

Project Fiche – IPA decentralised National programmes

1. Basic information

1.1 CRIS Number: TR2010/0327.03

1.2 Title: Implementation of Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulation

1.3 Sector: 27-Environment

1.4 Location: TURKEY

Implementing arrangements:

1.5 Implementing Agency:

The Central Finance and Contracting Unit (CFCU) will be Implementing Agency and will be responsible for all procedural aspects of the tendering process, contracting matters and financial management, including payment of project activities. The director of the CFCU will act as Programme Authorizing Officer (PAO) of the project. The contact details of the CFCU Director are given below.

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Söğütözü/Ankara TURKEY

1.6 Beneficiary (including details of SPO to be designated in line with the article 75(3) of IPA Implementing Regulation:

Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Official contact details:

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Ministry of Environment and Forestry

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1.7 Overall cost: EUR 1.000.000

1.8 EU contribution: EUR 900.000

1.9 Final date for contracting: 2 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement:

1.10 Final date for execution of contracts: 2 years after the last day of the contracting deadline

1.11 Final date for disbursements: 1 year after the end date for the execution of contracts

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective:

To protect human health and environment from adverse effects of Persistent Organic Pollutants and their waste by prohibiting, phasing out and eliminating release of them in line with EU Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulation by the end of 2028.

2.2 Project purpose:

To establish the necessary capacity for effective implementation of EU Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulation in Turkey at national and regional level taking into account social and economic impacts.

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA/EP/SAA

Accession Partnership (AP) priority

Turkey 2008 AP document (2008/157/EC), under the subtitle of Environment indicates “continue transposition, implementation and enforcement of the acquis, in particular horizontal and framework legislation including transboundary aspects, as well as strengthening of administrative capacity”, as short term priorities “continue to transpose and implement the acquis related to the framework legislation, international conventions and legislation on nature protection, water quality, chemicals, industrial pollution and risk management” and “pursue integration of environmental requirements into other sectoral policies” as medium term priorities.

Turkey 2009 Progress Report, Environment:

“There has been good progress in the field of chemicals. The legislation on signing the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants has been adopted. By-laws were adopted on restriction of production, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations. However, the overall level of transposition remains low. The capacity is insufficient for effective implementation.

Conclusion:

Some progress can be reported on chemicals. However, the overall level of alignment remains insufficient.”

Screening Report Turkey, Chapter 27-Environment:

“Turkey’s level of alignment with the chemicals acquis is low. Substantial work is required to reach full alignment. Turkey needs to transpose the legislation in the chemical sector paying early attention to completing alignment with the relevant

provisions of the Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulation. Turkey needs to adopt the prepared draft National Implementation Plan and proceed with the ratification of the Stockholm Convention. Turkey needs to prepare a plan for completion of legislative transposition in this area, including a timetable. Administrative capacity in the chemical sectors is insufficient for effective transposition and implementation.”

NPAA priority

The Turkish Government approved National Programme published in Official Gazette of the Republic of Turkey dated 31 December 2008 numbered 27097(5.Bis.) for the Adaptation of the Acquis (NPAA). One of the main priorities within the NPAA includes the preparation of implementation instrument for the Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 after 2011.

2.4 Link with MIPD

Main priority of MIPD 2009-2011 is adoption of a revised program for transposition and implementation of acquis communautaire; ratification and implementation of multilateral environmental agreements; transposition of framework legislation, international environmental conventions and legislation on chemicals, strengthening of the relevant institutions.

2.5 Link with National Development Plan (where applicable)

Ninth Development Plan (2007-2013) designed as the basic strategy document that would contribute to the EU accession process approved by Turkish Grand National Assembly on 28.06.2006 with Law No: 877:

“ 10.Natural resources, cultural assets and the environment will be protected considering the future generations, as well.

52.The necessary administrative capacity will be set up for the effective implementation of the legal arrangements for harmonization and the problems arising from implementation will be identified and eliminated

54.Effective measures will be taken in order to educate the work force required for new duties and responsibilities. In this context, the number of qualified public sector personnel will be increased and necessary steps will be taken for continuous training of the existing personnel.

454. Fulfillment of international obligations will be realized in the framework of the principle of sustainable development and the principle of common but differentiated responsibility.

463. More efficient production and less waste will be achieved by increasing the effectiveness in raw material use with the implementation of environment friendly techniques in industry.

474. Training and informing activities for public will be realized to increase the environmental consciousness.”

2.6 Link with national/ sectoral investment plans (where applicable)

According to “Plan for Setting up Necessary Administrative Capacities at National, Regional and Local Level and Required Financial Resources for Implementing the Environmental Acquis Opening Benchmarks in Chapter 27” submitted to the commission in September 2009:

“Turkey has become the party to the Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) on 18 April 1983. In order to implement the technical protocols (...POPs...), technical studies are needed in the related facilities, to determine clean technologies to be applied, and to determine the investment need.”

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification:

The European Parliament and Council Regulation 850/2004/EC on “Persistent Organic Pollutants” is an implementing legislation of the UN “Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants” entered into force in 2004 and UN/ECE “Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution Convention - Persistent Organic Pollutants Protocol (LRTAP-POPs)” entered into force in 2003.

Turkey has ratified the Stockholm Convention on 12 October 2009 and will become a party to that Convention by 12 January 2010. Turkey has become a party to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) in 1983 but not ratified POPs Protocol yet. The ratification date will be determined according to the result of this Project.

Regarding to disposal of persistent organic pollutants, Turkey is a party to Basel Convention in 1994 and its amendments and has prepared relevant legislation for implementation of the Convention. This legislation is revised in the framework of EU directives on this issue.

In the context of import and export of persistent organic pollutants chemicals, Turkey has signed the Rotterdam Convention in 1998, but has not ratified yet. The studies for ratification of the Convention have been launched at the end of 2009. Turkey is planning to rearrange import and export notification mechanism by the end of 2015 regarding the Regulation 689/2008 in the framework of the planned IPA Project.

National Implementation Plan (NIP) related with the Stockholm Convention was prepared as a draft form in 2007 and it must be submitted to the Convention Secretariat in two years after becoming a party. NIP does not meet obligations under LRTAP-POPs protocol.

According to POPs Regulation, each Member State should prepare their NIPs for Stockholm Convention comprising the provisions of this Regulation. Turkey has to

establish its own infrastructure and required systems and, identifies actions with time table for implementation of POPs Regulation in accession process.

Some harmonization studies have been carried out on EU legislation mentioned in the Regulation by different departments of the MoEF. It is needed to have common action plan to meet provisions of POPs Regulation timely and cost efficiently.

To meet obligations of Regulation and to solve key problems mentioned above, prepared draft NIP has to be revised in accordance with Regulation provisions. In this frame Turkey needs technical and financial assistance.

This project will provide institutional and technical capacity building by trainings that will be given to the relevant staff of MoEF and line ministries will facilitate the preparation and update of the NIP and will also increase the efficiency of the implementation of the Regulation. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) and Ministry of Health (MoH) are the line ministries in the context of this project. By the time, the Regulatory Impact Assessment and Sectoral Impact Assessment will also clear the strategy of Turkey for accession period of the implementation and will facilitate the preparation of NIP.

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact (where applicable)

The present project will ensure the necessary background for effective implementation of POPs Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 by building the institutional and technical capacity of Turkey. This project will contribute to transposition and implementation of directives on emission reduction, waste disposal, PCB inventory, and discharge of chemicals to waters, etc. by training the staff that are working at the same time on those directives. The Component will provide a fresh impetus for the implementation of the environmental *acquis* in Turkey. Sustainability will be in the form of improved capacity, including the infrastructure, of the Turkish Government for implementation of the environmental *acquis*. The draft NIP that will be prepared by this project will be submitted to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat and the Secretariat will follow the implementation of the NIP. By the time, due to the dynamic structure of the NIP, trained staff will actively and continuously work on this document. Trainings will be given to the staff who will make the NIP and Strategy of Implementation. Cross border effects are not applicable for the present project requirements.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators:

Result 1: The institutional and technical capacity were defined and strengthened.

Measurable Indicators in relation with activities

30 experts started training the relevant personnel of the beneficiary and line ministries on implementation of the POPs Regulation, preparation of National Implementation Plan, Monitoring and evaluation of effectiveness, Reporting, Establishment and use of Pollutant Release and Transfer Register;

10 experts started training the relevant personnel of the beneficiary and line ministries on Registration of Specific exemptions;

20 experts started training the relevant personnel of the beneficiary and line ministries on BAT/BEP Guidelines, Usage of Standard Toolkit and Inventory preparation, Identification and remediation of contaminated sites;

6 experts informed the relevant personnel of the beneficiary and line ministries on monitoring activities and BAT/BEP requirements to ensure effective implementation of the POPs Regulation.

30 experts participated in the preparation of and have acquired the necessary skills for the future updating of RIA and SIA.

Training and public awareness materials (Documents and Leaflets, etc.) were prepared and distributed.

Website was prepared and opened to public.

Result 2: The Turkish government conceived the steps to be taken for effective implementation of the POPs Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 .

Measurable Indicators in relation with activities

Three workshops were delivered and in this frame current status, national priorities, updated national implementation plan (NIP) structure were determined.

Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants releases were determined via Standard Toolkit.

Draft National Implementation Plan, including new POPs and their specific action plans and strategies were drawn up according to UN NIP Guidelines by close cooperation with MoEF.

A seminar was organised before adoption of the NIP and draft NIP was disseminated to all stakeholders

Results 3: National and sectoral effects of the implementation of the POPs Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 were determined.

Measurable Indicators in relation with activities

RIA and SIA reports, which take into account realistic time periods for full implementation by cost analysis, were prepared.

3.4 Activities:

One Service Contract (Technical Assistance) will be deployed for all below described three activity sets. Co-financing source for all these activities is budget of Ministry of Environment and Forestry. This budget will be available once it is nominated for the fiscal year, in which the activities are executed.

Activity Set 1: The institutional and technical capacity were defined and strengthened.

Activity 1.1

Training needs assessment was made and reported.

Training activities on the following items:

- Training on legal instruments for the implementation of The POPs Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 with the participation 30 experts.
- Training on registration of specific exemptions with the participation 10 experts.
- Training on Unintentionally Produced persistent organic pollutants and BAT/BEP Guidelines with the participation 20 experts.
- Training on National Implementation Plan (NIP) preparation and update with the participation 30 experts.
- Training on monitoring of persistent organic pollutants and evaluation of effectiveness of the Regulation with the participation 30 experts.
- Training on reporting under Stockholm Convention and POPs Protocol with the participation 30 experts.
- Training on establishment and use of Pollutant Release and Transfer Register with the participation 30 experts
- Training on Standard toolkit and inventory preparation was organised with the participation 20 experts.
- Training on identification and remediation of contaminated sites with the participation 20 experts
- Training on regulatory impact assessment and the social, economic and environmental impacts of The POPs Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 with the participation of 30 staff from beneficiary, line ministries and sectors
- Training on sectoral impact assessment methodology with the participation 30 staff from beneficiary, line ministries and sectors

were carried out.

Activity 1.2

Two study tours were organized for 10 beneficiary staff per each on the following items:

- Implementation of monitoring activities in a Regional Centre in one Member State,
- Implementation of BAT/BEP requirements in the industry in one Member State.

Activity 1.3

A web site was prepared related with all issues about persistent organic pollutants and the POPs Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 in order to disseminate and exchange information.

Activity 1.4

Documents including training materials and Leaflets, etc. were prepared and distributed to the related groups such as public, NGOs, educational institutions, etc.

Activity Set 2: Draft national implementation plan according to The POPs Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 was prepared.

Activity 2.1

Core groups for updating NIP were established.

Activity 2.2

A workshop was delivered to determine the current status for the implementation of the POPs Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 in the country, with the participation of 30 staff from beneficiary and other line ministries.

Activity 2.3

Workshop on determination of national priorities and objective settings was organised with the participation of 30 staff from beneficiary and other line ministries.

Activity 2.4

Unintentional persistent organic pollutants releases were determined via Standard Toolkit.

Activity 2.5

A workshop was organised with the participation of 30 beneficiary staff to formulate the revised and updated NIP.

Activity 2.6

Draft National Implementation Plan, including new persistent organic pollutants and their specific action plans and strategies were drawn up according to UN NIP Guidelines

Activity 2.7

A dissemination seminar was organised with the participation of up to 100 representatives of stakeholders to disseminate draft NIP in all stakeholders.

Activity Set 3: National and sectoral effects of the implementation of The POPs Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 were determined.

Activity 3.1

Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) was prepared by close cooperation with the Turkish administration.

Activity 3.2

Sectoral Impact Assessment for resource categories of the POPs Regulation were carried out by the end of the project.

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing:

Conditionality: N/A

Sequencing: The project will begin with the training activities under result 1. The website preparation will be accomplished before the start of RIA and will contain the outputs (draft and final) from other activities. The RIA and SIA reports to be prepared under Result 3 will be taken into account in the activities under Result 2 (preparation of NIP); some parts of the RIA and SIA and the NIP will be in parallel. Within the activity sets under each result, the activities will be accomplished one after another (in the above order).

3.6 Linked activities

These are the projects for implementation of two EU Legislation that are referred in the POPs Regulation;

“Twinning Project for Strengthening the Capacity of Turkey in the field of Special Waste Management (TR/2004/IB/EN/01)-Harmonization and Implementation of EC Directives Related to Special Waste-” With this project six EU directives related with special waste (includes the Directive 96/59/EEC on disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCB/PCT)) transposed, a special waste inventory established, a training needs analysis was carried out and according to that gap analysis training programmes were composed and delivered to related staff of MoEF at central and local level.

“Capacity building on the adoption and implementation of the IPPC Directive in Turkey” This project 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 “IPPC implementation in Turkey”. This project 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

3.7 Lessons learned

- The technical staff in the Ministry should work as active as the designated experts throughout the project. Trainings in scope of this project will help to improve technical and administrative capacity of the experts in the Ministry.

- The translations of the documents are indeed crucial, and the translations should be made by the qualified people. It is important to pay attention for the selection of the qualified people for translation of documents. All people should be selected among experienced translators.

The close-cooperation with the stakeholders in the implementation of the project is the key aspect for the project success. A core-team will be established for better communication within the stakeholders. Each stakeholder will be represented in this team.

- An e-mail list will be composed for this project. This e-mail list can also be used after the completion of the project in order to continue the information exchange.

4. Indicative Budget (amounts in €)

			SOURCES OF FUNDING										
			TOTAL EXP.RE	TOTAL PUBLIC EXP.RE	IPA CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION					PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION	
ACTIVITIES	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)
Activity 1-3													
Service contract 1.1	X	–	1,000,000	1,000,000	900,000	90	100,000	10	100,000				–
TOTAL IB			1,000,000	1,000,000	900,000	90	100,000	10	100,000				
TOTAL INV			-	-	-	-	-	-					
TOTAL PROJECT			1,000,000	1,000,000	900,000	90	100,000	10	100,000				

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

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))

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In the context of beneficiary staff participating in missions outside of Turkey paid for under a contract, the maximum amounts eligible for accommodation costs and daily allowances ("per diems") are the official rates provided for by Europe Aid for the destination country (see website for the latest rate). Provided the total cost of daily allowance and accommodation charged to the contract remains below these maximum rates, the applicable Turkish rules and regulations for per diems shall be applied when reimbursing these costs for public servants from the beneficiary institutions. Where a contract foresees the reimbursement of such expenses for Turkish public servants and other beneficiaries of IPA projects during missions inside of Turkey, the maximum costs reimbursed under the contract will be those provided for domestic missions under the applicable Turkish legislation provided that they are subject to the same ceiling for maximum rates. This provision cannot be construed and applied in contradiction with the IPA Framework Agreement and in particular the IPA Implementing Regulation.

5. Indicative Implementation Schedule (periods broken down per quarter)

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Contract Completion
Contract 1.1	IIQ 2011	IQ 2012	IQ 2014

Duration of the project : 24 months

All projects should in principle be ready for tendering in the 1ST Quarter following the signature of the FA

6. Cross cutting issues (where applicable)

6.1 Equal Opportunity

Gender equality and equal opportunity will be taken into consideration during the project implementation. Equal participation of women and men will be secured through appropriate information and publicity material. An appropriate men/women balance will be sought in all activities of this project. Women/girls will not be negatively affected by the project activities.

6.2 Environment

The Projects aims to protect to human health and environment from the short and long-term adverse effects of persistent organic pollutants. Stockholm Convention and POPs Protocol are mainly focused to minimise and eliminate persistent organic pollutants from the world. In this regard, the project will be very beneficial in order to

provide strong institutional and technical capacity for the implementation of the POPs Regulation in Turkey. The Project itself will not have any adverse environmental impacts, other than those due to normal activities (e.g. transport). Nevertheless, as an example to others and as a matter of principle, the environmental impact of activities must be minimised as far as possible, e.g. by conserving paper. Additionally; efforts will be made to assure that the NIP to be formed in this project will be beneficial to the environment on the whole, taking into account the potential adverse impacts of the planned activities on other environmental fields.

6.3 Minorities and Vulnerable Groups

According to the Turkish Constitutional System, the word minority encompasses only group 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. Environmentally vulnerable groups are the parties who are most affected by the increase of environmental pollution and degradation of environmental quality. The project aims to increase environmental quality and will have highly positive effect on the life quality of vulnerable groups such as infants, youngsters, the elderly, and people whose immune systems are suppressed typically more susceptible to many kinds of pollutants, especially persistent organic pollutants.

Additionally; it will be assured that vulnerable groups such as disabled people will be fully involved in this project and will not be excluded in whatever form.

6.4. Participation of NGOs

NGOs such as Turkish Chemicals Manufacturers Association and Turkish Society of Toxicology will be informed about the draft NIP and their comments on finalisation of it will be taken into consideration.

ANNEX 1: Logical framework matrix in standard format

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project Fiche		Programme name and number	Capacity Building on Implementation of POPs Regulation IPA-1 2010 Programming, PIS NO:99
		Contracting period expires: 2 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement	Disbursement period expires: 3 years after the last day of the contracting deadline
		Total budget : 1.000.000 Euro	IPA budget: 900.000 Euro
Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
To protect human health and environment from adverse effects of Persistent Organic Pollutants and their waste by prohibiting, phasing out and eliminating release of them in line with EU Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulation by the end of 2028.	Production, trade and use of POPs chemicals are banned and taken under control and; release of POPs from industrial sources and waste are eliminated and phased out regarding the NIP including action plans and monitoring system is established sustainability is provided in line with the provisions of EU POPs Regulation by the end of 2028.	Implementation of related Turkish legislation Implementation and inspection reports Monitoring data. Commission Progress Report for Turkey.	
Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
To establish the necessary capacity for effective implementation of EU Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulation in Turkey at national and regional level taking into account social and economic impacts.	Institutional capacity of beneficiary and line ministries is developed and technical capacity is strengthened by training and establishing information dissemination system including documents such as guidelines,	Training reports POPs website. Documents such as guidelines, leaflets etc. Draft NIP	

	<p>leaflets etc. by the end of the project.</p> <p>Road map is developed by preparing Draft national implementation plan according to The POPs Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 by the end of the project, including, inter alia, the appropriate institutional framework</p> <p>National and sectoral impacts of the POPs Regulation (EC)No 850/2004 was determined by RIA and SIA by the end of the project.</p>	RIA and SIA documents	
Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Result 1. The institutional and technical capacity were defined and strengthened.	<p>30 experts started training the relevant personnel of the beneficiary and line ministries on implementation of the POPs Regulation, preparation of National Implementation Plan, Monitoring and evaluation of effectiveness, Reporting, Establishment and use of Pollutant Release and Transfer Register;</p> <p>10 experts started training the relevant personnel of the beneficiary and line ministries on Registration of Specific exemptions;</p> <p>20 experts started training the relevant personnel of the beneficiary and line ministries on BAT/BEP Guidelines, Usage of Standard Toolkit and Inventory preparation, Identification and remediation of contaminated sites;</p>	<p>Agreed document</p> <p>Workshop Reports</p> <p>NIP and its preparation meeting reports</p> <p>Related web pages</p> <p>Monitoring data</p> <p>Training activity records</p> <p>Education documents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Close collaboration and consensus between relevant environmental institutions and stakeholders in Turkey is maintained. – Ministerial staffs are assigned for training and they are open to and capable of developing new skills. – Governmental institutions are willing to access, exchange and use existing and new persistent organic pollutants and all related information.

<p>Result 2. The Turkish government conceived the steps to be taken for effective implementation of the POPs Regulation (EC) No 850/2004</p>	<p>6 experts informed the relevant personnel of the beneficiary and line ministries on monitoring activities and BAT/BEP requirements to ensure effective implementation of the POPs Regulation.</p> <p>30 experts participated in the preparation of and have acquired the necessary skills for the future updating of RIA and SIA.</p> <p>Training and public awareness materials (Documents and Leaflets, etc.) were prepared and distributed.</p> <p>Website was prepared and opened to public.</p> <p>Three workshops were delivered and in this frame current status, national priorities, updated national implementation plan (NIP) structure were determined.</p> <p>Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants releases were determined via Standard Toolkit.</p> <p>Draft National Implementation Plan, including new POPs and their specific action plans and strategies were drawn up according to UN NIP Guidelines by close cooperation with MoEF.</p> <p>A seminar was organised before adoption of the NIP and draft NIP was</p>		
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<p>Result 3. National and sectoral effects of the implementation of the POPs Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 were determined.</p>	<p>disseminated to all stakeholders</p> <p>RIA and SIA reports, which take into account realistic time periods for full implementation by cost analysis, were prepared.</p>		
<p>Activities</p>	<p>Means</p>	<p>Costs</p>	<p>Assumptions</p>
<p>Activity 1.1. Training needs assessment was made and reported. Training activities on the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on legal instruments for the implementation of The POPs Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 with the participation 30 experts. • Training on registration of specific exemptions with the participation 10 experts. • Training on Unintentionally Produced persistent organic pollutants and BAT/BEP Guidelines with the participation 20 experts. • Training on National Implementation Plan (NIP) preparation and update with the participation 30 experts. • Training on monitoring of persistent organic pollutants and evaluation of effectiveness of the Regulation with the participation 	<p>1 x Technical Assistance (TA)</p>	<p>Technical Assistance: 1.000.000, 00 Euros</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be interest from counterparts to cooperate with the project team • Other relevant institutions will be able to provide and sustain their staff • Staff will be released for training • There will be a willingness to cooperate with project team at provincial and local level

<p>30 experts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on reporting under Stockholm Convention and POPs Protocol with the participation 30 experts. • Training on establishment and use of Pollutant Release and Transfer Register with the participation 30 experts • Training on Standard toolkit and inventory preparation was organised with the participation 20 experts. • Training on identification and remediation of contaminated sites with the participation 20 experts • Training on regulatory impact assessment and the social, economic and environmental impacts of The POPs Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 with the participation of 30 staff from beneficiary, line ministries and sectors • Training on sectoral impact assessment methodology with the participation 30 staff from beneficiary, line ministries and sectors <p>were carried out.</p>			
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<p>Activity 1.2. Two study tours were organized for 6 beneficiary staff per each on the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of monitoring activities in a Regional Centre in one Member State, • Implementation of BAT/BEP requirements in the industry in one Member State. <p>Activity 1.3. A web site was prepared related with all issues about persistent organic pollutants and the POPs Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 in order to disseminate and exchange information.</p> <p>Activity 1.4. Training and Public awareness materials Documents and Leaflets, etc were prepared and distributed to the related groups such as public, NGOs, educational institutions, etc.</p> <p>Activity 2.1. Core groups for updating NIP were established.</p> <p>Activity 2.2. A workshop was delivered to determine the current status for the implementation of the POPs Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 in the country, with the participation of 30 staff from beneficiary and other line ministries</p>			
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<p>Activity 2.3. Workshop on determination of national priorities and objective settings was organised with the participation of 30 staff from beneficiary and other line ministries.</p> <p>Activity 2.4. Unintentional persistent organic pollutants releases were determined via Standard Toolkit.</p> <p>Activity 2.5. A workshop was organised with the participation of 30 beneficiary staff to formulate the revised and updated NIP.</p> <p>Activity 2.6. Draft National Implementation Plan, including new persistent organic pollutants and their specific action plans and strategies were drawn up according to UN NIP Guidelines</p> <p>Activity 2.7. A dissemination seminar was organised with the participation of up to 100 representatives of stakeholders to disseminate draft NIP in all stakeholders.</p> <p>Activity 3.1. Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) was prepared by close cooperation with the Turkish administration.</p>			
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Activity 3.2. Sectoral Impact Assessment for resource categories of the POPs Regulation were carried out by the end of the project.			
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ANNEX II: amounts (in €) Contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project (IPA contribution only)

Contracted	1q/2012	2q/2012	3q/2012	4q/2012	1q/2013	2q/2013	3q/2013	4q/2013	1q/2014	Check
Service Contract	EUR 900,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EUR 900,000
Cumulated	EUR 900,000									
Disbursed	1q/2012	2q/2012	3q/2012	4q/2012	1q/2013	2q/2013	3q/2013	4q/2013	1q/2014	Check
Contract 1	EUR 360,000	0	EUR 150,000	0	EUR 150,000	0	EUR 150,000	0	EUR 90,000	EUR 900,000
Cumulated	EUR 360,000	EUR 360,000	EUR 510,000	EUR 510,000	EUR 660,000	EUR 660,000	EUR 810,000	EUR 810,000	EUR 900,000	EUR 900,000