



Opportunities for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention whose special circumstances are recognized by the Conference of the Parties to benefit from support from relevant bodies and institutions to enhance mitigation, adaptation, technology, capacity-building and access to finance

Technical paper

Summary

This technical paper provides an overview of the national circumstances of Turkey and its National Climate Change Action Plan; analyses the mandates and work of bodies and other arrangements established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol; and summarizes information from national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) and other available sources on support provided to Turkey to enhance its mitigation and adaptation action. Parties may use the information contained in this technical paper to review and identify opportunities for Annex I Parties whose special circumstances are recognized by the Conference of the Parties to benefit from support from relevant bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, as well as other relevant bodies and institutions, to enhance mitigation, adaptation, technology, capacity-building and access to finance.

Contents

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction	1–7	3
A. Mandate	1–3	3
B. Scope	4–6	3
C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation	7	4
II. Background	8–14	4
A. National circumstances of Turkey	8–9	4
B. Participation of Turkey in the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol	10–12	4
C. Climate change actions by Turkey	13	5
D. Priority areas for support as identified by Turkey	14	7
III. Overview of opportunities for support from bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol	15–46	7
A. Adaptation Committee	17–19	8
B. Least Developed Countries Expert Group	20–21	9
C. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change	22–24	9
D. Work programme on loss and damage	25–26	9
E. Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention	27–28	10
F. Standing Committee on Finance	29–32	10
G. Technology Mechanism	33–36	11
H. Durban Forum on capacity-building	37–38	12
I. Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention	39–41	12
J. Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee	42–43	13
K. Forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures	44–46	13
IV. Support received by Turkey to enhance mitigation and adaptation action	47–65	13
A. Bilateral support	47–56	13
B. Support from intergovernmental organizations	57–65	14

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), at its eighteenth session, reaffirmed decisions 26/CP.7, 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17 recognizing that Turkey is in a different situation from that of other Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) and that the provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to Turkey is important to assist it in implementing the Convention.¹

2. By the same decision, the COP urged Parties included in Annex II to the Convention (Annex II Parties) which are in a position to do so, through multilateral agencies, including the Global Environment Facility (GEF) within its mandate, relevant intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, other partnerships and initiatives, bilateral agencies and the private sector, or through any further arrangements, as appropriate, to provide financial, technological, technical and capacity-building support to Annex I Parties whose special circumstances are recognized by the COP in order to assist them in implementing their national climate change strategies and action plans and developing their low-emission development strategies or plans in accordance with decision 1/CP.16.²

3. The COP also requested the secretariat to prepare, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) at its thirty-eighth session, a technical paper identifying opportunities for Annex I Parties whose special circumstances are recognized by the COP to benefit, at least until 2020, from support from relevant bodies established under the Convention and other relevant bodies and institutions to enhance mitigation, adaptation, technology, capacity-building and access to finance.³

B. Scope

4. This technical paper has been prepared in response to the above-mentioned mandate. It aims to provide an overview of the opportunities for support that Turkey may draw on to enhance national action on mitigation and adaptation through access to finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building.

5. This paper builds on information contained in decisions on, and reports by, bodies and other arrangements established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, national communications and reports from intergovernmental organizations, as well as Turkey's National Climate Change Strategy⁴ and National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP).⁵

6. Chapter II provides background information on Turkey's national circumstances and actions on climate change. In chapter III, opportunities for support from bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol as well as from other relevant bodies and institutions are reviewed. Chapter IV gives an overview of the support provided to Turkey for mitigation and adaptation action.

¹ Decision 1/CP.18, chapter VIII.B, preamble.

² Decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 94.

³ Decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 95.

⁴ <<http://iklim.cob.gov.tr/iklim/Files/Stratejiler/National%20Strategy.pdf>>.

⁵ <http://www.cem.gov.tr/erozyon/Files/faaliyetler/dis_iliskiler/iklim_degisikligi_cerceve_sozlesmesi/Cevre_Bak_Ulusal_Eylem_Plani_ing_2011_2023_2_.pdf>.

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

7. The SBI may wish to consider this technical paper in its deliberations under the relevant agenda item.

II. Background

A. National circumstances of Turkey

8. Turkey covers a total area of about 780,000 square kilometres and has a population of approximately 74 million.⁶ With a gross national income per capita of USD 10,524,⁷ Turkey is an upper middle income country that remains eligible for official development assistance in accordance with the criteria of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).⁸

9. Turkey's per capita greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2010 were 5.5 tonnes carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent (t CO₂ eq),⁹ which amounted to less than half of the OECD countries' average of 13.4 t CO₂ eq.¹⁰ While Turkey's total GHG emissions have more than doubled from 1990 to 2010 from 187 to 402 Mt CO₂ eq, its carbon intensity of economy only rose from 866 to 888 g CO₂/Euro in the same period.¹¹

B. Participation of Turkey in the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol

10. When the Convention was adopted in 1992, Turkey, as a member of the OECD, was included in Annex I and Annex II to the Convention. In response to a proposal from Turkey, the COP, at its seventh session, decided to remove the name of Turkey from Annex II to the Convention.¹² By the same decision, the COP invited Parties to recognize the special circumstances of Turkey, which would place Turkey, after becoming a Party to the Convention, in a situation different from that of other Annex I Parties.¹³ Turkey acceded to the Convention on 24 February 2004 and to the Kyoto Protocol on 28 May 2009.

11. The COP, at its sixteenth session, recognized that Turkey is in a situation different from other Annex I Parties.¹⁴ At its seventeenth session, the COP agreed to continue with the discussion on modalities for the provision of support for mitigation, adaptation, technology development and transfer, capacity-building and finance to Parties whose special circumstances are recognized by the COP in order to assist these Parties in the

⁶ World Bank country data Turkey 2011. Available at <<http://data.worldbank.org/country/turkey>>.

⁷ World Bank national accounts data and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development National Accounts data files. Available at <<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD>>.

⁸ <<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/istofodarecipients.htm>>.

⁹ <<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/ghg-trends-and-projections-2012/turkey.pdf>>.

¹⁰ OECD. 2012. GHG emissions per capita: Baseline, 2010–2050. *OECD Environmental Outlook to 2050: The Consequences of Inaction*. OECD Publishing. Available at: <http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/oecd-environmental-outlook-to-2050/ghg-emissions-per-capita-baseline-2010-2050_env_outlook-2012-graph31-en>.

¹¹ <<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/ghg-trends-and-projections-2012/turkey.pdf>>.

¹² Decision 27/CP.7, paragraph 1.

¹³ Decision 27/CP.7, paragraph 3.

¹⁴ Decision 1/CP.16, chapter VI.B, preamble.

implementation of the Convention.¹⁵ At its eighteenth session, the COP requested the SBI to develop recommendations on this matter at its thirty-ninth session for consideration by the COP at its nineteenth session.¹⁶

12. Since its accession to the Convention, Turkey has participated in various processes and events taking place under the Convention. It submitted its first national communication in 2007¹⁷ and the latest national GHG inventory in 2012.¹⁸

C. Climate change actions by Turkey

13. Turkey's national response to climate change is captured in its NCCAP,¹⁹ prepared to implement Turkey's National Climate Change Strategy,²⁰ which was approved by the High Planning Council under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister²¹ on 3 May 2010. NCCAP is further guided by Turkey's Ninth Development Plan (2007–2013),²² relevant decisions of the COP and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, the United Nations Millennium Development Goals²³ and relevant sectoral policies of the European Union (EU). The implementation of the NCCAP is coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization. The NCCAP is focused on sectoral policies and measures on energy, industry, transportation, agriculture, waste and forestry with the following main sectoral purposes:

- (a) Mitigation:
 - (i) Energy: reducing energy intensity; increasing the share of clean energy in energy production and use; limiting GHG emissions originating from the use of coal in electricity production by using clean coal technologies and taking efficiency-increasing measures; and reducing losses and illicit use in electricity distribution;
 - (ii) Building: increasing energy efficiency in buildings; increasing renewable energy use in buildings; and limiting GHG emissions originating from settlements;
 - (iii) Industry: increasing energy efficiency in the industry sector; decreasing the CO₂ eq intensity per gross domestic product produced in the industrial sector until 2023; and strengthening the capacity of the industry sector for combating climate change;
 - (iv) Transportation: developing an intermodal transport system and ensuring balanced utilization of transport modes in freight and passenger transport; restructuring urban transportation in line with sustainable transport principles; disseminating the use of alternative fuels and clean vehicle technologies in the transport sector; increasing efficiency in the energy consumption of the transport sector; and developing the information infrastructure in the transport sector;
 - (v) Waste: ensuring effective waste management;

¹⁵ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 170.

¹⁶ Decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 96.

¹⁷ <<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/turnc1.pdf>>.

¹⁸ <http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/6598.php>.

¹⁹ As footnote 5 above.

²⁰ As footnote 4 above.

²¹ <<http://mevzuat.dpt.gov.tr/khk/540/spo.html#hpc>>.

²² <http://www2.dpt.gov.tr/konj/DPT_Tanitim/pdf/Ninth_Development_Plan.pdf>.

²³ <<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>>.

(vi) Agriculture: increasing the sink capacity of the agriculture sector; limiting GHG emissions from the agriculture sector; and developing information infrastructure and capacity in the agriculture sector;

(vii) Land use and forestry: increasing the amount of carbon sequestered in forests; reducing deforestation and forest damage; limiting the negative impact on climate change of land uses and changes such as forests, pastures, agriculture and settlements; and strengthening the legal and institutional structure for combating climate change with regard to land use and forestry;

(b) Adaptation:

(i) Management of water resources: integrating adaptation to the impacts of climate change into water resources management policies; strengthening water resources management capacity, interagency cooperation and coordination with regard to adaptation to climate change; developing and expanding research and development and scientific studies to ensure adaptation to the impacts of climate change in water resources management; integrating management of water resources and water basins for adaptation to climate change; planning renewable energy resources taking into consideration the impacts of climate change and the sustainability of the ecosystem services oriented to increase resilience to climate change;

(ii) Agriculture sector and food security: integrating climate change adaptation into the agriculture and food security policies; developing and expanding research and development and scientific studies to identify the impacts of climate change on agriculture and to ensure adaptation to climate change; sustainable planning of water utilization in agriculture; protecting soil and agricultural biodiversity against the impacts of climate change; and developing institutional capacity and improving interagency cooperation in Turkey with regard to adaptation alternatives in agriculture;

(iii) Ecosystem services, biodiversity and forestry: integrating climate change adaptation approaches to ecosystem services, biodiversity and forestry policies; and identifying and monitoring the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services;

(iv) Natural disaster risk management: identifying threats and risks for management of natural disasters caused by climate change; and strengthening response mechanisms for natural disasters caused by climate change;

(v) Public health: identifying the existing and future effects and risks of climate change on public health and developing the capacity to combat risks originating from climate change in the national healthcare system;

(vi) Cross-cutting issues: ensuring adaptation to climate change on cross-cutting issues;

(c) Cross-cutting issues: establishing necessary infrastructure for a robust emission inventory; developing policy for environmental protection and strengthening implementation capacity in consideration of climate change and within the framework of sustainable development principles; utilizing financial resources for combating and adapting to climate change more effectively; optimizing the use of emissions trading mechanisms that contribute to cost-effective limitation of GHG emissions; ensuring coordination in climate change combating and adaptation activities to increase effectiveness; carrying out Turkey's regional climate modelling studies and analysing the effects of climate change; developing research and development and innovation capacity for eco-efficiency with regard to combating and adapting to climate change; improving

human resources with regard to combating climate change and adaptation to climate change; and increasing public awareness on climate-friendly consumption patterns.

D. Priority areas for support as identified by Turkey

14. In October 2012, Turkey submitted to the secretariat a draft decision text for consideration by the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention that contained, inter alia, the following list of priority areas for support:²⁴

- (a) National GHG inventories;
- (b) Projections of GHG emissions;
- (c) Policies and measures, and the estimation of their effects, including socioeconomic aspects;
- (d) Impact assessment and adaptation;
- (e) Research and systematic observation;
- (f) Education, training and public awareness;
- (g) Development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies;
- (h) National climate change action plans;
- (i) National systems for estimation of GHG emissions;
- (j) Research, development and innovation capacity on climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- (k) Climate risk management;
- (l) Sustainable production and consumption;
- (m) Reporting obligations;
- (n) Market-based mechanisms and various approaches to enhance the cost-effectiveness of, and to promote, mitigation actions;
- (o) Measuring, reporting and verification systems.

III. Overview of opportunities for support from bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol

15. In this chapter the mandates and work of bodies and other arrangements established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol are analysed with a view to identifying opportunities for support to Annex I Parties whose special circumstances are recognized by the COP.

16. These bodies and arrangements include the Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, the work programme on loss and damage, the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE), the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), the Durban Forum on capacity-building, the Dialogue on Article 6 of

²⁴ FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/MISC.8, Paper No. 10, paragraph 18.

the Convention, the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures and the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee.

A. Adaptation Committee

17. The Adaptation Committee was established by the COP at its eighteenth session to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention through, inter alia: strengthening, consolidating and enhancing the sharing of relevant information, knowledge, experience and good practices; promoting synergy and strengthening engagement with national, regional and international organizations, centres and networks; and providing information and recommendations to the COP when providing guidance on means to incentivize the implementation of adaptation actions, including finance, technology and capacity-building.²⁵

18. At the same session, the COP agreed on the three-year work plan of the Adaptation Committee.²⁶ The work of the Adaptation Committee may provide various opportunities for Annex I Parties whose special circumstances are recognized by the COP to enhance their adaptation and capacity-building actions. This includes, inter alia, the following activities of the above mentioned three-year work plan:

(a) Convening a workshop with input from, and the participation of, the SCF, the TEC, the LEG, the Board of the Green Climate Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund and other relevant bodies and programmes, in order to share technical adaptation-related expertise on best practices and needs of local and indigenous communities;

(b) Convening a workshop with the relevant bilateral, regional and multilateral institutions facilitating the means of implementation (finance, technology and capacity-building), as well as with development agencies at the country level, to discuss how to further promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention;

(c) Compiling a list of regional centres and networks working on adaptation, with a view to strengthening their role in supporting country-driven adaptation actions;

(d) Inviting regional institutions and United Nations organizations supporting work on adaptation to communicate their current support for adaptation in developing countries, including in relation to capacity-building, including institutional capacity;

(e) Developing a strategy to assist countries in establishing and strengthening their national institutions and regional networks and centres.

19. The Adaptation Committee is also considering developing modalities and guidelines to support Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) that are not least developed countries (LDCs) in the planning, prioritization and implementation of national adaptation planning measures and the establishment of a database or a clearing house type mechanism for information related to national adaptation planning, which could be of relevance for Annex I Parties whose special circumstances are recognized by the COP. Furthermore, existing databases for information relating to national adaptation planning will be reviewed and evaluated, and a report will be prepared by the secretariat for consideration by the Adaptation Committee during its 3rd meeting.²⁷

²⁵ Decision 11/CP.18, paragraph 1.

²⁶ FCCC/SB/2012/3, annex II.

²⁷ <unfccc.int/6053>.

B. Least Developed Countries Expert Group

20. The mandate of the LEG includes the provision of support to LDCs in the preparation, implementation and revision of national adaptation programmes of action, the LDCs work programme and the national adaptation plan (NAP) process.²⁸

21. Annex I Parties whose special circumstances are recognized by the COP may benefit from resource materials produced by the LEG, in particular with regard to the development of comprehensive and coherent adaptation strategies by utilizing the technical guidelines for the NAP process. These guidelines are available online in English.²⁹

C. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

22. The COP, at its eleventh session, established the five-year programme of work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.³⁰ The objective of the Nairobi work programme³¹ is to assist all Parties to improve their understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, and to make informed decisions on practical adaptation actions and measures to respond to climate change on a sound, scientific, technical and socioeconomic basis, taking into account current and future climate change and variability.

23. Activities under the Nairobi work programme are implemented and catalyzed through input from governments, Nairobi work programme partners and other relevant organizations.

24. Annex I Parties whose special circumstances are recognized by the COP may benefit from a wide range of knowledge products developed under the Nairobi work programme in designing and implementing their adaptation actions. These products include technical papers, workshop reports, publications, and web-based knowledge platforms and tools.³²

D. Work programme on loss and damage

25. The COP, at its sixteenth session, established a work programme in order to consider approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.³³

26. A number of reports and technical papers have been prepared under this work programme.³⁴ By participating in the implementation of the work programme, Annex I Parties whose special circumstances are recognized by the COP may benefit from

²⁸ Decisions 6/CP.16, paragraph 2, and 5/CP.17, paragraphs 13–17.

²⁹ <unfccc.int/nap>.

³⁰ Decision 2/CP.11, paragraph 1.

³¹ The COP at its twelfth session renamed the five-year programme of work to the "Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change", FCCC/CP/2006/5, paragraph 80.

³² <<http://unfccc.int/nwp>>.

³³ Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 25–29.

³⁴ <http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/loss_and_damage/items/6056.php>.

international cooperation and expertise in order to understand and reduce loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including impacts related to extreme weather events and slow onset events.

E. Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

27. The objective of the CGE is to improve the process and preparation of national communications³⁵ and biennial update reports³⁶ from non-Annex I Parties, by providing technical advice and support to these Parties.

28. While guidelines for national communications for Annex I Parties are different from those used by non-Annex I Parties, the following products of the work of the CGE may be of benefit to Annex I Parties whose special circumstances are recognized by the COP:

(a) Training materials on the preparation of national communications, in particular in the areas of vulnerability and adaptation assessments as well as mitigation assessments,³⁷

(b) Training materials on the preparation of biennial update reports, which are currently being developed, in particular sections on mitigation actions and their effects as well as constraints and gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs;

(c) Hands-on training workshops on vulnerability and adaptation assessments as well as mitigation assessments.³⁸

F. Standing Committee on Finance

29. The COP, at its sixteenth session, established the SCF under the COP to assist the COP in exercising its functions with respect to the financial mechanism of the Convention in terms of improving coherence and coordination in the delivery of climate change financing, rationalization of the financial mechanism, mobilization of financial resources and measurement, and reporting and verification of support provided to developing country Parties.³⁹

30. The COP, at its seventeenth session, agreed on the functions and activities of the SCF, including the organization of a forum for the communication and continued exchange of information among bodies and entities dealing with climate change finance in order to promote linkages and coherence.⁴⁰

31. The forum has been set up as a virtual and in-person platform for communication and continued information exchange among bodies and entities dealing with climate change finance as well as other stakeholders. Annex I Parties whose special circumstances are recognized by the COP may benefit from discussions held at the forum

³⁵ Decision 5/CP.15, annex, paragraph 1.

³⁶ Decision 2/CP.17, chapter II, B, section 'UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention', preamble.

³⁷ <http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/training_material/methodological_documents/items/349.php>.

³⁸ <http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/meetings/items/655.php>.

³⁹ Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 112.

⁴⁰ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 121(a).

and from the repository of information on climate finance that will be available in the forum.

32. These Parties may also benefit from a report on the biennial assessment of financial flows to be produced in 2014⁴¹ and information contained in the UNFCCC Finance Portal⁴² to enhance their understanding of potential instruments and channels for access to finance for adaptation and mitigation action.

G. Technology Mechanism

33. The COP, at its sixteenth session, established the Technology Mechanism to facilitate the implementation of enhanced action on technology development and transfer to support action on mitigation and adaptation in order to achieve the full implementation of the Convention. The Technology Mechanism is under the guidance of and accountable to the COP and consists of the TEC and the CTCN.⁴³

34. The functions of the TEC are, inter alia, to provide an overview of technological needs and analysis of policy and technical issues related to the development and transfer of technologies for mitigation and adaptation; recommend actions to address the barriers to technology development and transfer in order to enable enhanced action on mitigation and adaptation; and catalyse the development and use of technology road maps or action plans at the international, regional and national levels through cooperation between relevant stakeholders.⁴⁴

35. The Climate Technology Centre and Network will consist of the following:

- (a) A Climate Technology Centre;
- (b) A Network with the participation of the relevant institutions capable of responding to requests from developing country Parties related to technology development and transfer, including national technology centres and institutions; regional climate technology centres and networks; intergovernmental, international, regional and sectoral organizations, partnerships and initiatives that may contribute to technology deployment and transfer; and research, academic, financial, non-governmental, private-sector and public-sector organizations, partnerships and initiatives.

36. Annex I Parties whose special circumstances are recognized by the COP may benefit from the following activities in the framework of the Technology Mechanism:

- (a) Participation in meetings and other events of the TEC;⁴⁵
- (b) Utilization of tools developed under the global technology needs assessment project to conduct technology needs assessment and technology action plans;⁴⁶
- (c) Participation in the CTCN;⁴⁷

⁴¹ <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/standing_committee/items/6877.php>.

⁴² <<http://www3.unfccc.int/pls/apex/f?p=116:1:1958399195543457>>.

⁴³ Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 117.

⁴⁴ Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 121.

⁴⁵ Turkey is currently a member of the TEC; see

<http://unfccc.int/ttclear/templates/render cms_page?TEC_members>.

⁴⁶ <<http://tech-action.org/guidebooks.asp>>.

⁴⁷ Turkey has nominated its national designated entity on development and transfer of technology; see <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/templates/render cms_page?s=TEM_nda>.

- (d) Support from the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer;⁴⁸
- (e) Access to information on technology development and transfer contained in the technology information clearing house TT:CLEAR.⁴⁹

H. Durban Forum on capacity-building

37. The COP, at its seventeenth session, requested the SBI⁵⁰ to further enhance the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity-building by organizing an annual in-session Durban Forum for in-depth discussion on capacity-building⁵¹ with the participation of Parties, representatives of the relevant bodies established under the Convention, and relevant experts and practitioners, with a view to sharing their experiences and exchanging ideas, best practices and lessons learned regarding the implementation of capacity-building activities.

38. Annex I Parties whose special circumstances are recognized by the COP may benefit from participating in meetings of, and reports produced on, the Durban Forum by learning from the experiences and good practices of other countries with a view to replicating successful initiatives and approaches to capacity-building as well as establishing networks with practitioners and experts and enhancing international and regional cooperation.

I. Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention

39. Reaffirming the importance of climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation on these matters for achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention and for the effective implementation of adaptation and mitigation actions, the COP adopted the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention.⁵² By the same decision, the COP requested the SBI to organize an annual in-session Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention⁵³ to enhance work in this area.

40. The objective of the Dialogue is to provide a regular forum to Parties and stakeholders to share their experiences and exchange ideas, good practices and lessons learned regarding the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention.

41. Case studies, ideas, good practices and lessons learned shared at the Dialogue and contained in its reports along with the wealth of information on climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation on these matters contained in the climate change information network clearing house CC:iNet⁵⁴ may assist Annex I Parties whose special circumstances are recognized by the COP in designing and implementing national strategies to introduce the sustainable lifestyles, sustainable consumption and production patterns and behavioural changes required for a transition to a climate-resilient low-emission economy.

⁴⁸ Projects from Turkey under the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer are available at <<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/sbi/eng/05.pdf>>.

⁴⁹ <<http://unfccc.int/ttclear/pages/home.html>>.

⁵⁰ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 144.

⁵¹ <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/7486.php>.

⁵² Decision 15/CP.18.

⁵³ <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/education_and_outreach/items/2529.php>.

⁵⁴ <http://unfccc.int/cc_inet/cc_inet/items/3514.php>.

J. Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee

42. Under joint implementation (JI), countries with commitments under the Kyoto Protocol are eligible to transfer and/or acquire emission reduction units and use them to meet part of their emission reduction target. Eligibility criteria for participation in JI projects are stipulated in decision 9/CMP.1, annex, paragraph 21.

43. By participating in JI projects, Annex I Parties whose special circumstances are recognized by the COP may enhance their mitigation actions and promote technology transfer.⁵⁵

K. Forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures

44. The COP, at its seventeenth session, adopted a work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures with the objective of improving the understanding of the impact of the implementation of response measures.⁵⁶

45. By the same decision, the COP established the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures to implement the work programme and to provide a platform allowing Parties to share, in an interactive manner, information, experiences, case studies, best practices and views.⁵⁷

46. Annex I Parties whose special circumstances are recognized by the COP may consider using the information, experiences, case studies and best practices shared at the forum to enhance their understanding of the potential impacts of the implementation of response measures and to build their capacity to address them.⁵⁸

IV. Support received by Turkey to enhance mitigation and adaptation action

A. Bilateral support

47. The following Annex II Parties have reported in their national communications on the provision of support to Turkey: EU, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

48. The EU has, inter alia, cooperated with Turkey through the Regional Environmental Network for Accession,⁵⁹ which provides capacity-building support through workshops, training and exchange programmes and facilitates the preparation of adaptation strategies, among other activities.⁶⁰ The EU has also funded climate change projects in Turkey focusing on, inter alia, energy efficiency,⁶¹ through the Instrument for

⁵⁵ Turkey is not eligible to participate in JI because it is not an Annex I Party with commitments inscribed in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol.

⁵⁶ Decision 8/CP.17, paragraph 1.

⁵⁷ Decision 8/CP.17, paragraph 3.

⁵⁸ <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_support/response_measures/items/7491.php>.

⁵⁹ <<http://www.renanetwork.org/>>.

⁶⁰ See the fifth national communication of the EU, p.239. Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/ec_nc5.pdf>.

⁶¹ See the fifth national communication of the EU, p.246. Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/ec_nc5.pdf>.

Pre-Accession Assistance⁶² and the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument.⁶³

49. Germany has reported on the provision of support to Turkey in the area of inspection and adaptation of the existing water supply and wastewater management infrastructure.⁶⁴ Germany has also cooperated with Turkey through the following projects: Adapting the framework for forestry policy to meet the needs of climate change in the Middle East and Northern Africa region,⁶⁵ and Wetlands and climate change.⁶⁶

50. Greece has provided support to Turkey, inter alia, in the fields of renewable energy sources and energy-saving systems.⁶⁷

51. Japan has supported Turkey through, inter alia, joint projects with the EU and Italy on the development of climate change policies through the provision of training, fostering public participation and access to environmental information and research on national impacts of climate change and possible mitigation and adaptation strategies with regard to the water resources, farming and health sectors.⁶⁸

52. The Netherlands has reported on the provision of support to Turkey through projects on renewable energy, energy efficiency and wastewater treatment.⁶⁹

53. Spain has provided support to Turkey in the field of technology transfer and capacity-building.⁷⁰

54. Sweden has reported on the provision of support to Turkey in the field of energy.⁷¹

55. The United States of America has reported on the provision of support to Turkey in the field of geothermal power generation.⁷²

56. The review of national communications from non-Annex I Parties revealed that cooperative action between this group of Parties and Turkey has not yet been established.

B. Support from intergovernmental organizations

1. The Global Environment Facility

57. The GEF has provided financial resources to Turkey, within its mandate,⁷³ for climate change related activities.

⁶² <http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/agriculture/enlargement/e50020_en.htm>.

⁶³ <http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/enpi_en.htm>.

⁶⁴ See the fifth national communication of Germany, p.212 and 214. Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/deu_nc5_resubmit.pdf>.

⁶⁵ <<http://www.giz.de/themen/en/32875.htm>>.

⁶⁶ <<http://www.giz.de/themen/en/30950.htm>>.

⁶⁷ See the fifth national communication of Greece, p.234. Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/grc_nc5.pdf>.

⁶⁸ See the fifth national communication of Italy, chapter 7; p.7–3. Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/ita_nc5.pdf>.

⁶⁹ See the fifth national communication of the Netherlands, p.138. Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/nld_nc5.pdf>.

⁷⁰ See the fifth national communication of the Spain, p.269. Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/esp_nc5.pdf>.

⁷¹ See the fifth national communication of Sweden, pp.152–153. Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/swe_nc5.pdf>.

⁷² See the fifth national communication of the United States, p.115. Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/usa_nc5.pdf>.

58. The GEF funded a project on market transformation of energy efficient building appliances. The project included: strengthening of institutional capacity in appliance labelling policy; supporting the development and implementation of a structured appliance labelling verification and enforcement system; raising awareness with end-users and the supply chain strengthening the capacity of the local manufacturers to produce appliances complying with the new energy efficiency standards for the Turkish market; as well as monitoring, learning, adaptive feedback and evaluation.⁷⁴

59. The following projects have been approved: preparation of Turkey's second national communication;⁷⁵ identification of country-level priorities and needs for capacity-building;⁷⁶ expansion of the use of energy efficiency technologies in small and medium-sized enterprises;⁷⁷ promotion of energy efficiency in buildings⁷⁸ and industry;⁷⁹ and increased use of geothermal energy.⁸⁰

2. United Nations organizations

60. The United Nations Development Programme has provided support to Turkey for the preparation of its NCCAP⁸¹ and a programme that aims to enhance the capacity of Turkey to adapt to climate change.⁸²

61. The United Nations Environment Programme has assisted Turkey in training more than 1,400 government experts from the local to the national levels on issues such as soil moisture measurement, climate change and gender, and early warning and monitoring systems for flood planning and management. In addition, 1,500 farmers have acquired the skills to better cope with the impacts of climate change on their farms.⁸³

62. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization has helped Turkey to increase the amount of energy produced from non-fossil fuels.⁸⁴

3. Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe

63. The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe, through its country office in Ankara, Turkey, has conducted awareness-raising activities and a number of other initiatives on climate change.⁸⁵

4. International financial institutions

64. To achieve the goal of the NCCAP to increase renewable energy capacity from 13,500 MW to 30,000 MW by 2020, Turkey has worked with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and members of the World Bank Group to access the

⁷³ Turkey as an Annex I Party is not eligible for support from the GEF as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention.

⁷⁴ <<http://www.undp.org.tr/Gozlem2.aspx?WebSayfaNo=2228>>.

⁷⁵ <<http://www.undp.org.tr/Gozlem2.aspx?WebSayfaNo=2708>>.

⁷⁶ <http://www.thegef.org/gef/project_detail?projID=3179>.

⁷⁷ <http://www.thegef.org/gef/project_detail?projID=4957>.

⁷⁸ <<http://www.undp.org.tr/Gozlem2.aspx?WebSayfaNo=2230>>.

⁷⁹ <<http://www.undp.org.tr/Gozlem2.aspx?WebSayfaNo=2233>>.

⁸⁰ <http://www.thegef.org/gef/project_detail?projID=4224>.

⁸¹ <<http://www.undp.org.tr/Gozlem2.aspx?WebSayfaNo=992>>.

⁸² <<http://www.adaptationlearning.net/program/enhancing-capacity-turkey-adapt-climate-change>>.

⁸³ <<http://www.unep.org/climatechange/readyyouwillandable/Story.aspx/Details/13>>.

⁸⁴ See the first national communication of Turkey, p.23. Available at

<<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/nat/turnc1.pdf>>.

⁸⁵ <<http://www.rec.org/office.php?id=16>>.

Clean Technology Fund for investments in energy efficiency, renewable energy and smart grid upgrades.⁸⁶

65. The information on the support provided by international organizations to Turkey contained in paragraphs 60–64 above is not exhaustive and is based on readily available sources. It is included in this technical paper for illustrative purposes.

⁸⁶ <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/CTF_Turkey.pdf>.