

Project Fiche – IPA National programmes / Component I

1 IDENTIFICATION

Project Title	Capacity Building on E-PRTR in Turkey
CRIS Decision number	IPA /2013/ 023-651
Project no.	6
MIPD Sector Code	6. Environment and Climate Change
ELARG Statistical code	27. Environment
DAC Sector code	41010
Total cost (VAT excluded)¹	2.410.000 €
EU contribution	2.149.000 €
Management mode	Decentralised
Responsible Unit or National Authority/Implementing Agency	Mr. Muhsin ALTUN (PAO-CFCU Director) Central Finance and Contracts Unit Tel: +90 312 295 49 00 Fax: +90 312 286 70 72 E-mail: muhsin.altun@cfcu.gov.tr Address: Eskişehir Yolu 4.Km. 2.Street. (Halkbank Kampüsü) No:63 C-Blok 06520 Söğütözü/Ankara Türkiye
Implementation management	Senior Programme Officer Mehmet BAŞ (General Director) Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation Tel:+ 90 312 474 03 37 Fax: + 90 312 474 03 35 E-mail: mehmet.bas@csb.gov.tr Address: Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı Vekaletler Cad. No:1 06420 Bakanlıklar / ANKARA Mr. Muhammet ECEL (Deputy General Manager) Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation Tel: +90 312 474 03 37-38 Fax: +90 312 474 03 35 E-mail: muhammet.ecel@csb.gov.tr

¹ The total project cost should be net of VAT and/or of other taxes. Should this not be the case, clearly indicate the amount of VAT and the reasons why it is considered eligible.

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Implementing modality	Stand-alone project
Project implementation type	<i>See CRIS DAC Form</i>
Zone benefiting from the action(s)	Turkey

2 RATIONALE

2.1 PROJECT CONTEXT: ISSUES TO BE TACKLED AND NEEDS ADDRESSED

Industrial activities have a significant impact on the environment. Emissions from industrial installations have therefore been subject to EU-wide legislation for some time. Currently the following main piece of legislation in this field is the Regulation on the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR), which makes accessible to the public detailed information on the emissions and the off-site transfers of pollutants and waste from approx. 28.000 industrial facilities.

Monitoring is one of the most important elements to carry out an effective industrial pollution control scheme and to perform an effective management of pollutants. Strong legislation and administrative capacity at all levels is essential to establish a sustainable monitoring system.

In this context, the establishment of an E-PRTR system which depends on a strong legislation, administrative capacity and sufficient infrastructure is vital for sustainable monitoring. Setting up such a system is Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation's (MoEU) duty in Turkey.

Main actor related to subject is MoEU due to the distribution of tasks in Turkey. Other important actors of this project are industrial facilities which will benefit from the project by monitoring their pollutant releases. This will provide them information about their process efficiency and how to lower their waste. Also NGOs will have a chance to monitor the pollutant releases and transfers so they can prepare reports about these pollutants to share with the public.

By training the technical staff from the Ministry and preparing guidelines, brochures, etc. that describe the E-PRTR system and the reporting, a sufficient E-PRTR system will be established. Also, trainings and workshops will be organized throughout the project to increase the technical knowledge of the stakeholders (such as provincial directorates) to implement the PRTR system. Thereby implementation of the PRTR system will be more effective by assistance and support for the reporting facilities from the local authorities. These trainings, workshops and meetings will also strengthen the cooperation and coordination among stakeholders. Staff that will have a role in the project will be trained through the project, so the necessity to select qualified staff about PRTR will be eliminated. Through the implementation with pilot installations, a small scaled E-PRTR system will be established. This system will be a practice for both the Ministry and facilities and will provide useful information on the deficiencies of the system. On the other hand hardware and software infrastructure will be established with the supply component. This will provide easy access to the E-PRTR system for stakeholders and public by using tools such as GIS interface. Also it will contribute to the sustainability of the system and facilitate the use of data collected.

2.2 LINK WITH MIPD AND NATIONAL SECTOR STRATEGIES

As stated in 2011-2013 MIPD, the institutional capacity remains low in many areas. To address these needs the implementation of projects necessitates an overall sustainable environmental investment, strategic/integrated approach (including river basin management plans in the water sector) as well as waste water and solid waste management plans and local external emergency plans in the area of Industrial Pollution Control.

Sector objectives for EU support over next three years for Turkey stated as to fully comply with EU environmental and climate change legislation upon accession, requiring adoption of all relevant directives and legislation, including the necessary investments. One of the indicators to measure developments towards sector objectives is an effective industrial pollution control and risk management.

NPAA 2008, under the headline of Industrial Pollution and Risk Management states the requirements for the implementation and enforcement of the Commission Decision No. 2000/479/EC of 17 July 2000 on the implementation of a European pollutant emission register (EPER) according to Council Directive No. 2008/1/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC) and Regulation No. 166/2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register as the following: preparation of pollutant emission inventory, compatible register of the inventory for reporting, establishing and operating the reporting system. As seen; the project will cover the needs on establishing an inventory compatible for reporting and a reporting system.

As stated in the strategy of National Development Plan 2007 – 2013, under the heading of Increasing Quality and Effectiveness in Public Services, quality will be increased in the processes of policy making, costing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation in public administrations. Therefore, the proposed project will improve the quality and effectiveness of public services by establishing an inventory system about releases and transfers of pollutants from industrial facilities which is accessible by the public.

In the EU Integrated Environmental Approximation Strategy the main objective is stated as, to minimize all kinds of polluting emissions originating from industrial and combustion plants, by taking into consideration the principles of sustainable development. The first goal is described as adaptation and implementation of related directives in an effective manner. Monitoring all kinds of industrial discharge, prevention of pollution and evaluation of waste management with an integrated approach was described as the necessary strategy for achieving this goal.

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

The short term priority of Turkey for environment stated in AP 2008 is adopting a comprehensive strategy for the gradual transposition, implementation and enforcement of the *acquis* including plans for building up the necessary administrative capacity at national, regional and local level and required financial resources. Also, the medium term priorities are stated as continuing to transpose and implement the *acquis* related to the framework legislation, international environmental conventions and legislation on industrial pollution, and pursuing integration of environmental requirements into other sectoral policies.

AP 2008 not only states the transposition of *acquis* but also the implementation and enforcement. Furthermore, there is a remarkable need for transferring the knowledge and the experience on implementations, especially on the release and transfer of pollutants stated in E-PRTR Regulation. Therefore, the overall objective of the project is coherent with the

priorities of AP, meaning that the IPA programme will play a useful role in the preparation of Turkey for the accession process, in particular through providing the transposition of E-PRTR Regulation, establishment of a release and transfer register system of pollutants from industrial activities and improving the institutional and technical capacity of national, regional and local actors.

As stated in IPA Strategic Objective the overall objective of EU financial assistance to Turkey is to support its efforts for reform and towards compliance with EU law in order that it may become fully prepared to take on the obligations of membership to the European Union.

According to Turkey 2012 Progress Report, "Some progress can be reported regarding industrial pollution control and risk management, Also, it states that no progress can be reported in the area of administrative capacity. Therefore, this project will help to improve the administrative capacity and implement public information and notifications.

2.4 PROBLEM ANALYSIS

As the economic growth of Turkey continues, industrial pollution is becoming the most important factor that affects the environment. In order to control this pollution one of the most useful tools is Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control or IPPC Directive (currently called as Industrial Emissions Directive, 2010/75/EU). The aim of this key directive on industrial emissions is to achieve a high level of environmental protection through integrated prevention and control of the pollution arising from a wide range of industrial and agricultural activities. Most facilities reporting under E-PRTR carry out activities which fall under the scope of the IPPC Directive. This fact makes E-PRTR a useful tool in prevention of industrial pollution.

The key problem in Turkey that prevents establishing a sustainable and sufficient PRTR system is the absence of legislation about PRTR. Therefore, facilities do not have a tendency to become a part of any PRTR system. As long as this fact stands in the way of any PRTR system that can be established, facilities and competent authorities like provincial directorates would not try to be involved in PRTR. As a result of this lack of information and training, a sustainable and sufficient PRTR system cannot be built.

Besides, the lack of emission data on sectoral level restricts the capacity of MoEU for making progress in new projects with stakeholders' cooperation.

The European Environment Agency (EEA) has already a strong software and hardware infrastructure for a sustainable monitoring system, the E-PRTR. The PRTR reporting system that will be developed by the end of this project should be compatible with EEA needs.

According to the National Programme, Turkey should prepare an inventory about pollutant emissions, record this inventory in compliance with the reporting, and constitute a reporting system in accordance with the E-PRTR Regulation by the year 2009 and beyond. However, Turkey has not yet established national E-PRTR legislation and not yet developed strong institutional capacity.

The handicaps that Turkey faces against such a monitoring system will be eliminated by this project, which will help to establish legislation, infrastructure and administrative capacity on E-PRTR. This legislation is going to be in line with the E-PRTR Regulation and hence the E-PRTR system to be established in Turkey will be ready for reporting to the EC and EEA.

2.5 LINKED ACTIVITIES AND DONOR COORDINATION

There is a need for strengthening the institutional and technical structure to ensure the full and effective implementation, monitoring and inspection of the existing legislation as well as the related EC Directives. Many of the EU funded projects have been completed in the former Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). In this framework many of the projects were succeeded. These projects provided a baseline for improvement at institutional level. The outcomes of these projects supported the technical and institutional capacity of former MoEF or created opportunity for the following one. With good planning of these projects at earlier stages, overlapping will be avoided. Undoubtedly, the projects mentioned below have highlighted a number of weaknesses. Fighting with this weakness has made Turkey more strong and conscious.

- The overall objective of the project Improving Emissions Control - NEC Directive Implementation (Twinning - TR2008/IB/EN02) was to “improve the environmental conditions in Turkey by implementation and enforcement of the EU environmental acquis in the frame of ambient air quality.” The aim of this directive is to limit national emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxide (NO_x), volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) and ammonia (NH₃).
- REACH Chemical Project (Technical Assistance - TR080202) aimed to strengthen the existing capacity of the governmental institutions involved in implementation of the chemicals management legislation and establishing the necessary system, institutional structure and legal framework, and increase the institutional capacity for the implementation of the REACH Regulation in Turkey.
- “Integrated Harmonisation Strategy Project” project defined the programme through which the necessary changes in legislation and implementation will be achieved in Turkey. The environmental approximation strategy was prepared at three levels: Firstly, a series of Directive Specific Implementation Plans (DSIP) was prepared. Secondly, a Sector Approximation Strategy (SAS) was prepared for each of the nine sectors including air sector. Finally, a single Integrated Approximation Strategy (IAS) for Turkey was prepared based on the nine sectors’ Approximation strategies. This project was completed in April 2004.
- Finalized Projects and Activities “Developing Capacity in Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Legislation in Turkey through the IMPEL Network”. This EU funded project in 2004 established templates (in English) for integrated IPPC permitting and inspection, as well as a proposal for the establishment of an Environmental Agency in Turkey responsible for integrated (IPPC) permitting in Turkey. The outputs of this project are considered of high quality.
- The project “Capacity building on the adoption and implementation of the IPPC Directive in Turkey” was financed by the Dutch Government (MATRA-PSO) in 2003-2004 and targeted at training and a legal and institutional analysis required for establishing a future IPPC implementation structure. The project “IPPC implementation in Turkey” was also financed by the Dutch Government (MATRA-PSO) in 2006-2007 and targeted at (1) the establishment of an action plan (including road map) for IPPC implementation in Turkey and (2) a training programme on IPPC permitting at selected IPPC pilot plants. Within the framework of this project a Strategy Development Team was established and three working groups consisting of Turkish stakeholders from other line Ministries and the industrial sector and NGOs. The working groups have elaborated subsequently
 - Working Group 1: A legal and institutional analysis and the number of IPPC installations in Turkey

- Working Group 2: Options paper for IPPC implementation in Turkey
- Working Group 3: Strategy and Road Map for IPPC implementation in Turkey
- A Technical Assistance Project (TR 08 IB EN 03 IPPC Project) was started in January 2011, complementing and supporting the Twinning's work specially by i) preparing an inventory of all industrial installations in Turkey falling under the scope of new permitting and monitoring legislation, ii) developing IT tools to develop communication among stakeholders, iii) a training of trainers programme on integrated permitting in Turkey.

In the twinning component of IPPC Project has the following main objectives:

- To determine an optimized institutional framework for an effective implementation of integrated permitting and monitoring in accordance with the Industrial Emissions Directive.
- To prepare accordingly an improved Turkish legislation on this field.
- To estimate the required technical, institutional and financial capacities needed by Competent Authorities to implement the new legislation.
- To increase the institutional and technical capacity of all relevant stakeholders through the preparation of supporting materials and the delivery of a training programme.

A pilot project about PRTR had been carried out by the former Ministry of Environment and Forestry with the support of UNEP-MAP between the years 2005-2007. In this pilot project one industrial facility in İzmir trained about reporting issues and reported its pollutants monthly for one year. As sequel of this pilot project another PRTR project is being carried out by the Ministry. This project covers 20 volunteered industrial facilities from nine provinces located at the coast of Mediterranean Sea. Due to the signing of a protocol about the project between these facilities and the Ministry, facilities are obliged to report three times during the project. This project also is supported by UNEP-MAP. It started in August 2011 and was completed at the end of 2012. At the end of the project 19 different pollutants from E-PRTR Regulation Annex-2 were reported by 20 facilities project from nine provinces all located on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. At the end of the report collection period 235 of the 240 (98%) reports have been collected from the facilities.

2.6 Lessons learned

In the Ministry, projects completed have highlighted a number of lessons such as:

- Weakness in current institutional and technical capacity,
- Absence of adequate planning system and needs assessment,
- Weakness in the cooperation and coordination among ministry, provincial directorates, other related ministries and industrial facilities,
- Importance of the selection of the staff that will have a role in the project.

All the remedial actions to avoid identified problems have been addressed in the project design and need to be addressed during the project implementation.

Moreover, in the recent UNEP-MAP PRTR project, the main issue that prevents a sufficient and sustainable PRTR system is the absence of legislation about PRTR. As a result of this

situation, only volunteered facilities reported during the project. However, at the end of the project these facilities did not continue to report and there are not any coercive elements that force facilities to report. By the presence of legislation about E-PRTR, facilities will be obliged to report, so a sustainable and sufficient PRTR system will be established.

Also the two projects UNEP-MAP Pilot PRTR and UNEP-MAP PRTR revealed the deficiency of technical knowledge and institutional capacity on PRTR application. Representatives of both the provincial directorates which has coast to Mediterranean and the industrial facilities are very unfamiliar with PRTR system and need to be trained on the subject.

3 DESCRIPTION

3.1 OVERALL OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

To improve industrial pollution control by enhancing environmental conditions, monitoring and registering industrial pollution in Turkey.

3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE(S) OF THE PROJECT

Transposition of Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 on European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and strengthening of institutional and technical capacity on the implementation of E-PRTR.

3.3 RESULTS

1. National E-PRTR System was established.
2. Institutional, individual and technical capacities for Competent Authorities and priority groups have been increased.
3. Awareness of priority groups and decision makers were raised.

3.4 MAIN ACTIVITIES

Activities related with RESULT 1: National E-PRTR System was established

Activity 1.1

Current situation analysis, gap analysis and transposition needs in National Legislation and the implementations in the framework of proposals by also using benchmarking with legal frameworks of different EU Member States and analysis of the responsibilities that may arise from the potential ratification by Turkey to the UNECE Protocol

Activity 1.2

Meetings for the coordination establishment of all related divisions and the provincial directorates of MoEU and all stakeholders for inventory and reporting system and Development of coordination procedures and identification of all responsibilities and competences in E-PRTR System

Activity 1.3

Needs assessment for the inventory database, national E-PRTR server and web based software structure

Activity 1.4

Preparation of draft legislation proposals for transposition of the Regulation (EC) No 166/2006

Activity 1.5

Preparation of Regulatory Impact Analysis on the implementation of E-PRTR legislation

Activity 1.6

Presenting draft legislation to stakeholders and related institutions for evaluations and preparation of final version

Activity 1.7

Preparation of strategy document to implement the draft national E-PRTR legislation

Activity 1.8

Establishment of inventory database compatible to the E-PRTR web based software that ensures data entry, storage and processing (owner of the database, software and equipment will be the MoEU) and establishment of an automatic mechanism for input of the definitions of the facilities from the inventory to the web based software and formation of their accounts on the software

Activity 1.9

Inventory data input to the electronic database and development and testing of the query system of the inventory

Activity 1.10

Preparation of National E-PRTR Inventory Report

Activity 1.11

Establishment of a server structure capable of serving all of the concerned installations of Annex-1 of E-PRTR

Activity 1.12

Establishment of a web based software which has the capability to work in accordance with TEIEN and convenient for reporting to EU and publishing to public (Owner of the software and equipment will be the MoEU)

Activity 1.13

Establishment of query system, development of GIS interface and testing of E-PRTR software

Activity 1.14

Establishment of an E-PRTR Administration Room in the building of Laboratory, Measurement and Monitoring Department in Gölbaşı – Ankara

Activity 1.15

Determination of two pilot installations from each of nine industrial sectors of E-PRTR Regulation Annex-1 (total number of 18 pilot installations)

Activity 1.16

Determination of pollutants to be reported by pilot installations according to E-PRTR Regulation Annex-2

Activity 1.17

First reports collection from the pilot installations and analysis of the system deficiencies

Activities related with RESULT 2: Institutional, individual and technical capacities for Competent Authorities and priority groups have been increased

Activity 2.1

Conducting institutional and technical training needs assessment studies

Activity 2.2

Training meetings to discuss on the project topics and E-PRTR Regulation and reporting system with all stakeholders to have the early and effective public participation while designing the E-PRTR System

Activity 2.3

Training on Regulatory Impact Analysis methodology and conduction of Regulatory Impact Analysis on the implementation of E-PRTR legislation

Activity 2.4

Two study visits to analyse the institutional and technical requirements of E-PRTR systems which are used in different EU Member States (10 technical staff from the E-PRTR responsible and related divisions of MoEU)

Activity 2.5

Two technical staff from the E-PRTR responsible division was trained to be coordinator trainers on calculation, estimation, and measurement methods of E-PRTR through a one month traineeship in a Member State institution which is responsible for the implementation of E-PRTR

Activity 2.6

Training of Trainers on E-PRTR Regulation, reporting system and implementations (15 days training in one group with 20 persons (6 technical staff from the E-PRTR responsible division of MoEU, 10 representatives from the industry associations, and 4 representatives from NGOs))

Activity 2.7

Training on the results of E-PRTR inventory, National E-PRTR System of Turkey and the responsibilities of stakeholders

Activities related with RESULT 3: Awareness of priority groups and decision makers raised.

Activity 3.1

Preparation of Project Website and a Turkish National E-PRTR website supported by GIS interface

Activity 3.2

Preparation of National E-PRTR guidelines, educational materials and brochures

Activity 3.3

Sharing experiences and E-PRTR implementation by workshops, meetings, seminars, etc.

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

Project Impact:

The project is expected to produce two main outcomes interests the public:

1. By establishing a PRTR system supported by GIS systems, it will be simple and straightforward for public to reach environmental information about pollutants. E-PRTR system will be open to public with the data of the voluntary facilities. After the full EU membership of Turkey, the entire facilities in the system will be open to public.
2. Awareness of priority groups and decision makers will be raised.

Catalytic Effect:

Project results when achieved are foreseen to have catalytic positive effects on public administration, application of good governance principles, reinforcing local and regional bodies, project will also positive catalytic effects on the implementation of the Regulation. Draft legislation will include suitable legal framework for the implementation and realistic transition periods, coordination between competent authorities and awareness of all stakeholders will be increased as project results. In this situation, problems during the implementation will be minimized and more effective implementation of the Regulation will be ensured. Increasing the technical capacities of the staff of component authorities will have positive effect on other transposition studies.

3.6 SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability of the project outcomes will be provided when legislation on National E-PRTR is published in Turkish Official Gazette. Furthermore, there will be a core group of trainers on E-PRTR applications, the further possible training needs can be fulfilled by this core group.

Sustainability is foreseen to be maintained by the Government through improvement of environmental administration, empowerment of local administrations to carry out duties with regard to subsidiary principle. Updating the data of facilities inventory annually is required to determine compliance situation of the country to the Regulation. For this purpose, MoEU will train the staff of Provincial Directorates continuously to ensure the sustainability of E-PRTR.

3.7 ASSUMPTIONS AND PRE-CONDITIONS²

- Commitment towards Turkish accession to EU continues.
- Experts' services assumed to be provided on time and of good quality.

² Assumptions are external factors that have the potential to influence (or even determine) the success of a project but lie outside the control of the implementation managers. Such factors are sometimes referred to as risks or assumptions but the Commission requires that all risks shall be expressed as assumptions. Pre-conditions are requirements that must be met before the sector support can start.

- Sufficient number of industrial installations (two installations from each of the nine industrial sectors of E-PRTR Annex-1) is volunteering to actively participate to the project and willing to share facility and pollutant data with the Ministry and public.
- Willingness of the voluntary facilities to continue reporting.
- Protocols about exchange of E-PRTR data signed between MoEU and both TURKSTAT and EEA.

Pre-condition:

A project team (3 Environment and Urbanization experts as key members of the project team from E-PRTR division) has to be established and adequate number of staff (at least 10 technical staff from E-PRTR division and related departments of MoEU) will be assigned before starting the project.

4 IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1 INDICATIVE BUDGET

Indicative Project budget (amounts in EUR) (for decentralised management)

PROJECT TITLE			SOURCES OF FUNDING										
			TOTAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE	IPA CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION						PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION
	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(e)	EUR (b)=(c)+(d)	EUR (c)	% (2)	Total EUR (d)=(x)+(y)+(z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional/Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (e)	% (3)
Component 1													
Supply Contract 1.2	–	X	400.000 €	400.000 €	340.000 €	85	60.000 €	15	60.000 €			–	–
Technical Assistance Contract 1.3	X	–	2.010.000 €	2.010.000 €	1.809.000€	90	201.000€	10	201.000 €			–	–
.....													
TOTAL IB			2.010.000€	2.010.000€	1.809.000 €		201.000€		201.000 €				
TOTAL INV			400.000 €	400.000 €	340.000 €		60.000 €		60.000 €				
TOTAL PROJECT			2.410.000 €	2.410.000 €	2.149.000 €		261.000 €		261.000 €				

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

Amounts net of VAT

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

4.2 INDICATIVE IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE (PERIODS BROKEN DOWN BY QUARTER)

Dates indicated in the schedule cannot go beyond the contracting and execution deadlines in the financing proposal

Contracts	Start of Tendering/ Call for proposals	Signature of contract	Project Completion
TA Contract	QR2 2014	QR1 2015	QR1 2017
Supply Contract	QR3 2014	QR1 2015	QR4 2015

Duration of the TA Contract: 24 months.

Duration of Supply Contract: 12 months.

4.3 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

4.3.1 *Equal Opportunities and non discrimination*

Participation in this project will be open to both males and females involved in the sector. Records of professionals' participation in all project related activities will reflect this and will be kept with the project documentation.

4.3.2 *Environment and climate change*

The project itself is focused on the achievement of long-term improvements in Turkey in the environment sector. It will improve the environmental conditions and implement the EU environmental acquis in Turkey by establishing a sustainable E-PRTR system. Greenhouse gases will be registered, so this will provide data to the studies about the climate change. Disaster risk resilience and risk prevention and management will be promoted in the preparation and implementation of the project.

4.3.3 *Minorities and vulnerable groups*

According to the Turkish Constitutional System, the word minority encompasses only groups of persons defined and recognized as such on the basis of multilateral or bilateral instruments to which Turkey is a party. This project has no negative impact on minority and vulnerable groups. Besides; the disabled people shall be provided the same level of access to the project as all other participants, via a sensitive design of activities.

4.3.4 *Civil Society/Stakeholders involvement*

Stakeholders will involve the following: The pilot installations chosen, all of the related industry associations (Turkish Chemical Manufacturers' Association, Turkish Iron and Steel Producers' Association, Turkish Cement Manufacturers Association, Turkish Petroleum Industry Association, Federation of Food and Drink Industry Associations of Turkey, Republic of Turkey Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organization, and others) and relevant

NGOs (Chamber of Environmental Engineers under the Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects, Environmental Protection Foundation of Turkey, Trade and Industry Chambers and others).

These stakeholders will be informed of the activities and results of this project and will also be invited to participate to the meetings, trainings and workshops. They will have a chance to comment on the outputs as well. After the establishment of the E-PRTR system these NGO's will have a chance to monitor voluntary facilities data and with the full EU membership of Turkey, NGO's will have a chance to monitor the entire register.

Moreover, Turkish Statistical Institute (Turkstat) and EEA will be a major stakeholder throughout the project. Especially in the stage of software development there will be a close relation with both Turkstat and EEA to ensure the compatibility of the software with their database. Because there will be a continuous exchange of information with Turkstat and EEA about the data that will be produced with the designed PRTR system after the enforcement of National E-PRTR Legislation.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: Logical framework matrix in standard format

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project Fiche		Project title and number		
Capacity Building on E-PRTR in Turkey		Contracting period expires: FA + 3 Years		Execution period expires 2 years after the last date of the contracting deadline.
		Total budget:	2.410.000 Euro	
		IPA budget:	2.149.000Euro	
Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators (OVI)	Sources of Verification		
To improve industrial pollution control by enhancing environmental conditions, monitoring and registering industrial pollution in Turkey.	Turkey will improve industrial pollution control by monitoring and registering all relevant industrial facilities at the end of 2018.	EU Regular Progress Reports State of Environmental Reports EEA Regular Reports		
Specific objective	Objectively verifiable indicators (OVI)	Sources of Verification		Assumptions
Transposition of the Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 on European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and strengthening institutional and technical capacity on the implementation of E-PRTR.	Draft National E-PRTR Legislation and Reporting System will be prepared by the end of the project.	EU Regular Progress Reports Project Progress Reports Project Final Reports		Commitment towards Turkish accession to EU continues.
Results	Objectively verifiable indicators (OVI)	Sources of Verification		Assumptions
1. National E-PRTR System was established. 2. Institutional, individual and technical capacities for Competent Authorities and priority groups have been increased. 3. Awareness of priority groups and decision makers were raised.	Draft National E-PRTR Legislation will be prepared by the end of the project. An electronic national inventory for E-PRTR will be prepared and inventory report will be published by the end of the project. A web-based E-PRTR system convenient for reporting to EC will be established by the end of	Draft National E-PRTR Legislation National E-PRTR Inventory National E-PRTR Web Site Published Guidelines, Documents and Materials on National E-PRTR. Participant certificates and/or signature lists. Training Questionnaires.		Experts' services assumed to be provided on time and of good quality. Industry associations and sufficient number of industrial installations from E-PRTR Annex-1 is voluntary to actively participate to the project and willing to share facility and pollutant data with the Ministry and public.

	<p>the project.</p> <p>224 persons (20 from E-PRTR Division and related divisions of MoEU, 162 from provincial directorates, 18 from pilot installations, 20 from industry associations and 4 from NGOs) will be trained on the subject of E-PRTR inventory, regulatory impact assessment, National E-PRTR System of Turkey and the responsibilities by workshops, trainings, and etc. by the end of the project.</p> <p>2 technical staff from the E-PRTR responsible division will be trained as coordinator trainers through traineeship in MS by the end of the project.</p> <p>20 persons (6 from E-PRTR Division of MoEU, 10 from industry associations and 4 from NGOs) will be trained as trainers on various subjects related with E-PRTR and National E-PRTR System</p> <p>A web site for National E-PRTR for Turkey will be prepared. Besides, guidelines and educational materials will be prepared and distributed by the end of the project.</p> <p>Data collection initiated</p>	<p>Annual Activity Report of the Ministry.</p> <p>Project progress reports.</p>	
Activities to achieve results	Means / contracts	Costs	Assumptions
1.1. Current situation analysis, gap analysis and transposition needs in National Legislation and the implementations in the framework of proposals by also using benchmarking with legal frameworks of different EU Member States and analysis of the responsibilities	TA	<p>TA: 2.010.000 €(IPA: 1.809.000 €)</p> <p>Supply: 400.000 €(IPA: 340.000 €)</p> <p>Total Cost: 2.410.000 €</p> <p>IPA Budget : 2.149.000 €</p>	<p>Industry associations and 2 (two) installations from each 9 (nine) industrial sectors of E-PRTR Annex-I are voluntary to actively participate to the project and pilot installations are willing to share facility and pollutant data with the Ministry and public.</p> <p>Willingness of the voluntary facilities to continue reporting</p> <p>cols about exchange of E-PRTR data signed between MoEU and both TURKSTAT and EEA.</p>

that may arise from the potential ratification by Turkey to the UNECE Protocol		
1.2. Meetings for the coordination establishment of all related divisions and the provincial directorates of MoEU and all stakeholders for inventory and reporting system and development of coordination procedures and identification of all responsibilities and competences in E-PRTR System	TA	
1.3. Needs assessment for the inventory database, national E-PRTR server and web based software structure	TA	
1.4. Preparation of draft legislation proposals for transposition of the Regulation (EC) No 166/2006	TA	
1.5. Preparation of Regulatory Impact Analysis on the implementation of E-PRTR legislation	TA	
1.6. Presenting draft legislation to stakeholders and related institutions for evaluations and preparation of final version	TA	
1.7. Preparation of strategy document to implement the draft national E-PRTR legislation	TA	
1.8. Establishment of inventory database compatible to the E-PRTR web based software that ensures data entry, storage and processing (Owner of the	TA	

database, software and equipment will be the MoEU) and establishment of an automatic mechanism for input of the definitions of the facilities from the inventory to the web based software and formation of their accounts on the software			
1.9. Inventory data input to the electronic database and development and testing of the query system of the inventory	TA		
1.10. Preparation of National E-PRTR Inventory Report	TA		
1.11. Establishment of a server structure capable of serving all of the concerned installations of Annex-1 of E-PRTR	Supply		
1.12. Establishment of a web based software which has the capability to work in accordance with TEIEN and convenient for reporting to EU and publishing to public (Owner of the software and equipment will be the MoEU)	TA		
1.13. Establishment of the query system, development of GIS interface and testing of E-PRTR software	TA		
1.14. Establishment of a E-PRTR Administration Room in the building of Laboratory, Measurement and Monitoring Department in Gölbaşı - Ankara	Supply		

1.15. Determination of pilot 2 (two) installations from each 9 (nine) industrial sectors of E-PRTR Regulation Annex-1 (total number of 18 pilot installations)	TA		
1.16. Determination of pollutants to be reported by pilot installations according to E-PRTR Regulation Annex-2	TA		
1.17. First reports collection from the pilot installations and analysis of the system deficiencies	TA		
2.1. Conducting institutional and technical training needs assessment studies	TA		
2.2. Training meetings to discuss on the project topics and E-PRTR Regulation and reporting system with all stakeholders to have the early and effective public participation while designing the E-PRTR System	TA		
2.3. Training on Regulatory Impact Analysis methodology and conduction of Regulatory Impact Analysis on the implementation of E-PRTR legislation	TA		
2.4. Two study visits to analyse the institutional and technical requirements of E-PRTR systems which are used in different EU-Member States (10 technical staff from the E-PRTR responsible and related divisions of MoEU)	TA		
2.5. Two technical staff from the E-PRTR responsible	TA		

division was trained to be coordinator trainers on calculation, estimation, and measurement methods of E-PRTR through a one month traineeship in a MS institution which is responsible for the implementation of E-PRTR.			
2.6. Training of Trainers on E-PRTR Regulation, reporting system and implementations (15 days training in 1 group with 20 persons (6 technical staff from the E-PRTR responsible division of MoEU, 10 representatives from the industry associations, and 4 representatives from NGOs.))	TA		
2.7. Training on the results of E-PRTR inventory, National E-PRTR System of Turkey and the responsibilities of stakeholders	TA		
3.1. Preparation of Project Website and a Turkish National E-PRTR website supported by GIS interface	TA		
3.2. Preparation of National E-PRTR guidelines, educational materials and brochures	TA		
3.3. Sharing experiences and E-PRTR implementation by workshops, meetings, seminars, etc.	TA		

