

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**POPs Legacy Elimination and Release Reduction**

[Basic Data](#_Toc1)

[Overall Ratings](#_Toc2)

[Development Progress](#_Toc3)

[Implementation Progress](#_Toc4)

[Critical Risk Management](#_Toc5)

[Adjustments](#_Toc6)

[Ratings and Overall Assessments](#_Toc7)

[Gender](#_Toc8)

[Social and Environmental Standards](#_Toc9)

[Communicating Impact](#_Toc10)

[Partnerships](#_Toc11)

[Annex - Ratings Definitions](#_Toc12)

# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4833 |
| GEF ID | 4601 |
| Title | POPs Legacy Elimination and POPs Release Reduction Project |
| Country(ies) | Turkey, Turkey |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Chemicals |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The objective of the project is to protect human health and the environment globally as well as locally through addressing POPs legacies including elimination of POPs Pesticide and PCB stockpiles, and initiating clean up of associated POPs and chemical pollutant contaminated sites, as well as dealing with longer term PCB phase out consistent with the country’s Stockholm Convention obligations, reducing U-POPs release in major industrial sectors , and providing targeted institutional, regulatory and technical capacity strengthening, all within a sound chemicals management framework. The project is directed by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization. It will meet this objective by eliminating a large POPs pesticide stockpile consisting of 3,000 t of pure HCH and associated high concentration POPs waste and at least 350 t of PCB stockpiles as well as supporting assessment, cleanup and monitoring of priority POPs contaminated sites involving representative range of site contamination situations, remediation approaches and clean-up financing modalities.. The project will also demonstrate the sustainable treatment of up to 150 cross contaminated PCB transformer units by means of de-halogenation technologies, will provide technical assistance for setting up a national plan for treatment of PCB contaminated transformers, and will provide technical assistance for the establishment of BAT/BEPs among priority U-POPs emitting sectors Additionally the project will support the qualification of needed hazardous waste infrastructure and national technical capability for the ongoing management of POPs and other chemical hazardous wastes as well as supporting the strengthening of institutional and regulatory capacity within an overall chemicals management framework. |

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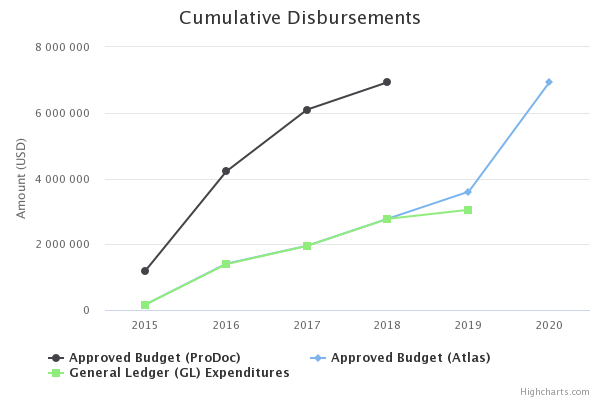
# Overall Ratings

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| --- | --- |
| Overall DO Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Low |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **Protection of health and environment through elimination current POPs legacies, ensure longer term capacity to manage POPs into the future consistent with international practice and standards, and integrate POPs activities with national sound chemicals management initiatives.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Major legacy POPs stockpiles (POPs pesticides and current/pending PCB based equipment) eliminated in an environmentally sound manner | Globally significant large POPs pesticide stockpile remains without action beyond securing it and no more than token amounts being destroyed in the medium future.  500 t of existing PCB based equipment scheduled for export and elimination in 2014  Approximately 650t of additional PCB equipment identified as requiring phase out and elimination.  No fully qualified national capability for destruction of POPs stockpiles in place. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Restoration of former storage site for productive use  Qualification of a second HTI facility for the environmentally sound destruction of POPs and POPs waste operating in Turkey | The Project objective for this component has been partially achieved through destruction of 245 tonnes of POPs stockpile stored in Merkim site in compliance with destruction standards of Stockholm and Basel Conventions.    The process of elimination of PCB equipment was initiated and 200 tonnes out of 280 tonnes were collected from private and public companies, drained in environmentally sound way, stored in a hazardous waste interim storage facility, and are ready to be transferred to a hazardous waste disposal facility after completion of the Basel Notification procedure for export and transit.    The national inventory process is ongoing and has covered 50% of the target power equipment in its analysis. Around 549 tons of equipment with 123 tons of contaminated oil was detected based on the initial inventory efforts which is close to the estimated target.    During the reporting period, and after investments and test burns at the Izaydas facility, it is certified by UNDP PMU that the POPs destruction performance of the factory is compliant with international POPs disposal standards as set out in the Basel and Stockholm Conventions, and in line with GEF STAP guidance on this business. This is one of the most important achievements of the project in the current reporting period for Turkey and globally as this expands the current network of high-temperature incineration (HTI) facilities capable of irreversibly destroying POPs waste. | The project (for UNDP part) achieved the milestone of destruction of 245 tonnes of POPs obsolete pesticides' stockpile stored in Merkim site (a globally significant surface-based chemical warehouse with POPs pesticides placed on storage). This was carried out in compliance with destruction standards of Stockholm and Basel Conventions which set global best practices benchmarking for the projects of this type.    Also, the project has received approval from UNDP procurement office for sub-contract with Polyeco group (Greece) for the destruction of the remaining volumes of POPs pesticides wastes from Merkim (around 2,000 tons) in the coming 1.5 years of the project's implementation. This will prepare the Merkim site for full remediation (removal of contaminated concrete from floor, wall and roof areas).    During the reporting period, and after investments and test burns at the Izaydas facility, it is certified by UNDP PMU that the POPs destruction performance of the factory is compliant with international POPs disposal standards as set out in the Basel and Stockholm Conventions, and in line with GEF STAP guidance on this business. This is one of the most important achievements of the project in the current reporting period for Turkey and globally as this expands the current network of high-temperature incineration (HTI) facilities capable of irreversibly destroying POPs waste.    With respect to the PCB component (UNIDO), 289 tonnes of PCB-based equipment was eliminated in environmentally sound manner. This PCB waste was collected from private and public companies, drained in environmentally sound way, stored in a hazardous waste interim storage facility, and then transferred to a hazardous waste disposal facility after completion of the Basel Notification procedure for export and transit. |
| A long term PCB phase out plan assuring compliance with SC requirements is in place and capacity is in place to eliminate PCB cross contamination in electrical equipment and plans are in place for phase out and elimination of remaining PCBs based electrical equipment | ·   National inventory of PCB based equipment still being developed.  ·   Existence of PCB cross contaminated transformers identified but no systematic inventory identifying extent of the issue exists.  ·   No clear PCB phase out plan operational with respect to addressing remain PCB issues in accordance with the SC.  ·   No national capability available to treat cross contamination and retain such equipment in service. | *(not set or not applicable)* | A comprehensive PCB phase out Plan is in place and being implemented and time lines consistent with SC deadlines for phase out and elimination.  Commercial capability in place and operational for treatment of cross contaminated transformers. | The project objective for this component has been achieved to a large degree in the current reporting period.    The overall policy instruments in the form of Standards and Guidance Documents have been developed for prioritizing action, maintenance, and handling of PCB contaminated equipment currently in use or under maintenance; further shared with the stakeholders and in turn, capacity has been developed within the electrical distribution sector.    4,107 transformers were screened for their PCB contamination. After the completion of the national inventory; that is, after the full screening of 8,000 transformers under outcome 2.2 of the project, a national strategy for PCB equipment phase out and retirement plan will be developed, and an adaptation plan will be suggested. These technical building blocks and the completed national phase-out plan will ensure sustainability, priority and direction after end of project. | UNIDO: The project objective for this component has been achieved to a large degree in the current reporting period.  5,238 transformers were screened for their PCB contamination.    After the completion of the national inventory; that is, after the full screening of 8,000 transformers under outcome 2.2 of the project, a national strategy for PCB equipment phase out and retirement plan will be developed, and an adaptation plan will be suggested.    These technical building blocks and the completed national phase-out plan will ensure sustainability, priority and direction after end of project. |
| Implemented regulatory framework for addressing contaminated sites and action initiated on POPs contaminated sites | ·   Framework legislation covering contaminated sites in place but not yet implemented.  ·   No systematic action on identification and addressing POPs contaminated sites yet taken.  No effective financing mechanism in place to support contaminated site legacy issues | *(not set or not applicable)* | Regulations fully implemented with prioritized inventories and action plans.  Training delivered to a total of 200 technical professionals in site and risk assessment and remediation technology  Site assessment, clean up design and initial containment/monitoring completed on 3 demonstration sites and regulatory mandated site evaluations on 4 sites. | The Project objective for this component has been partially achieved.    More specifically it has dealt with enhancing the capacity of relevant authorities in terms of increasing the implementation of legislation in respect to the contaminated sites management for all categories of pollutants, including POPs. The pilot implementation phase will be initiated in 2019 only.    More reporting is to follow on this activity in the next reporting cycle. | UNDP: The project's objective for this component has been partially achieved.    More specifically, it has dealt with enhancing the national capacity of relevant authorities in terms of increasing the rate of practical implementation of legislation in respect to the contaminated sites management for all categories of pollutants, including POPs. 357 governmental staff were trained in site risk assessment and remediation technology with an extensive number of governorates encompassed in the trainings.    The trainings were based a guideline on remediation technologies (estimated costs, duration, pros and cons, remarks, etc.), which was prepared and published earlier.    The project has also initiated the upgrading of the national contaminated sites registration system. |
| Tracked and quantified continuing reductions in U-POPs release from major industrial sectors | Although data on U-POP emission are available for some sectors, priority sector like I&S still lack of confirmed U-POP emission information and cost/effectiveness of BAT/BEP | *(not set or not applicable)* | · U-POPs measurement completed for the selected facilities.  · BAT/ BEP demonstration completed.  · Potential reduction of U-POPs measured for each BAT/BEP demonstration.  · Technology and cost/effectiveness consideration of the BAT/BEP technology available. | The project objective for this component has been achieved.    BAT/BEP reports have been introduced for two (2) iron and steel production companies (ISDEMIR and KARDEMIR); one (1) secondary copper production company (ERBAKIR AŞ), one (1) primary copper production company (ETI BAKIR) and one (1) secondary aluminum production company (ARSLAN ALUMINYUM). Accordingly, BAT/BEP options are being adopted (BAT/BEP demonstration) by ISDEMIR and KARDEMIR.    A U-POPs release reduction plan will be finalized by September 2018 for priority sectors (non-ferrous metals and others). This will provide input for the longer -term action in release reduction and control work. | UNIDO: The project objective for this component has been achieved.    Accordingly, BAT/BEP options have been adopted (BAT/BEP demonstration) by ISDEMIR and KARDEMIR.    A U-POPs release reduction plan has been finalized by for priority sectors (non-ferrous metals and others) to provide input for the longer -term action in release reduction and control work. |
| Turkey can claim developed country status respecting POPs and sound chemicals management, with an institutional and regulatory framework fully harmonized with that of the EU and with including active participation as a donor and provider of environmental services to developing countries. | Turkey has initiated a program targeting EU harmonization in this area.  A growing technical and service provider capability in this area exists but is not fully capable of meeting international standards.  No focused international technical assistance programs are in place in this area for developing countries. | *(not set or not applicable)* | ·   Full EU regulatory harmonization achieved.  ·   Sustained compliance with the SC. | The project objective for this component has been partially achieved.    The drafting process of the POPs regulation in Turkey was completed and it will be published by the end of 2018 The indicator is on track, and full progress will be reported in the next year.    In addition, Turkey became a party to the Rotterdam Convention on chemicals in trade on 21/12/2017 and all enabling activity steps for fulfilling its obligations will be supported with the project's help by the end of 2018.    Finally, in order to comply with the obligation of Turkey to support the implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan under the Stockholm Convention, all required background information was collected, a monitoring mechanism was suggested and support to public and private laboratories which can be involved in the global monitoring of POPs will be provided accordingly in the next PIR period. | UNDP: The drafting process of the POPs regulation in Turkey was completed and it was published by the end of 2018.    In addition, Turkey became a party to the Rotterdam Convention on chemicals in trade and all enabling activity related steps for fulfilling its obligations on this convention are ensured with the project's technical assistance and advisory support.    Finally, in order to comply with the obligation of Turkey to support the implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan under the Stockholm Convention, all required background information was collected, a monitoring mechanism was suggested and support to public and private laboratories which can be involved in the global monitoring of POPs will be provided in the next implementation period.    More reporting is to follow in the year's PIR. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Elimination and infrastructure removal from remaining POPs pesticide storage sites** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Elimination of 3,038 t of POPs pesticides and POPs waste from the Merkim site and its environmentally sound destruction, including 2,800 t during project implementation. | Elimination to date limited to approximately 500 t of POPs pesticides since 2007, including 238 t eliminated in anticipation of GEF support. | *(not set or not applicable)* | All POPs pesticides and POPs waste from Merkim site eliminated in an environmental sound manner | The operation plan was concluded in the previous PIR period and the elimination process was initiated according to that plan.    Firstly, all preliminary works were completed for the destruction of the main POPs stockpile. Within this phase, the first three (3) warehouses out of six (6) in the site were cleaned for the preparation of the site for the main disposal phase.    Under this phase, 245 tonnes of POPs pesticides were packaged in UN approved packages and transported to Izaydas HTI facility and were irreversibly destroyed by June 2018. Merkim was the responsible body for the compensation of preliminary work as co-financing, however PMU has provided technical support to Merkim in terms of technical specifications of packaging materials and destruction standards, and supervision of preliminary works to secure the effective implementation in compliance with the operational plan.    The elimination process of the main POPs stockpile which will be approximately be at the level of 2,000 tonnes of POPs stockpile will be initiated in the next reporting period. Due to extensive destruction time for this highly chlorinated waste stream (it has to be diluted with other HW), the project has to be extended to allow for procurement and implementation of contractual obligation by sub-contractors (for full disposal of this amount) is to be extended for 18 months as decided at the last project steering committee.    In the meantime, the extension was granted and UNDP procurement office is able to engage into a long-term contracting. | Firstly, all preliminary works were completed for the destruction of the main POPs stockpile in this reporting period. Within this phase, the first three (3) warehouses out of six (6) in the site were cleaned for the preparation of the site for the main disposal phase of the aggregated POPs pesticides stockpile.    Under this phase, 245 tonnes of POPs pesticides were packaged in UN approved packages and transported to Izaydas (HTI) high-temperature incineration facility (which is now qualified and licensed by the government for the destruction of POPs chlorinate waste) and were irreversibly destroyed by June 2018. Merkim was the responsible body for the compensation of preliminary work as co-financing, however PMU has provided technical support to Merkim in terms of technical specifications of packaging materials and destruction standards, as well as supervision of preliminary works to secure the effective implementation in compliance with the operational plan.    The tendering process for elimination process of the main POPs stockpile which will be approximately be at the level of 2,000 tonnes of POPs stockpile has been completed. A contract for this work was awarded to a Greece-based waste management company - Polyeco group.    Based on the tender results, 1,656 tonnes of POPs stockpile will be eliminated within the project budget and the remaining 354 tonnes will be eliminated by the site owner. The necessary co-financing obligations of site owner were discussed and agreed during several meetings organized together with Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and the site owner.    Due to prolonged destruction time for this highly chlorinated waste stream (it has to be diluted to control chlorine content with other industrial hazardous waste that plants like Izaydas destroy on a regular basis such as industrial solvents, paints, oil sludge etc), the project was extended to allow for procurement and implementation of contractual obligation by sub-contractors (for full disposal of this amount). Around 18 months period was estimated as a requirement which was decided at the last project steering committee.    In the meantime, the extension was granted and UNDP procurement office was able to engage into a long-term contracting with Polyeco group with commitment of the remaining project's budget (around 50% of total) for this large scale activity. |
| Building demolition, removal, contaminated soil, restoration and monitoring of the Merkim site | No action with respect to the site except for passive enterprise care and custody | *(not set or not applicable)* | Site clean-up/remediation complete with 200 m3 of contaminated soil removed and disposed of in a secure HW landfill.  Site restored and monitored | As part of the Merkim site assessment study, the following analysis was conducted in order to provide the site owner with the necessary guidance on international standards on demolition of a POPs storage, removal of POPs stocks/contaminated soil, and contaminated wastes, and restoration and monitoring of the Merkim site:    1. Quantity estimates and demolition specifications including disposal specifications for demolition waste  2. Recommendations for the clean-up, remediation and post assessment of the site.    The actual demolition and site remediation will be conducted after the main disposal activity of pure POPs waste category (2,000 tons of pesticides and 212 tons of demolition waste) will have been concluded in 2019.    An assigned international expert advised on the need to have a slightly longer implementation time-frame in order to increase GEBs and destroy more of the POPs waste which is a slow disposal process due to high chlorination content. PMU and UNDP procurement requested a maximum extension to be granted to the project's duration in order to enter into a longer-term contracting with a qualified service provider on HW waste management. This was also requested in MTR, and approved by the project board in summer 2018. Eventually, the extension was granted, and currently UNDP issues a tender to find sub-contractors for this key work.    The indicator is on track with some delay due to longer preparatory work in play to assess the site. | The actual demolition and Merkim's site remediation will be conducted after the main disposal activity of concentrated POPs waste category (2,000 tons of pesticides and 212 tons of demolition waste) will have been concluded in 2020.    An assigned international expert advised on the need to have a slightly longer implementation time-frame in order to increase GEBs and destroy more of the POPs waste which is a slow disposal process due to high chlorination content. PMU and UNDP procurement requested a maximum extension to be granted to the project's duration in order to enter into a longer-term contracting with a qualified service provider on HW waste management. This was also requested in MTR, and approved by the project board in summer 2018. Eventually, the extension was granted, and UNDP issued a tender to find sub-contractors for this key work.    The indicator is on track with some delay due to longer preparatory work in play to assess the site. |
| Elimination of 30 t of obsolete pesticide stocks | Currently accumulating stockpiles of OPs in MoA custody | *(not set or not applicable)* | OP delivered eliminated with Merkim POPs pesticides | In the previous reporting period 40 tonnes of Obsolete Pesticides under MOFAL (Ministry of Agriculture) custody were removed and eliminated.    This Output has been successfully completed and no more reporting is expected. | In the previous reporting periods 40 tonnes of Obsolete Pesticides under MOFAL (Ministry of Agriculture) custody were removed and eliminated.    This Output has been successfully completed and no more reporting is expected. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Elimination of high concentration PCBs and PCB contaminated equipment stockpiles.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Elimination of minimum of 200 t of existing and pending PCB based equipment stockpiles | Current PCB pending stockpiles available for elimination of approximately 650 t (excluding 500 t targeted for 2014 elimination under UNEP/MAP project). | *(not set or not applicable)* | Additional stockpiles of equipment being phased out eliminated using savings and available resources as may occur | The elimination of 280 tonnes of PCBs waste and PCB based equipment has been initiated at the beginning of this reporting period.    To date, 200 tonnes of equipment have been collected from three (3) facilities, the PCB oil has been drained to UN approved containers and all waste was secured in an environmentally sound manner ready for transport for elimination after completion of notification procedure under the Basel Convention.    The notification procedure was initiated in March 2018 and is to be completed by September 2018. After completion of the procedure, 280 tonnes of PCB and PCB based equipment will be transported for destruction in the proposed Incineration Facility. | This activity has been fully accomplished.    The elimination of 289 tonnes of PCBs waste and PCB based equipment has been completed at the beginning of 2019.    No more reporting is expected on this activity in the future. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Qualification of existing and developing POPs destruction facilities** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Izaydas HTI facility fully qualified and permitted for POPs destruction inclusive of required upgrading and test burns | Izaydas facility without proven capability to manage halogenated waste streams including POPs | *(not set or not applicable)* | Izaydas facility fully permitted and actively participating in the national and potentially regional market for POPs destruction. | This activity has been fully accomplished.    The certification of Izaydas facility to prove its compliance with the Stockholm and Basel Conventions' requirements related to the POPs destruction was completed, and the facility can accept POPs waste for disposal.    In the current reporting period, the certification report was disseminated among regulatory authorities and public through the project and Izyadas's websites.    Izaydas has become one more HW disposal facility of HTI type (D10 in the categorization of the Basel Convention's POPs destruction technologies) of national, regional and global significance which is able to accept POPs waste for final disposal which is of interest to the GEF, and may further reduce global POPs destruction prices and increase cost-effectiveness of GEF assistance over longer term.    No more reporting is expected on this activity in the future. | This activity has been fully accomplished which is the one the key milestones for the country, the project and the global community of the HTI (high-temperature incineration) factories for this type which are recognized by the Basel convention's guidance on the POPs waste movement and disposal technologies. This technology is assigned a D10 category as fully approved for the use for destruction of POPs waste.    The certification of Izaydas facility to prove its compliance with the Stockholm and Basel Conventions' requirements related to the POPs destruction was completed, and the facility can accept POPs waste for disposal. Around 8 mln USD was invested by Izaydas (7 mln) and the project (750k) in order to prepare itself for such tests. Improvements included the construction of a POPs certified storage facility, online monitoring laboratory for air emissions recorded at stack, integrated operations management room with the technology screen process, carbon filter, and a liquid line for liquid PCB oils to reach the rotary kiln point.    In the current reporting period, after all test burns and a certification of the quality of incineration were completed, the certification report was disseminated among regulatory authorities and public through the project and Izyadas's websites.    Izaydas has become one more additional hazardous waste (HW) disposal facility of HTI type (D10 in the categorization of the Basel Convention's POPs destruction technologies) of national, regional and global significance which is able to accept POPs waste for final disposal. This is of importance to the GEF, and may further reduce global POPs destruction prices, by adding a competitor on the global market, and increase cost-effectiveness of GEF assistance over longer term.    No more reporting is expected on this activity in the future, except for confirming this status and the use of Izyadas facility for further disposal of POPs pesticides from the Merkim site. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 4**  **Implementation of national PCB regulation** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of technical annex and guidance documents to the existing PCB legislation developed. | Missing technical guidance on how to comply with the regulation has low to poor technical enforcement | *(not set or not applicable)* | ·  Public control authorities have the capacity to monitor and verify compliance of PCB owners with the Turkey PCB regulation. | Already reported on in the last reporting cycle as complete.    Technical annex and guidance documents to the existing PCB legislation were developed and gaps were determined in 2016; thus, activities under this component were completed.    No additional reporting is expected in this respect in the future years. | Already reported in the last reporting cycle as complete.    No additional reporting is expected in this respect in the future years. |
| Number of PCB owners on role and duties in relation to PCB rules (sampling, labelling, reporting), gender disaggregated | --- | *(not set or not applicable)* | 30 PCB owners (power generation and manufacturing industries) have a complete understanding of their role and duties.  A guidance document on PCB regulation drafted in coordination between governmental and industrial stakeholders and adopted. | Standards and Guidance Documents for prioritizing, maintenance, and handling of PCB contaminated equipment in use or under maintenance have been developed and shared with PCB owners. Activity completed.    In total, 29 companies have taken part in four (4) trainings held in the cities of Ankara, İstanbul, Kocaeli and İzmir. This has built national capacity to address PCBs waste to the level required by the Stockholm and Basel conventions which regulate this business at the global level. This leaves good quality knowledge and makes the approach sustainable in place for longer term use in Turkey.    No more reporting is expected on this activity in 2019. | Standards and Guidance Documents for prioritizing, maintenance, and handling of PCB contaminated equipment in use or under maintenance were developed and shared with PCB owners.    Activity completed. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 5**  **Systematic approach for the analytical determination of PCB in electrical equipment, labelling and inventory** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of trained staff from industry on sampling, labelling, reporting, and prevention of cross contamination performed and certified | ·  Industry managers and technical staff lack awareness and knowledge on PCB issue with specific reference to cross –contamination. | *(not set or not applicable)* | ·  Industry managers and technical staff knowledgeable on the technical, environmental and financial aspect of cross-contaminated PCB equipment. | In addition to the planned training activities conducted on PCB equipment identification, labelling, sampling, and PCB inventory, 134 technical personnel (all men) were trained by APROCHIM, a sub-contractor to this activity from UNIDO side, at the sites of the stakeholder companies.    Moreover, in November 2017, a PCB database training was held in Ankara (capital city) with the participation of 44 professionals (14 women, 30 men).    This activity has been completed. and no more reporting is expected in the future. . | This activity was completed in 2018. |
| Amount of sampling and analysis of transformers carried out | ·  Analytical data on PCB contaminated equipment still limited | *(not set or not applicable)* | 8000 transformers sampled and analysed | 4,107 transformers have been sampled and 3,978 have been screened so far for PCBs.    This constitutes around slightly more than 50% of the overall inventory planned, and this indicator is progressing well.    More reporting is to follow in the next year. | 5,238 transformers have been sampled and screened so far for PCBs content. |
| Update of the PCB database with data on cross contaminated transformers. | The PCB database established by the government does not contain information on PCB cross contaminated equipment | *(not set or not applicable)* | ·  A substantial set of analytical data made available and entered into the PCB database established by MoEU. | Among the analyzed 3,978 pieces of transformers, 564 transformers were classified as PCB contaminated which corresponds to 549 tons of equipment with 123 tons of contaminated oil, which is close the previously planned inventory target of 650 tons. This result has been received after 50% of samples being taken and processed.    The number of analyses will reach to 8,000 oil samples and the inventory with database input will be finalized in the last quarter of 2018.    This indicator is in progress, and more reporting is expected next year. | Among the analyzed 5,238 pieces of transformers, 590 transformers were classified as PCB contaminated which corresponds to 569 tons of equipment with 129 tons of contaminated oil.    The number of analyses will reach to 8,000 and the inventory with database input will be finalized at the end of 2019. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 6**  **Development and adoption of national PCB equipment treatment, phase out and retirement plan** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of main industrial stakeholders from power generation and manufacturing industry consulted on PCB management plan priorities. | ·   A national plan for PCB management, with special reference with cross PCB contaminated equipment is missing | *(not set or not applicable)* | A country national plan for the phase out or treatment of PCB contaminated equipment, including specific sub-plans for the largest industries (electric power companies and large electricity consumers) drafted agreed among stakeholders and adopted. | After the completion of PCB inventory, the adoption and development of an implementation strategy for the PCB management plan will be promoted. This will allow to comprehensively control PCBs in the country with its ultimate aim to get rid of PCBs by 2025 as prescribed by the Stockholm Convention.    The existing PCB regulation will be revised accordingly in the last quarter of 2018 by a contracted national expert.    More reporting is to follow. | After the completion of PCB inventory, adoption and development of an implementation strategy for the PCB management plan will be promoted and existing PCB regulation will be revised accordingly in the first quarter of 2020 by a contracted national expert. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 7**  **Improvement of storage and maintenance of cross contaminated PCB equipment** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of standards and Guidance Documents for prioritizing, maintenance, handling and storage of PCB contaminated equipment on-line, in use or temporarily stored issued. | PCB contaminated transformers are not identified and therefore their management is weak. | *(not set or not applicable)* | ·  The knowledge on the management of PCB contaminated transformers is available in form of standard guidance documents;  ·  Facilities and methodologies for the environmentally sound temporary storage of PCB contaminated equipment are upgraded and available in the country.  ·  5 standard and guidance documents issued | One (1) Standards and Guidance Document including prioritizing, maintenance, and handling of PCB contaminated equipment in use or under maintenance and covering 5 target documents, was developed by APROCHIM (a HW waste management company operational in Turkey, and acting as a sub-contractor for UNIDO) and shared with the owners of the identified PCB transformers, and such power equipment in general.    Moreover, a national expert that will be contracted for the activities under Outcome 2.3 will also consult stakeholders on the adaptation of physical or operational measures specified in the finalized Guidance Documents to make the guidance more effective in daily use.    More reporting is to follow in the next reporting period. This indicator is on track. | Standards and Guidance Document was developed; activity completed.    Moreover, national expert that will be contracted for the activities under Outcome 2.3 will also consult stakeholders on the adaptation of physical or operational measures specified in the finalized Guidance Documents in the first quarter of 2020. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 8**  **Verification of decontamination technology for PCB contaminated transformers remaining in service and its pilot demonstration** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Quantity of PCB contaminated equipment cleaned by technology demonstration, and demonstration reports released. | Beside incineration and exporting for disposal of pure PCB transformers, there is no capacity in the country to decontaminated cross-contaminated transformers. | *(not set or not applicable)* | ·  A feasibility study supported by technical and financial grounds to assess decontamination technologies completed.  ·  A technology for treating cross-contaminated transformers which is compliant with the Stockholm Convention and economically viable is available in the country. | A PCB destruction technology with required technical and economic specifications was selected in July 2017. In this sense, installation and commissioning of the unit, followed by pilot demonstration, will start in July 2018.    More specific details about this activity, and equipment capacity/location will be shared in the future reporting year, as the current activity has started with the tender. | Installation of PCB destruction technology was completed and pilot demonstration has been started. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 9**  **Determination and verification on an enterprise level of source and technology specific U-POPs emissions** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Determination and verification on enterprise level of current PCDD/F emission factor – sintering plants and / or EAF | ·   Emission factors for priority sectors assessed based on sampling and analytical data are missing. | *(not set or not applicable)* | ·  The determination of U-POPs factor on sintering plants, EAF, non-ferrous metal production, cement kiln has been reassessed based on both process consideration, sampling and analysis of U-POPs at exhaust gases, sampling and analysis of correlated pollutants (chlorine, particulate matter) | BAT/BEP reports specifically prepared for each stakeholder company were approved.    KARDEMIR company, with elevated PCDD/F emission levels, agreed on adopting one of the proposed BAT/BEP recommendations and has started to study on the modification of currently used raw materials in order to decrease the chlorine (Cl) content in its industrial processes, and in turn to decrease PCDD/F emissions, or so called U-POPs. After their adaptation, a second set of sampling and analysis will be performed to calculate emission factors.    More reporting is to follow in the next reporting period. | After KARDEMIR has adopted BAT/BEP advices and started to study on the modification raw material to decrease the Cl content, reductions of 6.09 g TEQ/yr in PCDD/F and 33.6 kg/yr in Hg emissions have been achieved.    The PCDD/F reduction has been recorded as 150 mg TEQ/yr for ISDEMIR by upgrading electrostatic filters. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 10**  **Provision of training and technical assistance on BAT/BEP for priority industrial sectors** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of people trained on U-POPs inventory.  Number of people trained on BAT-BEP in priority sectors | The awareness and knowledge on U-POPs and BAT/BEP is still low and need to be strengthened. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Training on U-POPs inventory, sampling and analysis performed: Training of at least 50 technical professionals on BAT-BEPs in 10 priority industrial sector (gender disaggregated). | Activities under this component were completed in 2017.    167 professionals (70 women and 97 men) were trained on U-POPs management; and in terms of BAT/BEP (Best Available Technology/Best Environmental Practices), the number of trainees was 61 (36 men and 25 women). All trainings followed international standards in line with the Stockholm and Basel conventions on sound POPs controls.    Training targets were exceeded as compared to the original plan. The activity is considered complete. | Activities under this component were completed in 2017. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 11**  **Development of a national U-POPs release reduction plan** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Regulatory assessment report on U-POPs completed; | A U-POPs national reduction plan in Turkey is still missing, although the country is participating in initiatives aimed at implementing EU-IPPC like regulation. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Assessment of the regulatory gaps with reference to SC requirement and EU-IPPC regulation performed. | A national expert was contracted in March 2018 for the identification of areas with the highest priorities and cost/effectiveness in terms of U-POPs reduction and development of the national U-POPs release reduction plan with risk-based and cost/effectiveness priorities.    This is a work in progress and results will be achieved in September 2018.    Further reporting is planned for the next PIR cycle in 2019 which will have more details of this activity and achievements. | National U-POPs release reduction plan with risk-based and cost/effectiveness priorities has been completed in September 2018. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 12**  **Demonstration of BAT/BEP in industrial priority source categories** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of sectors in which BAT / BEP has been effectively demonstrated. | Although EU IPPC Directive is not enforced yet, companies exporting to the EU are generally required to produce in compliance with BAT/BEP principles. However, few BAT/BEP process has been demonstrated in the country in priority sectors like I&S and non-ferrous metal. | *(not set or not applicable)* | ·   -2 demonstrations and assessments of BAT/BEP in the iron and steel sector (sintering plants) completed.  ·   2demonstrations and assessments of BAT/BEP in the iron and steel sector (Electric arc furnaces) completed.  ·   -2 demonstrations and assessments of BAT/BEP in the non-ferrous metal sector (copper, aluminium, and zinc) completed. | KARDEMIR, with elevated PCDD/Fs (furans/dioxins, or U-POPs) emission levels, agreed on adopting one of the proposed BAT/BEP recommendations from the project team, and has started to study on the modification of raw materials to decrease the chlorine (Cl) content, and in turn of PCDD/Fs emissions.    ISDEMIR is undertaking works for better capture of dioxins attached to process particle emissions by upgrading its electrostatic filters.    At this moment, this is the progress achieved at mid-term evaluation, and further work will be reported on at a future stage.    The indicator is on track as of today. | After KARDEMIR has adopted BAT/BEP advices and started to study on the modification raw material to decrease the Cl content, reductions of 6.09 g TEQ/yr in PCDD/F and 33.6 kg/yr in Hg emissions have been achieved.    The PCDD/F reduction has been recorded as 150 mg TEQ/yr for ISDEMIR by upgrading electrostatic filters. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 13**  **Implementation of the “Soil Pollution Control and Point-Source-Contaminated Sites Regulation”** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Soil Pollution Control and Point-Source-Contaminated Sites Regulation implemented with operational reporting, inventories and prioritized actions implemented. | ·   Regulation developed and passed but not implemented.  ·   Limited awareness on the part of potential holders of contaminated sites.  ·   No coordinated development of financing mechanisms beyond application of a simple polluter approach.  Limited technical capability in key assessment and technology related disciplines. | *(not set or not applicable)* | ·  Framework legislation is fully implemented inclusive impeded and fully operational reporting and data collection within the three governing management information systems.  ·  Financial mechanism study completed and options being pursued  ·  Training delivered to a total of 100 professionals in site and risk assessment  ·  Training delivered to a total of 100 professionals in remediation technologies | In order to implement a special Soil Pollution Control and Point-Source-Contaminated Sites Regulation in the country, especially at the local level, this component aims to provide necessary technical assistance to the central and regionally-based staff of the MoEU ministry.    In the previous reporting periods, a guideline on remediation technologies (estimated costs, duration, pros and cons, remarks, etc.), that will be used by local government authorities, was prepared, published and distributed to local staff. It aims to improve national level knowledge in this important respect of contaminated areas management. This aspect is featured by legacy business and is quite expensive which requires careful and advance planning as technically so financially. The current guide will be practically useful in such decision-making processes.    In addition to the guidance material, based on recommendations from the Project Steering Committee, the upgrading of the national contaminated sites registration system has been initiated. More information will be reported in the later phases of the project.    A training on site and risk assessments were delivered in the 4th quarter of 2015 for a total of 180 individuals (63 women and 117 men) from the central and local governmental levels (two staff from each of 81 provincial directorates and 20 staff from the central level).    The second training on remediation technologies was conducted with the participation of 176 professionals (MoEU central and local staff and technical staff of site remediation firms for a total of 53 women and 123 men).    In total, 357 individuals (116 women and 241 men) were trained in the sound management of POPs contaminated sites. this exceeds the original targets, and will benefit the country in a great way for longer-term capability to work with contaminated sites across the country.    Finally, a study on financial mechanism options to facilitate remediation plans for the contaminated sites has been conducted in this reporting period.    This study was finalized and a report was presented to the governmental stakeholders in the next reporting period. Information on generation of financial means to address very expensive contaminated site remediation programmes is important for advance planning and gaining access to sufficient financial resources via national, bilateral or international sources.    In addition, a software development support was provided and currently contaminated sites information system is being upgraded. This will be completed by the end of 2018.    More reporting on the remaining activities will be presented in the next PIR cycle. | In order to implement a special Soil Pollution Control and Point-Source-Contaminated Sites Regulation in the country, especially at the local level, this component aims to provide necessary technical assistance to the central and regionally-based staff of the MoEU ministry.    In the previous reporting periods, a guideline on remediation technologies (estimated costs, duration, pros and cons, remarks, etc.), that will be used by local government authorities, was prepared, published and distributed to local staff. It aims to improve national level knowledge in this important respect of contaminated areas management. This aspect is featured by legacy business and is quite expensive which requires careful and advance planning as technically so financially. The current guide will be practically useful in such decision-making processes.    In addition to the guidance material, based on recommendations from the Project Steering Committee, the upgrading of the national contaminated sites registration system has been initiated. More information will be reported in the later phases of the project.    A training on site and risk assessments were delivered for a total of 180 individuals (63 women and 117 men) from the central and local governmental levels (two staff from each of 81 provincial directorates and 20 staff from the central level).    The second training on remediation technologies was conducted with the participation of 176 professionals (MoEU central and local staff and technical staff of site remediation firms for a total of 53 women and 123 men).    In total, 357 individuals (116 women and 241 men) were trained in the sound management of POPs contaminated sites. This exceeds the original targets, and will benefit the country in a great way for longer-term capability to work with contaminated sites across the country.    Finally, a study on financial mechanism options to facilitate remediation plans for the contaminated sites has been conducted in the previous reporting period.    This study was finalized and a report will be presented to the governmental stakeholders in the next reporting period. Information on generation of financial means to address very expensive contaminated site remediation programmes is important for advance planning and gaining access to sufficient financial resources via national, bilateral or international sources.    In addition, a software development support was provided to the development of contaminated sites' information system.    No more reporting on the this outcomes will be presented in the next PIR cycle, except for the summary of previous achievements. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 14**  **Outcome 4.2: : Undertaking priority POPs contaminated sites assessments and clean up measures under the “Soil Pollution Control and Point-Source-Contaminated Sites Regulation”** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Demonstration site assessment/clean up design completed and containment/remediation/monitoring initiated on three priority contaminated sites | Action on cleaning up contaminated sites limited to fragmented initiatives driven primarily by individual enterprise initiatives. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Regulatory site assessment/site specific technology study initiatives completed.  Agreements with contaminated sites’ holders made for arrangements for clean-up in place for three priority contaminated sites.  Containment/remediation/monitoring initiated for three priority contaminated sites | The Soil Pollution Control and Point-Source-Contaminated Sites Regulation is in its initial stage of implementation and the potential sites for pilots will be defined after careful selection from all registered sites currently on record and/ or being included into the Contaminated Sites Registration System. This regulation has a potential to consolidate national-level action around contaminated areas, and the project will continue to look into ways to assist with its implementation.    The site assessments and demonstration activities are expected to start in the second part of 2018. More reporting is expected in the next PIR cycle.    The potential sites that have been assembled in Contaminated site information system will be assessed and a conceptual site assessment work will be carried out in the upcoming reporting period. Finally, three (3) contaminated sites among assessed sites will be remediated in terms of a pilot study. | The Soil Pollution Control and Point-Source-Contaminated Sites Regulation is in its initial stage of implementation and the potential sites for pilots will be defined after careful selection from all registered sites currently on record and/ or being included into the Contaminated Sites Registration System. This regulation has a potential to consolidate national-level action around contaminated areas, and the project will continue to look into ways to assist with its implementation.    The site assessments and demonstration activities are expected to start in the second part of 2019. More reporting is expected in the next PIR cycle.    The potential sites that have been assembled in Contaminated site information system will be assessed and a conceptual site assessment work will be carried out in the upcoming reporting period. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 15**  **Legislative framework updated and adopted consistent with convention obligations adopted.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Legal and regulatory framework governing POPs and HW import/export fully harmonized with EU standards and compliant with the SC. | ·  Basic regulatory framework in place with gaps respecting EU harmonization, SC and Rotterdam, Convention compliance. | *(not set or not applicable)* | ·     Turkey has a legal and regulatory framework for POPs and HW management fully harmonized with the EU and compliant with the SC and which supports provision of related services in the region. | In the previous reporting period, a workshop was held to finalize the draft by-law on POPs which was prepared with the project’s support. The draft by-law was prepared in line with the EU POPs Regulation No.850/2004/EC.    In the current reporting period, the POPs legislation has been finalized and is to be published by the end of 2018. Report on its status will be presented in the next PIR cycle.    In this reporting period, Turkey has become a party to the Rotterdam Convention on controlling chemicals in trade and for this reason initial steps for fulfilling the obligations of the country will be commenced with the support of this project.    Based on the last Project Steering Committee decision, a software support will be provided to enhance the implementation of PIC (Prior Informed Consent) procedure in the next reporting period. | In the previous reporting period, a workshop was held to finalize the draft by-law on POPs which was prepared with the project’s support. The draft by-law was prepared in line with the EU POPs Regulation No.850/2004/EC.    In the current reporting period, the POPs legislation has been published by the end of 2018.    In the previous reporting period, Turkey has become a party to the Rotterdam Convention on controlling chemicals in trade and for this reason initial steps for fulfilling the obligations of the country will be commenced with the support of this project.    Based on the last Project Steering Committee decision, a software support will be provided to enhance the implementation of PIC (Prior Informed Consent) procedure in the next reporting period.  This activity will be completed during a next reporting period.    More reporting to be provided in the next PIR cycle. |
| Detailed planning policy and action plan in place and under implementation for developemnt of a broadly based POPs and chemicals waste mamagement infrastructure and services cability | ·  Gaps in required infrastructure and services capability to support the above and no planning to address it. | *(not set or not applicable)* | An endorsed policy and action plan in place and being acted on related to the development of comprehensive HW and POPs management infrastructure, | This activity will be done during a next reporting period.    More reporting to be provided in the next PIR cycle. | This activity will be carried out in the next reporting period.    More reporting is to be expected in the next PIR cycle. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 16**  **Strengthened technical capacity including operational POPs monitoring, supporting analytical capability, and planning related research and development capability** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Multi-media POPs monitoring capability and active participation contribution to the Global POPs Monitoring Network | ·   Comprehensive national POPs monitoring program limited to water basis and only fragmented monitoring of other media. | *(not set or not applicable)* | ·   Expanded and coordinated multi-media POPs monitoring programs in place and operational. | For this specific work, an international expert has been hired during this reporting period with the following activities:    1. Assessment of current POPs analysis and monitoring capacity in the country, including the roles and status of relevant ministries and state institutions, university laboratories and academic research groups, and private laboratories;  2. Based on the assessment study, definition of the gaps of POPs monitoring in the country;  3. Training need assessment study for POPs monitoring and analysis;  4. Definition of the context of necessary trainings and capacity building according to results of training need assessment;  5. Definition of accreditation support specification of selected laboratories  6. Detailed explanation of POPs and Chemicals monitoring data gathering tool ;  7. Proposing POPs monitoring mechanism for Turkey, including cooperation models and monitoring strategy;  8. Filtration of monitoring data for Turkey’s obligation on Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) in the scope of the Stockholm Convention.    The expert will conclude the report for proposing an expanded and coordinated multi-media POPs monitoring program.    More reporting is to be expected in the next PIR cycle. | For this specific work, an international expert has been hired in the previous reporting period with the following scope of activities:    1. Assessment of current POPs analysis and monitoring capacity in the country, including the roles and status of relevant ministries and state institutions, university laboratories and academic research groups, and private laboratories;  2. Based on the assessment study, definition of the gaps of POPs monitoring in the country;  3. Training need assessment study for POPs monitoring and analysis;  4. Definition of the context of necessary trainings and capacity building according to results of training need assessment;  5. Definition of accreditation support specification of selected laboratories;  6. Detailed explanation of POPs and Chemicals monitoring data gathering tool;  7. Proposing POPs monitoring mechanism for Turkey, including cooperation models and monitoring strategy;  8. Filtration of monitoring data for Turkey’s obligation on Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) in the scope of the Stockholm Convention.    The international expert concluded his report for proposing an expanded and coordinated multi-media POPs monitoring program and it is shared with the Government for implementation.    No more reporting is to be expected in the next PIR cycle. |
| Expanded qualification of private sector POPs analytical and monitoring service capability available to government and others. | ·   Regulatory analytical capability restricted to a single state research agency which limits enforcement activities | *(not set or not applicable)* | ·   5 private laboratories and service providers qualified for regulatory work. | This activity will be done during a next reporting period, complementary with the previous activity.    More reporting is to be expected in the next PIR cycle. | This activity will be carried out in the next reporting period.    More reporting is to be expected in the next PIR cycle. |
| Action Plan initiated for national R&D capability related to POPs and sound chemicals management. | No targeted R&D programs related to POPs issues. | *(not set or not applicable)* | POPs and chemicals management R&D program in place and financed | This activity will be carried out during the next reporting period.    More reporting is to be expected in the next PIR cycle. | This activity will be carried out in the next reporting period.    More reporting is to be expected in the next PIR cycle. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 17**  **Development and implementation of modern tools for a national sound chemicals management framework** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| EU REACH regulatory framework for sound chemicals management adopted in Turkey | ·   Developing but fragmented regulatory framework for sound chemicals management | *(not set or not applicable)* | ·   National chemicals profile in place and adopted  ·   REACH approach to sound chemicals management adopted and operationalized in Turkey supported by an effective information management system | This activity will be carried out in the next reporting period.    More reporting is to be expected in the next PIR cycle. | This activity will be carried out in the next reporting period.    More reporting is to be expected in the next PIR cycle. |
| Supporting chemicals management information system, training and an increased level of awareness respecting sound chemicals management | Limited information availability, awareness at the user and public levels respecting chemicals management | *(not set or not applicable)* | ·   Overall delivery of training to 100 technical and management professions | This activity will be carried out in the next reporting period.    More reporting is to be expected in the next PIR cycle. | This activity will be carried out in the next reporting period.    More reporting is to be expected in the next PIR cycle. |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | 4 total awareness events and products produced for industry and the public | This activity will be carried out in the next reporting period.    More reporting is to be expected in the next PIR cycle. | This activity will be carried out in the next reporting period.    More reporting is to be expected in the next PIR cycle. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 18**  **Monitoring, learning, adaptive feedback, outreach, and evaluation.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| M&E and adaptive management applied to project in response to needs, mid-term evaluation findings with lessons learned extracted. | No Monitoring and Evaluation system  No evaluation of project output and outcomes | *(not set or not applicable)* | ·   Final evaluation report ready in the end of project | In this reporting period, the Mid-term Review process was completed. The management response for the recommendations was prepared and shared with the Project Steering Committee's members. Overall rating given is "Satisfactory" by independent evaluator.    An 18 months long extension of the project has been recommended as an MTR outcome, which was requested from UNDP-GEF and approved in order to assist the project to enter into longer term contractual agreements on POPs waste disposal which may take more than a year of implementation from the current moment, given the volume of chlorinated waste and its processing time.    The project reported against PIR requirements, as well as on a monthly basis, to the implementing partner. The government is satisfied with the progress of the project of this complex nature. | The project reported against PIR requirements, as well as on a monthly basis, to the implementing partner. The government is satisfied with the progress of the project of this complex nature.    MTR assessment was completed previously, and, based on the findings on the need to complete the POPs pesticides disposal from Merkim site, the project was extended for 18 months in order to allow to achieve this important milestone of 2,000 tons of waste disposal and decontamination of the premises of Merkim storehouse.    More reporting is to be expected in the next PIR cycle. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 43.98% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 43.98% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 3,048,136 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 162,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 6,931,400 |
| Co-financing | 1,180,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Apr 12, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Dec 3, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | May 21, 2015 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Nov 1, 2015 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Mar 31, 2018 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Jun 26, 2018 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Oct 30, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | May 21, 2019 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Nov 21, 2020 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-12-26 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| To date, the project has not yet experienced any delays with respect to the achievement of key milestones. However, an 18 months long extension was recommended by Midterm Review independent expert in order to improve the impact and the global environmental benefits of the Project by increasing the amount of POPs waste to be destructed in a sound manner and in line with international standards.    The recommendation of extension has been accepted by the project steering committee meeting dated 23 May 2018, and later approved by UNDP-GEF. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| At this reporting period, there is not any expected delay in key project milestones. The project has been extended and this will allow to improve the impact and the global environmental benefits of the Project by increasing the amount of POPs waste to be destructed in a sound manner and in line with international standards. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Due to the high volume of POPs pesticides waste available in Merkim site and due to waste processing limitations applied at high-temperature incineration plants, it takes time to destroy this full amount. The limitations include required controls over the chlorine content in the processed waste for purposes of avoiding corrosion to the main equipment and emission controls with help of ACPS systems and at ash residues to stay in line with approved operating licenses. These apply both to national and international HTI plants.    In this respect, the volume of 2,000 tons of POPs pesticides at Merkim was split into two parts: one going to Izaydas HTI (Turkey) and the other to Tredi HTI (France) plants. This adaptive approach which was managed at the procurement time allows to meet the extended project's time frame of extra 18 months of operational time.    Further, this shifts the timing of the terminal evaluation by the same duration.    Overall, in terms of meeting other milestones, the project has been fully on track. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | In the fourth reporting period of the project, almost all project activities are either achieved or on track. As part of Component 1, the Merkim site elimination activity was started. 250 tonnes of POPs and POPs impacted wastes were eliminated in an environmentally sound manner. The tendering process for the main disposal part which is about 2000 tonnes was concluded and the mobilization of the contractor has started. The PCB elimination/disposal activity was completed with the elimination of 289 tonnes of PCB-baed equipment. As the last outcome of component 1, the project successfully upgraded the IZAYDAS facility and performed a test burn trial that resulted as IZAYDAS's POPs destruction performance is in compliant with related international standards set out in Basel and Stockholm Conventions. As part of component 4, the project supported MOEU in the implementation of the Contaminated Sites Regulation through supporting the software development of registration system, the preparation of a report on financial mechanisms on remediation of contaminated sites and conducting 2 trainings for about 354 technical staff of the government. The second phase of component 4 will be initiated after significant progress in the implementation of the regulation is made by MOEU, which will probably be at the beginning of the next reporting period. As part of component 5, urgent activities were undertaken based on the recommendations of the project beneficiary while the remaining activities will be completed by the end of the project in line with the work plan. In conclusion, the project is on track with satisfactory performance in cooperation and coordination with the project beneficiaries and project stakeholders. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | During this reporting period, the project is satisfactorily on track and also some of the project components were already completed. Overall, elimination of 289 tonnes of PCB was initiated in line with the Basel Notification procedure. In addition, BAT/ BEP options are being adopted by the stakeholder companies and a U-POPs release reduction plan finalized on September 2018. Under Component 1, elimination of 2000 tonnes of POPs stockpile is on track and initiated in this reporting period. Moreover, elimination of the 30 tonnes of obsolete pesticide stocks target has been reached and already exceeded. 40 tonnes of obsolete pesticide has been removed and eliminated in total. Under Component 4, in total of 357 individuals (116 women and 241 men) were trained in sound management of POPs contaminated sites.    Additionally, as a recommendation of the Mid-term Evaluation which was conducted in the last reporting period, 18 months of extension has been recommended for the project which was also approved by the Steering Committee to meet the global environmental benefits and to increase the impact. The recommendations of the mid-term evaluation are being followed closely and they are currently on track.    Project’s financial management is in line with the Annual Work Plan of the project and the implementation is on-going as planned. Similar to the previous reporting period project’s management structure is in place and steering committee meetings have been held as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. Although there is no critical risk identified at the moment, the project team closely monitor the possible risks and mitigating actions especially due to the restructuring of the Turkish government organizations in line with the new presidential system in Turkey.    In conclusion, the project is satisfactorily on track and managed efficiently and effectively. With the approved extension of the project as a recommendation of mid-term evaluation, the project will fully achieve its end-of project targets by project closure. In this regard the project can be presented as a “good practice”. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Continuation of PCB inventory and labelling of transformers after screening was prioritized.  Contractual arrangement between UNIDO and Cinar Cevre Laboratory (CCL) was concluded in June 2019 to address capacity building and development, in particular additional inventory on PCBs under the output 2.2 on systematic approach for the analytical determination of PCB in electrical equipment. Initiated activities include determination of PCB content in 3000 transformers oil samples; a further up-date of the PCB inventory and identification of PCB containing equipment from 50 – 500 ppm and training on PCB equipment identification and labelling(including prevention of cross-contamination, dielectric oil sampling, analysis and reporting, emergency plans, procedures for handling and maintenance of transformers). The work is expected to be completed in December 2019.  Responsive companies have been selected and companies SEDAS and BEDAS have continued to take samples from their listed transformers ( # for BEDAS: 664 transformers; # for SEDAS: 200-300 transformers). Akdeniz EDAS already shared their potential transformer list for sampling, remaining quota (i.e. 2036 transformers) will be sampled. Recruitment of additional international expert for supporting the additional inventory work and further POPs information gathering is also planned.    APROCHIM has been contracted for the analysis of 8000 transformers for their PCB content and accordingly to update existing inventory.  Duration: July 2019 – August 2019, 1 month of period; 5238 transformers have been analyzed out of 8000 targeted number. Update of database of the ministry with received data from APROCHIM is expected to be completed in the current year,  Training on the operation of PCB decontamination of in life transformers after dehalogenation process was organized in cooperation with Sea Marconi. According the schedule agreed, the Sea Marconi team started the activities in Akademi Cevre on May 13th, 2019. Firstly, the inspection and data collection were performed to assess the status of the pieces of equipment. In particular, the data and information regarding the two transformers to be put back in service were collected. Moreover, a double initial sample was taken from each equipment to subsequent laboratory verification. The training was performed in the period from the May 13th to May 18th 2019 and covered all practical aspects required for decontamination. The session involved personnel from SEDAS and from UNIDO    Terms of reference for the provision of training, assessment and reduction of PCDD/Fs releases from metallurgical industries in Turkey were developed and completed in July 2019.  Related to the implementation of the activities under Outcome 2.3, Development and adoption of national PCB equipment phase out and retirement plan, implementation will be started once sampling and analysis activities are completed and a clear picture on the current status of transformers is achieved.  Relevant progress was achieved thus UNIDO is assessing the progress with S rating. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | UNDP:    Izaydas is by now fully qualified and licensed for sound disposal of PCBs (chlorinated dielectric oils from transformers) and obsolete POPs pesticides which can be destroyed using this nationally based high-temperature incineration (HTI) technology, now and in the future. In terms of the global and regional importance, one more HTI factory was added to the list of licensed operators which is important in terms of competition and reduction in POPs disposal costs in the longer run. The factory has formally published results of its test burns and acquired a license from the government.    It is important to note that Izaydas invested around 7 mln USD together with 750,000 USD from the project side into a number of infrastructural improvements such as the modern POPs waste storage facility, liquid supply line for PCBs oils, integrated operation room, carbon filter and online measurement lab for the stack gas. At this moment, Izadas is able to operate in line with Basel and Stockholm Conventions', and in line with the GEF STAP guidance.    A large procurement case (more than 3 mln USD) for Merkim's site was approved in the current implementation phase with a qualified sub-contractor Polyeco selected to deliver this kind of hazardous waste management service. This was made possible with an 18-months extension which was granted to allow the project to achieve its global environmental benefits - the destruction of a sizeable volume of obsolete POPs pesticides (2,000 tons on top of 245 tons already destroyed), and remediation of the Merkim warehouse (additional 212 tons of demolition waste is expected) to reduce risks to human health and environment.    The removal of the remaining volume of waste from Merkim will be split into two steps - one with the help of the GEF project, and the other one with the Merkim's assistance: 1,656 tonnes of POPs stockpile will be eliminated within the project budget and the remaining 354 tonnes will be eliminated by the site owner. In total, 2,457 tons of obsolete POPs pesticides will be removed from Merkim site which makes it one of the largest and significant surface-based warehouses with such a volume of POPs waste.    In the process of preparing for ESIA and the remediation works for the Merkim site, a group of local NGOs expressed their interest in receiving regular updates from the project on the steps being taken in this regard. The project team had supported interaction with the NGOs on the project plans.    On general site remediation aspects for the country, in addition to the guidance material developed earlier, an upgrading of the national contaminated sites registration system has been initiated. A specific training on risk assessment was organized fro 180 individual (with 63 women taking part) from central and local governmental levels. There was a second training carried out on remediation with participation of 176 professionals (including 53 women). This exceeded the original targets, and will benefit the country in terms of a longer-term capability to work with contaminated sites across the country. Finally, a specific study was finalized on potential financial mechanisms to support future remediation work.    The drafting process of the POPs regulation, in cooperation with other EU-funded programmes, was completed and it was published by the end of 2018. Around same time, Turkey became a party to the Rotterdam Convention on chemicals in trade which shows high level interest in international chemical related treaties.    The current project is very important for the GEF and Turkey, and based on the progress achieved in the current implementation phase, the project get the "S" rating.    UNIDO:    Continuation of PCB inventory and labelling of transformers after screening was prioritized.    Contractual arrangement between UNIDO and Cinar Cevre Laboratory (CCL) was concluded in June 2019 to address capacity building and development, in particular additional inventory on PCBs under the output 2.2 on systematic approach for the analytical determination of PCB in electrical equipment. Initiated activities include determination of PCB content in 3000 transformers oil samples; a further up-date of the PCB inventory and identification of PCB containing equipment from 50 – 500 ppm and training on PCB equipment identification and labelling(including prevention of cross-contamination, dielectric oil sampling, analysis and reporting, emergency plans, procedures for handling and maintenance of transformers). The work is expected to be completed in December 2019.    Responsive companies have been selected and companies SEDAS and BEDAS have continued to take samples from their listed transformers ( # for BEDAS: 664 transformers; # for SEDAS: 200-300 transformers). Akdeniz EDAS already shared their potential transformer list for sampling, remaining quota (i.e. 2036 transformers) will be sampled. Recruitment of additional international expert for supporting the additional inventory work and further POPs information gathering is also planned.    APROCHIM has been contracted for the analysis of 8000 transformers for their PCB content and accordingly to update existing inventory. Duration: July 2019 – August 2019, 1 month of period; 5238 transformers have been analyzed out of 8000 targeted number. Update of database of the ministry with received data from APROCHIM is expected to be completed in the current year.    Training on the operation of PCB decontamination of in life transformers after dehalogenation process was organized in cooperation with Sea Marconi. According the schedule agreed, the Sea Marconi team started the activities in Akademi Cevre on May 13th, 2019. Firstly, the inspection and data collection were performed to assess the status of the pieces of equipment. In particular, the data and information regarding the two transformers to be put back in service were collected. Moreover, a double initial sample was taken from each equipment to subsequent laboratory verification. The training was performed in the period from the May 13th to May 18th 2019 and covered all practical aspects required for decontamination. The session involved personnel from SEDAS and from UNIDO.    Terms of reference for the provision of training, assessment and reduction of PCDD/Fs releases from metallurgical industries in Turkey were developed and completed in July 2019.    Related to the implementation of the activities under Outcome 2.3, Development and adoption of national PCB equipment phase out and retirement plan, implementation will be started once sampling and analysis activities are completed and a clear picture on the current status of transformers is achieved.    Relevant progress was achieved thus UNIDO is assessing the progress with S rating. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** [Gender Analysis - POPs Project.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4833/213595/1718267/1725207/Gender%20Analysis%20-%20POPs%20Project.docx) |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| In terms of its design, the project addresses gender balance issues during specific capacity building and awareness raising events and work sessions. With respect to GBV, the operations of the project do not focus on such violence, but operates in industrial settings where the POPs waste exists and needs to be identified and removed for final disposal.    Currently offered trainings benefit the overall national capacity context for successful POPs waste management beyond the project's time frame and women employed by the government or private sector increase their knowledge and power to participate in national dialogues in this respect, and applicable decision making processes in a broader national stakeholder context, as well as directly applied in the project's activities at the project board and key workshops. |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| The project generally targets repackaging and removal, as well as reduction of a number of streams of hazardous waste and air emissions of Persistent Organic Pollutants, and by doing so it reduces the global and local impacts of these harmful chemicals on the health and well-being of people (of women, children and men likewise, and the environment). As such, in terms of its design, the project was in a position to identify and address gender related aspects through awareness raising on POPs related dangers to health, especially those of women and children, and nation wide capacity building for men and women working with the POPs related decision making and handling processes.    During this reporting period, gender equality continued to be mainstreamed through the invitation and encouragement of women participation in the project’s training activities as well as using gender-sensitive language in all technical documents produced within the scope of the Project along with the ToRs and also communication materials. In the reporting period, 116 women from the across the country's governorates were trained in POPs control legislation, contaminated site risk assessment and POPs exposure routes to ensure better protection of human health, and remediation technologies applicable to decontamination plans for such sites and minimization of exposure pressure from such sites on local populations located in their vicinity,    Please see attached the gender analysis paper for more details. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Currently, gender equality and gender mainstreaming activities of the Project focuses on the following:    1. Raising awareness regarding chemical exposures, effects on human health and the environment, and gender differences in exposing risks and impacts.    2. Promoting a multi-stakeholder approach to ensure the participation of women and vulnerable populations in policy development and decision-making processes.    3. Ensuring capacity building for women in private and public sectors with respect to POPs management as material as well as in contaminated sites which upgrades skills and knowledge on managing occupational health aspects during the handling process, further inventory of the sites and their risk assessment, including health exposure routes for population and biota, and remediation technology related information when applied to the decontamination processes of the sites in the future. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| No new social and/or environmental risk has been identified in this reporting period.    With respect to Merkim's site, the project team has been approached by a group of NGOs for consultations of the project's progress in removing the current POPs waste stockpile, and remediation of the site to reduce risks of exposure of the population to this legacy waste. The project team has entered into consultations to exchange on the progress as the Polyeco group is repackaging and removing this waste in a gradual manner. NGOs are supportive of the process and the project's objectives. |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| No risks have been escalated during this reporting period. There is a keen interest from the government, NGOs and the Merkim site' owners to remove the current POPs stockpile of obsolete chlorinated pesticides, and remediate the current storage house.    This work formed a key objective of the current GEF-funded project, and it is now on track to remove and dispose of such waste in two high-temperature incineration facilities (at Izaydas in Turkey, and at Tredi in France) in order to accelerate the process as the chlorinated waste of this type has volume processing limitation for a given time due to its corrosive nature to technology used, and emission controls during destruction processes. The POPs waste is mixed (&quot;diluted&quot;) at a small percentage fraction as compared to regular industrial hazardous waste processed by these plants. |

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| **SESP:** [Turkey\_Annex\_ESSP\_POPs signed 08092014 final for use.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4833/213595/1717655/1724199/Turkey_Annex_ESSP_POPs%20signed%2008092014%20final%20for%20use.docx)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** [Updates SESP - PIMS 4833 POPs.PDF](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4833/213595/1717654/1724195/Updates%20SESP%20-%20PIMS%204833%20POPs.PDF) |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| Yes |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| A new ESIA was already conducted in December 2017 and no new social and/or environmental risk has been identified as stated in the conclusion of ESIA. The document is attached for reference.    The project team follows this approved document during its operations. |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| No complaints received in the reporting period, and furthermore, there is a strong interest from NGO community in Turkey to address the Merkim site in the shortest possible time frame in order to remove and destroy this waste. |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| During the reporting period, the project has increased its effort to scale up the partnerships with private sector especially waste treatment facilities through sectoral meetings and meetings with NGOs such as Turkish Hazardous Waste Treatment Association.    In addition, in the context of SESP activity of Merkim site work, public NGOs in Kocaeli was informed on the activities. Their concerns and questions were received and discussed with a consultation workshop.    During this reporting period, the project has continued its efforts on protecting human health and the enviroonment through; sound destruction of 85 tonnes of PCB in additon to 245 tonnes of POPs pesticides stockpiles, previously stored in Merkim site, in compliance with destruction standards of Stockholm and Basel Conventions .    In the framework of component 1, IZAYDAS has publised its test burn report indicating its compliance with related Stockholm and Basel Conventions provisions in their website: https://www.izaydas.com.tr/files/documents/izmit\_atik\_ve\_artiklari-aritma-yakma\_ve\_degerlendirme-undp\_deneme\_yakmasi\_raporu29\_5\_2018\_00-52-30.pdf This certification will contribute to the national POPs management capability that can be expanded into low PCB content waste streams for circular economy in the future GEF programming. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| The following references can be used to summarize social media activities of the project:    http://www.kalicikirleticiler.com - at this website there is also a project video.    http://www.tr.undp.org/content/turkey/tr/home/projects/pops-legacy-elimination-and-pops-release-reduction-project.html    https://medium.com/@UNDPEurasia/a-hidden-danger-lurks-in-turkey-e581a66d64a9    Once the Merkim site work commences in respect to the removal of significant volumes of POPs from the area of Bursa/Kocaeli region, the project plans additional public awareness activities which will be reported on in 2019. |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| Yes |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [4601 Turkey POPs UNDP-UNIDO CEO\_Endorsement.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4833/213595/1673011/1673292/4601%20Turkey%20POPs%20UNDP-UNIDO%20CEO_Endorsement.docx) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| A full description of the cooperation with such stakeholders was included into the project documentation at the time of formulation and approval of the programme by the GEF.    The location of the project related activities is mainly limited to industrial areas such as the Merkim site (a storage place for a big volume of obsolete POPs pesticides), Izaydas high-temperature incineration plant for industrial hazardous waste (initial investment of 100 mln Euro), and a number PCB equipment owners (tire production, fertilizer companies etc).    These partners have regularly attended the project's workshops and meetings during this reporting period, as well as participated in individual consultations in respect to project activities. A prime target in the current implementation period is Merkim as the previous work on PCB waste removal has been completed.    In the reporting period, a number of active NGOs were involved into consultation with the project team and the government on the plans to remove POPs waste from the Merkim site. Such meetings took place in Kocaeli region where the site itself is located. There is a strong interest from NGOs' side in accelerating the disposal of such waste to minimize any exposure of population to it in the future. The project keeps updating the NGOs about the current progress on the packaging and transportation processes of the POPs materials to Izaydas plant, and to later to France in two batches to ensure timely destruction of this waste before the project's closure.    The project is a joint programme with UNIDO, and regular cooperation has been taking place with UNIDO during the reporting period as at technical level so during project board meetings.    Such collaboration is appreciated by the Government, and both implementing agencies, as two sets of competitive advantages are applied in a coordinated way in one setting. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.