



FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

TURKEY

Thematic window
Environment and Climatic Change

Joint Programme Title:

Enhancing the Capacity of Turkey to Adapt to
Climate Change

June | **2012**

Prologue

The [MDG Achievement Fund](#) was established in 2007 through a landmark agreement signed between the Government of Spain and the UN system. With a total contribution of approximately USD 900 million, the MDG-Fund has financed 130 joint programmes in eight Thematic Windows, in 50 countries around the world.

The joint programme final narrative report is prepared by the joint programme team. It reflects the final programme review conducted by the Programme Management Committee and National Steering Committee to assess results against expected outcomes and outputs.

The report is divided into five (5) sections. Section I provides a brief introduction on the socio economic context and the development problems addressed by the joint programme, and lists the joint programme outcomes and associated outputs. Section II is an assessment of the joint programme results. Section III collects good practices and lessons learned. Section IV covers the financial status of the joint programme; and Section V is for other comments and/or additional information.

We thank our national partners and the United Nations Country Team, as well as the joint programme team for their efforts in undertaking this final narrative report.

MDG-F Secretariat



FINAL MDG-F JOINT PROGRAMME NARRATIVE REPORT

Participating UN Organization(s)	Sector(s)/Area(s)/Theme(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (Lead Agency) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) 	ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Joint Programme Title	Joint Programme Number
ENHANCING THE CAPACITY OF TURKEY TO ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE	MDG-F 1680

Joint Programme Cost	Joint Programme [Turkey]
[Fund Contribution]: 7,000,000 USD Govt. Contribution: 0 USD Agency Core Contribution: 0 Other: 0 TOTAL: 7,000,000 USD	Region (s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turkey (Outcomes 1, 2 and 4 - Nationwide) Seyhan River Basin (Outcome 3) Governorate(s): Adana, Kayseri, Niğde (as part of Outcome 3) District(s)

Final Joint Programme Evaluation	Joint Programme Timeline
Final Evaluation Done Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Evaluation Report Attached Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Date of delivery of final report	Original start date <i>June 2008</i> Final end date <i>February 2012</i>

Participating Implementing Line Ministries and/or other organisations (CSO, etc)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turkish Republic, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (after June 2011, Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and Ministry of Forestry and Water Works) Turkish Republic, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (after June 2011, Ministry of Food , Agriculture and Livestock) Turkish Republic, Ministry of Industry and Trade (after June 2011, Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology)

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AA	Administrative Agent
CBA	Community Based Adaptation
CBCC	Coordinating Board on Climate Change
CBD	Convention on Biodiversity
CC	Climate Change
CoP (COP)	Contracting Parties
CP	Cleaner Production
CRIFC	Central Research Institute for Field Crops
DEPI	Division of Environmental Policy Implementation
DMI	Turkish Meteorological Service
DSI	General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works
EEP	Eco-Efficient Production
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIMS	Environmental Information Management System
EMS	Environmental Management System
EST	Environmentally Sound Technologies
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAO SEC	FAO Sub-regional Office for Central Asia
GDAR	General Directorate of Agricultural Research
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG Emissions	Greenhouse Gas Emissions
ICA	Internal Cooperation Agreement
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IT	Information Technologies
ITU	Istanbul Technical University
JP	Joint Programme
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARA	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDG-F	Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund
MDG-F 1680	Enhancing the Capacity of Turkey to Adapt to Climate Change
MEU	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization
MFAL	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
MFWW	Ministry of Forestry and Water Works
MIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MoD	Ministry of Development

MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
MoP	Member of Parliament
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSIT	Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology
MPTF	The Multi-Partners Trust Fund
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan for Action
NCSA	National Capacity Self Needs Assessment
NEEC	National Eco-Efficiency Center
NEEP	National Eco-Efficiency Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSC	National Steering Committee
PMC	Project Management Committee
PPP	Public Private Partnership
QST	Quality Support Team
RIHN	Research Institute for Humanity and Nature
RBMA	Result-based Management Approach
ROE	Regional Office for Europe
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPA	Specially Protected Area
SPO	State Planning Organization (currently Ministry of Development)
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TAGEM	General Directorate for Agricultural Production
TAKEP	Turkish Agricultural Drought Action Plan
TUBITAK	Turkish Scientific and Technological Research Authority
TUGEM	Agricultural Production and Development General Directorate
TUIK	Turkish Statistical Institution
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDCS	United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIC	United Nations Information Center
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNJP	United Nations Joint Programme

I. PURPOSE

a. Introduction on the socio economical context and the development problems addressed by the programme.

Turkey's First National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2007 presented specially commissioned studies on past and predicted climatic trends (Second National Communication is under preparation and will be submitted in 2012). A Mann-Kendall trend analysis showed that winter precipitation in the western provinces of Turkey has decreased significantly in the last five decades. Fall precipitation, by contrast, has increased in the northern parts of Central Anatolia. The meteorological mechanisms underlying these changes are poorly understood. Summer and spring precipitation has shown no trend. Future simulations¹ show a predicted decrease in total precipitation along the Aegean and Mediterranean coasts and increases along the Black Sea coast of Turkey. The most severe absolute reductions in precipitation are predicted to occur on the south western coast.

Summer temperatures (mean and maximum) over the past five decades have increased in the western provinces, while winter temperatures have shown a decrease mainly along the coast. It is not clear whether the urban heat island effect has driven the increase in summer temperatures. Simulations predict a mean annual temperature increase of 2-3 °C for Turkey by 2100². In the western half of the country, summer temperatures are expected to increase by up to 6 °C.

To investigate the likely consequences of climate change on surface waters, a water budget model for the Gediz and Büyük Menderes Basins along the Aegean coast of Turkey, based on MAGICC/SCENGEN model temperature and precipitation forecasts, was undertaken³. The results indicate that by 2050, water runoff will reduce by 35-48%, potential evaporation will increase by 15-17%, crop water demand will increase by 19-23% and surface waters will be reduced by about 35%. Because water supply is equal to demand in many parts of Turkey (e.g. Gediz Basin), these forecasts have severe implications for water supply to domestic, agricultural and industrial users.

Water stress is already apparent in many parts of Turkey, and is exacerbated by sharply rising demand in many sectors, particularly agriculture. Central Turkey, in particular, is at present facing a catastrophic drought following the hottest summers (2007 and 2008) in living memory. The capital Ankara started experiencing water shortages, and water restrictions have been put in place. The vast Konya Plain, which covers an area twice the size of Wales and stretches from below Ankara to the Mediterranean, was once known as Turkey's bread basket. After a virtually rainless summer and climate change effects over the past decade, dozens of wetlands have dried up, with severe consequences for local communities and wildlife.

Implementation of highly effective water conservation initiatives across all sectors is required and already taking place to adapt to the predicted changes in water supply. Technological

¹ All simulations were performed with the RegCM3 regional climate model.

² Onol, B. and Semazzi, F.H.M. 2007. Regionalisation of climate change simulations over Eastern Mediterranean. *Journal of Climate*. Submitted.

³ First National Communication, 2007.

changes in irrigation and water distribution systems are also required and serious measures are taking place.

Higher temperatures, greater evapo-transpiration and reduced rainfall will also markedly reduce livestock carrying capacity in Turkey. Grazing lands are already under enormous pressure with more than 85% of Turkey's total land area 'highly vulnerable to desertification'⁵. Turkey is a signatory to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification and has initiated the National Action Programme for Combating Land Degradation and Desertification (NAP) to prevent land degradation and restore degraded landscapes. This programme requires considerable expansion in order for the rural economy to adapt to climate change.

Over 30 million people live in the coastal areas of Turkey. Infrastructure and agricultural land in these areas are potentially vulnerable to sea level rise, which is occurring at approximately 4-8 mm per year, as measured by the Turkish National Sea Level Observation System. In the Mediterranean coastal zones, increasing extraction of groundwater is lowering the water table and leading to sea water intrusion in most coastal aquifers. In addition, Turkish shorelines, particularly in the Central and Eastern Black Sea, the Northern Aegean Sea, and Eastern Mediterranean, are presently negatively affected by coastal erosion and flooding. Sea level rise will greatly exacerbate these existing problems.

Natural disasters such as droughts, floods and landslides are also likely to increase in frequency as Turkey's climate changes. Droughts are increasingly recognized as an impending national crisis, and a 'Drought Centre' is being established by the Konya Soil and Water Resources Research Institute to improve drought predictions and to assist farmers in managing drought. With regard to flooding and landslides, economic losses as a proportion of GDP have historically been among the highest in Turkey compared to other countries in Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

Unless major adaptation measures are undertaken as a matter of urgency, the predicted impacts of climate change threaten the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Turkey – in particular MDG 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger), MDG 3 (Promote gender equality and empower women) and MDG 7 (Ensure environmental sustainability). This is because climate change may, in particular, result in reduced water availability (in soils, rivers, dams, lakes and ground reserves) with potentially devastating effects on agricultural production. The knock-on effects of decreasing agricultural production are a reduction in food production, a reduction in power and influence of rural woman's groups, and increased degradation of rural landscapes.

b. Joint Programme outcomes and associated outputs

The Joint Program aimed at integrating the climate change adaptation into national, regional and local policies within the framework of future development targets of Turkey in terms of sustainability. In order to reach this aim, the JP worked to develop national strategies to combat and manage the impacts of climate change and to develop capacity for managing climate change risks to rural and coastal development in Turkey, and structured over three pillars:

1. Policy

Necessary capacity developed and enhanced for:

- The efficient use of current policies in the context of climate change adaptation
- The development of new policies and strategies

2. Science

Necessary capacity developed and enhanced for:

- Establishing tools that support adaptation efforts by using the best available technology and data
- Making information available at all levels of the community

3. Implementation

Necessary capacity developed and enhanced for:

- Realizing adaptation implementation from local to central at varying scales and levels
- Monitoring and evaluating processes from the economic, social and environmental aspects

In the inception report, the outcomes and the corresponding outputs of the Joint Programme were listed as follows:

JOINT PROGRAMME OUTCOMES	JOINT PROGRAMME OUTPUTS
<u>JP. Outcome 1. Climate change adaptation mainstreamed in Turkey's development plans.</u>	<u>Output 1.1.</u> A plan for education, training and public awareness on adaptation to climate change (UNFCCC Article 6) to support the objectives of the Joint Programme developed and implemented.
	<u>Output 1.2.</u> A Long – term knowledge in Turkish institutions developed. This serves both to develop capacity in country, and to increase Turkey's profile in international climate change collaboration, including IPCC.
	<u>Output 1.3.</u> National adaptation to climate change strategy developed and submitted to the government of Turkey for consideration. This will serve as a basis for altering existing policies and legislative frameworks.
	<u>Output 1.4.</u> Proposed amendments to policy and appropriate policy tools developed and proposed for reducing vulnerability to climate change through the government's development activities
	<u>Output 1.5.</u> Industrial practices amended to reduce vulnerability to climate change.

JP Outcome 2. Institutional capacity developed for managing climate-risks, including disasters.	<u>Output 2.1.</u> Technical capacity for data management developed. This will improve the quality of drought and flood early warnings across Turkey. UNEP's Division of Early Warning and Assessment can provide guidance.
	<u>Output 2.2.</u> Technical capacity for analysis and interpretation of data developed.
	<u>Output 2.3.</u> Capacity of end – users to respond to early warnings developed.
JP Outcome 3. Capacity for community-based adaptation in the Seyhan River Basin developed	<u>Output 3.1.</u> Proposals for community-based adaptation projects developed and selected.
	<u>Output 3.2.</u> Pilot projects awarded, initiated, monitored and evaluated.
	<u>Output 3.3.</u> Lessons captured and up – scaled by feeding into upstream policy level outcomes.
JP Outcome 4. Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into UN programming framework in Turkey	<u>Output 4.1.</u> Revision of UNDAF with a coordinated approach to mainstreaming climate change undertaken.
	<u>Output 4.2.</u> Screening mechanism on climate change (with a gender approach) agreed upon and established among UNCT agencies.
	<u>Output 4.3.</u> Demonstrating the carbon footprint offsetting of UNJP Activities through establishment of an “MDG Arboretum” in partnership with Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (former MoEF)

c. Explain the overall contribution of the Joint Programme to National Plan and Priorities

JP product vs national plans and Priorities contribution table

JOINT PROGRAMME OUTCOMES	JOINT PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAIN PRODUCT	LINKS TO NATIONAL PLANS, PRIORITIES AND PROCESSES
JP. Outcome 1. Climate change adaptation mainstreamed in Turkey's development plans.	<u>Output 1.1.</u> A plan for education, training and public awareness on adaptation to climate change (UNFCCC Article 6) to support the objectives of the Joint Programme developed and implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Needs Assessment • METU Certificate Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A reference for government institutions' internal capacity development plans • Information provision for Turkey's Second National Communications on Climate Change to UNFCCC
	<u>Output 1.2.</u> A Long – term knowledge in Turkish institutions developed. This serves both to develop capacity in country, and to increase Turkey's profile in international climate change collaboration, including IPCC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Kit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support to implementation of Memorandum of Agreement between Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and Ministry of Education • Information provision for Turkey's Second National Communications on Climate Change to UNFCCC
	<u>Output 1.3.</u> National adaptation to climate change strategy developed and submitted to the government of Turkey for consideration. This will serve as a basis for altering existing policies and legislative frameworks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory Vulnerability Assessment and Report • National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan • References for the 10th National Development Plan preparations • Information provision for Turkey's Second National Communications on Climate Change to UNFCCC
	<u>Output 1.4.</u> Proposed amendments to policy and appropriate policy tools developed and proposed for reducing vulnerability to climate change through the government's development activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Recommendations Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • References for the 10th National Development Plan preparations • Information provision for Turkey's Second National Communications on Climate Change to UNFCCC

	<p><u>Output 1.5.</u> Industrial practices amended to reduce vulnerability to climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficiency Reports of Pilot Activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial Strategy Document of Turkey (Towards EU Membership) (2011-2014) • National Climate Change Action Plan, • National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan • References for the 10th National Development Plan preparations • Information provision for Turkey's Second National Communications on Climate Change to UNFCCC
<p>JP Outcome 2. Institutional capacity developed for managing climate-risks, including disasters.</p>	<p><u>Output 2.1.</u> Technical capacity for data management developed. This will improve the quality of drought and flood early warnings across Turkey. UNEP's Division of Early Warning and Assessment can provide guidance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training material; evaluation tests; and attendance sheets. • Software on for Flood and Drought Information Management System (FDIMS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • References for the 10th National Development Plan preparations • Information provision for Turkey's Second National Communications on Climate Change to UNFCCC
	<p><u>Output 2.2.</u> Technical capacity for analysis and interpretation of data developed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITU models, downscaling and trainings • Climate change models portal "agora.itu.edu.tr" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Climate Change Action Plan • National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan • References for the 10th National Development Plan preparations • Information provision for Turkey's Second National Communications on Climate Change to UNFCCC
	<p><u>Output 2.3.</u> Capacity of end – users to respond to early warnings developed.</p>	<p>Built human resources of relevant government institutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information provision for Turkey's Second National Communications on Climate Change to UNFCCC
<p>JP Outcome 3. Capacity for community-based</p>	<p><u>Output 3.1.</u> Proposals for community-based adaptation projects developed and selected.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline Reports • CBA Grants Guidelines 	<p>Grants guidelines as reference to Regional Development Agency annual planning processes</p>

adaptation in the Seyhan River Basin developed	<u>Output 3.2.</u> Pilot projects awarded, initiated, monitored and evaluated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBA Grants Projects • Grants Final Reports • Grants Communications Materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Climate Change Action Plan • National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan • References for the 10th National Development Plan preparations • Information provision for Turkey's Second National Communications on Climate Change to UNFCCC
	<u>Output 3.3.</u> Lessons captured and up – scaled by feeding into upstream policy level outcomes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons Learned Report • ‘Journey to Seyhan River Basin’ Documentary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan • References for the 10th National Development Plan preparations • Information provision for Turkey's Second National Communications on Climate Change to UNFCCC
JP Outcome 4. Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into UN programming framework in Turkey	<u>Output 4.1.</u> Revision of UNDAF with a coordinated approach to mainstreaming climate change undertaken.	UNDCS Report	
	<u>Output 4.2.</u> Screening mechanism on climate change (with a gender approach) agreed upon and established among UNCT agencies.	Training materials	
	<u>Output 4.3.</u> Demonstrating the carbon footprint offsetting of UNJP Activities through establishment of an “MDG Arboretum” in partnership with MEU (former MoEF)	MDG Arboretum Business Plan and Master Plan	

d. Describe and assess how the programme development partners have jointly contributed to achieve development results

JP team played a catalytic role for providing technical support to UN Agencies and ensure joint implementation. The fields of cooperation of UN Agencies are summarized in the matrix below.

	UNDP	UNEP	UNIDO	FAO
UNDP				
UNEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint capacity building program • UNDP support to Participatory Vulnerability Assessment • Joint technical capacity on NAS process • UNEP technical support to Grants Projects Selection process 			
UNIDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint dissemination activities • Joint technical capacity on NAS process • UNIDO technical support to Grants Projects Selection process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint technical capacity on NAS process 		
FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint technical capacity on NAS process • FAO support to Community-based Adaptation Program, agriculture related grants projects • FAO technical support to Grants Projects Selection process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint capacity building program • Joint technical capacity on NAS process • New Project Proposal Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint technical capacity on NAS process 	

II. ASSESSMENT OF JOINT PROGRAMME RESULTS

a. Report on the key outcomes achieved and variances in achieved versus planned outputs

The Joint Programme was structured over three pillars, with interconnected activities of policy support (Outcome 1), applied research (Outcome 2) and implementation (Outcome 3).

1. Policy.

Necessary capacity developed and enhanced for:

- The efficient use of current policies in the context of climate change adaptation
- The development of new policies and strategies

2. Science (Applied Research).

Necessary capacity developed and enhanced for:

- Establishing tools that support adaptation efforts by using the best available technology and data
- Making information available at all levels of the community

3. Implementation.

Necessary capacity developed and enhanced for:

- Realizing adaptation implementation from local to central at varying scales and levels
- Monitoring and evaluating processes from the economic, social and environmental aspects

Below, the achievement levels of outcomes are elaborated referring to the relevant outputs of the Joint Programme.

Outcome 1. Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into Turkey's plans

- The JP developed proposals for governmental consideration on mainstreaming climate change adaptation into the national development framework.
- Output 1.1. A plan for education, training and public awareness on adaptation to climate change (UNFCCC Article 6) was implemented and completed by UNEP and FAO (event though the task was under UNEP responsibility, a fruitful cooperation established to carry out the plan jointly). The training programmes were about: climate change adaptation; negotiations' skills; Participatory Vulnerability Analysis; drought monitoring tools and practices; climate data analysis; carbon management in agriculture; adaptation to climate change and forestry; soil moisture measurement; climate change and gender; use of AgrometShell (AMS) software for crop yield forecasting; early warning and monitoring systems for flood planning and management. The material developed for the training was compiled and distributed to regional and local public and NGOs (activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2).
- Output 1.2. A Long-term knowledge in Turkish institutions developed. This served both to develop capacity in the country and to increase Turkey's profile on international climate change collaboration, including the IPCC. After the training needs were assessed

(the Training Needs Survey), a specific Certificate Program was established by the Middle East Technical University, Continuing Education Centre and the Earth System Sciences Department to address the aim of improving the knowledge of government staff and staff from other institutions on climate change and other environmental issues. The Certificate Program Climate Change, Adaptation Policies and Turkey has been organized and carried out for two years in a row (2010 and 2011). The Course had been approved by the University senate and the curriculum was customized to the needs of the potential attendees.

- An expert on raising primary school students' awareness on climate change adaptation in Seyhan River Basin was selected and contracted to develop the training kit on climate change adaptation for the use of primary school students in the Seyhan River Basin. The kit was developed, approved by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Ministry of Environment and Urbanization) and the Ministry of National Education based on the protocol between two ministries, published and teachers in selected schools from Adana, Kayseri and Niğde were trained.
- Measures for the integration of climate change adaptation into national legislation were developed and dissemination efforts were made with relevant authorities (Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology, and the Ministry of Development).
- In cooperation with the British Council, a series of public awareness activities, the Climate Arena, targeting the university students, academicians and NGOs were carried out in 11 provinces. Two panels were organized in the Middle East Technical University and Istanbul Technical University, with the participation of the Programme Manager and experts and representatives from academia and NGOs. Then the activities continued in other provinces until covering eleven.
- An Overview of the International Framework for Adaptation to Climate Change and the Regulatory Framework in Turkey has been prepared by UNEP with the collaboration of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, as the legal part of the JP with the principal objective of making an assessment of Turkey's existing institutional and legislative structure for adaptation to the impacts of climate change. The Overview provides a general outline of future steps advised to be taken.
- Output 1.3. Participatory Vulnerability Analysis workshops were organized in eleven different provinces with the support of UNEP and the methodology was disseminated. Existing literature on vulnerability and impact of climate change in relevant sectors and regions reviewed and synthesized (Activity 1.3.1.). A participatory vulnerability assessment with key stakeholders in the Seyhan River Basin and other relevant regions and sectors was undertaken (Activity 1.3.2.). The draft National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy was developed in a very participatory manner, submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization for review and then to the Coordination Board of Climate Change for approval. The strategy was prepared between the government with the support from UNEP and UN participating agencies (Activity 1.3.3). The draft Strategy was disseminated among appropriate stakeholders for feedback and then revised (Activity 1.3.4. and 1.3.5.). The draft Strategy has been endorsed by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and is in the agenda of the next meeting of the Coordination Board of Climate Change for review and approval.

- Stocktaking Analysis for National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NAS) was carried out and finalized (UNEP), as the preliminary step of the NAS Process. Stocktaking Analysis and discussion papers were prepared on the following subjects: (a) climate change adaptation at national sustainable development policies and measures through the institutional, technical-scientific and financial perspective, including some sectoral and thematic approaches such as industry, public health, transportation, infrastructure etc.; (b) climate change impacts on water resources; (c) role of agricultural sector on climate change adaptation; (d) ecosystems and natural resources; (e) natural disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation; (f) environmental information management on climate change adaptation; and (g) stakeholders consultation. The analysis of climate change adaptation in national legislation has been completed and recommendations developed.
- Output 1.4. Amendments to policy and appropriate policy tools for reducing vulnerability to climate change through the government's development activities and private sector were developed and proposed to the government as planned. A package of policies, legislative, regulatory and other policy instruments to address climate change risks foreseen in the climate change models/scenarios were developed by the JP and submitted to government of Turkey for consideration. Five vulnerabilities (themes) identified and an analysis of climate change adaptation in national legislation and an analysis from an international legislation perspective have been completed and recommendations developed.
- Output 1.5. To implement the Output, UNIDO contracted the services of the Technology Development Foundation of Turkey (TTGV). After four priority sectors were identified (textiles, food and beverages, chemicals and metals), introductory meetings with local Chambers of Commerce were held in three provinces, Adana, Kayseri and Niğde in the Seyhan River Basin, which comprises Adana, a very developed province. Supplementary meetings were also held in Ankara, mainly with public institutions. The Seyhan River Basin, the pilot area for the eco-efficiency (cleaner production) initiatives had already been selected by the JP. A questionnaire was applied to identify potential companies, but it was not so successful as expected and then after visiting 30 firms of the identified sectors, six firms were finally selected (six was also the target), a task that resulted to be much tougher than expected (it was very difficult to find the six companies).
- The training to firms was based on UNIDO methodology and training package. Basically, the training was provided to intermediary organizations (“umbrella” organizations), specialists, service providers, academia, government institutions and other key institutions. Sixty eight people who were invited to participate were trained. In the second stage of the training (theoretical and practical), even if the demand was really high, the number of trainees was limited to 25. The training, which was completed in 2010, was carried out with the collaboration of an Eco-efficiency Center in Germany. The Grants, for an amount of USD 25,000 each, aimed at supporting the implementation of six (cleaner production) efficient pilot projects focused on water use efficiency. It was expected that the projects would be completed in one year but the companies implemented their projects very fast.
- As a major output of the JP, it was planned to establish the Eco-Efficiency and Cleaner Production Center. The Center has the function of disseminating the methodology and concept of eco-efficiency (cleaner production), help to formulate strategic policies,

provide training and financial support, and replicate what was tried at pilot level, among other functions. Initially, the implementing partner (TTGV) would be the host institution of the Center but the Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology assigned the duty to the former National Productivity Center, (now the General Directorate for Productivity within the Ministry) linked to the Ministry that is responsible to support enterprises, clean production, financial support and (new function) support projects on Clean Production in Industry (in general, not limited to water use efficiency). This change delayed the process and it is still delayed. In any case, it is a long process to establish a Center so probably it will take some time before it will be established. A model for the Center and a road map was set in March 2011 but the structural changes in the national ministries further delayed the process of establishment beyond Joint Program lifespan.

Outcome 2. Institutional capacity developed for managing climate-risks, including disasters

- Output 2.1. Technical capacity for data management, analysis and interpretation was developed, helping to improve the quality of drought and flood early warnings across Turkey. The detailed institutional capacity development program developed and implementation continues (see detail also in Output 1.1). Existing software system for drought monitoring and crop yield forecasting system for the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock's use has been improved, while the data delivery sub-system based on a climate change downscaling modeling study was finalized.
- The capacity of end-users to respond to early warnings was improved. The pilot implementation of flood early warning systems, conducted by the Adana Regional Directorate of Meteorological Services with the support of UNDP was completed. The Middle East Technical University conducted activities for the Flood and Drought Information Management System and strengthened drought and flood planning. The mechanism to set the system is ready and data are available. Various government institutions were consulted and two consultants were contracted to establish a data sharing and processing platform for near real-time meteorological, bio-physical and socio-economic data related to flood and droughts for stakeholders (data providers and users). For the technical development (algorithms, feasibility assessment on insurance systems etc.) a Letter of Agreement was signed with the Middle East Technical University to establish an interdisciplinary group of experts and software developers.
- Output 2.2. Climate projections based on three global models have been completed. Climate change information portal agora.itu.edu.tr has been prepared by the Istanbul Technical University and is active. Climate modeling trainings for regional end-users were organized in Kayseri, Niğde, Adana and Ankara --45 experts were trained in Seyhan River Basin and 22 experts from central government institutions were trained in Ankara.
- Output 2.3. The Grant project implemented by the State Hydraulic Works 6th Regional Directorate guided the pilot implementation with inputs from FAO in the context of the JP. Together with the State Meteorological Services, Adana Regional Directorate and in cooperation with State Meteorological Services Headquarters, a pilot project on flood early warning system has been developed with the support of UNDP in the coastal town of Iskenderun, an area highly vulnerable to floods.

Outcome 3. Capacity for community-based adaptation in the Seyhan River Basin developed.

- Output 3.1. Proposals for community-based adaptation projects developed and selected, Output 3.2. Pilot projects awarded, initiated, monitored and evaluated and Output 3.3. Lessons captured and up – scaled by feeding into upstream policy level outcomes. The Seyhan River Basin stakeholders’ analysis, livelihoods analysis, ecosystem analysis and participatory problem analysis by systems approach were carried out.
- The JP supported the implementation of 18 different pilot-experiences in the Seyhan River Basin aimed at introducing community-based adaptation principles, develop capacity in the vulnerable rural regions and developing public-private partnerships to mobilize resources in addressing climate change risks. Eighteen grant projects were implemented, (4 in Kayseri, 2 in Niğde and 12 in Adana) on agriculture, public awareness and capacity development, ecosystem services, coastal and marine management, public health, adaptation capacity improvement. The Community Based Grants Programme to Adapt to Climate Change in the Seyhan River Basin was completed.
- Approximately USD 1.9 million were distributed among the 18 projects; 230 man/day of monitoring field visits were carried out; 55,000 people corresponding to 2,5 percent of the population of the River Basin were benefited and/or contacted; the impact of climate change on animal husbandry was presented using an econometric model for the first time; modern irrigation systems in 2,218 ha of land were set up for demonstration purposes; the drought and salinity resistance of tomato, beans, melon, watermelon, okra and 249 local species of these products were analyzed, the gene pools of resistant types were taken under protection; a water-powered pump, a climate station, an ultrasonic flow meter, two flow monitoring stations and an aflatoxine laboratory were established in the basin; climate change adaptation was integrated into a wetland management plan for the first time; the impact of climate change on forest areas was reviewed and outcomes that can be integrated into forest management plans regarding adaptation were achieved; future impacts on water resources, forests, ecosystem services and animal husbandry in the basin were identified through projections.

Outcome 4. Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into UN programming framework in Turkey

- Output 4.1. The revision of UNDAF with a coordinated approach to mainstreaming climate change was undertaken and climate change adaptation has been incorporated into the United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy (UNDCS) 2011-2015. The UNDCS 2011-2015, in its Result 3 effectively includes climate change and disaster management. “...Of growing importance will be the need to promote energy efficiency, conserve natural resources, assure improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation, and integrate sustainable development principles by promoting low carbon economy and considering climate related risks and adaptations priorities into development planning at national, regional and local level in line with the Ninth National Development Plan of the Government...” (UNDCS, 2011-2015, Result 3).
- Output 4.2. Screening mechanism on climate change with a gender approach agreed upon and established among UNCT agencies. UN agencies have been assigned focal point functions to follow the process of mainstreaming climate change adaptation into their programmes and in the UNDCS.

- Output 4.3. The Business Plan and the Master Plan for demonstrating the carbon footprint offsetting of JP activities through establishment of an MDG Arboretum and Botanic Garden have been submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization.

Others

- Extensive communication activities were carried out:
 - the documentary film “Journey to the Seyhan River Basin” completed, launched and broadcasted for the first time on IZ TV (most popular documentary TV channel in Turkey). The documentary was widely distributed;
 - a short video-clip on Turkey’s efforts to combat climate change was produced and displayed in several national and international events;
 - free discussion panels (the Climate Arena) were organized in eleven provinces with British Council and EU Information Centers’ support;
 - all activities of JP were shared with general public through several communication activities and tools (posters presentation at the 5th World Water Forum, ITU Disaster Summit, panel discussions, participating national initiatives, TV-radio interviews, Climate Change Adaptation chapter in National Geographic special edition on water, 2011 calendar, Climate Arena meetings, etc.);
 - a mobile exhibition was prepared with photographs taken by girls aged 7-14 in the context of “Girls! Let’s take pictures” grant project, and exhibited in eleven provinces;
 - JP Websites www.climatemdgf-tr.org (in English), www.iklimmdgf-tr.org (in Turkish), www.ekoverimlilik.org (in Turkish), www.ecoefficiency.org (in English), www.agora.itu.edu.tr (in English and Turkish); and
 - the Lessons Learned Report on CBA experiences is prepared.
- In addition, other communications were implemented: MDG-F newsletters for 3,000 recipients; 8 articles in UNDP Bulletin for 5,000 recipients; a side event in International Water Forum in Istanbul in May 2011; a presentation in the National Disaster Risk Management Meeting held in Istanbul; information on the grant projects in Seyhan River Basin dissemination by the local media; the mentioned interactive panels (Climate Arena) organized in eleven provinces; a more user friendly website is active; participation in the UNDP’s radio programme New Horizons; 2 podcasts were produced and broadcasted on Youtube, iTunes, local radio station (Acık Radyo in Istanbul) and on radios of universities in ITU Radio, Radio A, Radio Ege Kampus, Radio SDU, Universite FM; and documentary film Journey to Seyhan River Basin was broadcasted in IZ TV during February-december 2011 and was reached to more than 2,500,000 people. The documentary was also displayed during the dissemination meetings, FAO-UNEP training programs and the METU Certificate Program (2011). In all cases, the initiatives involved government institutions, academia, some NGOs, communities and schoolteachers and student, while the JP has played a catalytic role at local level through those initiatives.

MDG-F 1680 Joint Programme M&E framework FINAL

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
JP. Outcome 1. Climate change adaptation mainstreamed in Turkey's development plans.								
Output 1.1. A plan for education, training and public awareness on adaptation to climate change (UNFCCC Article 6) to support the objectives of the Joint Programme developed and implemented.	Number of references to adaptation to climate change or climate change risks in policies, development plans and programmes with a special focus on gender analysis.	No existence of such references.	No quantitative target was set.	<p>A joint FAO/UNEP Capacity Development Programme is developed and endorsed by the MEU</p> <p>The completed training programs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * CC Adaptation Training * Negotiation skills training * PVA Training * Middle East Technical University (METU), Earth System Science Programme in cooperation with METU- Continuing Education Center, "Climate Change, Adaptation Policies and Turkey" Education Programme with Certificate" * "Introduction to Climate Change" Training * Drought Monitoring Tools and Practices; * Climate Data Analysis; * Carbon Management in Agriculture; * Adaptation to Climate Change and Forestry; * Soil Moisture Measurement; * Climate Change and Gender; * Use of AgrometShell (AMS) Software for Crop Yield Forecasting; * Early Warning and Monitoring Systems for Flood Planning and Management. 	Number of education material prepared; number of trainings completed; official letter by MEU	Collected for regular project management reporting system. Timeframe/Frequency: 2008/midterm evaluation.	UNEP/ MEU	The Government adherence to the "Adaptation to climate change" priority remains committed.

Output 1.2. A Long-term knowledge in Turkish institutions developed. This serves both to develop capacity in country, and to increase Turkey's profile in international climate change collaboration, including IPCC.	Number of experts engaged and trained in climate change adaptation; increase coherence in development of Turkey's positioning with respect to Climate Change negotiations.	There is no baseline.	No quantitative target was set.	<p>Number of participants to:</p> <p>CC Adaptation Training: 34</p> <p>Negotiation skills training: 76</p> <p>PVA Training: 33</p> <p>Middle East Technical University (METU), Earth System Science Programme in cooperation with METU- Continuing Education Center, "Climate Change, Adaptation Policies and Turkey" Education Programme with Certificate": 33 (Number of institutions involved: 18)</p> <p>"Introduction to Climate Change" Training:300 (Number of institutions involved: 7 Central, 157 provincial and regional)</p>	<p>Participation forms</p> <p>Attendance sheets</p> <p>Certificates</p>	Collected for regular project management reporting system. Timeframe/Frequency: 2008/midterm evaluation.	UNEP/ MEU	Sufficient importance attached to knowledge improvement and ownership.
Output 1.3. National adaptation to climate change strategy developed and submitted to the Government of Turkey for consideration. This will serve as a basis for altering existing policies and legislative frameworks.	High-level government acknowledgement of the adaptation plan developed during this Joint Programme.	No strategy for adaptation in Turkey. 8 task forces on climate change policy, but none on adaptation.	NAS submitted to the Government in March 2011	<p>•Stocktaking Analysis for National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy has been finalized. Analysis of climate change adaptation in national legislation has been completed and recommendations developed.</p> <p>• National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy of Turkey has been prepared, and endorsed by MEU, approved by Coordination Board .on Climate Change</p>	Recommendation to the central Government, thematic publications on adaptation to climate change.	Thematic tasks force meetings minutes; workshops; regular project management reporting system. Timeframe/Frequency: 2008-2010/midterm evaluation.	UNEP/ MEU	Various relevant ministries will consider the strategy.

Output 1.4. Proposed amendments to policy and appropriate policy tools developed and proposed for reducing vulnerability to climate change through the Government's development activities.	Development of high quality and relevant policy amendments are made and proposed to Government.	Four themes foreseen in the Joint Programme document.	Policy amendments submitted to the Government in May 2011.	Five vulnerabilities (themes) identified, Analysis of climate change adaptation in national legislation and an analysis from international legislation perspective have been completed and recommendations developed.	Questionnaires, workshops, thematic task force meetings, official letters for proposed amendments.	Thematic tasks force meetings minutes; workshops; regular project management reporting system. Timeframe/Frequency: 2008-2009/midterm evaluation.	UNEP/ MEU	The Government will consider and adopt the recommendations and will consider the legal and policy draft for adoption.
Output 1.5. Industrial practices amended to reduce vulnerability to climate change.	Business plan for an eco-efficiency centre; 6 demonstration sites; Lessons learnt.	No eco – efficiency centre existing.	6 pilot projects on water efficiency in industry are monitored and successes documented by April 2011, National Clean Production and Eco-efficiency Center business plan submitted to MSIT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eco-efficiency training workshops in Kayseri, Niğde and Adana were organized by UNIDO in collaboration with Chambers of Industry and Commerce. The process for the establishment of a National Cleaner Production and Eco-Efficiency Centre (NCPEC) supported, and National Productivity Center is appointed to host the NCPEC Priority sectors such as metal, chemistry, textile-leather, and food-beverage were identified to implement eco-efficiency pilot projects in Seyhan River Basin. The eco-efficiency pilot projects, focusing on efficient water use have been implemented in six companies from food, beverage, metal and textile sectors with UNIDO, successful water saving best practices accomplished. 	Workshops, questionnaire s, individual consultations, agreements on technology transfer and investment.	Collected for regular project management reporting system. Timeframe/Frequency: 2008-2010/midterm evaluations.	UNIDO/ MSIT	Active participation of private sector partners.

JP Outcome 2. Institutional capacity developed for managing climate-risks, including disasters.								
Output 2.1. Technical capacity for data management developed. This will improve the quality of drought and flood early warnings across Turkey. UNEP's Division of Early Warning and Assessment can provide guidance.	<p>Number of staff trained in data management that pertains to managing climate risks.</p> <p>Number of local stakeholders trained to utilize information from early warning systems and seasonal forecasts promoting equal participation of men and women.</p>	<p>Early Warning Systems and seasonal forecasts to assist end-users to adapt to climate change are in the first stages of development in Turkey, and are not widely used.</p>	<p>Undertake targeted capacity building for those responsible for implementing changes as they relate to agriculture (with a particular focus on women's groups).</p> <p>Prepare an implementation plan for Flood and Drought Information Management System management system that can integrate available climate change data across all relevant institutions and disseminate this information to end-users.</p> <p>Expand and strengthen MFAL's Turkish Agriculture Drought Master Plan in order to increase capacity to deliver early warnings for floods and droughts.</p>	<p>The detailed institutional capacity development program developed and implementation continues. (please refer to Output 1.1).</p> <p>Existing software system for drought monitoring and crop yield forecasting system for use of MFAL improved.</p> <p>Within the Letter of Agreement frame, Middle East Technical University conducted activities for Flood plan for Flood and Drought Information Management System and to strengthen drought and flood planning and mechanisms to set the system and available set of data</p> <p>In order to establish a data sharing and processing platform for near real-time meteorological, bio-physical and socio-economic data related to flood and droughts stakeholders (data providers and users) from various Government institutions were consulted and two consultants were contracted. For the technical development (algorithms, feasibility assessment on insurance systems etc.) a Letter of Agreement was settled with the Middle East Technical University to establish an interdisciplinary group of experts and software developers.</p>	<p>Training material; evaluation tests; and attendance sheets.</p> <p>Software on for Flood and Drought Information Management System (FDIMS) developed.</p> <p>Progress reports by METU</p>	<p>Collected during workshops and compiled for the regular project management reporting system.</p> <p>Timeframe/Frequency: 2008-2010/midterm evaluations.</p>	FAO/MFAL/MEU	Public institutions are willing to actively participate and collaborate on the programme.

Output 2.2. Technical capacity for analysis and interpretation of data developed.	<p>Number of staff trained in data management that pertains to managing climate risks.</p> <p>Number of local stakeholders trained to utilize information from early warning systems and seasonal forecasts promoting equal participation of men and women.</p>	Climate change data analysis, forecasts and interpretation to assist end users to adapt to climate change are in the first stages of development in Turkey, and are not widely used.	<p>At least one new climate model is developed by the end of 2010</p> <p>45 Experts trained in Seyhan River Basin</p> <p>25 experts trained at central government level.</p>	<p>•Climate projections based on three global models have been completed. Climate change information portal "agora.itu.edu.tr" has been prepared by Istanbul Technical University and has been put into service.</p> <p>•Climate modeling trainings for regional end-users were organized in Kayseri, Niğde, Adana and Ankara 45 experts were trained in Seyhan River Basin and 22 experts from central government institutions were trained in Ankara.</p>	Training material; evaluation tests; and attendance sheets.	Collected during workshops and compiled for the regular project management reporting system. Timeframe/Frequency: 2008-2010/midterm evaluations.	UNDP/ITU	Sufficient importance attached by the scientific research community and Government.
Output 2.3. Capacity of end-users to respond to early warnings developed.	<p>Number of staff trained in data management that pertains to managing early warning systems.</p> <p>Number of local stakeholders trained to utilize information from early warning systems and seasonal forecasts promoting equal participation of men and women.</p>	Early Warning Systems and seasonal forecasts to assist end-users to adapt to climate change are in the first stages of development in Turkey, and are not widely used.	No target was set.	<p>One of the Grant Projects of Outcome 3 (State Hydraulic Works 6th Regional Directorate) will guide the pilot implementation besides the inputs from FAO within the JP.</p> <p>Together with State Meteorological Services Adana Regional Directorate, and in cooperation with State Meteorological Services Headquarters, a pilot project on flood early warning system is being developed in the coastal town of Iskenderun, which is highly vulnerable to floods</p>	Technical reports	Collected during workshops and compiled for the regular project management reporting system. Timeframe/Frequency: 2008-2009/midterm evaluations.	UNDP/MEU	The relevant ministries and end-users will demonstrate increasing importance of the early warning system ownership for daily decision making process.
JP Outcome 3. Capacity for community-based adaptation in the Seyhan River Basin developed								
Output 3.1. Proposals for community-based adaptation projects developed and selected.	Number of pilot projects selected and adaptation measures implemented at the local level with a special focus on gender analysis.	Although the ICCAP research has highlighted the vulnerability	All the Seyhan River Basin is covered by grants projects and identified themes.	•Seyhan River Basin Stakeholders Analysis, Livelihoods Analysis and Ecosystem Analysis and participatory problem analysis by systems approach were	<p>Minutes of selection process</p> <p>Developed project</p>	Collected for regular project management reporting system. Timeframe/Frequency: 2008-2010/midterm evaluations.	UNDP/MEU	Lessons learned from the pilot project initiatives generate support in the national government, and

		of the region to climate change, no adaptation projects have been initiated to date.		<p>finalized.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 projects were contracted (4 in Kayseri, 2 in Niğde and 12 in Adana) on agriculture, public awareness and capacity development, ecosystem services, coastal and marine management, public health, adaptation capacity improvement. 	<p>documents</p> <p>Grant contracts</p>			among other major donors.
Output 3.2. Pilot projects awarded, initiated, monitored and evaluated.	Number of adaptation measures implemented at the local level with a special focus on gender analysis; Number of workshops on adaptation to climate change; Number of workshops on procurement, project implementation cycle.	Although the ICCAP research has highlighted the vulnerability of the region to climate change, no adaptation projects have been initiated to date.	All grants projects finalized by the end of 2010, effectively monitored.	<p>Community Based Grants Programme to Adapt to Climate Change in the Seyhan River Basin was completed. In the context of the Grants Programme, 12 projects from Adana, 4 projects from Kayseri and 2 projects from Niğde has been supported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately \$1.900.000 USD was distributed in the context of the Grants Programme • 230 man/day monitoring field visits were realized • 55.000 people corresponding to 2,5% of the basin population were reached • The impact of climate change on animal husbandry was presented using an econometric model for the first time • Modern irrigation systems in 2.218 da of land were set up for demonstration purposes • The drought and salinity resistance of tomato, beans, melon, watermelon, okra and 249 local species of these products were analysed, the gene pools of resistant types were taken under protection 	<p>Final reports</p> <p>Financial Reports</p> <p>M&E Reports</p>	Collected for regular project management reporting system. Timeframe/Frequency: 2008-2010/midterm evaluations.	UNDP/MEU	Effective and full cooperation from pilot project partners.

[illegible]

Output 4.1. Revision of UNDAF with a coordinated approach to mainstreaming climate change undertaken.	Number of references to adaptation to climate change or climate change risks in UN programming framework and projects; Number of staff trained.	Adaptation to climate change is not part of the UN programming framework at present.	No target was set.	Climate Change adaptation included in United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy, Turkey 2011-2015.	UNDAF document; screening tools; decision making minutes of meetings; UNCT reports.	Collected for regular project management reporting system.	UNCT	Willingness and commitment from all UNCT agencies is maintained.
Output 4.2. Screening mechanism on climate change (with a gender approach) agreed upon and established among UNCT agencies.	Number of focal points in each relevant agency. Number of priority projects for climate change crosscutting identified and reviewed. Number of tests of screening tools implemented.	Adaptation to climate change is not part of the UN programming framework at present.	No target was set.	UN Agencies in Turkey assigned focal points to follow the process to mainstream climate change into their programs.	UNDAF document; screening tools; decision making minutes of meetings; UNCT reports.	Collected for regular project management reporting system.	UNCT	Willingness and commitment from all UNCT agencies is maintained.
Output 4.3. Demonstrating the carbon footprint offsetting of UNJP Activities through establishment of an "MDG Arboretum" in partnership with MEU.	Allocation of land for the establishment of the MDG Arboretum. Arboretum designed, launched and additional funding secured.	Carbon footprint offsetting is not practiced in UN Activities.	MDG Arboretum land allocated. MDG Arboretum business plan prepared. An opening ceremony organized.	* 146 ha. land allocated by MEU. • MDG – Anatolia Arboretum and Botanical Garden Master Plan has been completed	Memorandum of Understanding with MEU for allocation of the land; Arboretum feasibility report and business plan; preliminary design of the MDG Arboretum.	Collected for regular project management reporting system.	UNCT	Willingness and commitment from MEU and other relevant government institutions to establish the MDG Arboretum.

b. In what way do you feel that the capacities developed during the implementation of the Joint Programme have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes?

The Joint Program had the ultimate target of capacity enhancement at national level. Capacity building has been the common goal of the three-pillar approach of the Program. The targets were put to build capacities for the efficient use of current policies in the context of climate change adaptation, as well as the development of new policies and strategies, establishing tools that support adaptation efforts by using the best available technology and data, while making information available at all levels of the community, and by implementation of cases and examples on realizing adaptation implementation from local to central at varying scales and levels, which are monitored and evaluated from the economic, social and environmental perspectives.

The capacity development efforts were carried out with different but complementary actions:

i. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into academic agenda

The Joint Program supported major activities, where the universities and academicians directly involved in implementation. This created a base for future and further existence of climate change in teaching and research agenda of such institutions.

a) The cooperation with Istanbul Technical University

- Production of higher spatial resolution climate projections for Turkey and its region;
- Definition and production of standard and custom-made climate related information products to support various impact assessment studies and strategy design efforts;
- Efficient dissemination of these information products to relevant parties in order to maximize their use.

b) The Certificate Program

- Cooperation was made with Middle East Technical University Continuing Education Centre (SEM) and Earth System Sciences Department and a Certificate Program “Climate Change, Adaptation Policies and Turkey” was held in September 2010. Scholarships provided by UNEP, FAO and UNDP. The program was organized again in September 2011, an important step to ensure sustainability and institutionalization.
- More than 40 academicians from different Universities gave lectures.
- In cooperation with Middle East Technical University Earth System Sciences Department on a graduate course “Climate Change Adaptation”, a course curriculum submitted.

c) The research support

- Amongst the Community-based Adaptation Grants projects, the following research programs were supported:
 - Research on resistance to drought and salinity of 249 local varieties of tomato, bean, watermelon, melon and okra
 - Tracing and mapping of risk of contagious diseases among the most vulnerable social group (seasonal agricultural workers in Çukurova)
 - Research on impacts of climate change on fisheries management
 - Economical modeling of climate change impacts on animal husbandry

d) Middle East Technical University (METU) cooperation on Flood and Drought Information Management System

- METU led assignment included the assessment of existing technical capacity and gaps for providing early warnings for floods and droughts, research and application oriented sub-projects and the design of “Drought and Flood Database Portal”. This initiative created a solid cooperation between the relevant government institutes regarding the management of flood and drought (State Hydraulic Works, State Meteorological Services, Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock) and METU for future support on disasters risk management and decision-making processes.

ii. Tailor made training programs

Being based on needs assessments and program implementation planning, significant amount of training programs were carried out in the Joint Program, with the aim to build necessary human resources and capacity for managing the risks of climate change, supporting policy making processes on climate change adaptation as well as a more integrated development planning:

a) FAO, UNEP & UNDP Joint Capacity Development Program

The training modules of this program were developed in collaboration with JP beneficiaries, and the target institutions identified for each module. The training modules helped technical staff of central and provincial government institutions to internalize climate change adaptation and related topics, which is envisaged to be a key capacity for policy development and implementation. Approximately 1,500 trainees in total benefited the following training modules:

- Introduction to Climate Change
- Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Strategies
- Climate Data Analysis
- Adaptation to Climate Change and Forestry
- Carbon Management in Agriculture
- Early Warning and Monitoring systems for Flood Planning and Management
- Drought Monitoring, Tools and Practices
- Soil Moisture Measurement

- Climate Change Effects on Hydrological Cycle and Irrigation Management with Climate Change Adaptation Perspective
- Crop Insurance in relation to Floods and Drought
- Public Health
- Climate Change from Legal Perspective

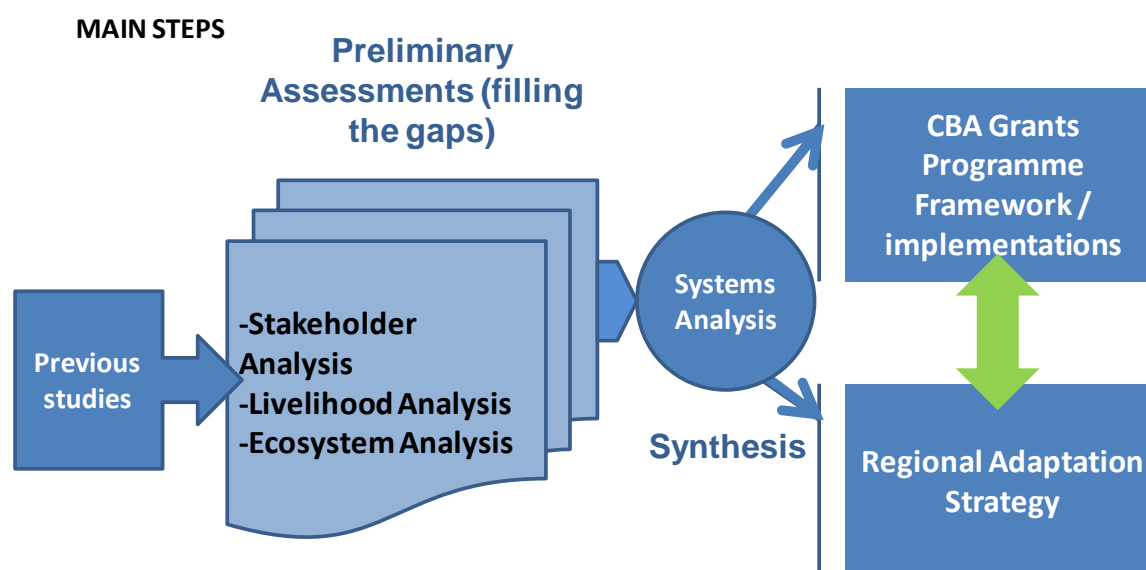
b) Eco-efficiency Trainings

The Cleaner Production and Eco-efficiency Trainings to firms were based on UNIDO methodology and training package. The training was provided to intermediary private organizations, specialists, service providers, academia, government institutions and other key institutions. The selected participants who successfully completed the training were also used in the evaluation of the water-efficiency pilot projects of the Joint Programme.

iii. Best practices as references

The JP supported the implementation of 18 different pilot-experiences in the Seyhan River Basin aimed at introducing community-based adaptation principles, develop capacity in the vulnerable rural regions and developing public-private partnerships to mobilize resources in addressing climate change risks. Eighteen grant projects were implemented, (4 in Kayseri, 2 in Niğde and 12 in Adana) on agriculture, public awareness and capacity development, ecosystem services, coastal and marine management, public health, adaptation capacity improvement.

Community Based Adaptation Grants Programme in Seyhan River Basin



Main Outputs

- 55.000 individuals living in the basin informed on climate change; possible impacts and risks of climate change; adaptation measures in different sectors and issues
 - *Students*
 - *Farmers*
 - *Engineers/technicians*
 - *Agricultural industrialists*
 - *Local administrators*
 - *Union/association members*
 - *Families*
 - *Women*

Eco-efficiency (Cleaner Production) Pilot Projects

- The priority industrial sectors were determined to be: “Food and Beverages”, “Textile and Leather”, “Chemical Materials and Products” and “Metal Plating and Machinery Part Manufacture”.
- Communications with firms (reaching out through meetings, TTGV portfolio, chambers of industry, OIZ’s, faxes, e-mails, phone calls, etc.)
- 160 firms were informed, 30 companies were visited
- Firm selection criteria
 - To be engaged in the priority sectors
 - High water consumption
 - Willingness of the firm
 - Provision of the necessary technical/ administrative support from the company
 - Appropriateness of the production of the Firm to eco-efficiency applications of water-saving
 - Sufficiency of the allocated budget for the possible applications
 - Sectoral variety
 - Geographical variety (Adana, Kayseri, Niğde, other)
- Methods and Tools
 - Environmental Performance Indicator (EPI)
 - Consumption per unit production (water, energy etc.)
 - Consumption per unit raw material (water, energy etc.)
 - Benchmarking
 - International literature and case studies
 - Best available techniques (BATs)
 - Raw Material Cost Analysis
 - Material Flow Analysis
 - Water Mass Balance
 - Process based water consumption figures
 - Wastewater production figures

- Achievements via pilot projects

Water saving	784.550 m ³ /year (22%)
Chemical saving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 192 tons/year salt(NaCl) • 7,7 ton/year → Thinner • 5,2 ton/year → Sodium Cyanide (NaCN) • 1,2 ton/year → Cadmium Oxide (CdO) • 1.7 ton/year → Other
Energy saving	4.681.000 kWh/year Nat. Gas (425,545 m ³) 265.970 kWh/year electricity
CO₂ reduction	978 ton/year CO ₂
Other gains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements in production processes and product qualities • Reduction in process time • Labour Savings • Reduction in maintenance and repair and transportation • Reduction in wastewater treatment costs • Improvements in working environment • Savings in transportation costs • Elimination of noise problem
Investment Cost	UNIDO Finance: 139.800 \$ Firms' Finance: 125.000 \$ Total: 264,800 \$
Annual Gain	1,357,792 \$
Pay Back Time	Approx. 3 months

Improving the resilience

- Flood Management

In cooperation with State Meteorology Works Adana Regional Directorate, a floods early warning system was established in Iskenderun, on the Askarbeyli Creek.

iv. Policy tools as references for future development programming of Turkey

The National Adaptation Strategy

- Draft National Adaptation Strategy is prepared and launched in November 2011 during the Final Conference of the Joint Programme
- It is fully aligned with the National Climate Change Action Plan

- The products developed during the preparatory process are feeding the Second National Communications

The Policy Recommendations

An assessment of Turkey's existing institutional and legislative structure for adaptation to the impacts of climate change, providing a general outline of future steps advised to be taken...

Based on the study, a legal roadmap is proposed for Turkey.

The ultimate step of the proposed roadmap is the enacting of a new and flexible Law on Climate Change Adaptation to cover all aspects of adaptation to climate change, which would amend all other relevant legislation where necessary

Integration of cleaner production and eco-efficiency concepts into legal documents and public initiatives:

- Industrial Strategy Document of Turkey (Towards EU Membership) (2011-2014)
- Climate Change Action Plan, Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan
- KOSGEB's roadmap for environmental activities
- İzmir Development Agency supported cleaner production programme in İzmir

v. Capacity development program targeting the primary schools

- Climate Class Toolkit designed and printed
- Training of trainers – 150 primary school teachers trained in Adana, Niğde and Kayseri
- The Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and the Ministry of National Education will be the reference for sustaining this activity

vi. Building an awareness on public through communications activities

- **Spreading the word...**
 - Communication Strategy developed
 - All printed, visual and online materials standardized
 - Visibility and Communication Guideline for Grant Programme in Seyhan River Basin prepared
 - 45 press releases prepared (launch of UNJP, launch of grant projects in Seyhan River Basin, press releases on Climate Arena, launch of documentary film Journey to Seyhan River Basin, dissemination meetings, training of trainees workshops, project activities, etc.)
 - More than 280 news/articles published in local, regional and national media
 - Special issue in National Geographic on "Climate Change Adaptation in Seyhan River Basin" in April 2010 issue (with a circulation of 45,000)
 - Special issue in Bilim-Çocuk Magazine on Seyhan River Basin (with a circulation of 175,750), distributed cards on species of the basin

- and a game on grants projects
- Various publications prepared
 - Draft National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan
 - PVA Report
 - Climate Classroom-Climate Change Adaptation Toolkit, poster and brochure
 - Brochures on Enhancing the Capacity of Turkey to Adapt to Climate Change
 - Guidelines for Eco-efficiency (Clean Production) in Industry
 - UNDP's Transformational Role in Climate Change Agenda of Turkey
- On-line communications carried out
 - Bi-monthly project bulletin – with stories from the ground.
 - Stories in UNDP Bulletin “New Horizons” every month-a total of 24 stories (reaching approx. 2,500 subscribed people)
 - UNJP web sites on-line www.iklimmdgf-tr.org - approx. 1,600 monthly visitor and 27,500 hits;
- TV and radio programmes
 - TRT Cukurova TV (live), TRT 5 Anadolu, TRT GAP, TRT Turk, Haber Turk (live), CNN Turk (live), TRT İzmir, TRT Adana Radio, TRT Ankara Radio, TRT Trabzon Radio, ODTÜ Radio, Açık Radio (TRT radios are the most tuned into channels in Turkey with a ratio of 37%), NHK (Japanese TV Channel), Voice of America, TV A, KAY TV, Erciyes TV, TV Kayseri, Elif TV, etc.
- UNDP Turkey’s New Horizons Podcasts broadcasted
 - 2 podcasts were produced and broadcasted on youtube, itunes, [Açık Radyo](#) in Istanbul and on radios of universities in [İTÜ Radio](#) (Istanbul Technical University) [Radio A](#) (Anadolu University, Eskişehir) [Radio Ege Kampüs](#) (Ege University, Izmir) [Radio SDÜ](#) (Süleyman Demirel University, Isparta) [Üniversite FM](#) (Akdeniz University, Antalya).
- 55.000 people, making up approximately 2,5% of the basin’s population has been reached through raising awareness activities within the grant projects in Seyhan River Basin
- “Journey to Seyhan River Basin” documentary film has been broadcasted in IZ TV during February-December 2011 and has reached more than 2,500,000 people.
 - The documentary film has been awarded with 1st prize for excellence in communication through video by MDG-F Secretariat.
 - 17 mini video clips have been produced to distribute via social media
 - The DVD of the documentary was distributed to 750 addresses of various institutions.
- Climate Change Adaptation video clip was produced
- Documentary film on Eco-efficiency in Industry has been produced by TTGV and distributed to relevant stakeholders.
- Climate Classroom - Climate Change Adaptation Toolkit designed and printed.
 - Toolkit has been prepared in order to raise awareness of primary school students on adaptation to climate change through training of trainees.
 - Workshops on adaptation to climate change were held in Adana, Niğde and Kayseri on 1-9 October. Through these trainings approx. 150 teachers have been reached
 - Articles issued in local newspapers and news broadcasted in local TV channels
 - Special issue on Seyhan River Basin published by Bilim-Çocuk Magazine and distributed to all teachers who participated to the training

- Climate Arena meetings organized
 - An interactive panel to discuss climate change was organized in 11 provinces and reached 1,000 people from university students to representatives of local authorities, from NGOs to local media, from secondary school students to academicians. Approx. 50 news in local newspapers, radios and TVs to announce Climate Arena event in every province.
- Exhibitions organized
 - An exhibition within the context of Girls Let's Take Pictures Grant Project was designed and displayed in 11 provinces and reached approx. 1,500 people. In addition, a calendar was produced with the photos of the girls and was distributed to 1,000 people.

Who are and how have the primary beneficiaries/right holders been engaged in the Joint Programme implementation? Please disaggregate by relevant category as appropriate for your specific Joint Programme

The JP implemented a partnership strategy that was coherent with the strategy of the Programme designed specifically for attaining results at three different levels (national, regional and local), in three different fronts (policy, science and implementation), on a larger and more heterogeneous intervention area, applying a multi-faceted approach to the Grant programme instead of limiting the proposals to just a few focus areas; implementing the six eco-efficiency (cleaner production) projects in four different industries instead of one, partnering with many different local and national partners, making room for four UN agencies instead of two, targeting the largest number of beneficiaries possible and several issues and constraints to overcome as possible, too.

Considering the fact that the Joint Programme had twelve outputs and forty three activities, during the implementation a large number of institutions and partners in development were involved in the implementation of Programme activities and, with the assumption that it will create a bigger potential for the sustainability of the outcomes.

The central level partners:

Ministries (Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, Ministry of Forestry and Water Works, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology, Ministry of National Education),

The regional level partners:

VI. Regional Directorate of the State Hydraulic Works (DSI), Adana Provincial Agriculture Directorate, Kayseri Provincial Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture, Adana Regional Directorate of Forestry)

Academy partners:

Universities (Middle East Technical University, Natural Systems Science Department, Center for Continuing Education, Istanbul Technical University, Cukurova University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Animal Science; Faculty of Fisheries; Faculty of Agricultural, Department of Horticulture, Tropical Diseases Research and Application Center),

NGOs, associations and foundations:

(Village Services Union of Sariz, Central Anatolia Fighting Drought and Ecological Life Association, Society of Ecology Agriculture Organization, Bird Research Society Adana Branch, Genc Doğa Association, Karaboğaz, Kilic • Mehmet Buyukpotuklu Irrigation Union, Kayseri and Villages Training and Solidarity Association), Municipalities (Yüreğir Municipality), Chambers and others (Adana Commodity Exchange), Foundations (TTGV),

Private sector:

Industrial Firms (Pakyurek Agriculture Industry and Trade, Inc, Gulsan Food Industry and Trade Inc., BOSAM Painting LTD Company, DITA Dogan Parts Manufacturing and Technique Inc., OZEL TEKSTIL Industry and Trade LTD Company, ADVANSA SASA Polyester Industry Inc.),

UN agencies and Schools:

UNIDO, UNEP, FAO, UNDP and also the UNCT. (All institutions involved in the implementation of the Programme participated as partners.)

In addition to the experts, managers and academicians of the above listed institutions, the number of beneficiaries and people contacted and the number of villages and district involved in the Grant projects has been significant. In the Seyhan River Basin, the Grants Programme has contacted around 55,000 individuals.

Programme methodologies were based on a participatory approach, need assessments, surveys, also based on institutions with local presence and relevance, people and community participation, ensuring that Programme activities targeted its beneficiaries and results benefited its target group. Involvement of as many institutions and the general public in general through many diverse tools and mechanisms was at the basis of the Programme.

e. Describe and assess how the Joint Programme and its development partners have addressed issues of social, cultural, political and economic inequalities during the implementation phase of the programme:

- a. To what extent and in which capacities have socially excluded populations been involved throughout this programme?
- b. Has the programme contributed to increasing the decision making power of excluded groups vis-a-vis policies that affect their lives? Has there been an increase in dialogue and participation of these groups with local and national governments in relation to these policies?
- c. Has the programme and its development partners strengthened the organization of citizen and civil society groups so that they are better placed to advocate for their rights? If so how? Please give concrete examples.
- d. To what extent has the programme (whether through local or national level interventions) contributed to improving the lives of socially excluded groups?

In the context of the Joint Programme, the activity targeting a disadvantaged group of the Society was carried out in one of the Community-based Grants Programme Projects, namely “Transmitted Diseases Observation and Control System”, which the recipient institution was the Tropical Diseases Research and Application Center of Çukurova University.

The aim of the project was to enhance the capacity of communities and institutions in the Seyhan River Basin to adapt to climate change in order to decrease the adverse effects and increase the benefits from changing climatic conditions and to secure achieving MDGs. This was planned to be achieved by developing improved suggestions for preventive measures to reduce “water, food, vector and human borne outbreaks” which will probably increase due to climate change and provision of preventive measures.

The target group of the project was the seasonal agricultural workers in Adana and Icel Provinces.

Poverty in every region of Turkey, but especially in South and East Anatolia Region leads to migration of thousands of people to different parts of Turkey temporarily and mandatorily, moreover results with the participation of these people to unskilled labor market. People and families who are dwelling in rural, but cannot be able to earn their livings through agricultural activities or have not any land in their settlements and cannot find a job in urban to earn their lives are the most important segments constituting seasonal labor force.

There are a lot of seasonal agricultural workers in labor-intense activities such as cotton harvesting in Çukurova region. They reside in tent villages, mostly out of the settlements, close to agriculture land and next to used or abandoned irrigation channels. Without proper sanitary infrastructure, limited access to water and other basic services, the living conditions are of lowest level. The project successfully contributed to improving the health services provided to these communities.

The evaluation report of the Grants Programme elaborates the performance of this Project in the following table:

	Preparation Phase	Implementation Phase	Termination Phase
Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very relevant to national and local policies and priorities regarding public health and prevention of infectious and communicable diseases • Very relevant to UNDP human development priorities and MDGs 4 and 6 • Relevant within the limits of the scope, content and time-frame of the project to gender equality issues in terms of possible positive impact on maternal health. • Very relevant to the health needs of agricultural migrant communities in the Seyhan River Basin in the process of assessing and monitoring health risks related to CCA. • Very relevant to the mission and operations of the applicant institution and its partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very relevant to the perceived need of agricultural migrant communities in terms of health problems which is also directly related to possible threats of CC. • Very relevant in terms of the feasibility of planned activities or methods of delivery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very relevant to national and local policies regarding CCA. • Very relevant in terms of the contribution of project outputs and outcome to MDG 6, Target 6.C.and. • Very relevant in terms of receiving cultural acceptance by the relevant authorities, local decision making bodies as well as the final beneficiaries in terms of health service provision.
Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very effective in planning to make contribution to CCA in the local, regional and national level. • Very effective in planning to make a contribution to MDGs 4 and 6. • Very effective in planning in creating immediate improvements in the health status of people and communities • Very effective in assessing risks and risk management strategies which, due to the nature of the intervention, heavily relied on increased training and awareness raising among the community and informing all local stakeholders throughout the implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very effective in ensuring towards the outputs and outcome as measured by the project indicators and the quantitative targets which have been higher than anticipated. • Very effective in strengthening collaboration among relevant institutions through joint site visits, which facilitated joint and/or coordinated interventions by different institutions. • Very effective in making a contribution to MDGs 4 and 6 through immediate response to health problems in the form of training and provision of therapy services. • Very effective in awareness raising and training on infectious diseases and hygiene which improved the health and hygiene conditions of people and communities as well as eradicating some infections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very effective in ensuring progress towards the outcome in terms of reducing the prevalence water born infections, with positive impact on food born infections, improvements in vector born infections in the target communities. The intervention is reported to bring about behavioral change among the target group in terms of hand and mouth hygiene, and separating cooking and living spaces, the collaboration between relevant agencies improved, the speed to respond to outbreaks is increased • Very effective in making a contribution to MDGs 4 and 6 as well as national development outcomes and priorities including MDGs. • Very effective making a contribution in immediate and long-term improvements in the health status of people and communities a total of around 3500 people.

Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very efficient in planning its resources and inputs with a view to increase the efficiency of the recipient institution to achieve the project objectives and long term sustainability. • Efficient with limitation regarding the financial and human resources in foreseeing cost sharing measures in terms of human resources and technical support from the partner organizations as well as relevant institutions identifies as Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, Regional Veterinary Laboratory, Food Control Laboratory, and Regional Laboratory of Hygiene Institute. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very efficient in using its resources and inputs to produce its outputs and outcome. • Very efficient in mobilizing and expanding the partnership structure for complementary activities to with a view to: • Sustain the project achievements regarding the hygiene status of the target communities by ensuring the support of civil society to supply soap etc. • Follow up and monitor the health status of people with serious infections. • To introduce protective health measures with a view to reduce risks related to the physical environments of the target groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very efficient in converting its resources and inputs to outcomes. • Very efficient in initiating joint action with extended partnerships to produce unintended outcomes: • Lead to a new initiatives on the part of the central government in favor of the target population, which is among the most disadvantaged communities in the Seyhan River Basin. • Mobilized a considerable amount of funds from the central and local governments to be used with a view to improve the sheltering conditions of the agricultural migrant communities as a means of protective health.
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact foreseen in bringing direct changes in human development and peoples' well-being, especially in the health status of the target communities. • High impact foreseen in terms of enhanced knowledge base, increased capacity to respond to health problems which may be related to CC, thus an enhanced capacity for CCA at the local regional and national level. • High impact foreseen in the partnership strategy with a view to mainstream the project interventions and the collaboration into routine practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact in bringing direct changes unintended during the planning but critical in sustaining the project through improving the environments of agricultural migrant communities in Adana and Mersin, and improvements in terms of the social inclusion of the agricultural migrant communities. • High impact in terms of new opportunities and funds for scaling up the project activities to cover additional agricultural migrant communities as a means of protective health measures. • High impact in generating scientific knowledge in the form of 2 publications, 6 graduate studies. • High impact on triggering the introduction of a directive by the prime ministry to improve the infrastructure of the physical environment of the agricultural migrant communities along with a sum of around 20 million TL. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact in producing intended and unintended benefits in the health and hygiene status of the target populations that can be directly attributed to the project. • High chances of mainstreaming CCA related observations into health service provision, thus up-scaling, replicating the project intervention logic, developing complementary projects, including scaling the screening process to include urban populations. • High impact in mobilizing the relevant central and local community to focus on the problems of agricultural migrant workers and generating complementary projects and different interventions targeting those communities. One such initiative planned by the recipient institution is a cancer screening project to be carried out in partnership with an NGO using funds from the Regional Development Agency, and another initiative by a different organization is to prepare a study hall for the children of migrant workers accompanied by photography classes. • High impact on making positive contributions to MDGs 4 and 6 covering about 3500 people.

Sustainability	<p>High chances of institutional sustainability foreseen since the intervention is embedded in the institutional mandate of partners and associates and these institutions have experience in joint actions.</p> <p>Chances of financial sustainability foreseen through available resources of the institutions which is expected to be higher if treatment costs are reduced due to project intervention, and possible project support for minor interventions.</p> <p>High chances of political sustainability, since eradication of vector borne diseases is a target set by WHO and infectious and communicable diseases are major policy issues.</p>	<p>High chances of institutional sustainability in terms of staff, expertise and ownership for health related CCA issues, strengthened with improved technical capacity to allow quick response to possible outbreaks, new knowledge and experience provided by the project.</p> <p>High chances of financial sustainability since the origin and movement of the infections is identified and risk maps are prepared , links with the communities are established thus, and the follow up can be effected through the own resources of the recipient institution as well as several project funds and donations.</p>	<p>Sustainability strategy in place, in the form of follow-up activities and scaling up, replication, complementary activities and new/different initiatives were underway during the evaluation process. They include, but not limited to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of project achievements • Health monitoring and screening of the target group. • Expanding the coverage of health screening to include urban dwellers • Academic research and joint initiatives with international partners, including cross-border projects • Social integration initiatives for agricultural migrants • Funding sources of planned activities developing are different donor agencies with an <u>expected amount of funds around 1 million TL as of April 2011</u>
----------------	--	---	---

a. Describe the extent of the contribution of the joint programme to the following categories of results:

a. Paris Declaration Principles

All JP activities have been consistent with the principles of the **Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness**.

b. Delivering as One and Role of Resident Coordinator Office and synergies with other MDG-F Joint Programmes

Referring to the structure of the Joint Programme, it can be elaborated that Programme outcomes and outputs were designed in a way that each UN participating agency was in charge of implementing specific activities and achieving specific outputs that did not mix with those under the responsibility of the other agencies. Thus, the JP funds were split among the four agencies and were disbursed, administered, expended, and reported by each one of the four agencies, with the application of its own rules and systems. All the agencies would participate in the decision-making process as all of them had a representative seating at the Programme Management Committee. As confirmed by the agencies, there are cases of the collaboration among the agencies, for example among FAO and UNEP to implement the training on climate change adaptation, UNDP and UNIDO.

Being the chairperson of the National Steering Committee, the Resident Coordinator was fully involved in the coordination of the Programme and ensured all the necessary conditions and facilities for the Programme to deliver and be successful as it was.

III. GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED

a. Report key lessons learned and good practices that would facilitate future Joint Programme design and implementation, Report on any innovative development approaches as a result of Joint Programme implementation

The Community Based Adaptation Programme (Outcome 3) of the Joint Programme has been a well acknowledged model for similar initiatives and applications. The methodology was shared with seven development agencies through face to face meetings. Additionally, the methodology was adopted by the UNDP-Coca Cola Joint Initiative “Every Drop Matters”, a global scale grants programme.

The innovative approach of the Community Based Adaptation Grants Programme in Seyhan River Basin process summary is elaborated below:

i. Preamble

The Community Based Adaptation (CBA) Grants Programme in Seyhan River Basin is initiated within the United Nations Joint Programme on Enhancing the Capacity of Turkey to Adapt to Climate Change. The CBA Grants Programme was developed and designed as a model aiming at demonstrating how to approach climate change and adaptation to climate change at a basin scale.

In total, 1,914.731,87 USD has been delivered to 18 grant projects in which the overall goals of each project are enhancing the adaptive capacity and contributing achieving the MDGs threatened by changing climatic conditions under different topics such as agriculture including irrigation practices, crop production, animal husbandry, fishery; water and natural resources management; sea level rise; public health and awareness raising. The projects not only demonstrated adaptation practices but also created opportunities to mainstream climate change adaptation to local policies through integrating climate change into management plans, by developing decision-support tools, by developing local action plans and by integrating climate change impacts to natural resources use such as water management and forestry planning etc.

ii. The area

The Seyhan River Basin, which is part of the Eastern Mediterranean Basin, has been identified as extremely vulnerable to global warming by the UNFCCC. The basin covers an area of 20.000 km² and is one of the world's richest regions in terms of biodiversity. It comprises one of the most productive agricultural regions in Turkey and Europe and hosts a wide range of agricultural systems, including dryland farming, irrigated farming, cattle breeding, forestry and fishery etc. Different types of geographic formations leads to diversification of landscapes, ecosystems, livelihoods, communities and hence the diversification of adaptive capacities and climate related risks. From north to south highland steppes, mountainous areas, lowland plains and associated socio-economic dynamics give the area a unique character.

According to the population census in 2008, the basin hosts almost 2,5 million inhabitants in which 25% living in rural areas. Based on the socio-economic development ranking survey of

State Planning Organization in 2004, agriculture including animal husbandry is the main economic sector in the basin (72% of the labor force). This is followed by services and industry sectors by 22% and 6% respectively.



iii. Taking advantage of existing knowledge and experience

The Project titled “Impact of Climate Change on Agricultural Production System in the Arid Areas-ICCAPP” was conducted in Seyhan River Basin as a unique example in Turkey between years 2001-2007. The project was conducted by Research Institute for Human Nature from Japan and Cukurova University from Adana-Turkey in conjunction with TUBITAK and other stakeholders as State Hydraulic Works VI. Regional Directorate. In the context of the project, comprehensive assessment and evaluation of agricultural production system, its adaptability under predicted impacts of climate change was studied with special reference to land and water management. Outputs of this study and the knowledge accumulated in the area outlined the scientific baseline for the activities within the UN Joint Programme.

iv. Predicted changes in the climate

According to the ICCAPP projections, temperatures by 2070 across the basin are predicted to increase by 2-3.5 °C and rainfall was predicted to decrease by 25-35%. Water resources used for irrigation and other purposes were predicted to decrease significantly. Groundwater resources in the downstream plains are likely to reduce in volume and deteriorate in quality. Reduction in the groundwater volume will lead to salt water intrusion from the sea up to 10 km inland. These changes in rainfall and temperature will necessitate changes in the economic activities and livelihoods such as changes in location of crop types, agricultural practices etc.

v. Filling the gaps by conducting supplementary studies

Following preliminary studies was initiated by the UNJP in order to fortify and supplement previous studies for Seyhan River Basin:

- **Stakeholder Analysis:** perception, current and possible future positions of institutions regarding climate change

- Livelihood Analysis: climate change related risks over livelihoods (since the more livelihoods depend on natural resources, the more the communities are under risk of changing climatic conditions)
- Ecosystem Assessment: climate change related risks on ecosystems and associated ecosystem services as natural infrastructures

These studies are used to support the formulation and development of a proper grant programme framework which matches with the local needs.

vi. Merging experiences and making the “complex” understandable and usable: Application of Systems Approach for Climate Change Adaptation Workshop in Seyhan River Basin

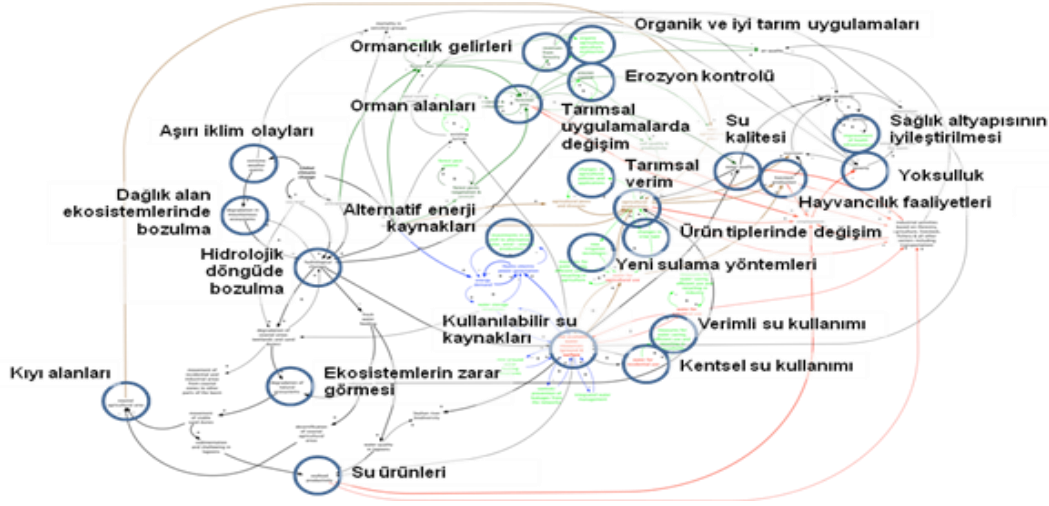
To make clear the complex and interrelated issues in climate change such as climate-soil-water-agriculture-livelihood-health relations etc. as well as to identify region specific root-causes of barriers to adaptation and possible site specific adaptation opportunities, it was essential to analyze the local dynamics/conditions in a systematic and holistic way. This will help to identify root-causes to solve a particular problem, to develop a better understanding of the complex structure, and to develop proper coping policies/strategies/measures by decision-makers and other stakeholders. Thus, it was decided to apply systems thinking approach in a participatory manner in the region which will have several benefits like; identification of priority themes/issues to be financially supported under the Community Based Adaptation Grants Programme as well as demonstrating the local experts and civil servants the way of integrating/holistic thinking approach which they can use in their daily planning and decision-making work.

In order to merge the different expertise throughout the basin of different institution and to apply systems approach to climate change adaptation in the basin, a workshop was organized in Adana on 16-18 February 2009. 70 local experts from different stakeholder groups participated and conducted the approach around the following working groups:

- Agriculture and food security
- Water resources and quality
- Public health
- Disaster risk management
- Natural resources management
- Infrastructure
- Basin and coastal zone management

vii. Taking out the immediate measures and priorities

The main output of the systems approach for climate change adaptation was the overall causal-loop diagram which was derived by combining the similar diagrams developed by the each working group. The diagrams (particularly the junction points where the threats or opportunities accumulate) enable to take out the themes and issues as measures that need to be tackled immediately for instance indicated the eligible themes to be financed by the CBA Grants Programme within the UNJP.



viii. *Aim of the Community Based Adaptation (CBA) Grants Programme*

The CBA Grants Programme focuses on mitigating the negative effects of climate change, while taking maximum advantage of the positive effects of climate change and ensuring contribution to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). While developing the Seyhan River Basin's capacity to adapt to climate change, the goals will create new social and institutional perspectives to the area through providing support to innovative adaptation activities in the area.

The objective of the Community Based Adaptation Grants Programme is set in the Grant Application as: *"to enhance the capacity of communities and institutions in the Seyhan River Basin to adapt to climate change and to contribute achieving MDGs, through*

- ✓ *piloting specific/innovative adaptation actions and*
- ✓ *supporting changes in institutional and managerial outlook (enhancing adaptive capacity) in order to decrease the adverse effects and increase the benefits from changing climatic conditions"*

ix. *Launching the "Call for Concept Paper Proposals" and reaching wider audience*

Within the context of the Grant Programme, local governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academic communities and other related groups were asked to submit concept paper proposals. To inform the general public about the CBA Grants Programme, its priorities and how to apply, immediately after launching of the announcement (09 June 2009) in several communication media such as information networks and local newspapers, Information and Training Meetings were organized in Kayseri, Niğde and Adana province centers. During the meetings, besides providing basic information on climate change phenomena and why it is necessary to take adaptation measures underlining the impacts and necessities for Seyhan River Basin, information on the application and selection procedures in line with the Grant Application Guideline was explained in details.

x. *Evaluating and selecting concept paper proposals and developing proper detailed grant project documents*

In order to conduct an impartial and accountable selection process, concept paper proposals were scored, screened, selected and endorsed by different group of experts and programme management units. During this process, concept paper proposals were evaluated based on 28 criteria under the titles of the capacity of the applicant organization, rationale of the subject proposed, methodology, impact and sustainability. During the evaluation, 18 out of the 150 concept paper proposals submitted in diverse fields were provisionally selected.

UNJP hired and allocated Independent Experts to facilitate the potential beneficiaries during elaborating and developing the provisional selected concept paper proposals into Detailed Project Proposals. Thus, a common quality and language as well as proper elaboration and formulation of logical framework matrixes and risks etc. among proposals were achieved. This process was facilitated by 5 independent experts.

While all the CBA Grant Projects long term objectives include enhancing the capacity to adapt to climate change and awareness raising, the 18 projects (12 projects in Adana, 4 in Kayseri and 2 in Niğde), aim to improve agricultural techniques and productivity, food security, determination of flood risks, use of alternative irrigation techniques, conservation of ecosystems and ecosystem services, establishment of decision-support tools, and preventive measures from sea level rise etc.

xi. Implementation phase and close monitoring

After getting final endorsement from programme management units regarding the developed Detailed Project Proposals, awarding and contracting phase was initiated. Implementation of the CBA Grant Projects was initiated as of 1 October 2009. Two grantee meetings were organized at the beginning and in the mid-term of the implementation phase. The aims of these meetings were introducing the rules and regulations on implementation including procurement and monitoring aspects etc. and introducing each project to other beneficiaries, and to conduct a mid-term evaluation respectively.

xii. Deriving lessons and sharing experiences

During the course of the UNJP, the CBA Grants Programme was evaluated by an external consultant in portfolio and projects levels. This was an essential process for validating the relevance and reliability of the grant programme approach as a model, and evaluating the success, impact, sustainability, replication and scaling-up opportunities of the grant projects as well as the CBA grants programme. In general, the evaluations uncovered wider lessons that can be applied elsewhere. The exercise also led the beneficiaries to learning from their own experiences.

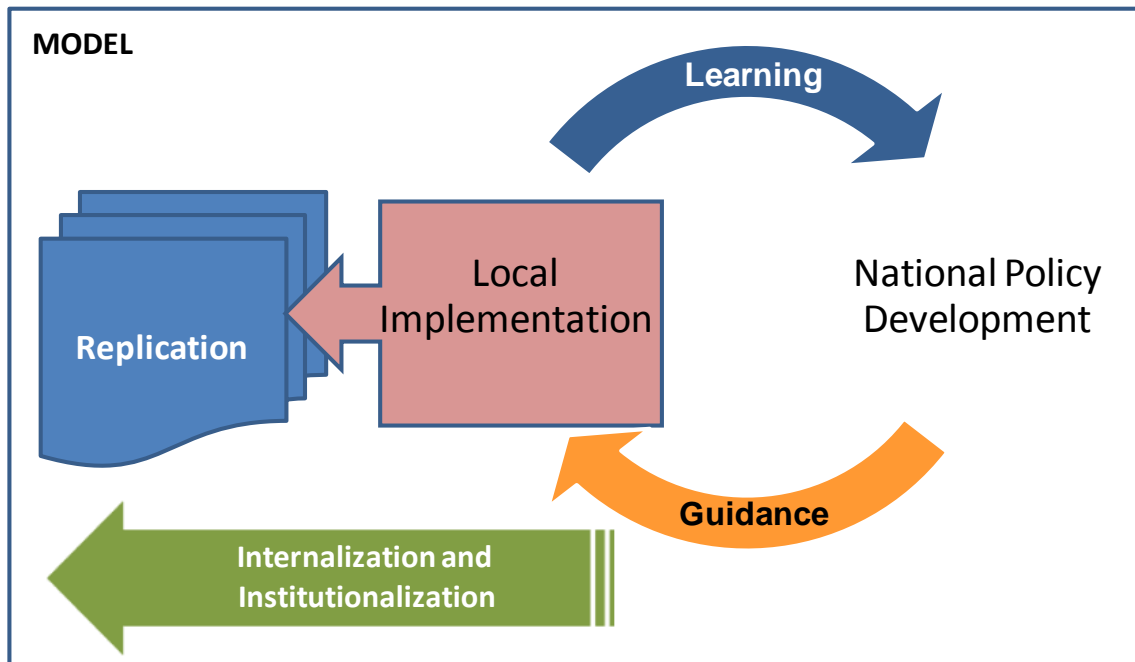
A documentary film was being prepared for reaching wider audience for awareness raising and advocacy purposes as well as sharing the experiences from Seyhan River Basin.

Moreover the Grants Programme approach and the lessons captured were introduced in 3 provinces for dissemination and replication purposes.

xiii. Integrating experience and lessons to national adaptation strategy development processes

From the very beginning of the CBA Grants Programme, one of the main goals was to support the National Adaptation Strategy Development process by deriving and providing feedbacks from the Grants Programme implementations and integrating the lessons. This ensured the flow of information from bottom (implementation level) to top (national policy level) and supplement other related UNJP activities (such as the Participatory Vulnerability Assessments in 11 provinces) to the strategy development process.

The Sustainability Approach – Action Policy Loop



b. Indicate key constraints including delays (if any) during programme implementation

- a. Internal to the joint programme
- b. External to the joint programme
- c. Main mitigation actions implemented to overcome these constraints

The Joint Programme requested a no-cost extension in May 2011. [The main reason for required extension refers to:](#)

- Increased number of capacity development activities due to demand of government counterparts
- The extended calendar of pilot activity on early warning systems
- The need to initiate the primary schools training program in new education year of 2011-2012
- Demand for wider nationwide dissemination of developed models and experiences
- The external factor of general elections on 12 June 2011

In order to ensure the efficient delivery and successful completion of Joint Programme activities, the following measures were put in place:

- The consultants supporting the activities are informed, and necessary revisions in their contracts will be made
- The target group of capacity development activities agree on the new calendar
- The pilot activity is closely monitored
- The target schools and provincial stakeholders related to primary schools training program are fully informed and the activities are put in their new education year calendar

Additionally, the model developed and tested for a community based approach for climate change adaptation and the pilot water-efficiency demonstration projects received significant attention from local and regional authorities. The required extension created an opportunity for organizing further dissemination events in various locations throughout Turkey to widely communicate the outputs and the impacts. Besides, a Final Event has been organized to share all the outcomes and the impacts of the Joint Programme with wider public.

Also, this period allowed the JP to effectively follow the approval process of the National Adaptation Strategy, and to inform the newly delegated decision-makers of the new Government of Turkey after the general elections, to upstream and secure existence of climate change adaptation in Turkey's development agenda.

c. Describe and assess how the monitoring and evaluation function has contributed to the:

- a. Improvement in programme management and the attainment of development results
- b. Improvement in transparency and mutual accountability
- c. Increasing national capacities and procedures in M&E and data
- d. To what extent was the mid-term evaluation process useful to the joint programme?

The most important monitoring and evaluation exercise of the Joint Programme has been the monitoring process of the Community Based Adaptation Programme. It has been different than the regular reporting, monitoring and evaluation of the Joint Programme by the MDG-F Secretariat, as it was designed and implemented by the Joint Programme team, and endorsed and approved by the beneficiary (Ministry of Environment and Urbanization) and Programme Management Committee, disseminated clearly to grantees and applied effectively by the team.

During the entire implementation phase of the grant projects Monitoring Field Trips have been conducted (252 man days). During these trips Monitoring Field Trip reports have been fulfilled and signed duly by both parties. Each month the Monitoring and Evaluation Expert prepared a Monitoring and Evaluation Monthly Progress Report. In this Report, development results and mid-term impacts of the grant projects have been illustrated with the help of the data gathered during the Monitoring Field Trips and Interim Reports prepared by the Implementing Agency.

Beside the above-mentioned M&E activities a decentralized final evaluation process has been conducted specifically to the grant programme.

d. Describe and asses how the communication and advocacy functions have contributed to the:

- a. Improve the sustainability of the joint programme
- b. Improve the opportunities for scaling up or replication of the joint programme or any of its components
- c. Providing information to beneficiaries/right holders

Special focus was given to future sustainability and potential replicability of activities during their implementation phases but certain activities' and outputs' sustainability and replicability potentials were further improved through communication and advocacy activities. The documentary film titled "Journey to the Seyhan River Basin" that was prepared in the context of the UN Joint Programme for instance captured all community-based grant projects within the UN Joint Programme. Lessons learned from the grants were extracted and reflected in the documentary. 2000 copies of the documentary film was produced and the film was screened at every opportunity and event such as conferences, meetings etc. Moreover the documentary film was broadcasted on IZ TV, a famous and popular documentary channel regularly between February-December 2011 during prime times which reached more than 2,500,000 people. The documentary film received first prize from a competition organized by the MDG-F Secretariat under the category of "Excellence in Communication through Video". The successful impact of the grants programme created new replication possibilities as the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization initiated studies to commence a second phase of implementation in other river basins and raising awareness on adaptation to climate change.

Similarly a documentary film was also produced under the eco-efficiency component of the UN Joint Programme which addressed the eco-efficiency pilot projects that were implemented within the UN Joint Programme. This documentary provides a valuable insight on how industries can minimize their water use while increasing their productivity, decreasing their utility costs and even increasing the quality of their products and shows examples from various sectors such as metal/machinery, chemistry, textile/leather and food/beverage. In this sense it provides an opportunity for replicability.

Climate Arena, an interactive panel was organized in 11 provinces to provide information and to share experiences on adaptation to climate change targeting people from university students to representatives of local authorities, from NGOs to local media, from secondary school students to academicians.

As a part of capacity building activities a toolkit on climate change adaptation aimed at primary school teachers was developed. Trainings were organized for primary school teachers as well as students of Faculties of Education within the Seyhan River Basin (Kayseri, Niğde, Adana provinces) in which the toolkit was introduced in an interactive way. In this sense this toolkit has a great potential for sustainability and replicability because prior to these trainings official correspondence with relevant authorities were realized and permission was received for teacher candidates (students in faculties of education) to integrate this toolkit in the curricula of their compulsory internship. Teachers who received this training were able to implement it at their own schools. Following these trainings in the region, the toolkit was sent to all the education faculties in Turkey as well as all the governorates of 81 provinces in Turkey. The toolkit was also submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization for wider distribution and to the Ministry of National Education for its inclusion in primary school curriculum.

The website of the UN Joint Programme is a hub for information on climate change adaptation in general. In order to sustain the website following the closure of the Joint Programme, the website was transferred to the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization so that information can be accessed at all times even after the completion of the UN Joint Programme.

e. Please report on scalability of the joint programme and/or any of its components

- a. To what extent has the joint programme assessed and systematized development results with the intention to use as evidence for replication or scaling up the joint programme or any of its components?
- b. Describe example, if any, of replication or scaling up that are being undertaken

The joint programme exit strategy and the sustainability of the joint program

As also stated in the final evaluation, the sustainability is a challenging process in cooperation with Government structures. It is critical to identify a correct and applicable strategy in the relationship with academia, specialized NGOs, provincial directorates, regional development agencies, etc. Additionally, staff turnovers and lateral transfers are frequent in the government and NGOs and it certainly complicates programme sustainability. Since 2011 national elections, there have been major changes in the Government structure with restructuring of Ministries, splits and merges, particularly in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, which was split to form two separate Ministries (Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and Ministry of Forestry and Water Works). These changes had also meant further changes of staff, particularly at management level. The restructuring process requires additional follow-up actions in the coming future to ensure the continuity of key successful experiences.

There are two important and successful initiatives implemented by the JP that can be considered pilot-initiatives with a potentially high sustainability and replicability opportunities: the Community Based Adaptation Grants Programme and the Eco-efficiency (Cleaner Production) Programme. Both included financing to projects implemented by the public sector, academia, government entities at local level, NGOs and schools, industrial firms, which are permanent institutions in charge of ensuring continuity and sustainability of the results achieved.

In the context of the Community Based Adaptation Grant Programme, the chances of institutional sustainability of the grant projects are different according to the implementing partners: the academia and local and provincial government entities will more probably incorporate the knowledge and experiences to their regular work plans, while NGOs and schools will more probably lack the necessary resources to replicate or even upscale the experience. Nevertheless, it is probable that some of them will not remain focused on Climate Change Adaptation, mainly out of necessity and financial constraints.

Due to the unique nature of the Grant Program, effectiveness of the termination phase, which could be described as a successful phasing out activity according to the final evaluation, was limited in some cases. Despite the fact that the relevant skills are effectively transferred and all responsibilities are handed over to recipient organizations, the sustainability of the project achievements as well as the chances of implementing the follow-up activities and sustainability plans strongly depend on the individual efforts of the project implementation teams, as opposed to institutional commitments at the decision making level. Such risk is lower in universities where the status and working principles of academic staff may allow them to plan and carry out these plans. The risk is higher in public institutions, due to high changes of staff relocations. Particularly the NGOs will need to mobilize financial resources from other sources to continue and replicate the experience.

Looking at the Eco-efficiency (Clean Production) Programme, the probability of sustainability of the initiatives is high as one of the firms (textiles in Bursa) continued applying the methodology,

four continued with the general idea and concepts and the one in Kayseri has had changes at management level and so the contact needs to be reestablished. Before the end of the programme, the demands from other firms for consultancies, funding, training, and innovation (about the concept) was continuous. The contact between TTGV and the participating firms continues.

The Middle East Technical University, Earth System Sciences Department, Continuing Education Centre (SEM) is planning to continue with a new Certification Course in 2012. The experience and the participation have been very encouraging and all the bases for a new course in 2012 are ensured but not yet the funds. The Center for Continuing Education is confident that there will be financiers, maybe the government (considering that the Course train its staff), or maybe the British Council, or others.

Important potentials created by the Joint Program for sustainability and replicability of the outcomes can be listed as: The training of the staff of the partner government organizations, the dissemination of the methodology of the Participatory Vulnerability Analysis workshops organized in eleven different provinces; the training kit on climate change adaptation for the use of primary school students in the Seyhan River Basin, which was agreed with and approved by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and through their MoU with Ministry of National Education, published, disseminated and the teachers were trained; the improved capacity of end-users to respond to early warning, the pilot implementation on flood early warning systems conducted by the Adana Regional Directorate of Meteorological Services, the activities for Flood and Drought Information Management System and strengthening drought and flood planning conducted by the Middle East Technical University, the mechanism to set the system; the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan, the Business Plan and Master Plan for the Arboretum and Botanic Garden, the UNDCS 2011-2015 and the focal points in each agency, etc.

The exit strategy

A sustainability and exit strategy was prepared to indicate the actions during the termination phase of the JP, as an exit strategy to sustain the achievements and outcomes. In the Joint Program, considerable achievements are reached, with significant potential for sustainability as well as replication and scaling-up possibility. The actions for withdrawal of JP, define the transition of some elements from JP ownership to the JP beneficiaries in central and local levels e.g. Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and development agencies etc. Main considerations for managing this transition period are to ensure and/or contribute to:

- Sustainability of outcomes
- Policy/strategy sustainability
- Institutional sustainability
- Sustainability of processes

Actions during the proposed extension period to ensure successful closure of the JP and enhance sustainability of the outcomes

The table below indicates the sustainability potentials of each achievement, actions related to fortify the achievement towards ensuring their sustainability, main assumptions and risks which the sustainability of the achievements depends on. Sustainability of each action is being indicated whether it leads to sustaining the outcomes, and/or financial and institutional sustainability.

Achievement	Sustainability Tools and Potentials	Exit Action	Assumptions/Risks	Sustainability			
				Outcomes	Policy / Strategy	Institutional	Processes
National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NAS) drafted and submitted to Coordination Board on Climate Change for approval (submission will be in early May)	NAS will be a major reference for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> local/regional development efforts of the government 10th National Development Plan Other sector strategies and action plans Other planning initiatives UN Agency Country Programs 	Following-up the endorsement and approval process as a resource unit Dissemination of the NAS to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development Agencies City Councils (if requested) Other central government institutions (if requested) UN Agencies were realized. The dissemination of NAS has the rationale to create guidance to local level actions, and also build a platform to mainstream climate change adaptation into national policy development.	Political interest on Climate Change will remain after 12 June 2011 General Elections Timely approval of NAS by Coordination Board on Climate Change Interest of UN Agencies for mainstreaming CC Adaptation into their Country Programs		X	X	
Development of measures for the integration of climate change adaptation into national legislation	A list of recommendations on mainstreaming climate change adaptation into national legal framework will be available	Wide dissemination of recommendations to relevant public authorities will be ensured. The measures developed will be clearly documented and shared primarily with MEU, MFAL, MSIT and MoD	Political willingness on taking action		X		
In the framework of the climate change adaptation strategy,	PVA Methodology is documented and	Dissemination of the PVA Methodology to:	Willingness of Development Agencies		X	X	X

Achievement	Sustainability Tools and Potentials	Exit Action	Assumptions/Risks	Sustainability			
				Outcomes	Policy / Strategy	Institutional	Processes
Participatory Vulnerability Analysis (PVA) Workshops have been organized in 11 different provinces, which for the first time extracted the effects of climate change with local knowledge and observations	<p>acknowledged by MEU</p> <p>PVA Methodology is acknowledged by a number of Development Agencies as a tool to design their annual call for proposals on rural development.</p> <p>Methodology exists in the approved Project Document of MEU (former MoEF), which was designed as a replication of the participatory process experienced in the JP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development Agencies City Councils (if requested) Other central government institutions (if requested) <p>Ensure existence of the PVA Methodology in the plan of implementation of the new MEU Project</p>	<p>to adopt PVA Methodology in their programme of work</p> <p>Realization of sufficient level of participatory processes in vulnerability assessments</p>				
<p>Training needs were identified to enhance the capacity to adapt to climate change. Participatory and thematic training programmes on climate change are carried out by FAO and UNEP, on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to Climate Change Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Strategies Climate Data Analysis Adaptation to Climate Change and Forestry Carbon Management in Agriculture Early Warning and Monitoring systems for Flood Planning and Management (to be organized in June 2011) Drought Monitoring, Tools and Practices Soil Moisture Measurement Crop Insurance in relation to Floods and Drought (to be 	Basic capacity is developed in key relevant institutions on Climate Change and Adaptation	The lecture presentations and other material developed and used during the capacity development programs will be compiled in digital media and will be distributed to regional/local public, private and non-governmental stakeholders. Specific meetings will be held with the capacity development departments of MEU, MFAL and MSIT to ensure the use of the training material in these institutions' internal capacity development programs, by using their self-capacity of trained personnel.	The capacity development actions mainly targeting the central government experts will be extended to provincial and regional institutions of the government partners through their internal capacity development programs	X		X	X

Achievement	Sustainability Tools and Potentials	Exit Action	Assumptions/Risks	Sustainability			
				Outcomes	Policy / Strategy	Institutional	Processes
<p>organized in May 2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change and Public Health (to be organized in June 2011) Climate Change from legal perspective (to be organized in May and June 2011) Climate Change and Gender (to be organized in June 2011) 							
<p>The “Climate Change, Adaptation Policies and Turkey Certificate Programme” has been developed and realized with Middle East Technical University, Ankara (METU). A course curricula on Climate Change Adaptation was submitted to Earth System Sciences Department of METU.</p>	<p>A full fledge certificate programme model exists in Middle East Technical University, Ankara</p> <p>A list of Faculty members, who can deliver trainings on Climate Change related subjects exists</p> <p>A full course curricula to be submitted to University Senate exists</p> <p>34 experts from different ministries, universities and NGOs received the Certificate</p>	<p>Work with Middle East Technical University to develop smaller and shorter modular versions of the certificate programme to target not only the technical personnel of government institutions, but also university students</p> <p>Promote replication of the Certificate Programme by sharing the content and material, as well as developed modules in different Universities (in Ankara and other provinces)</p> <p>Ensure the inclusion of climate change and adaptation fully and/or partially in the Earth System Sciences Department of METU, by using the submitted full course curricula</p> <p>Submit the curricula to other Universities (Bilkent, TOBB, Ankara, Gazi and Hacettepe Universities in</p>	<p>Universities show willingness to organize similar Certificate Programs and/or courses</p>	X	X	X	X

Achievement	Sustainability Tools and Potentials	Exit Action	Assumptions/Risks	Sustainability			
				Outcomes	Policy / Strategy	Institutional	Processes
		Ankara, Bilgi and ITU in Istanbul, 100.Yil in Van, 9 Eylul in Izmir)					
Climate projections based on three global models have been completed. Climate change information portal “agora.itu.edu.tr” has been prepared by Istanbul Technical University and has been put into service.	Data Delivery Sub-System (DDS)(agora.itu.edu.tr) is fully operational	Continue dissemination of this tool to relevant stakeholders; i.e. Central and Regional offices of State Hydraulic Works and State Meteorological Services, Development Agencies and related departments of selected Universities Ensure establishment and operation of links from MEU CC website to DDS, and secure its existence after JP expiration and used by CC related experts	ITU provides maintenance and updating of the system	X	X	X	
Climate modeling and usage of DDS trainings for regional end-users were organized in Kayseri, Niğde, Adana and Ankara	Experts from central and local governments, universities and development agencies are trained, which are already working in diverse fields (e.g. drought management, flood management, meteorology, local development etc.)	Further improvement of DDS for specific and diverse requirements of users, by ensuring the transfer of feedback received to ITU.	Feedbacks from the experts trained and other users provided		X	X	X
Eco-efficiency trainings were organized by UNIDO and TTGV in collaboration with Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology, Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, Chambers of Industry and Commerce, targeting public and private sectors	Approximately 100 experts received the Certificate on Eco-efficiency Methodologies These experts already monitor & evaluate eco-efficiency processes with a climate change adaptation notion in industry sector	Make available a clearing house/experts roster including the trained experts Disseminate the existence of the experts roster to public and private sector stakeholders	Willingness of public and private sector to make use of the experts roster	X	X	X	X
Priority sectors were identified	Eco-efficiency Guidelines	Nation-wide dissemination of	Willingness of public and	X			

Achievement	Sustainability Tools and Potentials	Exit Action	Assumptions/Risks	Sustainability			
				Outcomes	Policy / Strategy	Institutional	Processes
(metal/machinery, chemistry, textile-leather, and food-beverage) to implement eco-efficiency pilot projects in Seyhan River Basin. The eco-efficiency pilot projects, focusing on efficient water use were implemented	<p>are prepared</p> <p>Documentary film was prepared and being disseminated</p> <p>Clean Production and Eco-efficiency concept was acknowledged in National Industry Strategy by MSIT</p>	<p>the guidelines and the documentary film in industrial centers</p> <p>Ensure the usage of the developed guidelines in on-going GEF Energy Efficiency Initiatives of UN agencies and government partners</p> <p>Mobilize MSIT, UN Agencies and relevant partners in program/project development on CP and Eco-efficiency in line with National Industry Strategy</p>	<p>private institutions in putting National Industry Strategy into practice</p> <p>Improvement of related legislative framework in line with National Industry Strategy</p> <p>Willingness of public and private sector to make use of the CP & Eco-efficiency Guidelines</p>				
Development of a business model and governance mechanism for establishment of a National Clean Production and Eco-Efficiency Centre	The model is transferred to MSIT and available for application	<p>Supporting the establishment of the CP and Eco-efficiency Center under the responsibility of National Productivity Center</p> <p>Develop a project proposal in cooperation with MSIT, TTGV and UNIDO with the objective of further strengthening the capacity of National Productivity Center</p>	<p>Political willingness and timely action of MSIT for the establishment of the Center</p>		X	X	X
“A Systematic Approach to Regional Adaptation to Climate Change” was developed and tested. The outcomes of the process was used as the main reference for developing the Community Based Grants Programme to Adapt to Climate Change in the Seyhan River Basin, which is readily available for the use of different planning and funding organizations such as development agencies, environmental planners etc.	<p>Systems thinking approach in order to define priority issues and formulate associated measures was tested with local stakeholder in a participatory manner which can be easily used in complex strategic planning issues such as environmental planning and sustainable development planning</p> <p>Methodology exists in the</p>	<p>Introducing and promoting “A Systematic Approach to Regional Adaptation to Climate Change” methodology in different events and meetings e.g. development agencies etc. in order to mainstream climate change adaptation concept in regional/local and urban development practices as well as diversion of regional/local</p>	<p>Political interest and willingness of regional/local authorities</p> <p>Availability of regional/local financial resources</p>	X	X	X	X

Achievement	Sustainability Tools and Potentials	Exit Action	Assumptions/Risks	Sustainability			
				Outcomes	Policy / Strategy	Institutional	Processes
	approved Project Document of MEU (former MoEF), which was designed as a follow-up of the Outcome-3 (CBA Grants Programme) of the Joint Programme (*)	<p>funds to the issue</p> <p>The Lessons Learned Report will be prepared and Journey to Seyhan River Basin documentary film will be produced and widely disseminated for delivering messages and ideas on CC Adaptation as well as scaling up, replication and upstreaming potential of each implementation</p>					
<p>Community Based Grants Programme to Adapt to Climate Change in the Seyhan River Basin was completed. In the context of the Grants Programme, 12 projects from Adana, 4 projects from Kayseri and 2 projects from Niğde has been supported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately \$2.000.000 USD was distributed in the context of the Grants Programme • 230 man/day monitoring field visits were realized • 55.000 people corresponding to 2,5% of the basin population were reached • The impact of climate change on animal husbandry was presented using an econometric model for the first time • Modern irrigation systems in 2.218 da of land were set up for demonstration purposes • The drought and salinity resistance of tomato, beans, melon, 	<p>A replicable grant application, selection, project development and awarding process formulated and conducted according to UN and UNDP rules and regulations. This methodology already adopted by different programs (MDG-F JPs, Coca Cola UNDP JI Every Drop Matters)</p> <p>Adaptation is included as one of the eligible theme of UNDP/BTC Small Investment Fund grants programme</p> <p>An Implementation and Monitoring Guideline for Grant Projects was formulated and applied during the implementation phase of the grant projects.</p> <p>Highly replicable tools, methodologies and means of assessments developed and</p>	<p>A reference regional adaptation strategy will be developed in order to guide further implementations, fund allocations and for other activities related to adaptation in Seyhan River Basin.</p> <p>Key documents will be uploaded to Adaptation Learning Mechanism and other Knowledge Management Networks</p> <p>The Lessons Learned Report will be prepared and Journey to Seyhan River Basin documentary film will be produced and widely disseminated for delivering messages and ideas on CC Adaptation as well as scaling up, replication and upstreaming potential of each implementation</p>	<p>Political interest and willingness of regional/local authorities</p> <p>Availability of regional/local financial resources</p>	X		X	X

Achievement	Sustainability Tools and Potentials	Exit Action	Assumptions/Risks	Sustainability			
				Outcomes	Policy / Strategy	Institutional	Processes
<p>watermelon, okra and 249 local species of these products were analysed, the gene pools of resistant types were taken under protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A water-powered pump, a climate station, an ultrasonic flow meter, two flow monitoring stations and an aflatoxine laboratory were established in the basin• Climate change adaptation was integrated into a wetland management plan for the first time• The impact of climate change on forest areas was reviewed and outcomes that can be integrated into forest management plans regarding adaptation were achieved.• Future impacts on water resources, forests, ecosystem services and animal husbandry in the basin were identified through projections that were carried out <p>Climate change and gender issues was discussed among the grant beneficiaries with participation of key national experts in order to verify gender related activities within the grant projects</p> <p>Grant Projects evaluated and lessons learned extracted</p> <p>Presentation of the Seyhan River Basin model in 3 similar regions</p> <p>Collaborations have been established between Grant Implementing Agencies (e.g. Bird Research Association and Regional Directorate of State Hydraulic Works)</p>	<p>implemented in individual grant projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scenario on impacts of climate change on surface water availability and verification of flood mitigation potential of existing dams and improving water management plans• Predicted impacts of climate change on forests and integrating measures to forest management plans• Scenario on impacts of climate change on animal husbandry• Predicted Impacts of climate change (specifically sea temperature) on fish stocks• Predicted impacts of climate change (specifically sea level rise) on coastal areas• Integration of climate change impacts and associated measures to mitigate the impacts into the development of a wetland management plan as a unique case• Measuring and protection of drought and salinity resistant vegetable species <p>Local action plans developed to guide further implementations on:</p>	<p>A livelihood impact matrix is prepared to visualize the impacts of the results achieved in the grants projects. This matrix will be included in the related materials produced to disseminate the experiences gained in the CBA process, to quantitatively and qualitatively verify the applicability of adaptation actions.</p>					

Achievement	Sustainability Tools and Potentials	Exit Action	Assumptions/Risks	Sustainability			
				Outcomes	Policy / Strategy	Institutional	Processes
<p>Awareness of the Key Experts and upper level officials from Local State Authorities has been increased by means of trainings and international/national site visits</p> <p>local level problems / solutions / recommendations pertaining from climate change have been submitted to relevant central state authorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal husbandry • Promoting organic agriculture/good agriculture practices • Agricultural risk reduction 						
A capacity development program is developed and implemented targeting the primary schools in Seyhan River Basin	<p>A training toolkit is available</p> <p>Trained trainers in the region are available</p>	<p>The tested toolkit will be submitted to MEU and Ministry of National Education for wider distribution and inclusion in primary school curriculum.</p> <p>High level meeting will be organized with Ministry of National Education to gain endorsement for the use of the Training Toolkit</p>	Political willingness to use the toolkit nationwide.	X			
<p>Extensive communications activities were carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the documentary film “Journey to the Seyhan River Basin” completed, launched and broadcasted on IZ TV (most popular documentary TV channel in Turkey) in February-December 2011. • A short video clip on Turkey’s efforts to combat climate change was produced and displayed in several national and international events 	<p>Documentary film and the video clip as strong tools to deliver climate change and adaptation messages</p> <p>The UN partner agencies and the JP team is a preferred source of information for the media</p> <p>The communications products are also tools for documenting programme outcome and output achievements</p> <p>The mobile exhibition</p>	<p>Wherever possible, during dissemination activities, the documentary will be screened.</p> <p>2000 DVD copies of the documentary is prepared (Audio: Turkish, English; Sub-titles: Turkish, English, Spanish) and will be distributed to wider stakeholders in Turkey and abroad.</p> <p>The documentary will be screened by MEU in international meetings side</p>	<p>The interest of the targeted group will sustain</p> <p>The national and local TV channels will show interest to broadcast the documentary</p>	X	X	X	X

Achievement	Sustainability Tools and Potentials	Exit Action	Assumptions/Risks	Sustainability			
				Outcomes	Policy / Strategy	Institutional	Processes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The “Climate Arena” – free discussion panels were organized in 11 provinces with British Council and EU Information Centres All activities of UNJP were shared with general public through several communication activities and tools. (Poster presentation at 5th World Water Forum, ITU Disaster Summit, panel discussions, participating national initiatives, TV-radio interviews, Climate Change Adaptation chapter in National Geographic special edition on water, 2011 calendar, Climate Arena meetings, etc.) A mobile exhibition was prepared with the photographs taken by girls aged 7-14 in the context of “Girls! Let’s take pictures” grant project, and exhibited in 11 provinces JP Websites www.climatemdgf-tr.org (in English), www.iklimmdgf-tr.org (in Turkish), www.ekoverimlilik.org (in Turkish), www.ecoefficiency.org (in English), www.agora.itu.edu.tr (in English and Turkish) The “Lessons Learned 	<p>received utmost attention and demand to be displayed in different locations and events</p> <p>JP website is a hub for information on climate change adaptation in general, with links to specific websites on eco-efficiency and Data Delivery System, which are also produced in the context of the JP</p>	<p>events</p> <p>The documentary film will be screened in other national and local channels</p> <p>Key products will be uploaded in MEU Climate Change web-site</p> <p>The JP website will be transferred to MEU Climate Change web-site</p>					

Achievement	Sustainability Tools and Potentials	Exit Action	Assumptions/Risks	Sustainability			
				Outcomes	Policy / Strategy	Institutional	Processes
Report” on CBA experiences is being prepared as a communication and advocacy product							
Implementation of the flood early warning system pilot study in Iskenderun (a town highly vulnerable to floods) with the Adana Regional Directorate of State Meteorological Services in coordination with 6 th Regional Directorate of State Hydraulic Works and Hatay Governorate, by making use of numerical meteorological, hydrological and hydraulic models	<p>A model for further implementation and extension is available</p> <p>Equipments installed in order to verify and calibrate the numerical models will also provide data for further improvement of the early warning system</p> <p>High potential of replication of the pilot implementation by other regional directorates of State Meteorological Services, which are located in areas facing similar climatic disaster risks</p> <p>The local capacity and self sufficiency of Regional Directorate of State Meteorological Services on Disaster Risk Management is improved through involvement of all relevant partners (municipality, governorate, NGOs, disaster coordination center, local media and local administrations)</p> <p>Response capacity of the public in the area is increased through awareness</p>	<p>The methodology and the evaluation of the pilot study will be documented and disseminated to all the Regional Directorates of State Meteorological Services by the Adana Regional Directorate of State Meteorological Services. Technical support will be provided to the Directorate to carry out this activity.</p> <p>The experiences of this integrated initiative will be included in the contexts of dissemination meetings and other possible events on disaster risk management, ensuring the participation of Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) and also related UN Agencies and UN initiatives</p> <p>Promoting partner agencies to share experiences inside and outside of their institutions</p>	Financial and political interest of local authorities sustain	X	X	X	X

Achievement	Sustainability Tools and Potentials	Exit Action	Assumptions/Risks	Sustainability			
				Outcomes	Policy / Strategy	Institutional	Processes
	activities						
Development of procedures to respond early warning systems	A tested procedure for end users will be available	Dissemination of the procedure in and outside the region to all the Regional Directorates of State Meteorological Services by the Adana Regional Directorate of State Meteorological Services. Technical support will be provided to the Directorate to carry out this activity.		X		X	X
MDG – Anatolia Arboretum and Botanical Garden Master Plan has been completed	A draft master plan, financial analysis and a calendar for the establishment of the MDG Arboretum is available	Following-up the necessary procedures to facilitate the cooperation agreement between UN and Turkish Government	Political willingness of both parties in taking steps Financial resources are available	X			
Software of Flood and Drought Information Management System (FDMIS), which will serve for the integration of available climate change data across all relevant institutions and disseminate this information to end-users to increase the capacity to deliver early warnings for floods and droughts has been developed, and located, data type, provider institution, frequency and other technical details related to the System have been set and started	System is in place and hosted by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Discussion platforms will be organized to ensure cooperation of the relevant institutions, which host databases to feed the FDMIS. A governance mechanism will be designed for the management of the FDMIS and shared with all relevant stakeholders for their endorsement and approval Promotion of the System to end-users	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock provides maintenance of the system Willingness of institutions to provide data	X		X	X
Capacity development activities carried out on “Drought Monitoring Tools and Practices” and a set of recommendations are developed on MFAL’s Turkish Agriculture Drought Strategy Action Plan (to be concluded	The peer review prepared by Nebraska University National Drought Mitigation Centre (NDMC) is available, which includes recommendations on	A protocol for mutual efforts between MFAL, NDMC and FAO will be signed	Budget allocation of MFAL to revise the plan	X		X	X

Achievement	Sustainability Tools and Potentials	Exit Action	Assumptions/Risks	Sustainability			
				Outcomes	Policy / Strategy	Institutional	Processes
in May 2011)	MFAL's Turkish Agriculture Drought Strategy Action Plan						
Integration of climate change adaptation as a priority into all programmes of UN agencies working in Turkey	Screening of programs and projects of UN Agencies from climate change adaptation perspective available	Mobilize identified climate change adaptation focal points in UN Agencies towards mainstreaming CCA in their programming cycles	Willingness of UN Agencies to take action sustains	X	X	X	X

An upscaling effort – Project concept of “Building Turkey’s resilience to climate change through Ecosystem-Based Adaptation”

A project concept was developed in cooperation with UN Agencies and relevant government institutions taking the priorities and recommendations of the institutions’ priorities and needs with reference to national needs and priorities. The process was led by UNEP, and the project concept is shared with relevant parties.

The umbrella programme “Building Turkey’s resilience to climate change through Ecosystem-Based Adaptation” (BTEBA) will build on the lessons learned from past projects, in particular the MDG-F 1680 UN Joint Programme, “Enhancing the capacity of Turkey to adapt to climate change”. Specifically, it will develop and implement ecosystem-based approaches to climate change at a local level in four projects within different ecosystems/regions, namely the Anatolian steppes, Mediterranean forests, the Cukurova coastal zone, and the south eastern GAP region. A fifth project within BTEBA will promote a national-level strategy for upscaling the ecosystem-based adaptation approach.

The objective of BTEBA is to increase the supply of ecosystem goods and services within the project areas to reduce the vulnerability of communities and economic sectors to climate change. The programme will comprise the following three components in each of the four local projects: i) strengthening local institutional capacity to plan and implement EBA; ii) integrating EBA into local policy and planning; and iii) demonstrating EBA interventions at the community level. The demonstrations will include, inter alia, the following activities: i) restore and manage degraded forest, steppe and coastal areas to build natural infrastructure for buffering local communities and their economic activities to climate change impacts; ii) develop and promote complementary livelihoods, iii) protect/enhance agricultural production systems; and iv) raise awareness regarding climate change, its impacts and appropriate EBA interventions.

The four local ecosystem projects will, inter alia: i) regulate water flow and storage; ii) increase water quality and supply during dry periods/droughts; iii) provide additional opportunities for crop irrigation and micro-hydro power plants; iv) increase dam longevity as a result of reducing rates of sedimentation; v) decrease severity of flooding by facilitating greater rainfall infiltration; vi) increase crop productivity by increasing water supply and reducing evaporation; vii) increase livestock production by promoting increased forage production; viii) increase the supply of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) such as fruits, nuts, medicine, honey and fibre; ix) enhance conservation of biodiversity; x) and improve the aesthetics of degraded landscapes thereby enhancing the potential for eco-tourism within the project regions. Many of the EBA interventions implemented in BTEBA will increase carbon stocks in soils and biomass and thereby also contribute to climate change mitigation.

Fundraising opportunities will be searched and it is expected that the Project will secure funds and reach the implementation phase in the near future.

IV. FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE JOINT PROGRAMME

a. Provide a final financial status of the joint programme in the following categories:

1. Total Approved Budget 2.Total Budget Transferred 3. Total Budget Committed 4.Total Budget Disbursed

b. Explain any outstanding balance or variances with the original budget

Programme Outputs	Estimated Implementation Progress				
	Total Amount Planned for the JP after approval of PMC & NSC A	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed C	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget B/A	Deviance	Explanation
OPERATIONAL COSTS	1,162,224	1,172,297	100.87%	-10,073	The cost of the Final Evaluation of JP was not taken into consideration while the preparation of the budget. Therefore, the cost of hiring the international consultant and the travel expenses led to an increase in the disbursed amount.
OUTCOME 1: Climate change adaptation mainstreamed in Turkey's development plans.	1,688,682	1,677,492	99.34%	11,190	
OUTCOME 2: Institutional capacity developed for managing climate-risks, including disasters.	698,135	670,616	96.06%	27,518	Although the "Activity 2.3.1. (Implement a pilot project in the Seyhan River Basin to build capacity to respond to early warnings and seasonal forecasts) have been successfully accomplished through a close collaboration with Adana Meteorological Works, the cost of the pilot project required less fund than it was expected.
OUTCOME 3: Capacity for community-based adaptation in the Seyhan River Basin developed.	2,880,297	2,851,202	98.99%	29,095	Final payments to the grantees under the Community Based Adaptation Grant Programme were listed according to the realized actual expenditures that have been reported in their final reports. The deviation between the contract amount and the realized payments are the most important reason in the difference between the budgeted and disbursed amounts.

OUTCOME 4: Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into UN programming framework in Turkey.	92,720	110,642	119.33%	-17,922	The budget allocated for providing technical assistance to the pilot projects (Activity 3.3.3.) was covered by UNDP Grants budget lines (meetings) and the allocated funds for that activity was shifted to OUTCOME 4, thus creating an excess in the budget.
Reporting	0	0	100.00%	0	
Project Preparation/Formulation	20,000	19,496	97.48%	504	
Total without Management Fees (Overhead)	6,542,057	6,501,745	99.38%	40,312	
Management Fee (Overhead) 7% of Project Cost	457,944	455,122	99.38%	2,822	
TOTAL:	7,000,000	6,956,867	99.38%	43,134	

VI. ANNEXES

1. List of all document/studies produced by the joint programme

- An Overview of the International Framework for Adaptation to Climate Change and the Regulatory Framework in Turkey
- METU Certificate Program on "Climate Change, Adaptation Policies and Turkey"
- Stocktaking Analyses (Agriculture Sector and Climate Change Adaptation in Turkey, Climate Change Impacts on Water Resources in Turkey, Ecosystems Services and Climate Change Adaptation in Turkey, Food Security and Climate Change Adaptation in Turkey, Natural Disasters and Climate Change Adaptation in Turkey, Participatory Process, Towards Information Management System)
- National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy
- Participatory Vulnerability Analysis Report
- Participatory Vulnerability Analysis Trainings and Workshops Documents
- Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge and Skills Needs Survey
- Disaster Procedures Report
- Assessment of Existing Technical Capacity and Gaps for Providing Early Warnings for Floods and Droughts
- Identification of Environmental Information Management System Confined to Flood and Drought
- Stakeholder Analysis and Assessment of Information Gaps
- Training Needs of the MARA
- Climate Projections ITU Technical Report
- Ecosystem Assessment Report, Livelihoods Report, Stakeholder Report in Seyhan River Basin
- System Approach in Seyhan River Basin Synthesis Report
- Community Based Adaptation in Seyhan River Basin Grant Programme
- Implementation and Monitoring Guideline
- Grants Application Guideline
- Strategic Steps to Adapt to Climate Change in Seyhan River Basin Report
- Flood early warning system (pilot study in İskenderun)
- Software of Flood and Drought Information Management System (FDIMS)
- Clean Production and Eco-efficiency Trainings
- Clean Production and Eco-efficiency Guidelines
- Business model and governance mechanism for establishment of the National Clean Production Center
- Climate Mainstreaming Training for UN Agencies
- MDG Anatolia Arboretum and Botanic Garden Master Plan
- Exit Strategy-Sustainability Document

2. List all communication products created by the joint programme

- Communication and Advocacy Strategy for the Joint Programme
- Visibilty and Communication Guideline for the Grant Programme in Seyhan River Basin
- Journey to the Seyhan River Basin Documentary Film (in Turkish and English, with English and Spanish sub-titles)
- 17 mini video clips produced from the documentary film
- a short video-clip on Turkey's efforts to combat climate change
- Documentary film on Eco-efficiency in Industry
- Climate Arena - free interactive discussion panels organized in eleven provinces with British Council and EU Information Centers' support
- Mobile photo exhibition - with photographs taken by girls aged 7-14 in the context of "Girls! Let's take pictures" grant project, and exhibited in eleven provinces;
- 2011 calendar with the photos of the girls
- Websites - www.iklimmdgf-tr.org; www.climatemdgf-tr.org; www.ekoverimlilik.org; www.ecoefficiency.org; www.agora.itu.edu.tr
- MDG-F newsletters for 3,000 recipients
- Stories in UNDP Bulletin "New Horizons" every month-a total of 24 stories (reaching approx. 2,500 subscribed people)
- 45 press releases
- More than 280 news/articles in local, regional and national media
- TV-radio interviews (TRT Cukurova TV (live) , TRT 5 Anadolu, TRT GAP, TRT Turk, Haber Turk (live), CNN Turk (live), TRT İzmir, TRT Adana Radio, TRT Ankara Radio, TRT Trabzon Radio, ODTÜ Radio, Açık Radio (TRT radios are the most tuned into channels in Turkey with a ratio of 37%), NHK (Japanese TV Channel), Voice of America, TV A, KAY TV, Erciyes TV, TV Kayseri, Elif TV, etc).
- Special issue in National Geographic on "Climate Change Adaptation in Seyhan River Basin" in April 2010 issue (with a circulation of 45,000)
- Special issue in Bilim-Çocuk Magazine on Seyhan River Basin (with a circulation of 175,750), distributed cards on species of the basin and a game on grants projects
- Brochures on Enhancing the Capacity of Turkey to Adapt to Climate Change
- 2 podcasts were produced and broadcasted on Youtube, iTunes, local radio station (Acık Radyo in Istanbul) and on radios of universities in ITU Radio, Radio A, Radio Ege Kampus, Radio SDU, Universite FM
- Climate Change Toolkit and poster- Capacity development programme targeting primary schools in Seyhan River Basin
- Side event in International Water Forum in Istanbul in May 2011
- Posters presentation at the 5th World Water Forum, National Disaster Risk Management Summit

3. Minutes of the final review meeting of the Programme Management Committee and National Steering Committee (Attached to the Report)
4. Final Evaluation Report
5. M&E Framework (Provided as part of the Report on page 18)
6. Operational Closure Document (Attached to the Report)