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THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

ANNEX VIII

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual action plan in favour of Türkiye for 2022

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 annual and multiannual action plans and measures in the sense of Article 9 of IPA III Regulation and Article 23 of NDICI - Global Europe Regulation.

1. SYNOPSIS

1.1 Action Summary Table

Title	Environment and Climate Change Annual action plan in favour of Türkiye for 2022
OPSYS	ACT-60832 JAD.981.448
Basic Act	Financed under the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA III)
Team Europe Initiative	No
Zone benefiting from the action	The action shall be carried out in the Republic of Türkiye
Programming document	IPA III Programming Framework ¹
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
Window and thematic priority	Window 3: Green Agenda and Sustainable Connectivity Thematic Priority 1: Environment and climate change
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	SDG 13: Climate Action Other significant SDGs: SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production, SDG 14: Life Below Water, SDG 15: Life on Land The action will also make indirect contribution to SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being, SDG 5: Gender equality, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities and SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.
DAC code(s)	14015 - Water resources conservation (including data collection) 14050 - Waste management/disposal 41010 - Environmental policy and administrative management 41020 - Biosphere protection

¹ Commission Implementing Decision of 10.12.2021 adopting the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III) Programming Framework for the period 2021-2027 C(2021) 8914 final

	41030 - Biodiversity			
Main Delivery Channel	Central Government – 12001			
Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	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"/>
	Trade development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	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"/>
Internal markers	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Connectivity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Digitalisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Migration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
Amounts concerned	<p>Budget line: 15.020201</p> <p>Total estimated cost: EUR 41 550 000</p> <p>Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 41 200 000 of which EUR 34 640 000 for indirect management with IPA III Beneficiary.</p> <p>This action is co-financed in joint co-financing by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Republic of Türkiye for an amount of EUR 350 000 			

MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION	
Implementation modalities (type of financing and management mode)	Project Modality Indirect management the entity(ies) to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3.1 Indirect management with the Republic of Türkiye (IMBC)
Final Date for conclusion of Financing Agreement	At the latest by 31 December 2023
Final date for concluding contribution / delegation agreements, procurement and grant contracts	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
Indicative operational implementation period	72 months following the adoption of the Financing Agreement
Final date for implementing the Financing Agreement	12 years following the conclusion of the Financing Agreement

1.2 Summary of the Action

As a particularly climate vulnerable country, Türkiye has been experiencing adverse effects from climate change and environmental degradation. Türkiye's carbon-intensive economic development over the last two decades makes it critical to coordinate efforts to choose an environmentally friendly development path, while coupling climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts with global efforts. In this respect, this action aims primarily at facilitating Türkiye's alignment with the EU *acquis* on Chapter 27 'Environment and Climate Change', as well as contributing to foster national strategies and global targets such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This action presents a holistic approach towards this goal under Thematic Priority 1 – Environment and Climate Change of the IPA III Window 3 – Green Agenda and Sustainable Connectivity which covers, inter alia, circular economy, climate change mitigation and adaptation, marine protection, biodiversity and ecosystems, air quality, water, waste management and chemicals pollution. The action will be conducted in line with the European Green Deal² along six areas of support (AoS): (1) climate change mitigation and adaptation capacity, (2) marine life protection, (3) waste management, (4) water quality management, (5) air quality management and (6) chemicals management. The AoS (1) focusing on harmonisation of EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) Directive³, developing a national stocktake system and promoting climate finance will be a valuable contribution both to a more ambitious legislative framework and increased implementation capacity. As a Mediterranean and Black Sea country, sustainable management of the marine environment (AoS 2) is key for Türkiye and this necessitates emphasis on marine habitat and marine resources/ecosystem within the scope of climate change (addressing also lakes and wetlands), nature protection as well as wastes such as marine litter. When it comes to waste management (AoS 3), the action focuses on the institutional capacity of municipalities as a priority in addressing zero waste initiative, and on

² [The European Green Deal, COM/2019/640 final](#)

³ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32003L0087>

policy improvement regarding construction and demolition waste (CDW). Water resources (AoS 4) will also be tackled through the assessment of the climate change impacts on lakes, wetlands and coastal areas and identification of adaptation measures. Furthermore, the action will support air and water quality monitoring (AoS 5) as well as further EU alignment with biocidal management (AoS 6). The activities to carry out under these AoS include inter alia legislative studies for EU *acquis* alignment, information-based decision-making and monitoring systems, capacity development at national and local level through trainings and other means, increasing enforcement and implementation capacity, development of procedures, databases, etc. All of them should increase the capacity of Türkiye while dealing with climate change and environment issues. This action will result in better alignment with Chapter 27 of the EU *acquis*, thus helping bring Türkiye closer to the EU standards and rules.

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)⁴ since 2004. In 2015, Türkiye submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)⁵ to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) before the Paris Conference of the Parties (COP 21)⁶, expressing its intention to decrease emissions level by up to 21% compared to a business-as-usual scenario by 2030. Türkiye signed the Paris Agreement⁷ on 22 April 2016, and ratified the Agreement in October 2021, officially becoming a party on 10 November 2021. As a result, Türkiye's INDC became by default its first Nationally Determined Contribution. At the 76th United Nations General Assembly, September 2021, Türkiye announced the aim of reaching net-zero emissions by 2053. Türkiye will soon take steps in order to enhance and implement its contribution to the Paris Agreement on climate change and complete its alignment with the EU *acquis* on climate action, notably a draft Climate Law, paving the way for enhanced mitigation and adaptation policies. The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)⁸ and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) are addressing adaptation to climate change in their activities and are working together to enhance synergies in the area of adaptation. The CBD process also includes specific activities on biodiversity and climate change, which link to work on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.

The Union for Mediterranean provides a framework for integrated, sustainable development by encouraging policy and action coordination and partnerships. With the Ministerial Declaration on Sustainable Blue Economy⁹ adopted on February 2nd, UfM countries reconfirmed their commitments to address joint challenges in key blue economy sectors.

Türkiye is quite rich in terms of both fauna and flora as for the zone the country is located on. Türkiye signed the United Nations Biodiversity Convention (CBD) in 1992 and ratified it in August 1996. Since the signatory countries are obliged to prepare and update National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), Türkiye updated its 2007-2017 NBSAP strategies and objectives in line with the Aichi biodiversity targets and upon definition of new national objectives and actions complementary to the NBSAP covering the period of 2018-2028 (National Biodiversity Action Plan)¹⁰. Protected areas management legislation and policy would need to meet the requirements of CBD and address the protection of species, habitats, ecosystems, their services and

⁴ <https://unfccc.int/>

⁵ https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Türkiye%20First/The_INDC_of_TÜRKIYE_v.15.19.30.pdf

⁶ <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings#:606038e4-000c-47ee-8c49-4f590df37224>

⁷ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

⁸ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/legal/cbd-en.pdf>

⁹ UfM Ministerial Declaration on the Sustainable Blue Economy: <https://ufmsecretariat.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Declaration-UfM-Blue-Economy-EN-1.pdf>

¹⁰ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/tr/tr-nbsap-v3-en.pdf>

genetic resources as well as associated marine habitats. Meanwhile, the studies concerning the Law on Conservation of Nature and Biodiversity are continuing which will enhance nature protection by entering into force.

The 11th National Development Plan of Türkiye (NDP) (2019-2023)¹¹ is an important reference for policies related to this action document. The plan links climate change with environmental problems, sets out policies on climate change mitigation and adaptation, protection, restoration and sustainable use of ecosystems and ecosystem services, accomplishing an active solid waste management system through enhancement of the implementation of zero waste at country level, effective management of chemicals, improvement of air quality management capacity and more effective water management.

The EU Integrated Environmental Approximation Strategy (UÇES) of Türkiye (2007-2023)¹² is an essential document containing information pertaining to the technical and institutional infrastructure, the environmental improvements that are required to be performed as well as the mandatory arrangements, which are necessary to establish complete harmonisation with the EU *acquis* in Chapter 27.

The Prime Ministry Higher Planning Council approved the National Climate Change Strategy (NCCAP) (2010- 2023)¹³ on 3 May 2010. To ensure implementation of the NCCAP, the National Climate Change Action Plan (2011-2023)¹⁴ on greenhouse gas (GHG) emission control and adaptation was enacted in July 2011.

In 2019, the EU adopted the European Green Deal¹⁵, with the landmark objective of making Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050. This translates in particular in the objective of cutting greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990, through a wide-ranging revision of EU policies, while complying with a “do no harm” principle. This enhanced climate ambition also has an external dimension, aiming at empowering EU partners to upgrade their own mitigation and adaptation pledges in line with science.

In response to the European Green Deal, Türkiye presented in July 2021 a Green Deal Action Plan¹⁶, prepared as a roadmap and implementation calendar aiming to attract green investments to the country and support green transformation in all relevant policy areas. Six out of nine main areas of this policy document are related with IPA III Window 3-Thematic Priority 1 area.

The Commission’s 2021 Türkiye Report¹⁷ indicates that Türkiye has some level of preparation on environment and climate change and faces critical environmental and climate challenges, both as regards mitigation and adaptation. It was mentioned that Türkiye made some progress, including the ratification of the Paris Agreement by the Turkish Parliament. Positive developments were noted on increasing capacity in waste management, wastewater treatment and on legislative alignment, while enforcement and implementation were said to remain weak. The establishment and implementation of more ambitious and better coordinated environment and climate policies; strategic planning, substantial investment and stronger administrative capacity are required according to the report; while follow-up with an enhanced nationally determined contribution under the Paris Agreement, long-term strategic decarbonisation and adaptation plans and appropriate legislation reflecting them domestically, require urgent attention and implementation.

In harmony with new Sustainable Blue Economy¹⁸ Communication, an integral part of for the European Green Deal, Türkiye had endorsed the Bucharest Ministerial Declaration on the Common Maritime Agenda for the

¹¹ https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Eleventh_Development_Plan_2019-2023.pdf

¹² https://www.joi.or.jp/modules/investment/custom/documents/TUR_EU_INTEGRATED_ENVIRONMENTAL_APPROXIMATION_STRATEGY.pdf

¹³ [https://webdosya.csb.gov.tr/db/iklim/eduardosya/iklim_degisikligi_stratejisi_EN\(2\).pdf](https://webdosya.csb.gov.tr/db/iklim/eduardosya/iklim_degisikligi_stratejisi_EN(2).pdf)

¹⁴ https://webdosya.csb.gov.tr/db/iklim/eduardosya/iklim_degisikligi_eylem_plani_EN_2014.pdf

¹⁵ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1576150542719&uri=COM%3A2019%3A640%3AFIN>

¹⁶ https://www.eesc.europa.eu/sites/default/files/files/green_deal_action_plan_of_Turkiye.pdf

¹⁷ SWD(2021) 290 Türkiye 2021 Report (https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/Turkiye-report-2021_en), accompanying COM(2021) 644 “2021 Communication on EU Enlargement Policy (https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/system/files/2020-10/20201006-communication-on-eu-enlargement-policy_en.pdf)

¹⁸ https://ec.europa.eu/oceans-and-fisheries/ocean/blue-economy/sustainable-blue-economy_en

Black Sea¹⁹ (May 2019) that includes a specific Goal on Healthy marine and coastal ecosystems, and adopted the Ministerial declaration of the Union for the Mediterranean (February 2021).

The overall objective of the IPA III Strategic Response of Türkiye for the IPA III Under Window 3-Thematic Priority 1 is to contribute to promoting the European Green Deal²⁰ by increasing environmental protection; contributing to climate change mitigation; increasing resilience and adaptation to climate change; accelerating the shift towards a low-emission and circular economy; improving the disaster management capacity and having advanced alignment with the EU's environment and climate related *acquis*. The Strategic Response and thus this action document is in harmony with several focus points of Thematic Priority 1, such as a circular-green-low-carbon economy, climate change mitigation and adaptation, marine protection and sustainable blue economy, conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems, air, water, waste management, protection of natural resources and chemicals and industrial pollution.

This action is broadly consistent with the European Green Deal, including: climate-neutrality by 2050, enhanced climate change mitigation goals for 2030, EU strategy on adaptation to climate change²¹, new Circular Economy Action Plan²², new Approach for a Sustainable Blue Economy, EU Construction and Demolition waste management protocol²³, the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030²⁴. It also is consistent with the Aichi targets²⁵ under the Convention on Biological Diversity²⁶ and Sustainable Development Goals²⁷.

The action, with its special focus on local empowerment and engagement of all social groups, especially women, will take the EU Gender Action Plan (GAP) III²⁸ into consideration during implementation.

The following objectives of Türkiye's policies are expected to be supported by this intervention:

- To increase alignment in legislation for stabilisation of GHG concentrations and biocidal,
- To improve institutional capacity through information-based decision-making and monitoring systems in waste, air and water quality management,
- To improve institutional capacity with special focus on local level waste management,
- To improve institutional capacity for the protection of surface waters, marine biodiversity and ecosystems and wetlands

2.2 Problem Analysis

The problems to be addressed in this action are given below by AoS.

Area of Support No.1: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Capacity

Climate change impacts experienced by Türkiye are getting more severe over time and affect many sectors. To respond, drastic climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts are needed in the 2020s. Improving legislation and developing institutional capacity for better implementation are essential needs in this framework.

This area of support contains a group of four activities. The first activity is planned to step up further the results of previous projects regarding legislation. In this activity, draft legislation for alignment with the EU ETS Directive will be prepared.

¹⁹https://blackseablueeconomy.eu/sites/default/files/ministerial_declaration_on_the_common_maritime_agenda_for_the_black_sea_-_final_0.pdf

²⁰ The European Green Deal, COM/2019/640 final

²¹ https://ec.europa.eu/clima/eu-action/adaptation-climate-change/eu-adaptation-strategy_en

²² https://ec.europa.eu/environment/pdf/circular-economy/new_circular_economy_action_plan.pdf

²³ [file:///C:/Users/damla.baykal/Downloads/Protocol%20Ares\(2016\)5840668-101016.pdf](file:///C:/Users/damla.baykal/Downloads/Protocol%20Ares(2016)5840668-101016.pdf)

²⁴ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1590574123338&uri=CELEX:52020DC0380>

²⁵ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

²⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/convention/>

²⁷ <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

²⁸ https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/system/files/join-2020-17-final_en.pdf

Türkiye's climate change policies range across various sectors, governance spheres and administrative levels due to the very nature of climate change policies which address horizontal and cross cutting issues. A national stocktake system is proposed as a second activity in order to better coordinate these efforts.

Decarbonising the Turkish economy will require substantial investment, including from private sources, as well as redirecting domestic financial flows towards sustainable activities. In this regard, strengthening the capacity of the financial sector to address climate investment needs is the third activity.

Reducing climate change impacts on water resources necessitates improvement in water management processes as well as technical and administrative capacity development for relevant institutions and improved coupling efforts with local authorities. The fourth activity is planned to address this need.

The Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change (MoEUCC) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF) are the end recipients of this AoS. The MoEUCC is the focal point of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)²⁹ and United Nations Climate Change Framework Convention; and also has responsibility for harmonisation and implementation of EU Directives on climate change. The MoAF is responsible for performing studies on climate change impacts into water resources, i.e.: development of strategies and policies on river basin management covering flood and drought management considering climate change impacts on water resources.

Depending on the nature of activities the main stakeholders include but not limited to relevant ministries namely the MoEUCC, the MoAF, the Ministry of Treasury and Finance (MoTF), the Ministry of Health (MoH), the Ministry of Trade, public institutions, especially institutions within the Climate Change and Adaptation Coordination Board, business community, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye (UMT), municipalities, universities and civil society organisations (CSOs).

Area of Support No.2: Marine Life Protection

This area of support contains two activities.

There are sets of threats and associated causes of coastal and marine biodiversity loss either due to human activities or naturally occurring reasons. The activities under this AoS contributes to protect and enhance Türkiye's marine and coastal natural habitats and biodiversity. The first activity focuses on identification of marine habitats and species and potential marine NATURA 2000³⁰ areas by preparation of species and habitats reference lists and adaptation of national biodiversity database to EU databases.

In order to provide a significant contribution towards achieving the EU Biodiversity Strategy by 2030, completion of the Natura 2000 network and establishing good management practices in line with the Nature Directives are essential. There is a need to increase capacity of the MoAF to release pressure on habitats, to improve marine national protected areas system and adapting new approaches related to implementation of EU nature conservation into existing national system. Development of an institutional framework for managing future potential Marine Natura 2000 sites is crucial. Comprehensive studies in transparent and participatory manner resulting in determining boundaries of a number of potential Marine Natura 2000 areas would make progress in alignment with the EU Marine Strategy as well as the Nature Directives.

The coast between Gökova Bay and Antalya is one of the most important habitats in the Mediterranean region. There are significant pockets of intact seagrass beds and coralligenous habitats, naturally protected through their inaccessibility. These provide essential habitat for some of the Mediterranean's most charismatic species, monk seal (Endangered (EN)), sandbar sharks (Vulnerable (VU), locally EN), loggerhead turtles (VU) and sperm whale (VU) as well as important commercial fish species (dusky grouper EN, bluefin tuna (EN)) and migratory sea birds (Audouin's gull Near Threatened (NT)), and an endemic Mediterranean subspecies of European shag (not listed). However, the area has been under severe pressure of invasive marine species that are entering the Mediterranean as a result of global sea temperatures rise and unregulated fishing or other damaging activities due to lack of protection management plans and no solely empowered enforcement authority. The dwindling fish stocks and damaged habitat impact the food chain at large, resulting in a loss of

²⁹ <https://www.ipcc.ch/>

³⁰ https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/index_en.htm

apex predators, thereby creating an environment in which invasive species can enter and thrive. The weak management of tourist activities create additional barriers for the recovery of the marine ecosystem mainly through boat mooring on Mediterranean endemic *Posidonia* seagrass beds, and human disturbance of important monk seal breeding caves and sea turtle nesting beaches. The second activity is thus planned to build upon the existing network of 6 Special Environment Protection Areas (SEPAs), introduce proven conservation approaches from Gökova Bay, propose additional Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), create additional no-fishing-zones (NFZs), additional fisheries restricted areas (FRAs), no anchor zones, sensitive core zones for protection of Mediterranean monk seal breeding habitats, develop ecosystem-based fisheries management plans and restore habitats and ecological services. This will lay the groundwork for resource provision to establish regular monitoring and patrolling of the areas.

The MoAF and the MoEUCC are the end recipients of this area of support. MoAF is the main authority in Türkiye responsible for biodiversity conservation and nature protection. Its roles and duties also encompass the management and conservation of terrestrial areas and Türkiye's inland waters with some exceptions or overlaps as explained in the following paragraph. The MoAF is National Focal Point to Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD)³¹, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)³², International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)³³, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR)³⁴, the Convention on the Conservation of European Wild Life and Natural Habitats (BERN Convention)³⁵, the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention)³⁶, the European Landscape Convention³⁷, the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic area (ACCOBAMS)³⁸, the Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage³⁹. It is responsible for Habitat Directive (92/43/EEC)⁴⁰, Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)⁴¹ and CITES⁴² and Relevant EU Directives (338/97/EC, 1808/2001/EC).

MoEUCC has the authority to identify the rules and procedures to determine, register, approve, revise, and announce the Natural Assets, Natural Protected Areas (NPAs) and Special Environment Protection SEPAs. MoEUCC is responsible to designate and manage these protected areas as well as to make, revise, approve and apply the spatial plans as well as management plans for these protected areas.

There is an overlapping jurisdiction on designating MPAs in Türkiye. The second activity is expected to frame out designation process to prevent those conflicts under a legislative structure.

Both end recipients in this AoS will play active roles in the implementation of the activities. MoAF and MoEUCC, along with other relevant stakeholders will meet regularly to discuss the progress of the projects under this AoS, verify the achievement of the outputs and mandatory results and discuss actions to be undertaken.

Stakeholders under this AoS range from relevant ministries such as the MoEUCC, the MoAF, the MoH, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MoCT), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), other public institutions, Turkish general staff, municipalities, business community, social and economic groups that live in or connected to coasts and areas indicated under this AoS.

Area of Support No.3: Waste Management

³¹ <https://www.cbd.int/>

³² <https://cites.org/eng>

³³ <https://www.iucn.org/>

³⁴ <https://www.ramsar.org/>

³⁵ <https://www.coe.int/en/web/bern-convention>

³⁶ http://www.blacksea-commission.org/_convention.asp

³⁷ <https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/the-european-landscape-convention>

³⁸ <https://www.cms.int/en/legalinstrument/accobams>

³⁹ <https://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/>

⁴⁰ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:31992L0043>

⁴¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=celex:31979L0409>

⁴² <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A31997R0338>

This area of support contains three activities.

The first activity aims to enhance zero waste implementation at local level in line with chapter 27 of the 2021 Türkiye Report noting that significant efforts are necessary to implement waste management plans at local and regional level. To implement Türkiye's zero waste policy at local level, local authorities such as municipalities need coaching, assistance, capacity building and institutional support. The support is mainly needed for municipalities having low capacity in waste management. Currently, 54 metropolitan municipalities received basic zero waste management licence among 519 metropolitan municipalities (approx. 10%) and 7 central district/district municipalities received basic zero waste management licence among 841 central district/district municipalities (approx. 1%), yielding a current overall level around 4%. As waste collection is amongst the high-cost budget items, financing waste management is one of the crucial issues for local authorities. In order to make further steps in implementing zero waste policy it is necessary to ensure involvement of every segment of local actors, also noting that the low public awareness on waste separation at household level poses even further economic loss for the sector. This is aimed to be achieved through supports like activating grants programme to local actors and building their capacities.

Population growth, increasing urbanisation and risky old buildings are factors affect the magnitude and other aspects of construction and demolition waste (CDW) to be managed. Municipalities are responsible for collecting data and the management of CDW. However, they face problems in implementation. To adopt circular economy model for development, CDW management should be data driven. By collecting CDW data at the provincial level and country level, data deficiency will be eliminated, and CDW management will be carried out more efficiently with the implementation of the second activity.

Türkiye's marine environment is facing pollution sourced by industry, maritime transportation, urbanisation, tourism and waste discharges. To improve marine litter management technical capacity development in central and local level and fostering marine litter prevention and reduction actions are needed and covered within the framework of the third activity.

The MoEUCC is the main institution that in charge of controlling the waste management practices in Türkiye. The MoEUCC is the end recipient of the second and third activities. Besides, due to the nature of the first activity that will be implemented at municipality level, the Union of Municipalities of Türkiye will be the end recipient and the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change will be the co-beneficiary with its leading role of the second activity.

Including municipalities among stakeholders is of critical importance under this AoS. Hence, efforts and capacity development at central/public level will extend to local level. Such an intervention will enable all other stakeholders such as business community, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), social groups, society in general to benefit from an environment with better waste management.

Area of Support No.4: Water Quality Management

This area of support contains two activities.

Water resources and quality are becoming more critical due to climate change and human pressure on environment. In this respect, institutional capacity development is necessary in order to improve data management and assessment of online marine monitoring and EU Marine Reporting skills, based on ecosystem approach within the context of national marine monitoring programme in line with the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)⁴³ and Regional Seas Conventions (RSCs)⁴⁴. Data assessment, validation and reporting capacity of the MoEUCC and relevant stakeholders will be increased. The end recipient is the MoEUCC/Directorate General of Environmental Impact Assessment (DG EIA). The staff of the DG will be main target group for capacity development.

An ecosystem-based water quality assessment system specific for Türkiye needs to be established in order to ensure the precision and accuracy of ecological classification of aquatic environments. Having a better water

⁴³ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008L0056>

⁴⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/environment/marine/international-cooperation/regional-sea-conventions/index_en.htm

quality system is a critical step towards enhancing the implementation of the Water Framework Directive (WFD)⁴⁵. Improved capacity of the Directorate General for Water Management (DGWM) of the MoAF, together with raised awareness of stakeholders will enable the country to better couple its efforts on water quality with those of the EU. The MoAF, which is the end recipient for this activity, is responsible for the harmonisation of national water legislation with the EU legislation and for its implementation. MoAF holds the duties of developing and improving water management, agriculture, livestock and fishery products as a whole.

The stakeholders under this AoS include public institutions, municipalities, academy, CSOs, associations, and social groups connected to water resources under study. Improving data collection both in terms of quality and quantity will enable all relevant stakeholders to be more efficient during their water related work and involvements.

Area of Support No.5: Air Quality Management

This area of support contains one activity.

Climate change and ever-increasing pressure on environment necessitate more developed and organised interventions as well as enhanced monitoring capacity. In this sense, monitoring air quality is of critical importance. EU's air quality legislation includes a framework directive on ambient air quality (Council Directive 96/62/EC Air Quality Framework Directive repealed by CAFE Directive 2008/50/EC⁴⁶) and legal arrangements concerning ozone depleting substances, volatile organic compounds (VOC) emissions, and fuel quality. Furthermore, the EU's National Emissions Ceilings Directive (NEC Directive 2016/2284⁴⁷ replacing 2001/81/EC⁴⁸) has set national reduction commitments for the five pollutants (sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, ammonia and fine particulate matter) for each EU Member State. Türkiye has started to transpose and implement the *acquis* on environment which comprises the horizontal legislation on air quality and climate change. The By-Law on Air Quality Assessment and Management (BAQAM)⁴⁹ was prepared in line with the Air Quality Framework Directive and its daughter directives and entered into force on June 2008. However, since the regulation does not fully meet the limit values and application principles in EU air quality directives such as CAFE, VOC, NEC, studies on revisions of the regulation have been initiated in line with the mentioned directives. Türkiye still needs better implementation and enforcement capacity, although work on developing the legal framework continues. The relevant aim of this AoS is to develop institutional capacity in air quality measurement and monitoring systems and to support national and regional calibration laboratories within the context of ambient air quality in line with the EU Cleaner Air For Europe (CAFE) Directive⁵⁰. This will be achieved by improving the institutional capacity of the MoEUCC and relevant stakeholder institutions for enhancing the air quality and local implementation.

The Department of Laboratory, Measurement and Monitoring (DoLMM), the Northern Anatolia Clean Air Center (NACAC) and the other Regional Clean Air Centers (RCACs) that are all under the General Directorate of Environmental Impact Assessment, Permission and Inspection (DGEIAPI) of MoEUCC, are the end recipients of this AoS. Other relevant institutions that may have an interest in operation and/or data management of air quality monitoring stations will also benefit from the results of this project. Turkish State Meteorological Service, National Metrology Institute (UME), the General Directorate for Environmental Management of the MoEUCC, universities and institutes and municipalities are stakeholders that will benefit from the activity by being able to access more reliable air quality data for their operations and they will be more powered for their roles related to air quality.

Area of Support No.6: Chemicals Management

This area of support contains one activity.

⁴⁵ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32000L0060>

⁴⁶ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32008L0050>

⁴⁷ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32001L0081>

⁴⁸ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32001L0081>

⁴⁹ <https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2008/06/20080606-6.htm>

⁵⁰ EU Cleaner Air For Europe (CAFE) Directive

Biocidal products bear serious risks on to humans, animals, and the environment due to their intrinsic properties and associated use patterns. To avoid this a regulated biocidal market needs to be established and use of biocidal products shall be informed and controlled. Türkiye initiated efforts for the biocidal products as part of its alignment with related EU regulations. However, additional support to improve its implementation capacities is found necessary. This will also contribute to eliminate market barriers between EU and Türkiye. To do so, biocidal products have to be evaluated according to the same criteria and of the same quality, both in the EU and in Türkiye. Turkish legislation on biocidal products has been prepared in line with the Biocidal Product Directive⁵¹ and improvements have been made to align with the Biocidal Product Regulation, however, fully alignment is still necessary. Once this is reached, the application differences between the EU and Türkiye will be removed completely or to a large extent, and the legislative problems will be resolved. The goal is that products licensed in the EU and Türkiye are allowed to be placed on the market in Türkiye and the EU respectively. The activity envisaged under this AoS will contribute to prepare a draft legislation in line with the EU *acquis* on biocidal products of 528/2012/EU Regulation⁵² and develop the capacity of the related national body, namely the MoH. Likewise, increasing awareness on using biocidal products and legal obligations will be provided among governmental institutions, NGOs and relevant stakeholders.

The Environmental Health Department of Directorate General of Public Health (DGPH) and the Turkish Medicines and Medical Devices Agency (TMMDA) under the MoH will be the end recipients. This activity will enable both to serve as competent authorities related to biocidal products. Stakeholders consisting of biocidal product investors, active substance producers, importers, distributors and even consultant companies working in the transfer of information between the MoH and the producers will be able to perform more informed and efficiently either during the conduct of their roles in the market or during their international activities, especially with their EU counterparts.

Under this AoS, active participation of stakeholders, gender mainstreaming and inclusiveness for vulnerable groups will be of top priority during all the activities. While collecting and analysing data during the activities, sex disaggregated approach will be used. Gender-norm-related challenges and the related disadvantaged groups (whenever possible, at the beginning of the activities) shall be diagnosed in the planning and implementation of the activities. Achieving women-men balanced representation of participants in activities, within stakeholder groups and while forming project teams will be considered.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1. Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action is summarised below;

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

The Specific Objectives (Outcomes) of this action contributing to the above Overall Objective are:

1. Türkiye has better aligned its legislations, policies and systems with the requirements of Chapter 27 of EU *acquis* in the field of climate change.
2. Türkiye has better protected its marine ecosystems.
3. Türkiye has better managed waste.
4. The ecological and chemical status for surface water bodies in Türkiye was improved.
5. Implementation of EU environmental *acquis* in the framework of ambient air quality was improved.
6. Türkiye has better aligned with the EU *acquis* in the field of chemicals

⁵¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A31998L0008>

⁵² <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32012R0528>

These outcomes will be achieved by the following outputs under the defined areas of support:

Area of Support No.1: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Capacity (contributing to Outcome 1)

- i) Updated legislative framework in the field of climate change.
- ii) Improved systems and policies of Türkiye in the field of climate change.
- iii) Improved financial flows addressing climate investment needs.
- iv) Increased Adaptation Capacity regarding waterbodies and coastal areas.

Area of Support No.2: Marine Life Protection (contributing to Outcome 2)

- v) Improved capacity of Türkiye to involve in Natura 2000 network in marine areas.
- vi) Improved Marine ecosystem restoration capacity.

Area of Support No.3: Waste Management (contributing to Outcome 3)

- vii) Improved Zero Waste implementation capacity of local authorities.
- viii) Better managed CDW.
- ix) Protected marine environment from marine litter.

Area of Support No.4: Water Quality Management (contributing to Outcome 4)

- x) Established ecological assessment system of water quality considering different ecoregions.
- xi) Developed institutional capacity in data management and assessment of online marine monitoring and EU Marine Reporting skills.

Area of Support No.5: Air Quality Management (contributing to Outcome 5)

- xii) Improved capacity of authorised institutions in scope of EN Standards and CAFÉ Directive.

Area of Support No.6: Chemicals Management (contributing to Outcome 6)

- xiii) Better managed Biocidal Products.

These outputs will contribute to achieve the outcomes above-mentioned under the following assumptions: 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.

3.2. Indicative Activities

The action will be implemented through technical assistance (TA), grant and supply components. Details of the intended activities are given for each output below:

Area of Support No.1

Output 1: Draft update of legislative framework in the field of climate change.

Activity 1 will deliver this output.

Activity 1: Increasing Efforts in the Field of Climate Change – Transposition of EU Emissions Trading System (EU-ETS) Directive (2003/87/EC): It is well-known that the EU ETS is a cornerstone of the EU's policy to combat climate change and its key tool for reducing GHG emissions cost-effectively. Türkiye intends to support the pathway of 2053 net zero emission target by using carbon pricing instrument, i.e. national ETS, in the short-term period as a party to Paris Agreement. It is considered that the EU ETS is strategically convenient pattern for future structure and functioning of the Turkish ETS. By this activity, the baseline studies in ETS Directive will be initiated. In this context, draft legislative documents will be prepared as per the Directive's specific requirements. In addition, key issues in the EU ETS such as auctioning, market stability reserve,

emissions cap etc. will be discussed on a regular basis. In this context draft legislative documents will be prepared as per the Directive's specific requirements. A Technical Assistance (TA) contract will cover gap analysis and recommendations for legal infrastructure and the setup of an implementing body. Impact assessments on sectoral and regulatory areas will be prepared as well as a road map for full harmonisation of the EU ETS regulation. Likewise, development of user handbooks for increase capacity development and the organisation of trainings, study visits and awareness raising activities.

Output 2: Improved systems and policies of Türkiye in the field of climate change.

Activity 2 and Activity 3 will deliver output 2.

Activity 2: Developing National Stocktake System for Global Efforts on Climate Change: According to the Article 14 of the Paris Agreement, the Conference of the Parties shall periodically take stock of the implementation of the Agreement to assess the collective progress towards its achievement and its long-term goals (referred to as the "global stocktake"). In order to ensure that, countries shall provide information through their own National Stocktake Systems (NSS). This activity will contribute to establish the NSS in Türkiye so that any information related to the achievement of Türkiye's climate neutrality goal can be collected and transferred to the Global Stocktake. The NSS is therefore a key element for measuring national progress in the fight against climate change. With the help of NSS, the works of public, private, non-governmental and academic institutions related to combatting climate change will be gathered under a single database. NSS will allow a better analysis of individual actions in terms of subject, sector, or location and to ensure thematic continuity, better understanding of needs, also scaling up where applicable. A national stocktake system will contribute to create links between actions and incorporate stakeholders to the largest possible extent. The activity will cover a TA to carry out need assessments, legislative gap analysis, sectoral analysis and sector meetings, creation of working groups and organisation of regular meetings, study visits, workshops, road map, trainings, establishing the national stocktake system compatible with global implementations under Paris Agreement, and development of guidelines.

Activity 3: Strengthening the National Capacity for climate investment: This activity aims to increase the capacity of various stakeholders, including all relevant national institutions, to access and utilise public and private sources of climate funding from existing, new, and alternative sources and mechanisms. To this end, the activity will improve the institutional capacity and increase awareness of accessing, managing, and providing primarily national as well as international climate investment more effectively. In this context, barriers and gaps to climate investment and institutional needs will be identified, trainings will be organised, financial tools and incentives will be studied, readiness and willingness of stakeholders for existing, new and alternative financial resources will be addressed and ways to improve the situation will be sought. Green project pipelines may be established.

A set of recommendations to catalyse and improve access to climate investment will be developed and required financial, legislative and institutional improvements for national financial institutions and private banks will be identified and elaborated. New methodologies and approaches such as the use of taxonomies, blended finance, green/sustainability/climate bonds, financial guarantees, funds and climate markers will be studied and options will be identified. Recommendations for integrating green taxonomy to the national financial and legislative landscape will be developed. A pilot implementation of climate fund will be considered and structured around assessed green policy priorities and project pipelines which include scaling up technology innovations.

Output 3: Increased Adaptation Capacity regarding waterbodies and coastal areas.

Activity 4 will deliver output 3.

Activity 4: Assessment of Climate Change Impacts on Lakes, Wetlands, Coastal Areas and Rivers in Türkiye: The activity targets partial solution to the climate change challenges that Türkiye faces in seas, lakes and wetlands. The activity will be implemented through a TA and will cover: sea-level rise modelling to estimate climate change impacts by 2100 for the coasts of Aegean and Mediterranean seas (excluding the islands), constructing models in three pilot lakes/wetlands/coastal areas, developing adaptation strategies and nature-

based solutions for wetlands, lakes and coastal regions based on the risk analysis and their dissemination, organising workshops, trainings and other awareness raising activities. Moreover, rivers' water resources make a very important natural resource for farming and equally are being significantly impacted by the agricultural sector.

Area of Support No.2

Output 4: Improved capacity of Türkiye to involve in Natura 2000 network in marine areas.

Activity 5 will deliver output 4.

Activity 5: Identification of Marine Habitats and Potentially Marine NATURA 2000: The activity will include establishment of a technical structure for designating potential marine NATURA 2000 sites in Türkiye, provide an IT infrastructure sufficient for Bird and Habitat Directives of the EU, and development of relevant administrative capacity through the organisation of workshops, trainings, conferences and visits. The activity shall focus on achieving sustainability and strengthening the capacity of the target groups by active involvement of stakeholders throughout the project. For capacity building, a range of appropriate trainings and learning systems shall be developed and applied.

Output 5: Improved marine ecosystem restoration capacity.

Activity 6 will deliver output 5.

Activity 6: Restoring Marine Ecosystem Connectivity in South Western Türkiye with Network of Marine Protected Areas Boosting Climate Change Resilience: The activity aims to provide active protection to threatened marine habitat along the Muğla and Antalya coast. All the nominated MPAs to be designated in the scope of the activity and the ecosystem restorations to be carried out are within Türkiye's territorial waters, in accordance with the sovereignty and relevant jurisdiction of Türkiye and EU Member States, and cannot be construed as prejudicial to the relevant provision in the international law. Failure to do so will trigger immediate suspension of operations and of financing thereof. The activity will be implemented through a TA which will include activities such as: proposing new MPAs and other designation status such as No-anchor areas, No-Fishing-Zones, Fishery-Restricted-Areas on the western Mediterranean coast, mapping seagrass habitats, clean-up of discarded and lost fishing gears, studies regarding enforcement and surveillance over MPAs which includes developing an operational strategy, trainings, awareness raising and other activities to strengthen/engage various stakeholders (public sector, economic sectors, civil society, etc.) for protection of marine ecosystem. This will lay the groundwork for resource provision to establish regular monitoring and patrolling of the areas. The scope and terminology will be in line with the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030 and the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) measures and standards.

Area of Support No.3

Output 6: Improved Zero Waste implementation capacity of local authorities.

Activity 7 will deliver output 6.

Activity 7: Local Zero Waste Initiatives Programme aims to improve local capacities in waste management and disposal in line with the principles of circular economy, targeting at accelerating the basic zero waste management licencing of metropolitan/central/district municipalities. The activity consists of two components. The first component is a TA which will be implemented by indirect management with an entrusted entity. The second component is a grant, which will be implemented by indirect management with Türkiye to support municipalities in their implementation of zero-waste projects. Both the TA and grant components have been designed to complement each other. On one hand, the TA will: i) increase the technical capacity of central and local staff which will have to deal with the evaluation of the grants under grant component; ii) update provincial zero waste action plans that will enable local authorities to better understand their needs and help them propose pertinent project proposals under grant component, iii) develop guidelines and pilot activities that will support local authorities to strengthen the rationale and the design of their proposals. On the other hand, the grants will enable the local authorities to: i) have an infrastructure in order that the efforts on setting up a zero-waste system are more effective; ii) provide best practices, innovative and tailor-made solutions for specific cases that may require specific attentions.

Output 7: Better managed CDW.

Activity 8 will deliver output 7.

Activity 8: Technical Assistance towards Developing a Strategy of Construction and Demolition Waste (CDW) Management According to EU Circular Economy Package and its Implementation aims to align efforts at local level with the circular economy principles, placing construction and demolition waste to the focus. The activity will be implemented via a TA component, which includes improving policy framework for future policy interventions on CDW, awareness raising activities on CDW management, preparing a policy recommendation paper and its implementation in twelve pilot areas. The TA will include inter alia study visits, workshops and trainings.

Output 8: Protected marine environment from marine litter.

Activity 9 will deliver output 8.

Activity 9: Increasing Capacity on Marine Litter Management in Türkiye aims to increase the capacity of Türkiye in marine litter management through technical capacity development in central and local level and fostering marine litter prevention and reduction. The activity, which will be implemented by indirect management with an entrusted entity through a TA component, will include: i) capacity building through trainings and workshops, study visits; ii) legislative and institutional gap assessment and recommendations for modifications and/or improvement of marine litter action plans in 28 provinces; iii) development of a monitoring software, preparation of a national marine litter and plastics action plan and recommendation on its legislation to fulfil the requirements of Bucharest, Barcelona and MARPOL⁵³ Conventions; iv) setting guidelines and procedures for implementation of Zero Waste Blue⁵⁴ at local level and piloting the implementation in three districts; and v) reducing negative impacts of the short-term introduction of hygienic measures to marine environment regarding COVID-19.

Area of Support No.4

Output 9: Established ecological assessment system of water quality considering different ecoregions.

Activity 10 will deliver output 9.

Activity 10: Establishment of Ecoregions Based Ecological Assessment System of Water Quality in Türkiye aims to reach good ecological and chemical status for surface water bodies. Through a TA national biological indices for each biological quality elements (BQE), hydromorphological indices and type specific class boundary values for Türkiye will be defined; type-specific reference conditions will be defined and reference monitoring network and reference monitoring programmes will be established. Trainings and study/site visits will be organised.

Output 10: Developed institutional capacity in data management and assessment of online marine monitoring and EU Marine Reporting skills.

Third component of Activity 11 will deliver output 10.

Activity 11: Improving Monitoring Practices in ambient air quality and marine environment (Cafe-MaRDA) constitutes 3 components aimed at improving implementation capacity of relevant institutions in monitoring activities. The third component, which is within the scope of this Output, will be implemented through a TA which will include activities such as development of relevant administrative capacity through preparing guidance documents, organising trainings, and visits. This component aims capacity building of MoEUCC and institutions taking part in national marine monitoring programme on reporting marine data in-line with the MSFD, the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme of the Mediterranean Sea and Coast (IMAP) and the European Environment Agency (EEA) and capacity building in online marine monitoring data assessment. The component will significantly contribute to the harmonisation of the EU Water

⁵³[https://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Prevention-of-Pollution-from-Ships-\(MARPOL\).aspx](https://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Prevention-of-Pollution-from-Ships-(MARPOL).aspx)

⁵⁴ <https://mavi.sifiratik.gov.tr/>

Framework (2000/60/EC) and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC) (MSFD) strategies and will increase the capacity of MoEUCC on marine monitoring data reporting in line with MSFD and IMAP⁵⁵.

Area of Support No.5

Output 11: Improved capacity of authorised institutions in scope of EN Standards and CAFE Directive.

First and second components of Activity 11 will deliver output 11.

Activity 11: Improving Monitoring Practices in ambient air quality and marine environment (CAFE-MaRDA) aims to develop institutional capacity also in air quality measurement and monitoring systems and supporting national and regional calibration laboratories within the context of ambient air quality in line with the CAFE Directive (2008/50/EC). This will be achieved through a TA (first component) and a supply (second component). TA will mainly cover preparation of technical documents and guidelines for different target groups, preparation of accreditation application documents and organisation of trainings and visits. The staff will be trained to have the competence to implement the accreditation process. Staff's capacities will be improved on the methodology of sampling, analyses and reporting for parameters set by CAFE Directive through pilot studies and hands on practices. With the supply component, necessary measurement equipment to Central and Northern Anatolian Clean Air Centre Laboratories will be provided in order to fulfil CAFE Directive requirements. Measurement devices and other calibration equipment will be purchased for Calibration Laboratories.

Area of Support No.6

Output 12: Better managed Biocidal Products.

Activity 12 will deliver output 12.

Activity 12: Technical Assistance for Harmonisation of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 on biocidal products (BPR) will help to contribute to the harmonisation and implementation of the EU *acquis* in the area of public health, specifically focusing on reduction of threats caused by biocidal products on human, animal and environmental health. The activity will: i) prepare a draft legislation in line with the EU *acquis* for the alignment and enforcement of the 528/2012/EU Regulation on the use of biocidal products (BPR); ii) improve the technical capacity of the staff of Ministry of Health, the provincial directorates, laboratories acting in the field of biocidal products; iii) increase awareness on using biocidal products towards obtaining commitments on legal obligations among governmental institutions, NGOs, relevant stakeholders and sectors within the scope of the alignment; iv) enforce the new regulation on BPR by preparing guidance documents, organising workshops, training activities and 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 further progress in the implementation of EU Environment and Climate Change legislation and thus directly contributes to improved environmental protection and climate action and biodiversity. This will also bring benefits in relation to disaster risks linked with climate change.

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

⁵⁵ <https://www.medqsr.org/integrated-monitoring-and-assessment-programme-mediterranean-sea-and-coast>

As per OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1. This implies that gender mainstreaming has been an important aspect in this action. “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.

Upcoming policies under the European Green Deal, such as the EU Strategy on Climate Adaptation, can impact genders unequally. As regards the climate change, the role of young women in particular has been remarkable in leading the push for change. On the other side, climate change is not gender neutral. Climate change impacts men and women differently, 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. Thus 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.

3.4. Risks and Lessons Learned

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/Medium/Low)	Impact (High/Medium/Low)	Mitigating measures
5	Inefficient communication and collaboration among relevant institutions during implementation of the action	M	H	The MoEUCC, as 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	Change of administration in local stakeholders, especially municipalities and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)	H	L	The MoEUCC, as 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.
3	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.
2	Continuation of pandemic conditions	M	M	Possibility of extension of pandemic related measures are taken into account when planning the details of activities. All activities will be designed to use alternative methods such as distant learning, tele-conferences, etc., which will be mainly the responsibility of end recipients.
4	Certain data may pose a risk for privacy and confidentiality issue	M	M	Confidentiality agreement will be signed with stakeholders in necessary conditions.

Lessons Learned

While formulating the activities, attention was paid to the linked activities and the lessons derived from them. It can be said overall that a comprehensive and participatory approach (with public, private, local, social actors) was recognised as a need, with aspects such as legislation, administrative processes, and other branches of institutional capacity development for better harmonisation and implementation.

Several national climate change projects have been implemented in Türkiye such as "Climate Change Impacts on Water Resources Project" and the "Preparation of Local Climate Change Action Plans for the Provinces Tekirdağ, Çanakkale and Yalova". Additionally, IPA projects, concluded and ongoing, have been funded since 2007 such as: "Technical Assistance for Support to Mechanism for Monitoring Türkiye'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 Türkiye Project". Other non-EU financed projects can be also mentioned such as: "Capacity Development for the Implementation of a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System for Greenhouse Gas Emissions" and the "Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR) Program". The main lesson learned from all these projects is that a system for collection country's climate activities data is needed in order to:

- collect and compare and harmonise all these data collectively,
- see all data as a national stocktake and use them for the benefit of Türkiye on international platforms,
- observe Türkiye's collective progress made towards achieving combatting climate change goals and contribution to combat against climate change,
- enhance the effectiveness of Türkiye's climate change policies.
- improve national ability to mobilise and effectively manage and track adequate and predictable climate change finance

While the former items in this list essentially serve activity 2, lessons learnt have also been relevant to all activities under AoS No.1. On the other side, the output of activity 1 will be complementary to the finalised project “The Partnership for Market Readiness PMR” which has been instrumental in piloting and enhancing the implementation of the Regulation on the Monitoring of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (MRV Regulation)⁵⁶ in Türkiye.

In relation to activity 4, “Climate Change Impacts on Water Resources” project shows that sea-level rise is an important concern for Türkiye to be requiring further studies on coastal areas, lakes and wetlands.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) IV project “Strengthening Protected Area Network of Türkiye: Catalysing Sustainability of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas” (2008-2014) was carried out by former Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation. The project was recognised beyond the national scale and reached to regional level. This resulted in the organisation of the regional Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas (MPA) Forum 2012 organised in Antalya (Türkiye) which led to the Antalya declaration, which constitutes part of the basis for the activities 5 and 6.

The ongoing IPA projects “Town Twinning Action Between Türkiye and the EU”, “Local Administration Reform – III” and “Technical Assistance Project for Strengthening the Capacity of Departments of Investment, Monitoring and Coordination (YIKOBs)” shed light on the necessities of the following:

- further capacity building at local level for project implementation
- further capacity for service delivery at local level
- further engagement of local stakeholders to municipal actions
- strengthening communication across the levels of the government
- encouragement of climate and environment issue as cross-cutting theme

Whilst being mainly related to activity 7, these necessities are in fact relevant to all local level efforts, such as those additionally embedded in activities 4, 6, 8 and 9.

Activity 10 is expected to be a complementary study to previously finalised project “Digitising of Water Resources: Preparation of Monitoring Programmes by Performing Typology, Water Body and Risk Assessment Studies” by using the outputs obtained to establish a reliable ecological water quality assessment system. Likewise, activity 11 will be complementary to the IPA project “Institutional Building of Air Quality in Marmara Region” and ongoing monitoring programs of MoEUCC.

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 the ones presented in this AD.

⁵⁶ https://pmrturkiye.csb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Türkiye_GHGE-Regulation.pdf

3.5. Indicative Logical Framework Matrix

Results	Results chain: Main expected results	Indicators	Baselines	Target	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	To make Türkiye more equipped for climate change mitigation, more resilient to climate change and transformed to circular economy with a better protected environment.	1-Amount of Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Türkiye including LULUCF ⁵⁷ 2- Municipal solid waste recovery rate 3- % of reused CDW ⁵⁸ 4- % of recycled CDW 5- Surface area of ecologically connected, well enforced marine protected areas	1-422.09 Mt of CO ₂ eq (2019) 2-22.4%(2020) 3-0% (2021) 4-0% (2021) 5-11000 ha (2021)	1- 929 Mt of CO ₂ eq (2030) 2-45 % (2030) 3-15% (by the end of the action) 4-15% (by the end of the action) 5-20000 ha (2028) (includes only NFZs ⁵⁹)	1-UNFCCC database – GHG profiles (https://di.unfccc.int/ghg_profile_an nex1) 2- MoEUCC records 3- TurkStat 4- TurkStat 5-Official Gazette	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome 1	Türkiye has better aligned its legislations, policies and systems with the requirements of Chapter 27 of EU <i>acquis</i> in the field of climate change	1.1 Number of new legislation set in force on climate change 1.2 The relevant regulatory agency starts to monitor emissions, carbon budgets, decarbonisation rates, policy coverage and innovation and collect data 1.3 The relevant public and private institutions effectively access and utilize climate finance 1.4 Number of lakes/wetlands with increased number of adaptation measures	1.1-0 (2021) 1.2. No (2021) 1.3. No (2021) 1.4. 0 (2021)	1.1. 1 (ETS) (drafted by the end of the action) 1.2. Yes (by the end of the action) 1.3. Yes (by the end of the action) 1.4. 3 (by the end of the action)	1.1 Project reports 1.2 MoEUCC records/statistics 1.3 MoEUCC records/statistics 1.4 MoAF records/statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Outcome 2	Türkiye has better protected its marine ecosystems	2.1 Availability of the list of identified marine habitat types and potentially marine	2.1 No (2021)	2.1 Yes (by the end of the action)	2.1 MoAF records/statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders' dedication to participate and

⁵⁷ Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF): The rate of build-up of CO₂ in the atmosphere can be reduced by taking advantage of the fact that atmospheric CO₂ can accumulate as carbon in vegetation and soils in terrestrial ecosystems. Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change any process, activity or mechanism which removes a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere is referred to as a "sink". Human activities impact terrestrial sinks, through land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) activities, consequently, the exchange of CO₂ (carbon cycle) between the terrestrial biosphere system and the atmosphere is altered.

⁵⁸ Construction and Demolition Waste

⁵⁹ Non Fishing Zones

Results	Results chain: Main expected results	Indicators	Baselines	Target	Sources of data	Assumptions
		<p>NATURA 2000 Areas and list of relevant bird species according to Bird Directive</p> <p>2.2 Türkiye's IT infrastructure has all means to match the EU for Bird and Habitat Directives.</p> <p>2.3 Number of new legislation set in force on MPA designation and management by MoEUCC</p>	<p>2.2 No (2021)</p> <p>2.3 0 (2021)</p>	<p>2.2 Yes (by the end of the action)</p> <p>2.3 1 drafted (by the end of the action)</p>	<p>2.2 MoAF records/statistics</p> <p>2.3 Project reports</p>	cooperate throughout the actions.
Outcome 3	Türkiye has better managed waste	<p>3.1 Number of metropolitan/district/central municipalities establishing their Zero Waste Systems (municipalities which received basic zero waste management licence⁶⁰)</p> <p>3.2 Number of new legislation set in force</p> <p>3.3 Number of new policies adopted to further align with Waste Framework Directive</p>	<p>3.1 63 (2022)</p> <p>3.2 0 (2021)</p> <p>3.3 0 (2021)</p>	<p>3.1 Additional 30 via grants (by the end of the action)</p> <p>3.2 1 drafted (on marine litter by the end of the action)</p> <p>3.3 1 (on CDW-by the end of the action)</p>	<p>3.1 MoEUCC/ Zero Waste Information System</p> <p>3.2 Project reports</p> <p>3.3 MoEUCC records/statistics</p>	
Outcome 4	The ecological and chemical status for surface water bodies in Türkiye was improved	<p>4.1 The status of surface water bodies</p> <p>4.2. Adopted ecosystem based monitoring approach within the context of Marine Strategy Framework Directive and regional agreements according to the provisions to which Türkiye is a party</p> <p>4.3. Adopted effective online marine data monitoring approach</p>	<p>4.1 Not defined (2021)</p> <p>4.2 No (2021)</p> <p>4.3 No (2021)</p>	<p>4.1 Precisely assessed surface water body status for at least 4 River Basins. (2030, i.e. projected date for the end of the second cycle of River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) for 4 basins)</p> <p>4.2 Yes (by the end of the action)</p> <p>4.3 Yes (by the end of the action)</p>	<p>4.1 RBMPs</p> <p>4.2. MoEUCC records/statistics</p> <p>4.3. MoEUCC records/statistics</p>	
Outcome 5	Implementation of EU environmental <i>acquis</i> in	5.1 Number of parameters monitored in compliance with Café Directive	<p>5.1 7 (2021)</p> <p>5.2 1 (2021)</p>	<p>5.1 11 (2026)</p> <p>5.2 2 (2026)</p>	<p>5.1 Laboratory analysis reports</p>	

⁶⁰ The regulation with regard to zero waste management is being implemented and it has its own targets, The current number of licence given shows that those targets cannot be reached. Thus, the target value of this indicator may have to be revised with solid justifications as soon as the project is initiated.

Results	Results chain: Main expected results	Indicators	Baselines	Target	Sources of data	Assumptions
	the framework of ambient air quality was improved.	5.2 Number of accredited Regional Clean Air Centres			5.2 Files approved for accreditation	
Outcome 6	Türkiye has better aligned with the EU <i>acquis</i> in the field of chemicals.	6.1 Number of new legislation set in force	6.1 0 (2021)	6.1 1 (on BPR ⁶¹ -drafted by the end of the action)	Project reports	
Output 1 of Outcome 1	Updated legislative framework in the field of climate change	1.1.1 Number of draft legislation on EU-ETS ⁶² prepared.	1.1.1 0 (2021)	1.1.1 1 (by the end of the action)	Project reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong stakeholder coordination during action implementation. • Sufficient numbers of committed beneficiaries available for training and capacity building • Municipalities have sufficient staff with required skills and capacities. • The willingness of municipalities and other local stakeholders to submit grant applications. • Municipalities and other local stakeholders have sufficient staff with the required skills and capacities to ensure high-quality grant applications. • Municipalities and other local stakeholders have sufficient financial resources for co-financing grant applications
Output 2 of Outcome 1	Improved systems and policies of Türkiye in the field of climate change	1.2.1 A national stocktake system established related to emissions, carbon budgets, decarbonisation rates, policy coverage and innovation. 1.2.2 A draft climate finance strategy prepared and supporting legal framework adopted as well green project pipelines identified	1.2.1 No (2021) 1.2.2 No (2021)	1.2.1 Yes (by the end of the action) 1.2.2 Yes (by the end of the action)	Project reports	
Output 3 of Outcome 1	Increased adaptation capacity regarding waterbodies and coastal areas	1.3.1 Percentage of Türkiye's Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean Sea coasts' sea-level rise modelled 1.3.2 Number of new adaptation measures and nature-based solutions proposed to municipalities 1.3.3 Number of indicators selected designating risks for wetlands, lakes and coastal regions under the threat of climate change.	1.3.1 0% (2021) 1.3.2 0 (2021) 1.3.3 0 (2021)	1.3.1 100% (by the end of the action) 1.3.2 50 (by the end of the action) 1.3.3 15 (by the end of the action)	Project reports	
Output 1 of Outcome 2	Improved capacity of Türkiye to involve in Natura 2000 network in marine areas	2.1.1 Marine habitat types and potentially marine NATURA 2000 Areas of Türkiye identified 2.1.2 Marine bird species listed according to Bird Directive	2.1.1 No (2021) 2.1.2 No (2021) 2.1.3 No (2021)	2.1.1 Yes (by the end of the action) 2.1.2 Yes (by the end of the action) 2.1.3 Yes (by the end of the action)	Project reports	

⁶¹ Biocidal Products Regulation

⁶² EU Emission Trading System

Results	Results chain: Main expected results	Indicators	Baselines	Target	Sources of data	Assumptions
		2.1.3 A methodology for the identification and selection of the Marine Natura 2000 sites developed				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipalities and other local stakeholders have sufficient staff with the required skills and capacities to ensure high-quality grant action implementation. The willingness of municipalities and other local stakeholders to share their experiences
Output 2 of Outcome 2	Improved ecosystem capacity marine restoration	2.2.1 Number of legislative recommendation on Marine Protected Area (MPA) designation and management prepared 2.2.2 Number of proposals prepared for designation of new MPAs or extension of present designated areas	2.2.1 0 (2021) 2.2.2 0 (2021)	2.2.1 1 (by the end of the action) 2.2.2 At least one new SEPA or extension of existing SEPAs, New NFZS, FRAs and other zonings like 5 sensitive core zones for Mediterranean monk seals. (by the end of the action)	Project reports	
Output 1 of Outcome 3	Improved Zero Waste implementation capacity of local authorities	3.1.1 Number of provincial zero waste management system plans reviewed for which recommendations provided 3.1.2 Number of municipalities which have received grants for developing zero-waste projects related activities 3.1.3 Monitoring and assessment tool established for zero waste activities of municipalities under MoEUCC	3.1.1 0 (2021) 3.1.2 0 (2021) 3.1.3 No (2021)	3.1.1 81 (by the end of the action) 3.1.2 12-126 (by the end of the action) 3.1.3 Yes (by the end of the action)	Project reports	
Output 2 of Outcome 3	Better managed CDW	3.2.1 Policy Recommendation Paper (PRP) for a better CDW management for Türkiye 3.2.2 Number of areas where PRP methodology implemented	3.2.1 No (2021) 3.2.2 0 (2021)	3.2.1 Yes (by the end of the action) 3.2.2 12 (by the end of the action)	Project reports	
Output 3 of Outcome 3	Protected marine environment from marine litter	3.3.1 The number of marine litter items collected on the beach, per 100 m 3.3.2 Number of draft legislation on marine litter prevention drafted	3.3.1 1001 (2015) 3.3.2 0 (2021)	3.3.1 950 (by the end of the action) 3.3.2 1 (by the end of the action)	Project reports	
Output 1 of Outcome 4	Established ecological assessment system of	4.1.1 Defined national biological indices for each BQE ⁶³ , hydromorphological indices and type specific class boundary values for Türkiye	4.1.1 not fully WFD compliant and	4.1.1 WFD compliant and country specific biological and	Project reports	

⁶³ Biological Quality Elements

Results	Results chain: Main expected results	Indicators	Baselines	Target	Sources of data	Assumptions
	water quality considering different ecoregions	4.1.2 Ratio of defined type specific reference conditions 4.1.3 Number of Revised Reference Monitoring Network and Reference Monitoring Programmes 4.1.4. Sex-disaggregated number of staff trained in ecological data assessment and management.	not specific to Türkiye (2021) 4.1.2 0 (2021) 4.1.3 0 (2021) 4.1.4 0 (2021)	hydromorphological indices (by the end of the action) 4.1.2 For all the types (100%) (by the end of the action) 4.1.3 1 (by the end of the action) 4.1.4 20 (by the end of the action)		
Output 2 of Outcome 4	Developed institutional capacity in data management and assessment of online marine monitoring and EU Marine Reporting skills	4.2.1 Sex-disaggregated number of staff trained on marine monitoring reporting in line with MSFD, IMAP thus in ecosystem approach based reporting of monitoring programs and online marine monitoring	4.2.1 0 (2021)	4.2.1 100 (by the end of the action)	Project reports	
Output 1 of Outcome 5	Improved capacity of authorized institutions in scope of EN Standards and CAFÉ Directive	5.1.1 Technical documents and guidelines for accreditation as per TS EN ISO / IEC 17025 standard and TS EN ISO 17043 standard. 5.1.2 Number of implementations for performing sampling, analyses and reporting of ambient air quality parameters in line with CAFÉ and Daughter Directives 5.1.3 Number of Laboratories where the equipment procured	5.1.1 No (2021) 5.1.2 0 (2021) 5.1.3 0 (2021)	5.1.1 Yes (by the end of the action) 5.1.2 2 (by the end of the action) 5.1.3 2 (by the end of the action)	Project reports	
Output 1 of Outcome 6	Better managed Biocidal Products	6.1.1 Number of draft legislation on BPR drafted 6.1.2 Sex-disaggregated number of staff trained in the field of biocidal products. 6.1.3 Sex-disaggregated number of informed manufacturers, importers, representatives of the relevant public institutions and NGOs, etc. 6.1.4 New tools developed for managing authority to registry and surveillance of biocidal products	6.1.1 0 (2021) 6.1.2 0 (2021) 6.1.3 0 (2021) 6.1.4 No (2021)	6.1.1 1 (by the end of the action) 6.1.2 395 (by the end of the action) 6.1.3 400 (by the end of the action) 6.1.4 Translated relevant ECHA documents; guidelines, handbooks and standard test methods.	Project reports	

Results	Results chain: Main expected results	Indicators	Baselines	Target	Sources of data	Assumptions
				Handbooks for Registration Procedure, Laboratory work and Market Surveillance (by the end of the action)		

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 entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

4.3 . Methods of implementation

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 measures⁶⁴.

4.3.1 Indirect management with an entrusted entity

TA components of activities 7 and 9 will be implemented in indirect management with an entrusted entity. The entity 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, including successful TA on programming a grant programme; (ii) operational capacity with successful track record on managing and delivering EU funded projects, accessing and directing UN and EU know-how to national and local level, presence in Europe and Central Asia with a global, regional and national office in Türkiye, (iii) capability of collaboration with the EU, (iv) having integrator role on SDGs among state and non-state actors; (v) being a transparent agency (vi) extensive experience in implementing projects in Türkiye; (vii) having extensive experience in zero waste/waste management (for activity 7) and in marine management and marine litter management (for activity 9) with diverse range of stakeholders including local authorities and local NGOs as well as having several best practices at local level, (viii) having grant management experience both globally, and in the country. This modality will contribute to achieve the expected results of activities 7 and 9 as outlined in Section 3 of this AD.

4.3.2 . Indirect Management with an IPA III beneficiary

A part of this action, namely activities 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11 and 12 as well as the grant component of activity 7 will be implemented under indirect management by the Republic of Türkiye.

The Managing Authority responsible for the execution of the action under IMBC is the Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change (MoEUCC), General Directorate 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.

⁶⁴ www.sanctionsmap.eu 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

The Managing Authority shall rely on sectoral expertise and technical competence of the following intermediate bodies for policy management: Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Union of Municipalities of Türkiye. 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: Department of European Union Investments under MoEUCC/DGEUFR. It shall ensure legality and regularity of expenditure.

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).

4.6. Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Indicative third-party contribution, (EUR)
Methods of implementation – cf. section 4.3		
Outcome 1 ‘Türkiye has better aligned its legislations, policies and systems with the requirements of Chapter 27 of EU acquis in the field of climate change’, composed of:	10 300 000	-
Indirect management with the Republic of Türkiye cf. section 4.3.2	10 300 000	-
Outcome 2 ‘Türkiye has better protected its marine ecosystems’, composed of:	10 350 000	-
Indirect management with the Republic of Türkiye cf. section 4.3.2	10 350 000	-
Outcome 3 ‘Türkiye has better managed waste’, composed of:	14 785 000	350 000
Indirect management with the Republic of Türkiye cf. section 4.3.2	8 225 000	350 000
Indirect management with entrusted entity cf. section 4.3.1	6 560 000	
Outcome 4 , ‘The ecological and chemical status for surface water bodies in Türkiye was improved’, composed of:	2 985 000	-
Indirect management with the Republic of Türkiye cf. section 4.3.2	2 985 000	-
Outcome 5 ‘Implementation of EU environmental acquis in the framework of ambient air quality was improved’, composed of:	1 080 000	
Indirect management with the Republic of Türkiye cf. section 4.3.2	1 080 000	-
Outcome 6 ‘Türkiye has better aligned with the EU <i>acquis</i> in the field of chemicals’, composed of:	1 700 000	-

Indirect management with the Republic of Türkiye cf. section 4.3.2	1 700 000	-
Evaluation - cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3	will be covered by another decision	N/A
Communication and visibility - cf. section 6	will be covered by another decision	N/A
Contingencies	N/A	
Indirect management with the Republic of Türkiye	34 640 000	350 000
Indirect management with entrusted entity	6 560 000	
Totals	41 200 000	350 000

4.7. Organisational set-up and responsibilities

The Managing Authority in the field of Environment and Climate Change is the Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change. MoEUCC is also the coordinator for most of the sectors under Chapter Environment. As an intermediate body water quality and nature protection sectors are coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

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, uniting a central team of experts from end-recipient institution together with the Contracting Authority and the TA team, regarding all of the project activities. Besides, a Steering Committee (SC) will be established for each activity and will be mainly composed of the representatives of the end recipient, Contracting Authority, National IPA Coordinator (NIPAC), Presidency of Strategy and Budget, key stakeholders, as well as Delegation of the European Union to Türkiye as observer (in cases of activities implemented under indirect management by the Republic of Türkiye). Some additional stakeholders may also be invited to the SC meetings on ad-hoc basis if deemed necessary. 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, the Contracting Authority, the End Recipients of the activities mainly relevant units of the MoEUCC, the MoAF, the MoH and the UMT; the Presidency of Strategy and Budget; NIPAC; and relevant line ministries especially the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and other stakeholders such as; the Turkish Statistical Institute, Special Provincial Administrations, DG Meteorology, Turkish General Staff, The Climate Change and Adaptation Coordination Board (CCACB), Municipalities, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye, Business Associations, Civil society organisations, as well as the stakeholder units of the end recipients.

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 implementing bodies and end recipients of the activities are given below;

Activity No:	Activity Name	Implementing Body	End Recipient
1	Increasing Efforts in the Field of Climate Change- Transposition of EU Emissions Trading System (EU-ETS) Directive (2003/87/EC)	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC) / General Directorate of EU and Foreign Relations (DGEUFR)	MoEUCC / Directorate of Climate Change
2	Developing National Stocktake System for Global Efforts on Climate Change	MoEUCC / DGEUFR	MoEUCC / Directorate of Climate Change
3	Strengthening the National Capacity of Climate Finance	MoEUCC / DGEUFR	MoEUCC / Directorate of Climate Change
4	Assessment of Climate Change Impacts on Lakes, Wetlands and Coastal Areas in Türkiye	MoEUCC / DGEUFR	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF) / General Directorate of Water Management (DGWM)
5	Identification of Marine Habitats and Potentially Marine NATURA 2000 Areas	MoEUCC / DGEUFR	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF) / General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks (DGNCNP)
6	Restoring Marine Ecosystem Connectivity in South Western Türkiye With Network of Marine Protected Areas Boosting Climate Change Resilience	MoEUCC / DGEUFR	MoEUCC / General Directorate for Protection of Natural Assets (GDPNA).
7	Local Zero Waste Initiatives Programme	For Component 1 (TA): Entrusted entity For Component 2 (Grants Programme): MoEUCC / DGEUFR	Union of Municipalities of Türkiye (UMT) (MoEUCC / General Directorate of Environmental Management (DGEM) as co-beneficiary)
8	Technical Assistance towards Developing a Strategy of Construction and Demolition Waste	MoEUCC / DGEUFR	MoEUCC / General Directorate of

	(C&DW) Management According to EU Circular Economy Package and Its Implementation		Environmental Management (DGEM)
9	Increasing Capacity on Marine Litter Management in Türkiye	Entrusted entity	MoEUCC / General Directorate of Environmental Management (DGEM)
10	Establishment of Ecoregions Based Ecological Assessment System of Water Quality in Türkiye	MoEUCC / DGEUFR	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF) / General Directorate of Water Management (DGWM)
11	Improving Monitoring Practices in ambient air quality and marine environment (Cafe-MarDA)	MoEUCC / DGEUFR	For both CAFE and MaRDA Components: MoEUCC / General Directorate of Environmental Impact Assessment, Permit and Inspection (DGEIAPI)
12	Technical Assistance for Harmonisation of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 on biocidal products (BPR)	MoEUCC / DGEUFR	Ministry of Health / General Directorate of Public Health (DGPH) and Turkish Medicines and Medical Devices Agency (TMMDA)

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's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner 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.
- 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 are meant to inform and provide 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 European Commission 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 end beneficiaries, Lead Institution, NIPAC Office, Contracting Authority and the EU Delegation.

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 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. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

Visibility of EU funding and communication about objectives and impact of actions are a legal obligation for all actions funded by the EU, as set out in the EU communication and visibility requirements in force.

In particular, the recipients of EU funding shall acknowledge the origin of the EU funding and ensure its proper visibility by:

- providing a statement highlighting the support received from the EU in a visible manner on all documents and communication material relating to the implementation of the funds, including on an official website and social media accounts, where these exist; and
- promoting the actions and their results by providing coherent, effective and proportionate targeted information to multiple audiences, including the media.

Visibility and communication measures shall be implemented, as relevant, by the national administrations (for instance, concerning the reforms linked to EU budget support), entrusted entities, contractors and grant beneficiaries. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included, respectively, in financing agreements, delegation agreements, and procurement and grant contracts.

The measures shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan, established and implemented in line with the EU communication and visibility requirements in force. The plan shall include, inter alia, a

communication narrative and master messages for the action, customised for the various target audiences (stakeholders, civil society, general public, etc.)

Visibility and communication measures specific to this action shall be complementary to the broader communication activities implemented directly by the European Commission services and/or the EU Delegations and Offices. The European Commission and the EU Delegations and Offices should be fully informed of the planning and implementation of the specific visibility and communication activities, notably with respect to the communication narrative and master messages.

Progress of the actions will be published on the web site of the Lead Institution. The Lead Institution will also organise information meetings to inform and provide participation of stakeholders regarding the action.

7. SUSTAINABILITY

Environment and Climate Change has a key role in any area of development. Investments in this sector will have impact on economic and social life of the country, on the administrative effectiveness and efficiency. Progress under this thematic priority will contribute to the accession perspective of the country as well as its achievement of SDGs. Therefore, the action has the potential to trigger subsequent further efforts towards the objectives of Chapter27 and the SDGs.

An important element of sustainability is the political commitment to the EU *acquis* and vision, where the European Green Deal and Circular Economy perspective are important elements. In this sense, the action supports the efforts to attain the goals of this perspective. The action will support alignment with EU actions and Türkiye's commitment to Paris Agreement and other international agreements and common goals, and will transfer specific know-how thus investing in long-term partnerships with the EU, which is a guarantee for sustainability. The Action will also support the implementation of the Green Deal Action Plan of Türkiye. In fact, all of the activities in this action support national efforts in aligning with EU policy and strategies on one hand, on the other hand they are supported with national policy and strategies which strengthen the sustainability of the achieved outcomes.

The action is expected to impact on the operational procedures and on the strategic visions, on the knowledge and on the motivation of involved people, on the physical and information resources, creating different sustainability vectors, the synergy of which will ensure the long-term impact of the EU funding. Thus, the action is foreseen to have an important and sustainable impact.

Institutional sustainability will be ensured by the Lead Institution which will monitor the outcomes and their expected contribution towards impacts. Financial sustainability will be an integral part of the action outputs which will be ensured during the implementation of the action components. Under the coordination of the Lead Institution, the action is foreseen to be executed in line with the required sustainability measures which have been designed as below.

The end beneficiary 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 and guidance documents as well as strategic documents and the other elements of the recommended legislative structure (e.g. proposals for new legislation or new units) that will be produced will similarly support technical sustainability within this context.

The developed capacity at local level as a result of the grant programme will empower local administrations to directly address challenges regarding waste management.

The activities on training constitute an integral part of this action. This integration will enhance the project results and will safeguard the impact and sustainability of the remaining project achievements. 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.

Türkiye will also allocate the necessary resources for the maintenance and efficient use of the equipment purchased under this action.

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 end recipients.

For the sustainability of the developed institutional capacity, the developed technical documents, all training materials and the handbooks, guidelines, all pieces of data and information gathered and other outputs of the project that are necessary for continuation studies after the action will be kept in a media that can be easily accessed, used and -if necessary- edited by the rest of the staff such as the official web site of the end beneficiary.