

Project Fiche – IPA National programmes / Component I

1 IDENTIFICATION

Project Title	Capacity Building in the Field of Climate Change in Turkey
CRIS Decision number	IPA /2013/ 023-651
Project no.	05
MIPD Sector Code	6. Environment and Climate Change
ELARG Statistical Code	27. Environment
DAC Sector Code	41010
Total cost (VAT excluded)¹	15,500,000 €
EU contribution	13,950,000 €
Management mode	Decentralised
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¹ The total project cost should be net of VAT and/or of other taxes. Should this not be the case, clearly indicate the amount of VAT and the reasons why it is considered eligible.

Implementing modality	Stand-alone project
Project implementation type	
Zone benefiting from the action(s)	Turkey

2 RATIONALE

2.1 PROJECT CONTEXT: ISSUES TO BE TACKLED AND NEEDS ADDRESSED

Climate change, being one of the most serious environmental problems that directly affect the economy and human life, requires urgent political, economic and sociocultural action on the global national and local level to overcome or at least to minimize its negative impacts. Being well aware of the problem, most of the countries signed the United Nations Framework Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC) in 1992 to combat climate change. Since then many other countries have become a Party to the UNFCCC and its implementation tool Kyoto Protocol.

Located in the Eastern Mediterranean Basin where the countries are under the high risk of the negative effects of climate change, Turkey became a party to UNFCCC on 24 May 2004 and ratified the Kyoto Protocol on 26 August 2009. Within the context of common but differentiated responsibilities principle, Turkey's national vision to combat climate change is to become a country fully integrating climate change-related objectives into its development policies, disseminating energy efficiency, increasing the use of clean and renewable energy resources, actively participating in the efforts for tackling climate change within its special circumstances and providing its citizens with a high quality of life and welfare with low-carbon intensity. For this aim Turkey develops and implements required policies at national and local level to combat climate change in coordination with the UNFCCC Parties and especially European Union (EU).

Being a candidate member to EU, Turkey aims to sustain the full harmonisation to EU acquis. It needs financial, technical and administrative support of EU to effective implementation of the harmonised legislation and other legal documents and policies. Although in Turkey significant climate relevant measures have been developed in many EU policy areas such as energy, transport, environment, agriculture and research. In order to improve the national capacity to combat climate change, cooperation with the EU is very essential for Turkey which is both highly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and also a rapidly developing country in need of implementing sustainable development policies in line with the EU membership perspective.

Turkey has carried out many projects distinctive parameters of climate change in cooperation with EU and maintained very useful results and outcomes. This project will also address very important issues from Turkey's standpoint on climate change. First of all, reviewing the climate change related political documents, National Climate Change Action Plan (2011-2023) (NCCAP) coming first, it will sustain more coherent and integrated political action on climate change. Secondly, it will focus on the key sectors of buildings, transport, waste and agriculture which have relative priority in terms of combating climate change when the national circumstances of Turkey are concerned. Within this context, it is planned to determine the emission mitigation potential and implementation costs of the actions under these sectors in the NCCAP. Thirdly, focusing on the Land Use, Land Use Change and

Forestry (LULUCF) sector, the project will sustain the estimates for carbon stocks changes, emissions and removals of GHG emerging from the LULUCF activities. Fourthly, it will assist Turkey in the preparation of the regulatory and sectoral impact assessments for both the harmonization of the national legislation and EU climate acquis to implement the measures in a cost effective manner and specifically capacity building and transposition of EU F-gas regulation. Lastly, the project will substantially contribute to enhancement of both the technical and administrative capacity of the stakeholders in development and implementation of policies and the public awareness on the urgency and importance of combatting climate change.

2.2 LINK WITH MIPD AND NATIONAL SECTOR STRATEGIES

Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) Multi-Annual Indicative Planning Document (2011-2013), pages 18-21, under the 3.3. Environment and Climate Change priority; "The objective in this sector is for Turkey to fully comply with EU environmental and climate change legislation upon accession requiring adoption of all relevant Directives and legislation, including the necessary investments." One of the indicators to measure developments towards this objective is "Development of measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change, with convergence towards EU requirements and mainstreaming of climate change considerations into other sector policies". It is envisaged that the proposed project will be a motivation for taking into account climate change issues into buildings, waste, transport and agriculture sectors by determination of costs and emission mitigation potentials and development of analytical basis for long term green growth strategy to reconcile climate, growth and energy security and eventually contribute to sustainability of these sectors. On the other hand, review of existing strategies, legislative gap analysis and preparation of regulatory and sectoral impact assessment for EU climate acquis will be an important initial step to comply with EU legislation.

The National Climate Change Strategy (2010-2020) (NCCS), developed under the coordination of MoEU, through an effective working process by the participation of public institutions, private sector establishments, non-governmental organizations and universities, was approved by the Prime Ministry Higher Planning Council on 3 May 2010. According to NCCS, Turkey's vision is to become a country fully integrating climate related objectives into its development policies, promoting significant energy efficiency, increasing the use of clean and renewable energy resources, actively participating in the efforts for tackling climate change within its special circumstances and providing her citizens with a high quality of life and welfare with low-carbon intensity.

In order to ensure implementation of the NCCS, the NCCAP including strategic principles and goals on GHG emission control and adaptation to climate change for the period of 2011-2023 was prepared and published in July 2011.

The overall aim of the NCCAP is to tackle climate change by identifying national actions for limitation of GHG emissions, building resilience through managing impacts, thus encouraging mitigation and adaptation to climate change in Turkey. The first NCCAP addresses measures in priority sectors that Turkey can employ under its special circumstances, specifically focusing on long term cooperation, technology development and transfer, and national and international financing mechanisms.

The preparation of the Turkey's NCCAP is based on the policy of the Ninth Development Plan which states that "In the framework of the national circumstances of Turkey, and with the participation of the relevant parties, a National Action Plan that sets forth the policies and

measures for reducing GHG emissions will be prepared. Thus, responsibilities concerning UNFCCC will be fulfilled”.

The NCCAP which was prepared based on the sectors specified both in the Annex-A of the Kyoto Protocol and in the UNFCCC National Communication and GHG NIR reporting formats includes the goals and actions on energy, buildings, transport, industry, waste, agriculture, land use and forestry, climate change adaptation and cross-cutting issues.

2.3 LINK WITH ACCESSION PARTNERSHIP (AP) / EUROPEAN PARTNERSHIP (EP) / STABILISATION AND ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT (SAA) / ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

The annual Progress Report on Turkey (2012) provides detailed assessment of the sector in line with the requirements of the EU integration

Regarding climate change, limited progress was made on general policy development. Turkey adopted a national climate change action plan (NCCAP) covering the period up to 2023. Although the NCCAP provides for major emissions reductions in primary energy intensity and energy savings in buildings, industry, transport, waste, agriculture and forestry sectors, no overall domestic target was adopted. Significant need for awareness-raising on opportunities and challenges of climate action is needed at all levels.

At international level, Turkey, while listed among developed countries in Annex I to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), continued to claim that it is in a situation different from that of Annex I Parties. This was recognized by COP17 in Durban in December 2011.

Turkey is one of the largest emitters that has not yet put forward a greenhouse gas emissions reduction target for 2020. Turkey has not yet submitted its fifth national communication under the UNFCCC. However, the country submits greenhouse gas inventories on an annual basis as required. Turkey associated itself with some formal EU positions.

Turkey no longer participated regularly in the climate work under the Regional Environmental Network for Accession (RENA). A successful high-level conference was organized in April 2012 under the RENA on EU–Turkey Climate Change Cooperation.

Turkey adopted a bylaw on Monitoring of Greenhouse Gas Emissions. The country took some steps to raise awareness on emissions trading. However, Turkey’s status as an Annex I Party without a target continues to hold back progress. No steps were taken to promote convergence with the EU Effort-Sharing Decision. No progress was made as regards other legislation in the field of climate change and Turkey needs to take further steps to align with and implement EU legislation.

...Further efforts are needed to strengthen cooperation and coordination between various institutions with responsibilities in the fields of environment and climate change. The climate department within the MoEU requires further strengthening.

Conclusion

Uneven progress was made towards further alignment in the area of environment and climate change. A more ambitious and coordinated climate policy still needs to be established and implemented, both domestically and internationally, in particular as a critical mass of countries are putting forward commitments internationally and taking action domestically.

The proposed project will address the main problems highlighted above.

2.4 PROBLEM ANALYSIS

The consequences of climate change are already seen in worldwide, and these impacts are predicted to intensify in the coming decades. Turkey which is located in the Eastern

Mediterranean Basin is seen as one of the countries under the high risk of the negative effects of climate change because of not only its unique geographical features but also its high population and fast growing economy with dependency on the exported energy. In the last two decades, population of Turkey, 76% of which lives in urban areas, multiplied by 1,3 times; GDP growth doubled and electricity consumption per capita increased by a factor of 2.7. Besides these the GHG emissions displayed constant increase since 2000; 75% of these emissions were originating from the energy sector including the fuel used in the energy generation, industry, transport, buildings, agriculture and some other sectors whereas the 25% was being composed of the GHG emissions of the waste (9%), industrial processes (9%) and agriculture (7%) sectors.

Combating climate change is a top priority for Turkey and the EU. Both the EU and Turkey are pro-actively involved in national and international fora for adapting to and combating climate change, in particular within UNFCCC. In 2007, the EU set a series of climate and energy targets to be met by 2020 in order to transform itself into a highly energy-efficient, low carbon economy. These targets are;

- A reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions of at least 20% below 1990 levels,
- 20% of EU energy consumption to come from renewable resources,
- A 20% reduction in primary energy use compared with projected levels, to be achieved by improving energy efficiency.

In support of the above targets, the EU implements climate acquis which Turkey plans to take over, in line with schedules to be agreed with the EU side.

The objectives of the NCCAP include the reduction of primary energy intensity by 20% compared to 2008 by 2023 as a result of implemented and planned policies and measures. In addition the increase of the share of renewable energy in electricity production is to be ensured.

Besides the main political documents, many other key national strategies and action plans were prepared and being implemented. Along with NCCS and NCCAP, other climate change related strategies and plans² should be reviewed to identify the intersecting, conflicting and overlapping issues and ensure coherency. On the other side, since combating climate change requires a significant initial economic investment, it is very important to answer the question on how to put in place policies which minimize economic costs and at the same time distribute the effort in a fair manner across different economic sectors. Therefore the regulatory and sectoral impact assessments to implement the measures in a cost effective way should also be done.

The EU is aiming for a 20% cut in Europe's annual primary energy consumption by 2020. The Increasing energy efficiency is also a priority for Turkey. It will help Turkey achieve energy supply security, sustain growth, protect the environment, and mitigate climate change.

Although the actions in the NCCAP constitute the main basis for the national policies, the lack of emission (calculation/tracking of/reporting of/forecasting/registration of) mitigation potential and the implementation costs of these actions is the major handicap for effective, efficient and economic implementation of the actions. Therefore, determining the costs and the mitigation potentials in the sectors of buildings, transport, waste and agriculture, the project should not only assist and guide the responsible and/or relevant organizations in the NCCAP to implement the actions in an effective manner but also provide the opportunity to

² Strategies and action plans subject to review will be determined during the project phase.

monitor and evaluate the implementation process more easily and efficiently leaning on the quantified data. Additionally, in order to project future economic and emission trends, to enable setting priorities on an informed basis and to allow for defining measures which reconcile climate, growth and energy security objectives cost-effectively, analytical tools are also needed to be developed and enhanced. Therefore the project should establish an analytical basis for formulating strategies towards green economy.

In order to effectively implement NCCAP actions for LULUCF and to prepare LULUCF part of the NIR, Turkey needs to strengthen technical capacity and infrastructure. According to relevant COP decisions about LULUCF and REDD+, Turkey has to establish a web based “National Monitoring System” or “Land Use and Land Use Change Monitoring System” in order to enhance the capacity of LULUCF estimates according to LULUCF guidance and other related issues about the LULUCF sector. Furthermore, there is a need to clarify the standardized definitions related to forestry (forest area, afforestation, reforestation, etc.) in Turkey and adaption of the definitions to the regional and international area. To sustain the required analytical basis for LULUCF sector, a study on the land areas should be carried out that includes the estimates for carbon stocks, emissions and removals of GHG emerging from the LULUCF activities.

Turkey applies an accelerated phase-out calendar for Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) in scope of the harmonization studies of the EU legislation. "Committee for Identification of Equipment containing ODSs and F-gases" and "Committee for Training of Technicians and Certification Schemes" were established in December 2011, bringing together concerned ministries, related institutions and sector associations to offer a consultative platform for establishment of national legislation. Though the Committee has made limited progress, there are serious challenges ahead and Turkey needs to further increase its national capacity to overcome these. Firstly, it is essential to establish a national monitoring system so as to maintain records of applications and systems covered by the Regulation; apply containment measures as they stand in COM (2012) 643; keep reporting of imports, exports and placing on the market of F-gases. Secondly, to ensure compliance with containment measures, it is also critically important to establish a nation-wide training and certification scheme. Given the current capacity of Turkey and investment required, full transposition of Community legislation on F-gases can only materialize through assistance granted under the IPA instrument.

One significant challenge for Turkey while combating climate change is the limited technical and administrative capacity of the public and private institutions. Combined with limited public awareness about the importance and significance of climate change issues, limited capacity not only hinders the development of integrated and coherent national and local policies but also the effective implementation of them. The project should determine capacity need of the stakeholders on the one hand and develop training modules for the technical and administrative staff on the other hand. Targeting the municipalities, provincial governmental institutions, private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and universities and research institutes, community based organisations, chambers and unions and general public, the trainings and public awareness campaigns should also be organized and executed within the project. Moreover, these public and private institutions should be supported under the Climate Change Grants Programme (CCGP)³ of this project within which reasonable amount of grant should be allocated for the activities and projects which might be regarded as eligible to activities of combatting climate change.

³ For the details of CCGP, please see Annex 4.

The role and responsibilities of the stakeholders are mentioned in detail in the table below.

No	Main stakeholders	Role and Responsibility in the project
1	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (MoEU)	<p>MoEU is the national focal point of the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol and Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol. It mandates the establishment of state policy in the field of climate change and protection of ozone layer. It is also the coordinator of the Coordination Board on Climate Change (CBCC) which was established in 2001 as the highest body which determines the climate change policies in Turkey.</p> <p>NCCAP was prepared by related public and private institutions under the coordination of MoEU. The overall responsibility of the monitoring and evaluation of the actions of waste and buildings sectors under the NCCAP belongs to MoEU. Therefore, during the implementation of the activities of the Result 1, Result 3 and Result 4 (those related with the waste and buildings sectors), General Directorates of Environmental Management and Professional Services under MoEU will provide the required technical and administrative support. Directors, officials, experts and other related staff of MoEU will put the necessary input in the project. Additionally, MoEU will provide the coordination among the other stakeholders.</p>
2	Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communications (MTMC)	<p>Being a CBCC member, MTMC develops and designs national policies for sustainable development of the transport sector. MTMC is responsible for the preparation of yearly NCCAP Monitoring and Evaluation Report regarding transport sector.</p> <p>During the implementation of the activities of the Result 1 and Result 4 (those related with the transport sector), MTMC may provide administrative support, expertise and information sharing when necessary; as well as they may demand the necessary technical and administrative support from the project team for the implementation of the project. MTMC may also facilitate sectoral coordination and implementation of the project activities with public/private transport stakeholders as well as the dissemination and implementation of the project results 1 and 4 for the benefit of mitigating and controlling transport-related GHG emissions within the framework of NCCAP.</p>
3	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MFAL)	<p>Being a CBCC member, MFAL researches the adverse impacts of climate change on agriculture, conducts measures on these impacts and analyses adaptation process. MFAL is responsible for the preparation of yearly NCCAP Monitoring and Evaluation Report regarding agriculture sector. General Directorate of Agricultural Reform (GDAR) under MFAL is one of the agencies responsible for LULUCF sector as explained above. The agency has strong GIS database facilities to support all kind of spatial information. The major reporting obstacle towards a reliable NIR for the LULUCF sector is the activity data which is generally "the area". For a NIR that possesses Transparent, Complete, Consistent, Comparable, and Accurate (TACCC) criteria, a very precise estimation of land areas and land use change is required. The other point is the national emission factors that enable upper Tier estimations. In coordination with the GDF, MFAL will provide the technical and administrative support during the implementation of the activities of the Result 1, 2 and 4.</p>
4	General Directorate of	<p>The GDF of Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (MFWA), is the coordinator of LULUCF sector in Turkey. The anthropogenic emissions</p>

	Forestry (GDF)	and removals of greenhouse gases from forestlands category is calculated and reported by the LULUCF unit of this body annually. The GDF plans to establish a “National Forest Monitoring System for GHG inventories” under a “Land Use and Land Use Change Monitoring System” with its MRV system in order to enhance the capacity of LULUCF estimates. The current LULUCF reporting system is composed of inputs based on 2 different approaches. The forestlands are reported by the GDF, the remaining 5 land uses (croplands, grasslands, wetlands, settlements, and other lands) is reported by the GDAR under MFAL. There occur some inconsistencies due to different approaches and databases in the inventory. The establishment of a LULUCF Monitoring System that combines the efforts of the two bodies will remove all problems that we face now. During the implementation of the activities of the Result 2, GDF will provide the required technical and administrative support. Directors, officials, experts and other related staff of DGF will put the necessary input into the project and support it with the necessary information, documents and required support etc. during the implementation process.
5	Municipalities	<p>Municipalities are the authorized bodies for providing municipal services on district and province level. Implementing the GHG limitation and adaptation policies, they provide the dissemination of the national level climate change policies to the local level. In this project, municipalities will be beneficiary of the activities that will be carried out to maintain the Result 4. Moreover they will be invited to submit their contribution for the activities of Result 1.</p> <p>Their participation to the project will be through training programs and campaigns. On the other hand, municipalities, which carry out the activities or implement the projects related with the eligible themes, may apply for the support which will be allocated within the framework of the CCGP of this project.</p>
6	Unions and Chambers	<p>Private sector is represented by TOBB, TUSIAD and MUSIAD in CBCC. Therefore private sector actively involves in the combating climate change policies at the highest level. Their involvement is given high priority because they improve and maintain link between government and private sector; they collaborate with industry, service and other sectors and strengthen partnerships, promotes developments in projects for combatting climate change. The rise in their awareness would directly affect the awareness level of industry and other sectors concerning climate change. In this project, private institutions will be beneficiary of the activities that will be carried out to maintain the Result 4. Moreover they will be invited to submit their contribution for the activities of Result 1.</p> <p>Their participation to the project will be through training programs and campaigns. On the other hand, unions and chambers which carry out the activities or implement the projects related with the eligible themes, may apply for the support which will be allocated within the framework of the CCGP of this project.</p>
7	NGOs	<p>NGOs are the key bodies which maintain the link between the government and society as well as contribute to raise the public awareness level concerning the climate change. National and local NGOs, especially those that focus on environmental issues will be the beneficiary of the activities that will be carried out to maintain the Result 4. Moreover they will be invited to submit their contribution for the activities of Result 1.</p> <p>Their participation to project the will be through training programs and</p>

		campaigns. On the other hand, NGOs which carry out the activities or implement the projects related with the eligible themes, may apply for the support which will be allocated within the framework of the CCGP of this project.
8	Academia	Academia which maintains research and development studies and activities in the field of climate change would be consulted throughout the implementation process of the project to sustain scientific data, information and knowledge. Moreover they will be invited to submit their contribution for the activities of Result 1. Universities and academic institutions which carry out the activities or implement the projects related with the eligible themes, may apply for the support which will be allocated within the framework of the CCGP of this project.
No	Other Stakeholders	Role and Responsibility in the project
1	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)	Being a CBCC member, MFA provides supervision and support in UNFCCC negotiation process and consultation in respective foreign policies. Participation of MFA to the meetings, workshops etc. organized within the project of MFA would be beneficial for the project.
2	Ministry of Development (MoD)	Being a CBCC member, MoD prepares National Development Plan, Annual Program and Annual Investment Program in which the climate change is undertaken with appropriate objectives, goal and measures. Participation of MoD to the meetings, workshops etc. organized within the project of MoD would be beneficial for the project.
3	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MENR)	MENR is a key public institution in Turkey as a CBCC member that carries out significant tasks in the field of climate change related with energy efficiency, renewable energy and GHG limitation. Participation of MENR to the meetings, workshops etc. organized within the project of MENR would be beneficial for the project.
4	Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT)	TURKSTAT is the authorized state institution which collects, validates, calculates and publicize official data in available sectors. In Turkey, NIR is prepared under the coordination of TURKSTAT every year and then submitted to UNFCCC Secretariat. Technical support and participation of TURKSTAT staff in the meetings would be necessary and beneficial.

2.5 LINKED ACTIVITIES AND DONOR COORDINATION

There are number of projects and initiatives which were/are financed by Global Environment Facility (GEF), IPA programme, World Bank, Multilateral Found (MLF) and some other bilateral agreements. These projects were/are implemented by UNDP, UNIDO and UNEP under the coordination of national public institutions. Furthermore, there are number of national projects funded by the government in the field of climate change. These projects provided support and capacity building for a variety of topics under climate change. Detailed list of the projects which have already been/are being implemented or planned is submitted as Annex 6

2.6 LESSONS LEARNED

As a result of wide range of activities and projects carried out in the field of climate change, Turkey has gained substantial level of experience. The projects⁴, were/are implemented by technical, administrative and financial means of both national and international resources, provided Turkey with lessons learned that basically mentioned below.

- For the activities in the field of climate change it is of paramount importance that having used rapid communication tools, efficient coordination and cooperation among the stakeholders should be ensured to maintain the expected results.
- Maintaining the rapid and easy adaptation of new staff, stakeholders should sustain the continuous and active work of technical staff for the similar activities and projects. Moreover regular participation of assigned staff in the workshops and trainings organized within any kind of project should also be ensured.
- Required support should be provided by administrators of stakeholders for the project by allocating the necessary resources accordingly. The choice of the number and sequencing of contracts should also serve this purpose.
- Since climate change is a crosscutting issue, there are a lot of projects, activities and researches carried out in this field. However, it is not possible to register and archive all of them in a standard way. Therefore before initiating a new project, it should be carefully analysed on which areas, subjects or sectors Turkey needs to focus and work.
- Implementation capacity of all stakeholders should be strengthened prior to transposition/harmonization of a certain piece of legislation. For this purpose, a transparent and inclusive consultation process with all concerned governmental and non-governmental stakeholders should be undertaken to ensure applicability of the transposed/harmonized legislation once it enters into force in Turkey.
- The UNFCCC centralized review of the annual 2010 NIR submission of Turkey concluded the information that the NIR is still incomplete and is partially unclear in all sectors. The reporting is mainly at the aggregated level and does not include specific information on the rationale and the choice of methods, description of the methods, assumptions and the Activity Data. Therefore, it should be ensured that appropriate methods are used to estimate emissions from the key categories, in accordance with the IPCC good practice guidance.
- During the implementation of NCCAP and Second National Communication preparation projects, to ensure the sustainability, internet based NCCAP monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system and National Communication preparation site were established. It is expected that utilizing these internet base systems will not only accelerate the M&E of NCCAP and preparation of National Communications but also serve as a database.
- Previous projects showed that qualified people should be hired for the translations.
- Although it is given high priority, participation of private sector and civil society in the climate change related projects and activities is relatively less than that of governmental institutions. Private sector and civil society organizations activities of which are directly related with any project should be determined beforehand and their active involvement should be ensured.
- Expense items that would be determined during the preparation of the terms of references should be carefully defined and budget should be properly distributed for activities.

⁴ For the details of the projects, please see Annex 6.

- Project management team should be chosen from the qualified and experienced people and it should work in close collaboration with the main beneficiary and other stakeholders.

3 DESCRIPTION

3.1 OVERALL OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

The overall objective of the project is to reduce anthropogenic GHG emissions⁵ to contribute to the global efforts to mitigate climate change in line with the scientific evidence.

3.2. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE(S) OF THE PROJECT

The purpose of the project is to increase national and local capacity to prepare for medium and long term climate action towards climate resilient low-carbon development, which will gradually align with the EU climate policy and legislation.

3.3. RESULTS

Result 1 : Developed analytical basis for formulating strategies and actions towards green growth

Result 2 : Developed analytical basis for LULUCF sector

Result 3 : Increased capacity for transposition and capacity building on F-gases

Result 4 : Increased public understanding and enhanced stakeholder capacity on the required joint efforts on climate action

Objectively verifiable indicators related with results will demonstrate the impact of the project on the performance of target groups and institutions by developing indicators related to each target groups' performance (see log-frame matrix).

3.4. MAIN ACTIVITIES

Activities related with RESULT 1 Developed analytical basis for formulating strategies and actions towards green growth

1.1. Review of existing strategies in relation to Climate Change

- 1.1.1 Review of the relevant national plans and strategies and related legislation as well as previous national studies (National Development Plans, NCCS, NCCAP including adaptation section, National Forestry Action Plans, Vision 2023, National Transportation and Communication Strategy and others) and a gap analysis including identification of barriers at policy, finance, and implementation levels.

1.2. Preparation of regulatory and sectoral impact assessments for EU climate acquis

- 1.2.1. Preparation of regulatory impact assessments for the EU climate acquis to be transposed into the national legislation
- 1.2.2. Preparation of sectoral impact assessments for the EU climate acquis.

1.3. Determination of the costs and emission mitigation potentials of the actions specified within the buildings, waste, transport (aviation, maritime, road and rail) and agriculture sectors of the NCCAP⁶

⁵ This will include GHG emissions, regardless of whether included in the scope of the Kyoto Protocol.

⁶ Other NCCAP sectors may be added as appropriate

- 1.3.1. Review of the actions determined in the NCCAP
- 1.3.2. Determination of the emission mitigation potentials for the buildings, waste, transport and agriculture sectors
- 1.3.3. Determination of the costs for the buildings, waste, transport and agriculture sectors

1.4. Developing analytical basis for possible strategies and actions ensuring green growth in the long term

- 1.4.1. Application of GHG scenario modeling for buildings, waste, transport (aviation, maritime, road and rail) and agriculture sectors (for years 2030 and 2050)
- 1.4.2. Prioritizing action areas needed to reconcile climate, growth and energy security in the fields of buildings, waste, transport (aviation, maritime, road and rail) and agriculture

Activities related with RESULT 2 Developed analytical basis for LULUCF sector

2.1. Determination of required information about land areas to estimate carbon stocks and emissions and removals of greenhouse gases associated with LULUCF activities

- 2.1.1. Review of existing information related to LULUCF
- 2.1.2. Definition of research needs
- 2.1.3. Training of relevant staff on modeling and good practice guidance on LULUCF
- 2.1.4. Preparation and implementation of a programme of work to improve the calculation and reporting in the LULUCF sector
- 2.1.5. Establishing a “Land Use and Land Use Change Monitoring and Reporting System” in order to enhance the capacity of LULUCF inventory according to LULUCF guidelines
- 2.1.6. Establish a Kyoto Protocol level reporting system based on spatially explicit assessments

Activities related with RESULT 3 Increased capacity for transposition and capacity building on F-gases

3.1. Transposition and capacity building on F-Gases, aiming to prepare a fully fledged national legislation, training of experts and industry, establishing data base, conducting e-reporting and registry activities from a life-cycle perspective with a specific focus on the end-of-life of equipment containing F-gases

- 3.1.1. Harmonizing minimum qualification requirements for personnel and companies involved in maintenance, servicing or manufacturing of products and equipment relying on or containing F-gases
- 3.1.2. Establishing a training and certification system for personnel and companies performing maintenance, servicing or manufacturing of products and equipment relying on or containing F-gases
- 3.1.3. Raise awareness within the users of equipment (companies stem for personnel and companies performing maintenance, servicing or manufacturing of products and equipment relying on or containing F-gases) about the need for proper containment of the refrigerants and end-of-life equipment
- 3.1.4. Preventing leakages and emissions of F-gases by establishing a system for periodic checks for leakages
- 3.1.5. Promote the phase out and proper waste treatment/recovery of refrigerants from relevant equipment in RAC and foam blowing sector

- 3.1.6. Developing a harmonized electronic reporting system for production, export, import and sale of F-gases and establishment of a database for RAC and foam blowing sector
- 3.1.7. Transposition of the F-gas Regulation

Activities related with RESULT 4 Enhanced stakeholder capacity and increased public understanding on the required joint efforts on climate action

4.1. Needs analysis and development of training modules targeting central and provincial governmental institutions, municipalities, private sector, NGOs, national research and consulting institutions

- 4.1.1. Review of previous studies and conducting training needs analysis for each sector and target group
- 4.1.2. Development of training modules targeting each sector and target group

4.2. Execution of trainings and awareness raising campaigns targeting central and provincial governmental institutions, municipalities, private sector, NGOs, national research and consulting institutions and general public

- 4.2.1. Training programs on climate change, its effects and protection of ozone layer, as well as on F-gases targeting central and provincial governmental institutions, municipalities, private sector, NGOs, national research and consulting institutions
- 4.2.2. Awareness raising campaigns on climate change, its effects and protection of ozone layer, TV and radio programs, TV interviews with scholars, posters and billboard actions, public information seminars, training for media, etc
- 4.2.3. Prepare, develop and implement baseline and final awareness surveys, including the comparison of baseline and final data

4.3. Preparation and implementation of a CCGP targeting wider stakeholders including municipalities, provincial governmental institutions, NGOs, universities and research institutes, community based organisations, chambers and unions

- 4.3.1. Preparation of grant calls
- 4.3.2. Preparation of guidelines and applications
- 4.3.3. Info day organization
- 4.3.4. Registration of clarifications
- 4.3.5. Providing technical assistance for the project management and reporting, including monitoring
- 4.3.6. Extracting lessons learned, identification of replication and scaling-up potential of grant projects and wide dissemination of results
- 4.3.7. Supporting grant beneficiary institutions during the implementation of projects

3.5. ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT IMPACT, CATALYTIC EFFECT AND CROSS BORDER IMPACT (WHERE APPLICABLE)

Determining the emission mitigation potentials and cost of the sectors of NCCAP to be covered, this project will not only sustain the effective implementation of NCCAP but also give way to determine the emission mitigation potentials and cost of the other sectors of NCCAP. Project will substantially increase the capacity in Turkey for establishing an analytical basis for formulating strategies towards green growth. It will also be a very practical tool for Turkey to harmonise the environment chapter of EU Acquis.

One of the priorities of MIPD 2011-2013 is to adopt the *acquis* in areas where there is complex legislation or costly requirements to adopt EU standards in areas such as transport, agriculture, food safety, environment, climate change and energy. This project will contribute to the actions under this priority by covering transport, agriculture, energy efficiency in buildings, waste sectors in the context of climate change.

Development Programme and National Programme for the Adoption of the EU *Acquis* of Turkey describes the main objective of the energy policy to meet the energy needs of economic growth and social development in a continuous, quality and secure manner at minimum costs through a competitive free market environment. Considering this objective and the aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in all relevant sectors in MIPD, components of this project will also contribute to the Europe 2020 strategy by supporting the mitigation of greenhouse gases, increased use of renewable resources and the promotion of energy efficiency especially in building, waste, transport and agriculture sectors. Therefore, the impacts of the project are closely linked to the sectoral priorities and objectives of MIPD 2011-2013.

3.6. SUSTAINABILITY

The present project will strengthen the existing capacity of the governmental institutions involved. The public and private involvement in the process itself will have been a learning experience. There will be a group of experts that have been through the process of plan and policy development. Stakeholders that participated in the planning process will continue to influence national policy makers.

Other NGOs and private sector will also be involved in the project as required. MoEU will make necessary arrangement to make sure that all relevant stakeholders' participation to the related activities. They will be invited to participate in the trainings and campaigns and will have chance to apply for CCGP. An appropriate consultative process will take place with key stakeholders in order to avoid duplication or overlap between the projects and other funding mechanisms. Furthermore, continued stakeholder participation, open dialogue and information sharing, and institutional stability will positively affect the sustainability of the project. NGOs and private sector will be able to design and implement new projects by benefiting from the experiences gained during project activities.

It is expected that Turkey's analytical basis for long term green growth strategy will be enhanced and the prioritization made under this project will pave our way to a sustained policies for climate, energy and growth for buildings, waste, transport and agriculture sectors.

Establishing a LULUCF Monitoring and Reporting System in order to enhance the capacity of LULUCF estimating according to LULUCF guidelines will improve the GHG NIR preparation process and will also improve formulation and implementation of policies and measures in this sector.

Developing a harmonized electronic reporting system for production, export, import and sale of F-gases and establishment of a database for RAC and foam blowing sector and establishing a training and certification system for personnel and companies performing maintenance, servicing or manufacturing of products and equipment relying on or containing F-gases are significant activities towards sustainability of the project outcomes.

Overall, enhancing national capacity on climate change will contribute positively to the sustainability of developing and implementing climate change policies in Turkey.

3.7. ASSUMPTIONS AND PRE-CONDITIONS

Pre-conditions: none. Assumptions are as follows:

- Stable political climate and macro-economic situation
- Strong commitment of the stakeholders' priorities
- Strong coordination during the implementation of the project
- Strong stakeholder dedication to participate and cooperate throughout project
- Convergent views and decisions among the stakeholders and relevant institutions
- Sufficient statistical or other relevant data as well as the inappropriateness or inaccuracy of all required data may risk the effective implementation of the project as well as the reliability of the outputs
- Sufficient number of assigned personnel in charge of the project within relevant ministries/institutions
- Sufficient number of experienced and high qualified project managers from the private/academic sector, with a satisfactory knowledge and perception of the Turkish context for each sector which will be dealt with within this project
- Strong capacity of the beneficiaries benefiting from CCGP
- Coherence between the training subjects/campaigns and the target groups

4 IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1 INDICATIVE BUDGET

Indicative Project budget (amounts in EUR)

PROJECT TITLE			SOURCES OF FUNDING										
			TOTAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE	IPA CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION						PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION
	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(e)	EUR (b)=(c)+(d)	EUR (c)	% (2)	Total EUR (d)=(x)+(y)+(z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional/Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (e)	% (3)
TA Contract 1	X	-	7.300.000	7.300.000	6.570.000	90	730.000	10	730.000	-	-	-	-
TA Contract 2	X	-	2.000.000	2.000.000	1.800.000	90	200.000	10	200.000	-	-	-	-
TA Contract 3	X	-	2.000.000	2.000.000	1.800.000	90	200.000	10	200.000	-	-	-	-
TA Contract 4	X	-	1.200.000	1.200.000	1.080.000	90	120.000	10	120.000	-	-	-	-
Grant Contract	X	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,700,000	90	300,000	10	300,000	-	-	-	-
.....													
TOTAL IB			15,500,000	15,500,000	13,950,000	90	1,550,000	10	1,550,000	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INV			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PROJECT			15,500,000	15,500,000	13,950,000	90	1,550,000	10	1,550,000	-	-	-	-

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

Amounts net of VAT

- (1) In the Activity row, use "X" to identify whether IB or INV
- (2) Expressed in % of the **Public** Expenditure (column (b))
- (3) Expressed in % of the **Total** Expenditure (column (a))

4.2 INDICATIVE IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE (PERIODS BROKEN DOWN BY QUARTER)

Contracts	Start of Tendering/ Call for proposals	Signature of contract	Project Completion
TA Contract 1	2014 Q4	2015 Q2	2017 Q4
TA Contract 2	2014 Q4	2015 Q2	2017 Q4
TA Contract 3	2014 Q4	2015 Q2	2017 Q4
TA Contract 4	2014 Q4	2015 Q2	2017 Q4
Grant Contract*	2015 Q4	2016 Q1	2017 Q4

4.3 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

4.3.1 *Equal Opportunities and non-discrimination*

This project does not target women specifically, but especially during the implementation of the activities of the Result 4, women who are the major actors in combating climate change will not be ignored.

4.3.2 *Environment and climate change*

All expected results and the activities of this Project is directly related with the environmental issues and combating climate change.

4.3.3 *Minorities and vulnerable groups*

According to the Turkish Constitutional System, the word ‘minorities’ encompasses only groups of persons defined and recognized as such on the basis of multilateral or bilateral instruments to which Turkey is a party. The project will apply the policy of equal opportunities for all groups including vulnerable groups. As an important part of this; the barriers against participation of disabled people in the project shall be overcome through a sensitive design of the project’s activities. They will be fully involved in this project and will not be excluded in whatsoever form. Additionally where relevant, the outputs will be designed in an appropriate way in order not to exclude the disabled people in the future.

4.3.4 *Civil Society/Stakeholders involvement*

This project has to associate the civil society because one of the target groups of the activities defined under the Result 4 is the NGOs. Public campaigns and trainings that will be organised will definitely include the related NGOs for the successful implementation of the project. For the involvement of the other stakeholders rapid communication tools will be utilized.

ANNEXES

1. Log frame
2. Description of Institutional Framework
3. Reference list of relevant laws and regulations only where relevant
4. Details per EU funded contract where applicable
5. Project visibility activities
6. List of the relevant projects

ANNEX 1: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX IN STANDARD FORMAT

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project Fiche		Project title and number		
CAPACITY BUILDING IN THE FIELD OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN TURKEY		Contracting period expires		Execution period expires
		Total budget	15,500,000 €	
		IPA budget:	13,950,000 €	
Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators (OVI)	Sources of Verification		
The overall objective of the project is to reduce anthropogenic GHG emissions to contribute to the global efforts to mitigate climate change in line with the scientific evidence	Increase in the number and the effectiveness of climate change policies implemented	National Communications on Climate Change, Biennial Update Reports and National Inventory Reports submitted to UNFCCC		
Specific objective	Objectively verifiable indicators (OVI)	Sources of Verification	Assumptions	
The purpose of the project is to increase national and local capacity to prepare for medium and long term climate action towards climate resilient low-carbon development, which will gradually align with the EU climate policy and legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inclusion of climate change issues included into national policy enhanced by 2017 - 11 national climate change legislation aligned with EU by 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU Progress Reports - Project implementation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stable political climate and macro-economic situation - Continued commitment to the EU accession process - Strong commitment of the stakeholders' priorities 	
Results	Objectively verifiable indicators (OVI)	Sources of Verification		Assumptions
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developed analytical basis for formulating strategies and actions towards green growth 2. Developed analytical basis for LULUCF sector 3. Increased capacity for transposition and capacity building on F-gases 4. Enhanced stakeholder capacity and increased public understanding on the required joint efforts on climate action 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. At least 6 political/legal documents reviewed by 2016 1.2. At least 4 regulatory and 4 sectoral impact assessment carried out by 2017 1.3. Emission potentials and costs for the buildings, waste, transport and agriculture sectors determined by 2017 2.1. Required information for LULUCF activities determined by 2016 2.2. Increased capacity of at least 10 staff on modelling and good practice guidance on LULUCF increased by 2016 2.3. Calculation and reporting in the LULUCF sector improved by 2016 compared to 2014 2.4. Capacity of LULUCF inventory according to LULUCF guidelines enhanced by 2016 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Political and legislative gap analysis report 1.2. Regulatory impact assessment reports for the EU climate acquis to be transposed into the national legislation 1.3. Sectoral impact assessment reports for the EU climate acquis 1.4. Reports on the costs and emission mitigation potentials of waste, building, transport and agriculture sectors of NCCAP 2.1. Need analysis report on the required information about land areas to estimate carbon stocks and emissions and removals of greenhouse gases associated with LULUCF activities 2.2. Work program to improve the calculation and reporting in the LULUCF sector 2.3. Land Use and Land Use Change Monitoring and Reporting System 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong coordination during the implementation of the project - Strong stakeholder dedication to participate and cooperate throughout project - Convergent views and decisions among the stakeholders and relevant institutions - Sufficient statistical or other relevant data as well as the inappropriateness or inaccuracy of all required data may risk the effective implementation of the project as well as the reliability of the outputs - Sufficient number of assigned personnel in charge of the project within relevant ministries/institutions - Sufficient number of experienced and high qualified project managers from the private/academic sector, with a satisfactory knowledge and perception of the Turkish context for each sector which will be dealt with within this project

	<p>3.1. Capacity of the personnel and companies involved in maintenance, servicing or manufacturing of products and equipment relying on or containing F-gases increased by 2016</p> <p>3.2. 1 by-law and 10 circulars on F-gas prepared by 2016</p> <p>4.1. At least 10 training programs executed by 2017</p> <p>4.2. At least 1000 people trained by 2017</p> <p>4.3. At least 3 awareness raising campaigns conducted by 2017</p> <p>4.4. At least 50 stakeholders applied for the CCGP by 2016</p> <p>4.5. 30-50 projects supported through CCGP by 2017</p> <p>4.6. At least two dissemination meetings on CCGP</p>	<p>3.1. Training and certification system for personnel and companies performing maintenance, servicing or manufacturing of products and equipment relying on or containing F-gases</p> <p>3.2. Draft national legislation on F-gases</p> <p>3.3. System for periodic checks for leakages of F-gases</p> <p>3.4. Harmonized electronic reporting system for production, export, import and sale of F-gases</p> <p>3.5. Database for RAC and foam blowing sector</p> <p>4.1. Training programs for central and provincial governmental institutions, municipalities, private sector, NGOs, national research and consulting institutions</p> <p>4.2. Awareness raising campaigns for central and provincial governmental institutions, municipalities, private sector, NGOs, national research and consulting institutions and general public</p> <p>4.3. Baseline and final awareness surveys</p> <p>4.4. Climate Change Grant Program targeting wider stakeholders including municipalities, provincial governmental institutions, NGOs, universities and research institutes, community based organizations, chambers and unions</p> <p>4.5. Lessons Learned Booklet</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong capacity of the beneficiaries of Climate Change Grant Program - Coherence between the training subjects/campaigns and the target groups
Activities to achieve results	Means / contracts	Costs	Assumptions
<p>1.1. Review of existing strategies in relation to Climate Change</p> <p>1.1.1. Review of the relevant national plans and strategies and related legislation as well as previous national studies (National Development Plans, NCCS, NCCAP including adaptation section, National Forestry Action Plans, Vision 2023, National Transportation and Communication Strategy and others) and a gap analysis including identification of barriers at policy, finance, and implementation levels</p> <p>1.2. Preparation of regulatory and sectoral impact assessments for EU climate acquis</p> <p>1.2.1. Preparation of regulatory impact assessments for the EU climate acquis to be transposed into the national legislation</p> <p>1.2.2. Preparation of sectoral impact assessments for the EU climate acquis</p> <p>1.3. Determination of the costs and emission mitigation potentials of the actions specified within the buildings, waste, transport and agriculture sectors of the NCCAP</p> <p>1.3.1. Review of the actions determined in the NCCAP</p> <p>1.3.2. Determination of the emission potentials for the buildings, waste, transport and agriculture sectors</p> <p>1.3.3. Determination of the costs for the buildings, waste, transport and agriculture sectors</p> <p>1.4. Developing analytical basis for a long term green growth strategy</p> <p>1.4.1. Application of GHG scenario modeling for buildings, waste, transport and agriculture sectors</p> <p>1.4.2. Prioritizing action areas needed to reconcile climate, growth and energy security in the fields of buildings, waste, transport and agriculture</p>	<p>4 Service Contract</p> <p>Up to 50 Grant Contracts</p>	<p>15,500,000 Euro</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stable political climate and macro-economic situation - Strong commitment of the stakeholders' priorities - Strong coordination during the implementation of the project - Strong stakeholder dedication to participate and cooperate throughout project - Convergent views and decisions among the stakeholders and relevant institutions - Sufficient statistical or other relevant data as well as the inappropriateness or inaccuracy of all required data may risk the effective implementation of the project as well as the reliability of the outputs - Sufficient number of assigned personnel in charge of the project within relevant ministries/institutions - Sufficient number of experienced and high qualified project managers from the private/academic sector, with a satisfactory knowledge and perception of the Turkish context for each sector which will be dealt with within this project - Strong capacity of the beneficiaries of Climate Change Grant Program - Coherence between the training subjects/campaigns and the target groups
<p>2.1. Determination of required information about land areas to estimate carbon stocks and emissions and removals of greenhouse gases associated with LULUCF activities</p> <p>2.1.1. Review of existing information related to LULUCF</p>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1.2. Definition of research needs 2.1.3. Training of relevant staff on modeling and good practice guidance on LULUCF 2.1.4. Preparation and implementation of a program of work to improve the calculation and reporting in the LULUCF sector 2.1.5. Establishing a “Land Use and Land Use Change Monitoring and Reporting System” in order to enhance the capacity of LULUCF inventory according to LULUCF guidelines 2.1.6. Establish a Kyoto Protocol level reporting system based on spatially explicit assessments 3.1. Transposition and capacity building on F-Gases, aiming to prepare a fully fledged national legislation, training of experts and industry, establishing data base, conducting e-reporting and registry activities from a life-cycle perspective with a specific focus on the end-of-life of equipment containing F-gases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1.1. Harmonizing minimum qualification requirements for personnel and companies involved in maintenance, servicing or manufacturing of products and equipment relying on or containing F-gases 3.1.2. Establishing a training and certification system for personnel and companies performing maintenance, servicing or manufacturing of products and equipment relying on or containing F-gases 3.1.3. Raise awareness within the users of equipment (companies stem for personnel and companies performing maintenance, servicing or manufacturing of products and equipment relying on or containing F-gases) about the need for proper containment of the refrigerants and end-of-life equipment 3.1.4. Preventing leakages and emissions of F-gases by establishing a system for periodic checks for leakages 3.1.5. Promote the phase out and proper waste treatment/recovery of refrigerants from relevant equipment in RAC and foam blowing sector 3.1.6. Developing a harmonized electronic reporting system for production, export, import and sale of F-gases and establishment of a database for RAC and foam blowing sector 3.1.7. Transposition of the F-gas Regulation 			
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<p>4.1. Needs analysis and development of training modules targeting central and provincial governmental institutions, municipalities, private sector, NGOs, national research and consulting institutions</p> <p>4.1.1. Review of previous studies and conducting training needs analysis for each sector and target group</p> <p>4.1.2. Development of training modules targeting each sector and target group</p> <p>4.2. Execution of trainings and awareness raising campaigns targeting central and provincial governmental institutions, municipalities, private sector, NGOs, national research and consulting institutions and general public</p> <p>4.2.1. Training programs on climate change, its effects and protection of ozone layer, as well as on F-gases targeting central and provincial governmental institutions, municipalities, private sector, NGOs, national research and consulting institutions</p> <p>4.2.2. Awareness raising campaigns on climate change, its effects and protection of ozone layer, TV and radio programs, TV interviews with scholars, posters and billboard actions, public information seminars, training for media, etc.</p> <p>4.2.3. Prepare, develop and implement baseline and final awareness surveys, including the comparison of baseline and final data</p> <p>4.3. Preparation and implementation of a CCGP targeting wider stakeholders including municipalities, provincial governmental institutions, NGOs, universities and research institutes, community based organisations, chambers and unions</p> <p>4.3.1. Preparation of grant calls</p> <p>4.3.2. Preparation of guidelines and applications</p> <p>4.3.3. Info day organization</p> <p>4.3.4. Registration of clarifications</p> <p>4.3.5. Providing technical assistance for the project management and reporting, including monitoring</p> <p>4.3.6. Extracting lessons learned, identification of replication and scaling-up potential of grant projects and wide dissemination of results</p> <p>4.3.7. Supporting grant beneficiary institutions during the implementation of projects</p>			
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