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Result 1: Review of existing strategies in relation to Climate Change

Working Group Result Dissemination Workshop

Institutional capacities signals in agriculture sector in Turkey

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22 - 23 May 2018, Meyra Palace, Ankara





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Capacity can be defined as “the ability to perform functions, solve problems and set and achieve objectives” and this is country-specific. Reforms should start with a concrete and measurable problem.

- The link between economic development and institutional capacity is not so simple.

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It is strong believe that this project institutional assessment will be used by Beneficiary Ministry and all institutions involved in future; it provide good model as the tool for further use in similar analysis.



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Progress: 2016 EC Progress Report and 20018 EC Report

- **Mainstreaming of climate change into different sector policies is still weak.** Turkey needs to build climate action know-how into different government agencies so as to further develop and implement national mitigation policies and measures.

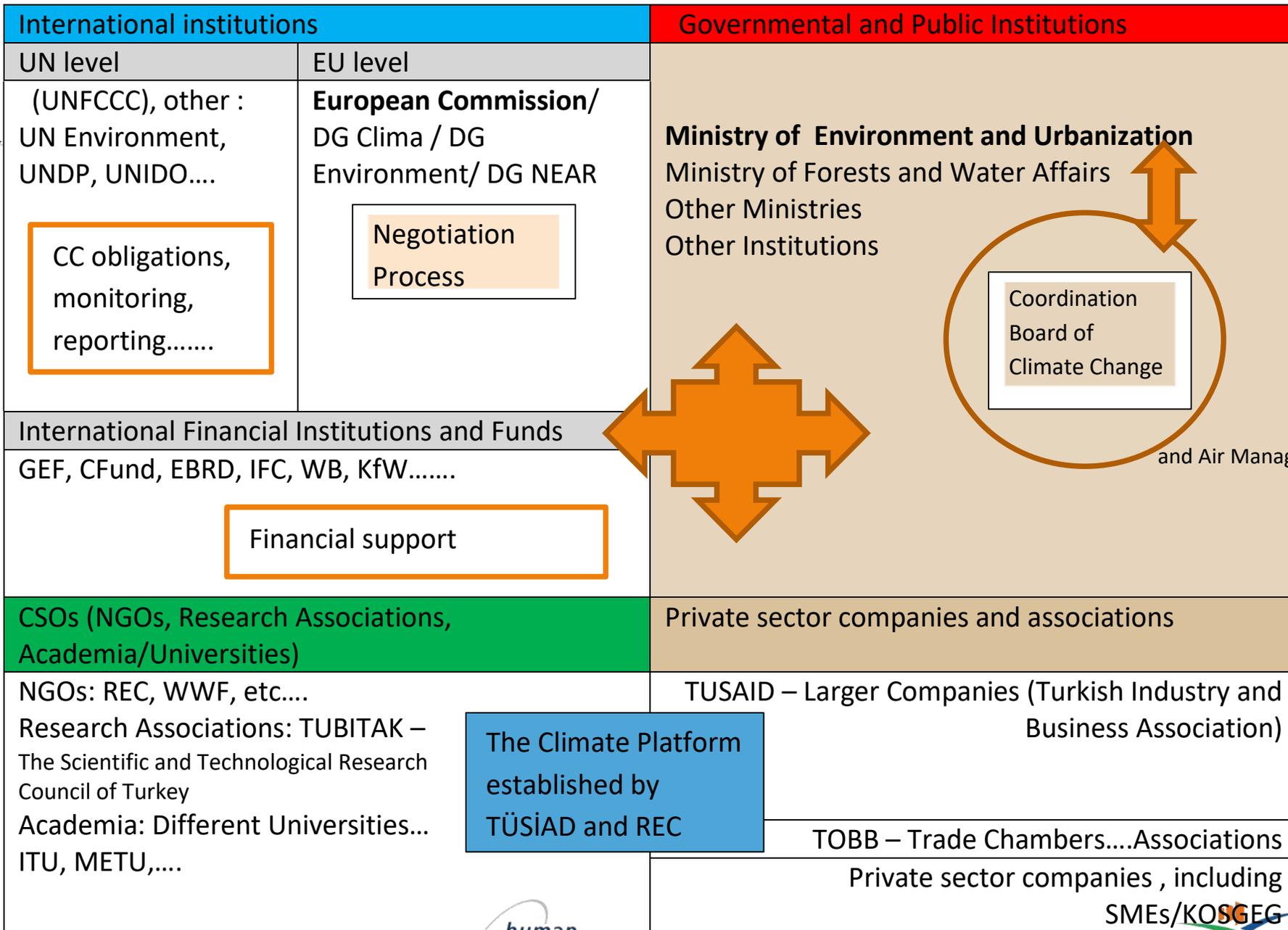
To recall

Closing Benchmarks for Chapter 27 include **further building of the administrative bodies at all levels, including inspection services...further improves coordination of work and demonstrates that all appropriate administrative structures will be in place in good time before accession to enable implementation of the acquis in all sectors of Chapter 27**



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Mapping
climate – change
relevant
institutions in
Turkey



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and Air Management





Methodology

- In general terms, Utilized and adapted modern institutional analysis tools and **problem-driven iterative-adaptive capacity development methodology** was used, **to identify the key strengths and weaknesses (and develop SWOT matrix)** of the current institutional framework. The institutional diagnostic produced a map of not only the current structures and responsibilities and potential mismatches, but also of attitudes towards strategic change.
- PDIA is developed by Harvard professor Matt Andrews and his colleagues; the approach combines three crucial dimensions that allow practitioners and policy makers to make institutional reforms differently and with a greater degree of success. According to professor Andrews, for real changes to happen in governments, reforms should (i) facilitate problem-driven learning and (ii) involve stepwise interventions that allow processes of purposive muddling and action-based learning, and (iii) they engage broad sets of agents providing different functional contributions that ensure reforms are viable and relevant. Once we understand who the change agents are, what follows in PDIA is iteration and adaptation. By way of experimental learning, we incrementally work our way towards what we believe is going to solve the problem, without fixed plans or roadmaps



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- Desk based review
- Preparation and execution of Institutional assessment e-questionnaire
 - Initial SWOT analysis
- Participatory approach (Workshop + **on-line filling e-Questionnaire on Institutional and Human Capacities related to Climate Change/Low Carbon Development**)
 - Reporting

In Questionnaire execution it is great support by Hande Sezer Yilmaz, National Senior Expert

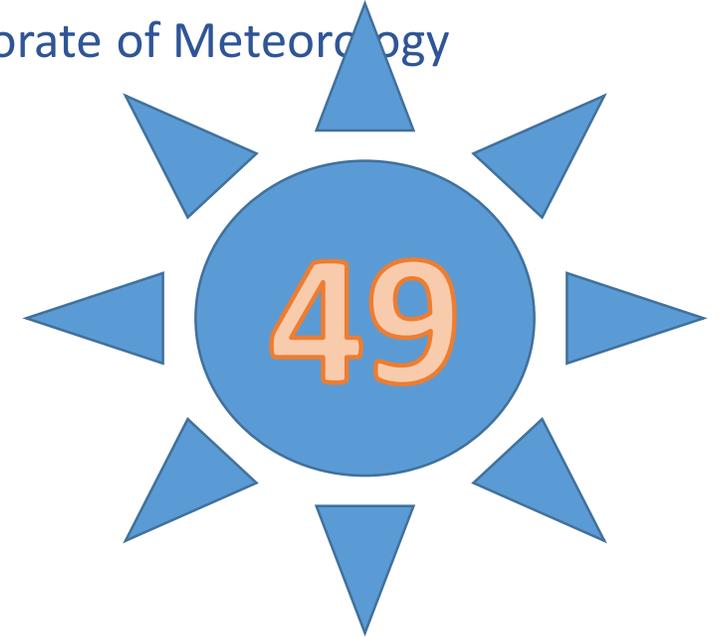
Project Methodology on conducting Gap Analysis with assessment of institutional performance



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Institutions

- Ministry of Environment and Urbanization
- Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs / Directorate of Forestry / Directorate of Meteorology
- Ministry of Economy
- Disaster and Emergency Management Authority
- Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology
- Undersecretariat of Treasury
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
- Ministry of Energy-Renewable Energy Directorate
- Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communication
- Turkish Statistical Institution
- Ministry of European Union
- Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey-Marmara Research Center





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One of the main conclusions is that all (100%) of Questionnaire responders think that CBCCAM is working efficiently , with some notes (below).

- Highlight to mention:
 - Number of people interviewed joining the meetings of CBCCAM: 17
 - Short notice of CBCCAM meetings
 - Sub-working groups of CBCCAM are not functioning properly
 - Turkey is not following up development of flexibility mechanisms in COP meetings
 - High level people shall participate in CBCCAM meetings



Some other highlights include:

...important for agriculture sector

- Percentage of people who has participated in capacity improvement: 100%
- Percentage of people who wants to improve themselves further: 98 %
- Percentage of people who thinks there is enough funding for climate change: 51%
- **Coordination and cooperation at the national level is quite good**; it is opinion that on local level is weak
- It is opinion that effective and correct Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Impact Assessment is necessary; the connection of EIA to the climate is not carrying political adjustment
- There has been a lot of progress in raising awareness and capacity in the relevant public institutions and organisations at national level
- It is opinion that corporate memory is not formed, and may be disconnection in work if some person leave job.
- **If conflict is on an institutional basis, it is cooperation on personal level**



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Strenghts - Weaknessess

STRENGTHS

Existence of CBCCAM: 77%

Ratified UNFCCC; Chapter 27 (Environment and Climate Change) in negotiation membership to EU opened: 55%

Knowledge and expertise on climate issues; Skilled professionals ranging from climate scientists, engineers and environmentalists to law experts: 38%

Existence of climate change administration with institutional and legal national framework: 34%

Existence of some provisions on LCD in the legislation of competent and relevant institutions: 15 %

(Good) practices in LCD cases and continuous learning: 6%

WEAKNESSES

Climate change is not well understood and is not a major political issue (focused primarily to poverty alleviation and associated issues like economic grow, trade and investment) : 60%

Level of awareness of climate change impacts; clarity of policy and legal framework to national and external stakeholders: 43%

Technical support / equipment resources; Deficit of technical resources (clear guidelines, computer models); Lack of permanent climate change related information and data: 40%

Non-existence of sufficient infrastructural and institutional coordination for LCD management; The relationship between relevant institutions; Sector by sector approach: 36%

Awareness of future resources needs for LCD among government authorities: 19%

Overlapping policies and measures related climate change mitigation among institutions; the ability of an institution to consider an integrated approach to climate change/environmental protection: 12%



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Opportunities- Threats

OPPORTUNITIES

The formal and informal communication and coordination mechanisms that exists between institutions: 45%

Science-Policy Interconnections (included by participants as the important opportunity during discussion on Worksop – see Note below matrix)

Giving more power to Climate Change and Air Management Coordination Board: 36%

The stability of institutional framework, with mainstreaming of climate change into different sector: 30%

Raising awareness of climate change impacts, as well as mitigation and adaptation measures: 28%

Informed stakeholders (including Parliament, government, industry and the general public): 19%

Straighten correlation and cooperation with UNFCCC Secretariat: 19%

Synergy of UNFCCC and EC mechanisms related climate change: 13%

Sufficient staff and funding to carry out tasks: strong

THREATS

Horizontal and vertical disconnections, coordination and information flow between competent and relevant ministries: 40%

Sustainability of the current ministerial organization: 37%

Unsafe development with greater disaster and climate change risks: 30%

Extend to which societal changes are integrated into governments' climate change policy and legal framework / Accuracy of financial and related forecasts related to climate change mitigation: 26%

Insufficient data that can mislead the stakeholders in the climate change: 23 %

Availability of Funds under Different Programs; Non allocation of funds for supporting implementation of LCD, training and other activities: 14%

PERSONAL/EMPLOYEE LEVEL –SWOT in LCD institutions

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<p>Extensive knowledge about climate change related issues: 77%</p> <p>Good communication between employees: 55%</p> <p>Skills and expertise in climate related subjects: 43%</p>	<p>The number of staff an institution has on climate change issues and how these are effectively deployed: 54%</p> <p>Un-balanced workload: 39%</p> <p>Gaps in training in climate change relevant issues: 35%</p> <p>Staff morale and motivation: 28%</p> <p>The expertise of the staff in climate change: 24 %</p> <p>Lack of information who is working on what in climate change portfolio: 17%</p>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>The expertise of the staff in climate change issues; Skilled professionals for climate change issues: 72%</p> <p>Knowledge and expertise on climate change issues in general: 55%</p> <p>Link between individual performance and the quality of services or products: 21%</p> <p>Opportunities for the professional development of staff and on-line job training: 21%</p> <p>Staff morale and motivation: 13 %</p>	<p>Instability of people in positions of importance of climate change mitigation, including those receiving specific training: 63%</p> <p>Degree to which ministers/head of institution respect the independence and professionalism of their senior civil servant: 32%</p>



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To wrap up with target situation,
relevant to agriculture sector too



Technical Assistance for Developed
Analytical Basis for Formulating
Strategies and Actions towards
Low Carbon Development
TR2013/0327.05.01-01/001

CONFORT

Climate change is well understood and is among a major political issue; existence of sufficient infrastructural and institutional coordination for LCD management; The relationship between relevant institutions; Integrated, not sector by sector approach; horizontal and vertical connections, coordination and information flow between competent and relevant ministries; Sustainability of the current ministerial organization

The number of staff an institution has on climate change issues and how these are effectively deployed; balanced workload; no major gaps in training in climate change relevant issues; stability of people in positions of importance of climate change mitigation, including those receiving specific training

Higher of awareness of climate change impacts; clarity of policy and legal framework to national and external stakeholders

Assured technical support / equipment resources; Availability of permanent climate change related information and data

Safe development with greater disaster and climate change risks