1 and 1.3</b> Composed of:		
Indirect management with the Republic of Türkiye – cf. section 4.3.2	<b>8 000 000</b>	-
<b>Output 1.2</b> Composed of:		
Indirect management with a pillar-assessed entity - cf. section 4.3.1	<b>3 000 000</b>	-
<b>Evaluation</b> – cf. section 5.2	may be covered by another Decision	N.A.
<b>Audit</b> – cf. section 5.3		
<b>Strategic Communication and Public Diplomacy</b> – cf. section 6	will be covered by another Decision	N.A.
<b>Contingencies</b>	-	N.A.
<b>Totals</b>	<b>11 000 000</b>	-

#### 4.6. Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

The Managing Authority (MA) in the field of Environment and Climate Change is the DG of European Union and Foreign Affairs under MoEUCC. MoEUCC is also the coordinator for most of the sectors under Chapter 27 Environment and Climate Change. The IBPMs of the activities are Union of Municipalities of Türkiye (UMT) (in close cooperation with the Directorate For EU Affairs (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) the Directorate of Climate Change and the General Directorate (DG) of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) of the MoEUCC), Ministry of Health (MoH)/DG of Public Health and MoEUCC/DG for Protection of Natural Assets (GDPNA).

Budget implementation tasks such as calls for tenders, calls for proposals, contracting, contract management, payments and revenue operations, shall be entrusted to the following intermediate body for financial management (IBFM): Department of European Union Investments under MoEUCC/DGEUFR. It shall ensure legality and regularity of expenditure.

Each activity defined in this action document will establish its management units for a smooth implementation of the activities. Day-to-day management and coordination of the activities will be carried out by the Action Coordination Units (ACU). Activities will be coordinated with ACU which is a body bringing the IBPMs, IBFM, and Co- Beneficiaries together with the TA team, regarding all of the project activities.

A Steering Committee (SC) will be established for each activity and will be mainly composed of the representatives of the, MA, IBPMs, IBFM, Co-Beneficiaries stakeholders of the activities, National IPA Coordinator (NIPAC), Presidency of Strategy and Budget as well as Delegation of the European Union to Türkiye(EUD). The SC will act as the advisory body that will provide high-level strategic guidance and oversight on activity implementation. SC will be gathered at regular intervals and additionally whenever deemed necessary.

Furthermore, a Sectoral Monitoring Committee (SMC) which is one of the highest decision taking platforms in terms of effective management of the funds provided by the EU, will meet regularly to solve the problems encountered during the programming, implementation and monitoring and give recommendations for effective utilisation of funds. SMC will be mainly composed of the representatives of the Commission/EU Delegation to Türkiye, MA, IBPMs, IBFM, Co-Beneficiaries, the stakeholders of the activities, the Presidency of Strategy and Budget, NIPAC and if necessary relevant line ministries especially.

The functions of Sectoral Monitoring Committee are as follows:

- Review at each meeting the progress made towards achieving the specific targets of the Programme on the basis of the basic documents.
- Examine at each meeting the results of implementation, particularly the achievement of the targets set for each priority axis and measures and interim evaluations.
- Examine the sectorial annual and final reports on implementation.

SMC will meet at least twice a year at the initiative of MoEUCC. The issues to be followed up will cover the period between two Committee meetings and the Committee Members will be informed about the current situation with regards to those issues.

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action.

The Managing Authority and IBPMs/Co-Beneficiaries/Stakeholders of the activities are given below;

<b>Activity No-Name</b>	<b>Managing Authority</b>	<b>IBPM/Co-Beneficiaries/Stakeholders</b>
1- Climate-Neutral, Smart and Resilient Cities for Türkiye	MoEUCC/ DG of EU and Foreign Relations (DGEUFR)	IBPM: Union of Municipalities of Türkiye (UMT) Co-Beneficiaries - Directorate For EU Affairs/ Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Directorate of Climate Change/ MoEUCC - DG of GIS/ MoEUCC - TUBITAK Other stakeholders: DG of Local Authorities of MoEUCC, Union of Provinces, AFAD, ILBANK, Municipalities
2- Strengthening the Capacity of the Ministry of Health to Reduce the Negative Effects of Climate Change on Health	MoEUCC/ DGEUFR	IBPM: DG of Public Health / MoH Stakeholders: Turkish State Meteorological Service of MoEUCC, AFAD
3- Managing Impacts of the Climate Change on the Protected Areas through Ecosystem-Based Planning Approach and Capacity Building	MoEUCC/ DGEUFR	IBPM: DG for Protection of Natural Assets (GDPNA) / MoEUCC Stakeholders: GDEM, GDSP, GDEIAPI, DG Meteorology of MoEUCC, DGs of Nature Conservation and National Parks, Fisheries and Aquaculture, State Hydraulic Works of MoAF, DG of Cultural Assets and Museums, DG of Investments and Enterprises of MoCT, MoENR, Municipalities, CSOs/NGOs, Research Centres, Universities

#### **4.7. Pre-conditions**

N/A

### **5. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT**

#### **5.1. Monitoring and Reporting**

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner / beneficiary country's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner / beneficiary country shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (Outputs and direct Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) and the partner's strategy, policy or reform action plan list (for budget support). The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

- Monitoring tasks undertaken by the implementing partners/ beneficiary country, under the coordination of NIPAC Office, and NAO Office for financial monitoring, will consist of collecting and analysing data aiming at informing on the use of resources and progress towards planned results, feeding the management of the action's decision-making processes. In that respect, the institution(s) responsible from the intervention are required to share all the relevant information and documents prepared during all phases of the action with the NIPAC and NAO, when requested.
- Monitoring tasks undertaken by the EU Delegation shall complement the implementing partners'/ beneficiary country's monitoring system, especially in key moments of the action cycle. It will also support follow-up of recommendations stemming out of external monitoring and will be used for informing EU management. This monitoring could take different forms and methodologies (meetings with implementing partners, action steering committees, on the spot checks ...), to be decided based on specific needs and resources at hand. Reporting will be done according to methodologies and tools included in DG NEAR guidelines on linking planning/programming, monitoring and evaluation, including the use of standard checklists.

Both types of internal monitoring aim at informing and providing support to external monitoring:

- External monitoring / Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM)  
The Commission and/or NIPAC may undertake additional project monitoring in line with the European Commission rules and procedures set in the Financing Agreement through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission/NIPAC for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission/NIPAC for implementing such reviews). These reviews might be composed of monitoring of the action, results data collection or any other task that is identified in the most recent EC guidelines.

The Steering Committees will be established at activity level in order to steer the implementation of activities, achievement of results against indicators in the action document, to discuss monitoring findings (including ROM findings) and agree on corrective actions as appropriate. The Steering Committees will be composed of the representatives of the EU Delegation, MA, IBPM, IBFM, NIPAC Office and other relevant stakeholders.

## **5.2. Evaluation**

Having regard to the nature of the action, evaluation(s) may be carried out for this action or its components by the beneficiary country via independent consultants. The evaluations will be carried out as prescribed by the DG NEAR guidelines on linking planning/programming, monitoring and evaluation.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

## **5.3. Audit and Verifications**

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

## **6. STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY**

All entities implementing EU-funded external actions have the contractual obligation to inform the relevant audiences of the Union's support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. To that end they must comply with the instructions given in the 2022 guidance document [\*Communicating and raising EU visibility: Guidance for external actions\*](#) (or any successor document).

This obligation will apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, the partner country, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU Member States. In each case, a reference to the relevant contractual obligations must be included in the respective financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and contribution agreements.

## **7. SUSTAINABILITY**

The action will support alignment with EU actions and Türkiye's commitment to Paris Agreement and other international agreements and common goals. Under the coordination of the MA, the action will align with the required sustainability measures, which have been designed as below. The IBPM will carry out necessary works in order to put the legislations that will be drafted in this action into force and make use of all developed outputs. Policy guidance as well as strategic documents and recommendations that will be produced will similarly support follow up and long term sustainability. As an example, it aims to have the relevant strategies and plans produced within the action to be adopted municipal councils so that they will serve as the fundamental documents of those municipalities. The activities on training constitute an integral part of this action and training of trainers will be included where relevant. This integration will enhance the project results and will safeguard the impact and sustainability of the remaining project achievements. E.g. health impact assessment trainings will serve as a valuable tool to ensure that important concerns such as climate change will be taken into account in future health policies. The training modules and training documents to be developed within the scope of the action will be used actively after the completion of the project. Investment in databases will strengthen future studies, enable better share of data and the resulting improvements in analysis and implementation. The structures, platforms and capacities established within the action will continue to be maintained and, where necessary, further developed by the IBPM. For the sustainability of the developed institutional capacity, the developed technical documents, all training materials and the handbooks, guidelines and information will be kept in a media that can be easily accessed and updated in the future. The sustainability will be strengthened by raising public awareness, procedures, database and, dissemination of pilot studies, media campaigns, etc.



## Appendix 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRIMARY INTERVENTION LEVEL FOR REPORTING IN OPSYS

A Primary intervention<sup>20</sup> (project/programme) is a coherent set of results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Identifying the level of the primary intervention will allow for:

- ✓ Differentiating these Actions or Contracts from those that do not produce direct reportable development results, defined as support entities (i.e. audits, evaluations);
- ✓ Articulating Actions and/or Contracts according to an expected common chain of results and therefore allowing them to ensure a more efficient and aggregated monitoring and reporting of performance;
- ✓ Having a complete and exhaustive mapping of all results-bearing Actions and Contracts.

Please delete this box after filling in the section below

Primary Interventions are identified during the design of each action by the responsible service (Delegation or Headquarters operational Unit).

The level of the Primary Intervention chosen can be modified (directly in OPSYS) and the modification does not constitute an amendment of the action document.

Please select in the left side column one of the four possible options for the level of the Primary Intervention(s).

In the case of ‘Group of actions’ level, add references to the present action and other action(s) concerning the same Primary Intervention.

In the case of ‘Contract level’ and ‘Group of contracts’, add the reference(s) to the corresponding budgetary items in point 4.5, Indicative Budget.

The present Action identifies as;

<b>Action level</b> (i.e. Budget support, Blending)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action
<b>Group of actions level</b> (i.e: i) top-up cases, ii) second, third, etc. phases of a programme)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of actions	Actions reference (CRIS#/OPSYS#): <Present action> <Other action>
<b>Contract level</b> (i.e. Grants, Contribution Agreements, any case in which foreseen individual legal commitments identified in the budget will have different log frames, even if part of the same Action Document)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract)>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract)>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 3	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract)>

<sup>20</sup> For the purpose of consistency between terms in OPSYS, DG INTPA, DG NEAR and FPI have harmonised 5 key terms, including ‘Action’ and ‘Intervention’ where an ‘Action’ is the content (or part of the content) of a Commission financing Decision and ‘Intervention’ is a coherent set of activities and results which constitutes an effective level for the operational follow-up by the EC of its operations on the ground. See more on the [concept of intervention /to access the link an EU Login is needed/](#).

	(...)	
<p><b>Group of contracts level</b> (i.e: i) series of programme estimates, ii) cases in which an Action Document foresees many foreseen individual legal commitments (for instance four contracts and one of them being a Technical Assistance) and two of them, a technical assistance contract and a contribution agreement, aim at the same objectives and complement each other, iii) follow up contracts that share the same log frame of the original contract)</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) 1> <foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) 2> <foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) #>