

Standard Summary Project Fiche 2002

Project number TR 0203.03
Twining number: TR02-EN-01

1 Basic Information

- 1.1 Désirée Number:**
1.2 Title: Capacity Building in the Field of Environment for Turkey
1.3 Sector: EN
1.4 Location: Turkey

2 Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective(s)

To strengthen the capacity in legal, institutional, technical and investment matters related to the approximation process in the field of environment in Turkey, thereby accelerating the effective implementation of the environmental *acquis*.

2.2 Project purpose

To design, develop and implement effective environmental policy measures.

2.3 Accession Partnership and NPAA priority

The Accession Partnership¹ sets out the principles, priorities, intermediate objectives and conditions decided by the European Council. The short term (2001) criteria in the environmental sector included the requirement to develop a plan for financing investments (directive specific), based on estimations of costs of alignment and realistic sources of public and private finance year-by-year. Medium term criteria included, *inter alia*; Implementation and enforcement of the EU environmental *acquis*, together with the strengthening of the institutional, administrative and monitoring capacity to ensure environmental protection; Establish monitoring networks and permit procedures as well as environmental inspectorates, including data collection.

The Turkish Government in March 2001 finalised a National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis (NPAA). The main priorities within this NPAA include: implementation of the environmental *acquis*, and in particular the heavy-investment directives and the access to information requirements (including accession to the EEA and EIONET).

This project is designed to assist the Turkish Government meets these criteria and priorities.

2.4 Contribution to National Development Plan

N/A

¹ Council Decision of 8 March 2001 on the principles, priorities, intermediate objectives and conditions contained in the Accession Partnership with the Republic of Turkey (OJ L 85, 24.03.2001, page 13)

2.5 Cross Border Impact

N/A

3 Description

3.1 Background and justification:

Component 1 Environmental heavy cost investments

Component 1 consists of two constituent parts:

1.1 Priority Environmental Projects for Accession (PEPA)

The MEDA financed 2002 Report “*Analysis of environmental legislation for Turkey*” identified substantial differences between EU and Turkish legislation, despite aiming for the same objectives. This report emphasised that implementation and enforcement issues remained the main problems to be addressed. It also gave a first preliminary estimation of the cost of implementation of the environmental *acquis* as some 30 Billion Euro. The majority of these costs fall on the public sector. Turkey will need to prepare a detailed list of priority projects with financing plans to programme investments to fulfil their commitments and medium term targets agreed. Based on these plans they will have to identify projects that could be submitted to funders for preparation and funding.

The experience from ISPA shows how difficult it is for countries to find adequate and mature projects in the field of environment to absorb the funds available. In addition, all candidate countries are required to ensure that all infrastructure projects submitted for EU funding are in compliance with the EU *acquis*. The Multi Country Priority Environmental Projects for Accession (MC PEPA) programme, financed by DG Environment, (and likely to continue into 2003) has assisted candidate countries to prepare such strategies for the waste and water sectors. Turkey has been participating in PEPA meetings as an observer since 2000. The Commission has also begun developing checklists for assessing environmental investment projects supported by Community assistance, to ensure compliance with the environmental *acquis*. There is, however, still a need for a greater understanding of the obligations that must be fulfilled by Turkey to ensure investment funding from the EC (and other International Financial Institutions).

1.2 Support for the development of an efficient financial mechanism for financing EU environmental heavy-cost directives (Urban Waste Water, Solid Waste and Drinking Water)

The 2000 Commission Regular Report on Turkey concluded that environmental investments should focus to a greater extent on the concrete implementation of EC environmental directives, which should be based on a comprehensive investment strategy. However, the Environmental Pollution Prevention Fund (and all other extra-budget funds) was closed in December 2001. A clear strategy to ensure rapid and effective use of national, EC and other financial facilities has yet to be developed.

Component 2 Multi Country Environmental Programmes

Component 2 consists of two constituent parts:

2.1 Developing capacity in implementation and enforcement through the AC-IMPEL network

The Associated Countries Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law (AC-IMPEL) network draws together the implementation and enforcement agencies of the Candidate Countries to promote co-operation in capacity building, both between themselves and with the equivalent network in the Member States (IMPEL). Both networks exist to develop and promote good practice in all aspects of implementation and enforcement, from legislation & technical standards, through permitting and monitoring, to inspection and enforcement/prosecution. There is an on-going Phare Multi Country project on “Developing capacity in implementation and enforcement through the AC-IMPEL network” (MC AC-IMPEL) that does not extend to Turkey.

The recently adopted 2002 Regulation on Environmental Inspection goes some way towards addressing the deficiencies in permitting, monitoring, inspection and enforcement of environmental legislation in Turkey. However, implementation and enforcement is both centralised in principle and inconsistent in practice. This Component grasps the opportunity for achieving the objectives of the Accession Partnership and the NPAA through the effective involvement of Turkey in the AC-IMPEL Network, and through AC-IMPEL of the implementation of standards developed through the IMPEL Network within the Member States. However, this Component will provide a more detailed support to Turkey than that simply provided by the MC AC-IMPEL programme.

2.2 Establishment of Regional Environmental Centre in Turkey

The Regional Environmental Centre (REC) has supported the countries of Central and Eastern Europe by facilitating the European Union accession process and by encouraging sustainable development practices in the region, as outlined in the 6th EAP recommendations and conventions of the Rio Earth Summit. REC provides environmental education programmes to government institutions and NGOs, offers environmental information exchange to the same, and provides grants to environmental stakeholders, in particular, local authorities and NGOs, to participate in environmental decision-making, foster national co-operation and build internal capacities. The extension of REC to Turkey represents a novelty, in particular due to the size of the country and its diversity of environmental problems. In this regard, the REC has implemented the project REC Extension to Turkey -- Phase 1: Feasibility Study, funded by European Commission, Directorate General Environment (DG Environment) in Brussels, Belgium, and supported by the Government of Turkey. The scope of project was to identify the feasibility of extending REC activities to Turkey, looking into the legal, institutional, organisational and financial implications of the initiative. Under the project, two interconnected documents were prepared: the *Feasibility Study Report*, which assesses the current and future needs of the environmental stakeholders for REC services in Turkey, and the *Preliminary Work Plan* for five years of operations. The feasibility study revealed that the REC's presence in Turkey would be welcomed in terms of demand for its services by a wide range of environmental stakeholders in the country.

One top priority for REC activities is the EU accession process, in which Turkey is currently involved. The REC, with its experience in the field, can contribute actively by providing representatives from Turkey access to its accession-related programmes

within the network of the REC constituent countries. In addition, in-country, tailor-made programmes can be developed in order to meet the specific needs of the environmental actors in Turkey.

It is expected that REC Turkey would become partially self-sustainable after two years of operations, yet further financial contribution for working on EU Accession issues would be required to continue the mandate during the implementation phase (Year 3-5). REC Head Office is currently finalising details concerning some financial support and continues to seek further such support. The REC Head Office will also provide in-kind contributions to this Component.

Component 3 Nature

Component 3 consists of two constituent parts:

3.1 Implementation of the Birds (79/409/EEC) and Habitats (92/43/EEC) Directives

The Ministry of Environment has responsibilities for co-ordination in the field of nature protection implementation. The Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and the Ministry of Culture also all have implementation responsibilities, some of which are conflicting or duplicating. The Ministry of Environment has responsibility to co-ordinate implementation of international conventions, including designation of Ramsar sites (there are nine Ramsar sites in Turkey). It is empowered to co-ordinate the nature protection activities of the other ministries. The Authority for Protection of Special Areas (APSA), under the Ministry of Environment, has management and protection duties for the 13 Special Protected Areas in Turkey. The Ministry of Forestry manages a variety of protected areas, including 33 National Parks and 16 Nature Parks, and is the primary institution responsible for the protection of wildlife, including wild birds. The Ministry of Culture has defined its own nature protection status for its national sites. However, a clear definition and division of responsibilities for the implementing institutions does not exist which has led to delays in implementing EU nature protection legislation.

Turkey ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1997 and produced a first national report in 2000. The Ministry of Environment is currently in the process of transposing both the Habitats and the Birds Directives. However no work has yet begun on implementation of the Directives, and in particular, taking the initial steps required to designate Special Protected Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) necessary for Natura 2000, via the Emerald Network. The CORINE land cover (CLC) classification system is the basic information layer in the co-ordinated information system of the environment of Europe. It describes the land cover/land use of a country according to a harmonised and comparable 44 class nomenclature and is based on a standardised methodology using mainly satellite data providing a minimum mapped area of 25 hectares (1:100,000 cartographic scale). The CORINE Biotope classification system is a harmonised approach to habitats inventory according to European standardised criteria and nomenclature.

Because of its location at the cross-roads of Europe and Asia, Turkey has a number of habitats and species that do not appear in the Annexes to the habitats and Birds Directives. A study needs to be undertaken to determine what changes to these Annexes are required for accession to the EU. Although some databases on some

aspects covered by the Directives are being prepared, there lacks a single, consistent, accessible database on habitats and species in Turkey.

3.2 Implementation of the CITES Convention and related EU Regulations (EEC/362/82, EEC/3418/83 and EC/338/97)

Turkey has recently adopted the 2002 Turkish Regulation on the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) which closely follows the requirements of the EC Regulation. Implementation of this Regulation remains at an early stage, with generally ineffective monitoring and enforcement at customs posts. There is a lack of awareness at customs and public levels of the requirements of the Regulation. The EC Regulation requires that necessary Rescue Centres be established to house plant and animal species that have been confiscated, prior to a decision on their fate. There are currently 2 Rescue Centres in operation but are in need of improvement. In addition there are no facilities for coastal areas and species. There is a lack of qualitative and quantitative data on the illegal international trade of plant and animal species subject to CITES. There is only strong anecdotal evidence to suggest that this is a problem for Turkey. A detailed analysis of the illegal trade is required to determine the future needs of Turkey in effective implementation of the Regulation.

Component 4 Institutional building and access to environmental information

Turkey has signed, but not yet ratified, the agreement to join the EEA. The agreement is now before Parliament and is expected to be ratified later this year. As one of its obligations to the EEA, Turkey will be required to establish an EIONET National Focal Point. Within the framework of the “Turkish Environment and Development Observatory” study (LIFE 95 TCY/TR/001166) the Ministry of Environment has initiated development of a national environmental database (NED). The Ministry, with TUSAS Aerospace Industries Inc (TAI) as consultants, commenced this development in 1999 and have so far prepared a *National and International Organization Guide*, an *Environmental Inventory Guide* and a *Requirements Analysis Report*. The project is presently at hold due to technical problems. In parallel with NED, the GTZ supported project on “Promotion of Environmental Management System” within the Ministry is preparing an *Intranet Management Network* with central node at the Gölbaşı Environmental Reference Laboratory and with satellite centres at Bilkent and Iskitler as well as provincial and central client nodes.

The Gölbaşı node has six servers, one of which is dedicated to EIONET. The software architecture as established so far is in total agreement with EIONET recommendations. The centre also conducts on-the-job training within networking, software development and database design with around 10 Ministry staff members participating. The GTZ support for these activities is not envisaged to continue beyond end of 2002. Both initiatives, the NED and the Intranet management Network, are good foundations for an IT structure to emerge within the Ministry that supports national and international environmental reporting requirements, environmental planning and decision making activities, strategic EIA and public awareness and participation. Despite the work undertaken until now, a properly working database and information network is not available for professionals and the public. All stakeholders interviewed point to lack of data exchange between data providers and data users as a main problem in this context.

Directive 91/692/EEC standardises and rationalises the reporting requirements of Member States concerning the implementation of certain Directives on the protection of the environment. A number of Commission Decisions establish questionnaires or formats for reporting information to the Commission on a sectoral basis. These reporting requirements must also be taken into consideration when establishing institutional procedures for data exchange and the environmental database.

3.2 Linked activities

Component 1 Environmental heavy cost investments

This Component build upon the results of the project “Analysis of Environmental Legislation for Turkey” 2001, which indicated a preliminary estimate of the cost of implementation of the environmental *acquis* at some 30 billion Euro.

Iller Bank (Bank of Province) has the responsibility to collate project proposals from the municipalities in the drinking water, urban waste water and solid waste sectors , carry out a certain screening process, and submit the proposals to the State Planning Organisation (SPO) for inclusion in the Budget. The screening process lacks certainty and transparency, thus leading to potential loss of resource time by the municipalities. Iller Bank has a list of some 2.000 project proposals at present. The Ministry of Environment has developed a Priority List of Projects, but it was unclear what priority criteria were used, and what input Iller Bank and SPO had in the process. The State Hydraulic Works (DSI) has responsibility for water quantity and will have an important role in the realisation of projects related to the water sector. The Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources has responsibility for implementing EU legislation on Large Combustion Plants (LCPs), and have conducted a number of studies on the needs of Turkey. It is reported that significant investment will be required to bring LCPs up to EU standards, especially as regards SO₂ and dust emissions. The Ministry of Environment requires support for it to function effectively and efficiently as the co-ordinating body in the field of environment. There is an urgent need to improve lines of communication and co-ordination between, in particular, the Ministry of Environment, Iller Bank and SPO.

The PEPA programme was elaborated (see further on web page europa.eu.int/comm/environment/enlarg/docs.htm) to prepare strategies for the water and waste sectors. There is a proposal to continue the PEPA programme into 2003. This Component will make full use of the PEPA documents prepared thus far, on project management, project pipelines and financing strategies etc, and develop them further to suit the needs of Turkey.

Presently the World Bank is undertaking studies, to some extent addressing the same and related issues to Component 1.2. A report is expected this summer. This Component, shall, therefore, take due note of the World Bank findings and incorporate possible recommendations to the extent relevant for this project. The guiding principle for the project team to adopting possible World Bank recommendations shall be ‘Relevance to funding the implementation of the EU *acquis*, especially heavy investment directives.

KfW is currently undertaking a study of Iller Bank’s organisation and procedures related to handling and preparing investment projects, including financial assessments. A report is expected in summer 2002. The consultants shall also consider the findings

and recommendations of the report to the extent that they are relevant for the purpose of this Component.

Component 2 Multi Country Environmental Programmes

2.1 Developing capacity in implementation and enforcement through the AC-IMPEL network

This Component builds on the recommendations of a previous study “*Analysis of Environmental Legislation for Turkey.*” This study identified deficiencies in the structures and procedures relating to permitting, monitoring, inspection and enforcement in Turkey. During the course of project preparation, the Turkish authorities confirmed that the current processes are often complex in definition, inconsistent in application and poorly understood. It was accepted that a detailed review of current responsibilities, practices and procedures was an essential starting point for this Component.

This Component will build upon and develop further the participation of Turkey in the MC AC-IMPEL network.

2.2 Establishment of Regional Environmental Centre (REC) in Turkey

This Component is clearly linked to on-going activities of REC in Central and Eastern Europe, adapted to meet the needs of Turkey.

Component 3 Nature

3.1 Implementation of the Birds (79/409/EEC) and Habitats (92/43/EEC) Directives

There is, in particular, one completed project, one on-going project and one proposed project that are relevant to this Component:

- GEF II Project on Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management, supported by the World Bank (Ministries of Environment and Forestry) (on-going)
- Emerald Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest, supported by the Council of Europe (Ministry of Environment) (completed)
- Management of Kure Mountains National Park, supported by UNDP-GEF (Proposed project)

Component 3.1 will build on the above mentioned activities as follows: It will integrate the Ministry of Environment’s effort to produce a new legislative framework for nature conservation issues, as already started within the GEF II project; It will make the most of the scientific human resources that have been gathered by the Emerald Network; and (if the proposed Kure Mountains project is approved and commences in time) it will build on the pilot experience carried out at Kure Mountains on collaborative approach to managing protected areas.

3.2 Implementation of the CITES Convention and related EU Regulations (EC/338/97 as amended)

This Component will start from the harmonisation and updating of the existing databases established by several authorities (Ministry of Environment on CITES, TUBITAK on biodiversity, APSA on some specially protected areas, Ministry of

Forestry on wildlife). In addition, the Ministry of Environment is conducting a feasibility study on the implementation of CITES in co-operation with TUBITAK, and the present Component will build upon their results and findings.

Component 4 Institutional building and access to environmental information

The LIFE study “Turkish Environment and Development Observatory”, as documented in four reports from 1999², proposes a national environment and development data and information system and the institutional structure of a national environment and development observatory. Follow up on this study has been slow, but the aforementioned National Environmental Database (NED) reports can be seen as an outcome.

The parallel GTZ funded project includes networking and database components, which seems much more relevant to establishment of an efficient IT environment at MoE. Although the GTZ project is expected to be extended after its first phase expires September 2003, the project focuses on environmental management systems notably within the fields of wastewater, solid waste, air pollution and cleaner production. The project was never meant to give high priority to IT, databases and networking, and although it has achieved remarkable results within these fields they are not expected to be continued in the following project extensions.

State Institute of Statistics (SIS) plays a pivotal role as the national body for data organization and publishing in addition to collecting primary data via questionnaires and census. SIS has an environmental division that publish statistics on air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, industrial, mining and power plant waste, as well as solid and hazardous waste.

3.3 Results

The following results are expected from the project:

Component 1.1 Priority Environmental Projects for Accession (PEPA)

- Institutional and procedural arrangements for the financing of heavy environmental investment are operational and efficient; from identification of heavy-cost infrastructure including technological needs, screening, prioritisation, carrying out of feasibility studies to EU standards to the development of mature projects ready for funding by EU and/or other IFI donors
- Enhanced and transparent project management procedures and rules. In particular:
 - Written Guidelines on feasibility studies for complying with EU requirements
 - Database (list) of screening results of existing pipeline projects which will be grouped under the PEPA guidelines and ranked according to priority
- Detailed and realistic implementation plans for the main heavy cost investment directives
- Better communication between different ministries to link planning and implementation of projects

² Full title common for the reports is: Ministry of Environment. Commission of the European Communities. Directorate General DG XI. LIFE Third Countries. Turkish Environment and Development Observatory Project (LIFE 95 TCY/TR/001166). Ankara 1999. The individual reports have these subtitles: (1) Launching Study / State of Art Report. (2) National Environment and Development Data and Information Systems. (3) Institutional Structure of National Environment and Development Observatory. (4) Workshop Final Report.

- Good quality of environmental project applications and of project designs. In particular; respect of EU environmental technical standards
- Facilitation of Turkey's successful participation in PEPA meetings, together with successful study tours by Turkish officials and exchanges with Candidate Countries in the context of PEPA
- Appropriate staff at central level (in particular, Ministry of Environment, Iller Bank, State Planning Organisation, DSI) and some selected municipalities trained in effective project management and preparation of a mature list of projects
- Development of 6 fully developed public investment projects under certain priority heavy investment directives (Large Combustion Plants, Urban Waste Water, Drinking Water, Solid Waste, Ambient Air Quality) with detailed feasibility studies including designs and tender dossier for procurement packages.

Component 1.2 Support for the development of an efficient financial mechanism for financing EU environmental heavy-cost directives

- Detailed understanding by all stakeholders on all current, planned, new and potential available funding mechanisms, including fees, taxes, funds, grants, loans, guarantees, concession agreements and public private partnership
- Faster, more realistic and transparent financing plans for projects to implement the heavy cost directives
- More qualified financial assessment of projects, including sustainability and affordability aspects
- Clear structures and guidelines for interacting with stakeholders
- Improved financial management and control at municipal level
- Improved public involvement and understanding of municipal economy and cost of services.

Component 2.1 Developing capacity in implementation and enforcement through the AC-IMPEL network

- Better understanding in Turkey of their obligations in relation to implementation and enforcement and the steps still needed to meet these obligations
- Better targeted assistance based on understanding of country-specific implementation and enforcement problems
- Well trained inspectors capable of performing their tasks in relation to implementation and enforcement of the environmental *acquis*
- Facilitation of Turkey's successful participation in AC-IMPEL meetings, together with successful study tours by Turkish officials and exchanges with Candidate Countries in the context of AC-IMPEL
- A successful pilot project at provincial level in application of Best Practice in Enforcement.

Component 2.2 Establishment of REC in Turkey

- Fully operational REC Country Office in Ankara
- Capacity Building and Environmental Education Programmes for governmental institutions and NGOs
- Increased awareness of stakeholders in environmental concerns
- Realisation of Programmes at local level
- Improved commitment of municipalities to the "City towards EU compliance award programme".

Component 3.1 Implementation of the Birds and Habitats Directives

- Better understanding of Turkey's obligations in relation to implementation and enforcement and the steps still required to meet them
- Database of relevant habitats and species (building upon and harmonising the existing databases held at a number of different institutions)
- Increased training of officers/experts
- Draft framework legislation complying with the EU Directives
- Successful pilot project.

Component 3.2 Implementation of the CITES Convention

- Increased awareness of CITES by stakeholders
- Increased training of officers/experts/inspectors
- Assessment of the existing trade on wild animal and plant species with detailed needs assessment
- Provision of valuable advisory materials (CD-ROM, handbooks, posters).

Component 4 Institutional building and access to environmental information

- Effective participation by Turkey in EIONET
- Enhanced awareness of Turkey's obligations to the EEA and the steps still needed to meet them. This includes set-up of clear institutional procedures for data exchange making access to information a "one stop" operation
- Improved capacity and infrastructure for reporting environmental information, including the reporting directives.

3.4 Activities

The following activities will be carried out under each component:

Component 1.1 Priority Environmental Projects for Accession (PEPA)

- Initial detailed assessment of institutional and procedural arrangements, with proposals for enhancement
- Technical support for institutional and procedural enhancement, including:
 - Facilitating the work of an inter-institutional working group
 - Assistance in drafting procedural Guidelines
 - Assistance in drafting prioritisation criteria
 - Project management tools
- Organisation of workshops on PEPA tools, as adapted to the needs of Turkey
- Assistance for participation in PEPA meetings, including study tours, through the MC PEPA programme
- Technical support for screening and prioritising of the existing investment projects in accordance with the EU heavy investment directives.
- Practical application of new procedures on pipeline and project management, including feasibility studies, through "Case Studies" providing "hands-on" experience at all levels of the project cycle.
- Technical assistance to complete 6 fully developed public investment projects under certain priority heavy investment directives (Large Combustion Plants, Urban Waste Water, Drinking Water, Solid Waste, Ambient Air Quality) with detailed feasibility studies, to EU standards, including designs and tender dossier for procurement packages

Component 1.2 Support for the development of an efficient financial mechanism for financing EU environmental heavy-cost directives

- Initial assessment of all current and planned environment related economic instruments (fees, taxes, funds)
- Identification of other sources/arrangements for funding at national and international level (grants, loans, guarantees, concession agreements, PPP and privatisation)
- Pilot studies in selected municipalities on financial management and monitoring
- Preparation of Guidelines for municipality financial management and monitoring.

Component 2.1 Developing capacity in implementation and enforcement through the AC-IMPEL network

- Assistance for participation in AC-IMPEL meetings, including study tours, through the MC AC-IMPEL programme, in particular;
 - Studies on enforcement on key directives
 - Training of inspectors, in particular training of trainers
 - Peer review of enforcement bodies via Member State experts (to take place in Turkey)
 - Study tours to examine Member State installations and examine enforcement practices
 - Comparative analyses of administrative, implementation and enforcement capacity in Turkey
 - Analysis of capacity and needs for climate change reporting.
- Detailed report on the legal and institutional arrangements for environmental inspection and enforcement
- More detailed assessment for permitting, monitoring, inspection and enforcement in Turkey
- Technical support for institutional and procedural enhancement, including:
 - Assistance to inter-ministry working group
 - Drafting legislation
 - Drafting guidelines
 - Drafting technical standards
- Organisation of further workshops at national and provincial level
- Organisation of further training programmes, especially for trainers of inspectors
- Organisation of one pilot project at provincial level on the application of Best Practice in Enforcement.

Component 2.2 Establishment of REC in Turkey

- Establishment of REC Country Office in Ankara
- Organisation of capacity building and information programmes for stakeholders
- Organisation and implementation of grants programmes (local, national and earmarked grants) primarily for NGOs with the aim of increasing participation in environmental decision-making, furthering national co-operation on environmental issues and building internal capacity within NGOs.
- Organisation and implementation of the Local Authorities Grants Programme in cooperation with the existing PHARE Multi Country Environment Programme

- Organisation and implementation of other Local Authorities grants for implementing the EU environmental *acquis* at a local level.

Component 3.1 Implementation of the Birds and Habitats Directives

- Initial detailed assessment for managing nature protection in Turkey
- Technical support for institutional and procedural enhancement, including:
 - Assistance to inter-ministry working group
 - Assistance in drafting legislation
 - Drafting guidelines
- Compile a harmonised national database of habitats and species according to the Birds and Habitat Directives
- Multi-Purpose digital land classification of Turkey using the CORINE Land-Cover
- One pilot study to apply CORINE Biotopes Classification to an existing protected area in Turkey
- Organisation and execution of field surveys and studies to identify the possible candidate areas for inclusion in the protected areas network
- Review of existing protected areas to propose a list of potential SPAs and SACs
- Review of habitats and species to propose habitats and species that should be added to the Directives
- Organisation of training programmes for nature experts/officials
- Report on further needs in Turkey.

Component 3.2 Implementation of the CITES Convention

- Technical assistance for a detailed assessment for managing CITES implementation in Turkey
- Technical support for institutional and procedural enhancement, including:
 - Assistance to inter-ministry working group
 - Promoting legislation
 - Drafting guidelines
- Facilitation of establishment of CITES office in Turkey
- Organisation of training programmes of inspectors and experts
- Production of guide books on common species and products subject to international trade.
- Feasibility study on future needs for further effective implementation of CITES, including, in particular, a feasibility study on the need for upgrading existing and/or building new Animal Rescue Centres
- Preparation of promotional material on CITES.

Component 4 Institutional building and access to environmental information

- Technical assistance for a detailed assessment of the gaps between EU reporting requirements and existing reporting channels in Turkey and prepare a draft legislation on transposition of the Reporting Directive (90/313/EEC) and other related legislation.
- Technical support for institutional and procedural enhancement, including:
 - Facilitating the work of an inter-institutional working group
 - Assistance in drafting procedural Guidelines and Protocols

- Reconciliation of existing media data in National Environmental Database with reporting obligations (national and EU)
- Publication of national data dictionary for environmental information
- Selection of site for Turkish NFP, and upgrade of telecommunication facilities
- Develop specifications of the NFP for Turkey
- Adapt existing database, report templates and networking software to fit the requirements of the NFP
- Organisation of training programmes for end-users, encoders, system administrators and developers
- Develop applications giving access to indicators derived from a normalised database.

3.5 Lessons learned

All candidate countries have experienced difficulties in implementing the heavy-cost investment directives because of the considerable investments required in infrastructure. The Sixth Environmental Action Programme acknowledges that this is also a problem for Member States. The experience from ISPA shows how difficult it is for countries to find adequate and mature projects in the field of environment to absorb the funds available. In addition, not only was full use of ISPA funds for the environment sector not taken up, but projects submitted to ISPA were not always based on national priorities or were EU-accession driven, because such mature projects were not always prepared in time or at all. The Commission 2001 Regular Report on Turkey concludes that environmental investments should focus to a greater extent on the concrete implementation of environmental directives, which should be based on a comprehensive investment strategy. This is now more urgent with the closure of the Environmental Pollution Prevention Fund. Component 1 of this project confronts these twin issues head on.

Effective implementation of the environmental *acquis* cannot be achieved without effective enforcement. The 2001 Commission Strategy Paper – Making a success of enlargement notes that for all candidate countries there is still a need to further strengthen administrative, monitoring and enforcement capacity, a finding that is emphasised in the 2001 Regular Report on Turkey. The experience of IMPEL and AC-IMPEL networks indicates the need to develop and promote good practice in all aspects of implementation and enforcement. The lesson to be learnt from other candidate countries is that effective enforcement should not be seen as a later stage of approximation of the environmental *acquis* but should be promoted and improved as an integral part, and early part, of the whole process. Component 2.1 addresses this issue.

There is a critical need for services to build up and strengthen civil society in Turkey, in particular the grassroots environmental NGOs. The combination of low environmental awareness and a state-oriented approach to the decision-making process - characteristic for Turkey - allows few opportunities for public participation in environmental matters. The experience from other candidate countries is that effective public participation is a driving force in the EU accession process. The REC Feasibility Study was used as an input in designing Component 2.2 of this project.

The experience from other candidate countries and from Member States is that basic information in a harmonised and comparable format is required as a base for

implementation of the Birds and Habitats Directives. Furthermore, a formulaic transposition of the annexes to the directives does not address specific issues in individual candidate countries – for example giving protection to one species because it appears in that annex to the directive, without considering whether that species actually requires protection in that country (where it may occur in such numbers so as to be a problem). Turkey faces an additional problem in that it may have species and/or habitat types that do not occur in other candidate countries or Member States which may require eventual amendment to the annexes. The 2001 Regular Report notes that nature protection in Turkey needs particular attention in order to preserve its rich assets in biodiversity. Component 3 of the project builds upon these lessons.

The experience of the EEA is that a strong and clear institutional set-up and capacity building is as important, or more important, than IT and networking. A clear institutional arrangement for the National Focal Point is required for the effective exchange of information and for compliance with the reporting requirements. Experience from the EEA, Member States and the candidate countries has been that reporting obligations have been rather onerous and the trend now is towards simplifying the reporting and data collection requirements. These lessons have been addressed in the formulation of Component 4 of the project.

4. Institutional Framework

The activities in this project implies the need for close co-ordination and co-operation and good lines of communication with and between the many actors involved, especially ministries and other institutions.

The main beneficiary will be the Ministry of Environment, but close co-operation, communication and co-ordination will be required with, *inter alia*:

- İller Bank (Bank of Province)
- State Planning Organisation (SPO)
- Ministry of Finance
- The Ministry of Health (MoH)
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MoARA)
- The Ministry of Forestry (MoF)
- The General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (DSI)
- The Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, including the General Directorate of Electricity (GDE)
- General Secretariat for EU Affairs
- Undersecretariat of Treasury
- General Directorate of Rural Affairs
- Unions of Municipalities and various municipalities.

5. Detailed Budget

	EC	Support	(MEURO)			
	Investment Support	Institution Building	Total EC(=I+IB)	National Co financing*	IFI*	TOTAL
Component 1 Environmental heavy cost investments	0,000	5,880	5,880	0,000		5,880
Component 2.1 Developing capacity in implementation and enforcement through the AC-IMPEL network	0,000	0,750	0,750	0,000		0,750
Component 2.2 Establishment of REC in Turkey		2,300	2,300			2,300
Component 3 Nature	3,000	1,500	4,500	1,000**		5,500
Component 4 Institutional building and access to environmental information	0,240	1,880	2,120	0,080		2,200
Total	3,240	12,310	15,550	1,080		16,630

* In cases of co-financing only

** In addition, there will be a Turkish contribution to the Twinning which will cover, e.g. provision of office equipment and space for the PAA, organisational costs of training (rental costs, accommodation catering as well as local and international travel of trainees) and other costs non-eligible for funding as specified in the "Reference Manual on Twinning Projects".

6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Implementing Agency

The Beneficiary of this project will be the Ministry of Environment.

The Implementing Agency for this project, will be the Central Financing and Contracting Unit (CFCU) who will be responsible for all procedural aspects of the tendering process, contracting matters and financial management (including payments) of the project activities.

6.2 Twinning

Component 3, Nature, will be implemented in form of a Twinning covenant between Turkey and one EU Member State, and a supply contract. The twinning partner will manage all aspects of execution in close cooperation with the Ministry of Environment. The twinning partner will secure a pool of international and national

experts for the purpose of advisory services and training according to the work plan that will be prepared for the covenant.

Member States may form a consortium which will result in a wide range of qualified senior experts gathered from regulatory authorities, different national administrations, universities, major specialised consulting and nature protection firms or renowned independent experts from more than one Member State, provided that national approaches can be harmonised within the consortium.

The beneficiary institution for the Twinning arrangement will be the Ministry of Environment, which will also assume responsibility for the administration related to the preparation, technical control and implementation. The contact person for the Twinning covenant there will be:

Mrs. Kumru Adanali, Head of Foreign Relations Department, Ministry of Environment, Eskisehir Yolu 8km, Ankara. Tel: +90 312 287 1705; Fax: +90 312 285 3739; e-mail: kumruadanali@hotmail.com

Inputs Twinning

- Pre-accession Adviser: Total of 24 m/m

1 Long-term twinning expert: senior adviser to the Ministry of Environment

- Minimum four years experience working on the implementation of Birds and Habitats Directives;
 - Minimum of two years experience working on GIS in one of the EU Member States at executive level;
 - Minimum of three years experience working on CORINE landcover classification and Corine Biotope classification in one of the EU Member States;
 - Advanced university degree in engineering, geology, geography or related discipline;
 - International advisory or consulting experience;
 - Good written and oral command of English;
 - Experience in developing, coordinating and conducting training programmes.
- Short to medium term senior expert facility: international or suitable qualified local experts with a total of 24 m/m

1 Expert: GIS implementation and Corine Landcover Classification and Corine Biotope Classification

- Minimum of two years experience working on GIS in one of the EU Member States;
- Minimum of three years experience working on CORINE landcover classification and Corine Biotope Classification in one of the EU Member States or (preferably) in an EU accession country;
- Advanced university degree in engineering, geology, geography or related discipline;
- International experience;

- Good written and oral command of English;
- Previous experience in conducting training programmes.

1 Expert: Birds Directive implementation

- Minimum of four years experience working on the implementation of the Birds Directive in one of the EU Member States;
- Advanced university degree in biology, geography or related discipline;
- International experience;
- Good written and oral command of English;
- Previous experience in conducting training programmes.

1 Expert: Habitat Directive implementation

- Minimum of four years experience working on the implementation of the Birds Directive in one of the EU Member States;
- Advanced university degree in biology, geography or related discipline;
- International experience;
- Good written and oral command of English;
- Previous experience in conducting training programmes.

1 Expert: implementation of CITES Convention

- Minimum of three years experience working on the implementation of the CITES Convention in one of the EU Member States;
- Minimum of one year experience working on CITES in one EU accession country;
- Advanced university degree in biology, agronomy, geography or other related disciplines;
- International experience;
- Good written and oral command of English;
- Previous experience in conducting training programmes.

1 Expert: Lawyer

- Minimum of five years of professional legal experience gained from government administration, regulatory authority, law firm or independent practice
- Advanced university degree in law
- Good written and oral command of English;
- International experience;
- Previous experience in conducting training.

1 Expert: Institutional strengthening

- Minimum of five years professional experience on strengthening nature protection institutions
- Advanced university degree in economics, sociology, business administration or related discipline;
- Good written and oral command of English;
- International experience;
- Previous experience in conducting training.

6.3 Non-standard aspects

Component 2.2 will be a direct grant to REC to establish a REC Country Office in Ankara.

Within the Direct Grant, REC Turkey will award and administer a number of grant programmes which are to support environmental stakeholders, in particular the NGO community, to achieve institutional stability, participate in environmental decision-making, further national co-operation, and to build internal capacity. The **Small Grants Programme** (up to 5.000 Euro per grant) support institutional development of NGOs and support the implementation of local environmental projects. The **National Grants Programme** (up to 20.000 Euro per grant) support environmental projects with national/provincial relevance, and national events etc such as Earth Day activities. **Earmarked Grants** (up to 20.000 Euro per grant) support co-operative projects aimed at accelerating the accession process and for public participation in environmental matters. REC Turkey will also administer grants to local authorities under the “**City towards compliance award programme**”. The EU Commissioner for Environment initiated the City towards EU compliance award for local authorities in 1999 to encourage and to give recognition to the achievements for implementing EU environmental legislation at the local level. However, the local authorities grants will be broader and cover a wider range of potential municipalities than those simply in the “City towards compliance award scheme”.

The Ministry of Environment will be associated to the evaluation committee for all grants.

6.4 Contracts

Component 1 Environmental heavy cost investments

Technical assistance: One contract is envisaged.

One contract: 5,880,000 Euro

The contract will include, under incidentals, funds to facilitate co-ordination with the 2003 Phare Multi-Country Priority Environmental Projects for Accession (MC PEPA) Programme, consisting of Turkish costs for participation in PEPA Progress Meetings and workshops.

Component 2.1 Developing capacity in implementation and enforcement through the AC-IMPEL network

Technical assistance: Two contracts are envisaged

One contract: 710,000 Euro

One contract: 40,000 Euro for co-ordination with the 2003 Phare Multi-Country project on “Developing capacity in implementation and enforcement through the AC-IMPEL network” (MC AC-IMPEL project). This will be in the form of a direct agreement for one year with the successful tenderer of the MC AC-IMPEL project.

Component 2.2 Establishment of REC in Turkey

Direct Grant Contract: 2,300,000 Euro

Component 3 Nature

Technical assistance through Twinning: One contract: 1,500,000 Euro

Investments: There will be a need for a number of contracts in the Nature Component, totalling 4,000,000 Euro, for the Corine Land Cover and Corine Biotope (including necessary training on GIS application and software application), Guide books and advisory materials

Component 4 Institutional building and access to environmental information

Technical assistance: One contract: 1,830,000 Euro

Investments: there may be a need for a number of contracts for telecommunication upgrade and software development totalling 320,000 Euro.

7. Implementation Schedule

1. Twinning

(a) Non-Twinning Components

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Completion of TOR, technical specifications and tender dossier | November 1, 2002 |
| 2. Approval of Tender Dossier | November 15, 2002 |
| 3. Start of tendering/call for proposals | November 15, 2002 |
| 4. Start of project activity | April 1, 2003 |
| 5. Project completion | March 31, 2005 |

(b) Twinning Component (Component 3. Nature)

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Call for proposal | October, 2002 |
| 2. Twinning Covenant | March, 2003 |
| 3. Approval of financing from EC Commission | April, 2003 |
| 4. Endorsement and Notification of the Twinning Covenant | May 10, 2003 |
| 5. Start of project activity | June 1, 2003 |
| 6. Project completion | May 30, 2005 |

2. Equal Opportunity

The project will comply with the European Commission's equal opportunity policy.

3. Environment

The project itself is focused on the achievement of long-term environmental improvements in Turkey. The project itself will not have any adverse environmental impacts, other than those due to normal activities (e.g. transport).

4. Rates of return

N/A

5. Investment criteria

Catalytic effect

The project will provide a fresh impetus for the implementation of the environmental *acquis* in Turkey.

Co-financing

The Turkish Government will provide 25% of co-financing of the investment support, except Component 2.2 which is a Direct Grant.

Conditionality

EC grants provided under this project shall not displace other financial support especially from the private sector or international donors.

Project readiness and Size

Projects will only be financed by the European Commission if they are ready for contracting and when all necessary technical studies have been completed.

Sustainability

Sustainability will be in the form of improved capacity, including the infrastructure, of the Turkish Government for implementation of the environmental *acquis*.

Compliance with state aids provisions

N/A

Contribution to National Development Plan

N/A

Conditionality and sequencing

Conditionality for Component 2.1 Developing capacity in implementation and enforcement through the AC-IMPEL network:

The implementation of this Component is conditional on:

- The Ministry of Environment formally applying to join the AC-IMPEL network and such application accepted by AC-IMPEL.

Conditionality for Component 2.2, Establishment of REC in Turkey:

The implementation of this Component is conditional on:

- The Government of Turkey ratifying the REC Charter in due time
- REC is granted appropriate legal status and rights in order to operate in Turkey
- Ministry of Environment will provide suitable office premises in Ankara

Conditionality for Component 3, Nature, and Component 4, Access to environmental information:

The implementation of Components 3 and 4 is conditional on:

- The Government of Turkey adopts the necessary legislation for Turkey to join the European Environment Agency (EEA).

ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format (compulsory)
2. Detailed implementation chart (compulsory)
3. Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of programme (including disbursement period) (compulsory)
4. Reference to feasibility / pre-feasibility studies. For all investment projects, the executive summary of the economic and financial appraisals, and the environmental impact assessment should be attached (compulsory)
5. List of relevant Laws and Regulations (optional)
6. Reference to relevant Government Strategic plans and studies (may include Institution Development Plan, Business plans, Sector studies etc) (optional)

Annex 1 to Project Fiche

			Programme name: and number:	
LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR CAPACITY BUILDING IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENT FOR TURKEY			Contracting period expires: Nov 2004	Disbursement period expires: Nov 2005
<i>Project Number</i>			Total Budget:(16,63 MECU)	EC contribution: (15,55 MECU)
Wider Objective(s)	Indicators of Achievement*	How, When and By Whom Indicators Will Be Measured		
To strengthen the capacity in legal, institutional, technical and investment matters related to the approximation process in the field of environment in Turkey, thereby accelerating the effective implementation of the environmental <i>acquis</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition by EC that good progress is being made in this area by end of 2005 • Report by Turkish government on what has been achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EC Regular Reports for 2003, 2004 and 2005 • State of Environment reports for 2004 and 2005 • Turkish national statistics • Annual reports of MoE, other relevant ministries and pilot project provinces 		
Immediate Objective (Purpose)	Indicators of Achievement*	How, When and By Whom Indicators Will Be Measured	Assumptions and Risks	
To design, develop and implement effective environmental policy measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75% of EU funded environmental infrastructure projects launched in the 3 years after the completion of this project have their management component rated at least as "satisfactory" at their first monitoring review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws and other Turkish legal documents • EC Regular Reports • State of Environment reports • Turkish national statistics • Annual reports of MoE, other relevant ministries and pilot project provinces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the Turkish government makes available sufficient financial resources • Willingness of staff at MoE and other ministries to work in collaboration and co-ordination with each other and with project team • That the necessary legislation enabling the establishment of REC in Turkey will 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> or interim evaluation 15 trainers and 90% environment inspectorates trained in implementation and enforcement tasks to EU standards by mid-2005 REC Country Office in Ankara receiving at least a “satisfactory” rating by REC Head Office and external evaluators in 2005 evaluation reports New laws transposing Birds and Habitats Directives adopted by 2006 NFP for Turkey receiving at least a “satisfactory” rating by EEA evaluation in 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget and staffing allocations within the MoE and other ministries Internal documents of REC, and internal and external monitoring and evaluation reports (Component 2.2) EEA Regular Reports (Component 4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> be passed by the Turkish Parliament That the necessary legislation enabling Turkey to join the EEA will be passed by the Turkish Parliament
Results	Indicators of Achievement*	How, When and By Whom Indicators Will Be Measured	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Component 1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced institutional and procedural arrangements for the financing of public sector heavy environmental investments Enhanced and transparent project management Detailed and realistic implementation plans for main heavy cost investment directives Better communication between 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptance of reports by Turkish government Turkish government resolution to move towards improved structures and procedures Reports from pilot projects identifying extent to which objectives and targets have been met <p>Component 1. 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of detailed projects by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed off reports submitted to EC as output from project Report on strategies to be implemented Draft laws and other legislation Reports on training sessions Reports on study tours/exchanges Project monitoring and evaluation reports Existence of marketing and promotional material Staff training evaluation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of close collaboration and consensus between relevant ministries and institutions in Turkey Maintenance of close collaboration between TA experts and relevant ministries and institutions Support (technical and time) is made available at provincial and municipal levels That ministerial, provincial and municipal staff are released for training and that they are capable of developing new skills

<p>different ministries and between different administrative levels to link planning and implementation of projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good quality of environmental project applications and of project designs. Respect of EU environmental technical standards • Increased networking within PEPA • Pilot projects fully ready for funding <p>Component 1.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A clear picture and understanding by all parties involved of the funding mechanisms available, how they work, positive and negative implications etc • Enhanced and transparent Financing Plans for projects • Faster and more realistic financing plans for projects • More qualified financial assessments of projects, inc. sustainability and affordability aspects • Clear structures and guidelines for interacting with stakeholders • Local authorities better involved in the investment 	<p>sector available and shared by national authorities and fund managers by mid-2004</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of screening and prioritisation criteria by mid-2004 • 100% of existing list of infrastructure projects screened and prioritised by mid-2004 • 6 fully developed public investment projects ready for investment by end of project <p>Component 1.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35% increase in the national budget for heavy cost infrastructure projects by 2005 over 2002 budget level • Pilot model guidelines for municipal information systems to support budgeting, accounting and financial control mechanisms published by mid-2005 <p>Component 2.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permits drafted and inspections made to meet EU environmental requirements by mid-2005 • 60% of technical staff trained by mid-2004 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical existence of REC Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient stability of ministerial staff at all levels
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<p>process</p> <p>Component 2.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better understanding of Turkey's obligations in relation to implementation and enforcement and the steps still needed to meet them • Better targeted assistance based on understanding of country-specific implementation and enforcement problems • Well trained inspectors capable of performing their tasks in relation to implementation and enforcement • Increased participation in AC-IMPEL network • Successful pilot project at provincial level in application of Best Practice in Enforcement <p>Component 2.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully operational REC Country Office • Increased awareness of stakeholders • Realisation of environmental programmes <p>Component 3.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better understanding of Turkey's obligations in relation to implementation and 	<p>Component 2.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three to five training educational programmes per year delivered on topics related to accession by mid-2005 • Three to five publications and four information services per year on topics related to accession by mid-2005 • Two-three calls per year for project proposals of local, national and earmarked grants related to accession by mid-2005 • One call for project proposals per year on Local Authority Grant Programme grants on topics related to accession by mid 2005 <p>Component 3.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonised national database of habitats and species established by mid-2004 • Number of different animal and plant species included in the national database by 2005 • Land classification of whole of Turkey using CORINE land cover (CLC) by end of project • Habitats inventory using CORINE Biotopes classification , of one existing protected area, as a pilot 		
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<p>enforcement and the steps still needed to meet them</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database of relevant habitats and species • Technical capacity of officials/experts improved to implement the nature directives • Draft nature protection framework legislation • Successful pilot project <p>Component 3.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness of Turkey's obligations in relation to implementation and enforcement of CITES and the steps still needed to meet them • Technical capacity of officials/experts improved to implement CITES <p>Component 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective participation in EIONET established • Enhanced awareness of Turkey's obligations to EEA and the steps still needed to meet them • Set up of clear institutional procedures for data exchange • Improved capacity and infrastructure for reporting environmental information 	<p>study, by mid-2005</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed list of potential SPAs and SACs submitted to EU by end of project • Proposed list of habitats and species for possible inclusion in Annexes to the Directives submitted to EU by end of project • 60% of technical staff trained by mid-2004 <p>Component 3.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% of technical staff trained by mid-2004 • Assessment of future needs for Turkey, including need for Rescue Centres by mid-2004 <p>Component 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functioning NFP for Turkey for EIONET established by end of project • 80% of technical staff trained by mid-2004 • Reporting systems for environmental information established by mid-2005 • Tools for accessing information established by mid-2004 		
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Activities	Means		Assumptions and Risks
<p>Component 1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial assessment of existing situation • TA for drafting guidelines • Organisation of workshops • TA for screening and prioritising existing projects • Practical application of new procedures in pipeline and project management • TA to complete 6 fully developed public investment projects <p>Component 1.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial assessment of existing situation • Identification of other sources/arrangements for funding • Pilot studies in selected municipalities on financial management • Preparation of guidelines for municipality financial management and monitoring <p>Component 2.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial assessment of existing situation • TA for drafting legislation, guidelines and technical standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance (international and local consultants) • Necessary staff, accommodation and other resources from MoE and other ministries and institutions • Necessary staff, accommodation and other resources from provincial offices and municipalities • Necessary staff, accommodation and other resources from REC Office <p>Funds allocated within TA components for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation and delivery of training, including study tours • Organisation and facilitation of pilot projects • Design, production and distribution of relevant promotional material • 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That there will be interest from counterparts to cooperate with TA • That MoE and other ministries and institutions will have manageable levels of staff turnover and be able to sustain effective working groups • That staff will be released for training and study tours etc • That training and study tours will be regarded as a key learning opportunity by the participants • That staff will be able to absorb the training • That there is will be a willingness to cooperate with TA at provincial and local level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That office space is made available for REC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That there is interest and willingness of governmental, local authorities and NGOs to participate in the identification, design, implementation and dissemination of projects

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in AC-IMPEL meetings • Organisation of further workshops • Organisation of further training programmes <p>Component 2.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of REC Office • Organisation of capacity building and information programmes • Organisation of grants programmes • Organisation of Local Authorities Grants Programme <p>Component 3.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial assessment of existing situation • TA for drafting legislation, guidelines • Compile harmonised national database • Multipurpose land cover classification using CORINE • Organisation of field studies to assess potential protected areas • CORINE Biotopes classification of selected protected area as a pilot study • Organisation of training programmes • Report on future needs 			
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<p>Component 3.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial assessment of existing situation • TA for drafting legislation, guidelines • Facilitation of establishment of CITES office • Organisation of training programmes • Production of Guide Book and promotional material • Report on future needs <p>Component 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial assessment of existing situation • TA for drafting guidelines • Reconcile existing meta data with reporting obligations • Production of national data dictionary • Facilitation of establishment of EIONET NFP • TA to adapt exiting database and software to requirements of NFP • Organisation of training programmes 			
			<p>Conditionality</p> <p>Component 2.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment formally applies to join the AC-IMPEL network, and such application is accepted by

			<p>AC-IMPEL</p> <p>Component 2.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of Turkey signs the REC Charter in time • REC is given appropriate legal status and rights • Provision of suitable office space in Ankara <p>Components 3 and 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of Turkey adopts the necessary legislation for Turkey to join the EEA
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* Must be **quantified** and **measurable**

Annex II Implementation Chart

Assuming start of project activity in April 2003.

Activity	2003			2004				2005		
	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q
Component 1.1 Priority Environmental Projects for Accession (PEPA)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Initial assessment of institutional and procedural arrangements	X	X								
Drafting guidelines and prioritisation criteria		X	X							
Developing project management tools		X	X							
Organising workshops on PEPA tools, adapted to Turkey			X	And continuing activity						
Participation in PEPA meetings, and study tours, through MC PEPA programme	According to MC PEPA programme work plan									
TS for screening and prioritising existing investment projects			X	X	X					
Practical application of new procedures on pipeline and project management			X	X	X	X				
Pilot project to complete 6 fully developed public investment projects, with feasibility studies				X	X	X	X	X		
Component 1.2 Support for the development of an efficient financial mechanism for financing EU environment heavy-cost directives	X	X	X	X						
Initial assessment of economic instruments	X	X								
Identification of other sources/arrangements for funding	X	X								
Pilot studies in selected municipalities on financial management and monitoring		X	X	X						
Preparation of guidelines for municipality financial management and monitoring			X	X						
Component 2.1 Developing capacity in implementation and enforcement through the AC-IMPEL network	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Participation in AC-IMPEL meetings, and study tours, through the MC AC-IMPEL programme	According to MC AC-IMPEL programme work plan									

Detailed assessment for permitting, monitoring, inspection and enforcement	X	X	X							
Drafting legislation, guidelines and technical standards		X	X	X						
Organisation of further workshops at national and provincial level		X	And continuing activity							
Organisation of further training programmes		X	And continuing activity							
Component 2.2 Establishment of REC in Turkey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Direct Grant										
Establishment of REC Country Office in Ankara	X									
Organisation and implementation of capacity building and information programmes	X	And continuing activity								
Organisation and implementation of grants programmes	X	And continuing activity								
Organisation and implementation Local Authority grants programmes, including MC Environment Programme	X	And continuing activity								
Component 3 Nature	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Twinning										
Detailed assessment of nature protection management in Turkey	X	X								
Detailed assessment of CITES implementation in Turkey	X	X								
TS for drafting legislation and guidelines		X	X							
National database of habitats and species according to Birds and Habitats Directives		X	X	X						
Corine Land Cover classification of Turkey		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Corine Biotopes Classification of one protected area as pilot study				X	X	X	X	X		
Field surveys and studies to identify potential areas for inclusion in the protected areas network		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Review of existing protected areas to propose a list of SPAs and SACs		X	X	X	X					
Review of habitats and species to propose additions to the Annexes to the Directives					X	X				
Organisation of training programmes for nature experts/officials		X	And continuing activity							
Report on future needs in Turkey for implementation of Birds and Habitats Directives							X	X		

Establishment of CITES Office in Turkey		X								
Organisation of training programmes for CITES inspectors and experts		X	And continuing activity							
Guide book on common species and products subject to CITES		X	X							
Promotional material on CITES		X	X							
Feasibility study on future needs in Turkey for effective implementation of CITES			X	X						
Supplies										
Technical supplies		X	X							
Component 4 Institutional building and access to environmental information	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Technical assistance										
Detailed assessment of gaps between EU reporting requirements and existing reporting channels in Turkey	X	X								
TS for institutional and procedural enhancement		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Reconciliation of existing media data in NED with reporting requirements (national and EU)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Publication of national data dictionary				X						
Selection of site for Turkish NFP, and upgrade of telecommunication facilities		X	X							
Develop specifications for NFP in Turkey		X	X	X						
Adapt existing database. Report templates and networking software to fit the requirements of the NFP		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Organisation of training programmes		X	And continuing activity							
Develop applications giving access to indicators derived from a normalised database					X	X	X	X		
Supplies										
Technical supplies		X	X	X						

Annex III

Contracting and disbursement schedules

Cumulative Contracting Schedule (MEuro)											
	Date										
	2003			2004				2005		Total	
	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q		
Component 1											
TA Contract	5.880	5.880	5.880	5.880	5.880	5.880	5.880	5.880	5.880		5.880
Component 2.1											
TA Contract	0.710	0.710	0.710	0.710	0.710	0.710	0.710	0.710	0.710		0.710
Direct Agreement	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040		0.040
Component 2.2											
Direct Grant	2.300	2.300	2.300	2.300	2.300	2.300	2.300	2.300	2.300		2.300
Component 3											
Twinning Contract	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500		1.500
Supply Contract (EU support)		3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000		3.000
Component 4											
TA Contract	1.880	1.880	1.880	1.880	1.880	1.880	1.880	1.880	1.880		1.880
Supply contract (EU support)		0.240	0.240	0.240	0.240	0.240	0.240	0.240	0.240		0.240
TOTAL	12.310	15.550		15.550							

Disbursement schedule (MEuro)											
	Date										
	2003			2004				2005			Total
	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q		
Component 1											
TA Contract	1.500 ³	1.500	2.750	2.750	4.000	4.000	4.500	5.000	5.880		5.880
Component 2.1											
TA Contract	0.138 ³	0.138	0.253	0.253	0.368	0.368	0.414	0.710	0.710		0.710
Direct agreement	0.024	0.024	0.036	0.036	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040		0.040
Component 2.2											
Direct Grant	0.920	0.920	0.920	0.920	1.840	1.840	1.840	1.840	2.300		2.300
Component 3											
Twinning Contract	0.450 ³	0.450	0.825	0.825	1.200	1.200	1.350	1.350	1.500		1.500
Supply Contract		0.900 ⁴	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000		3.000
Component 4											
TA Contract	0.600 ³	0.600	0.750	0.850	1.000	1.200	1.400	1.600	1.880		1.880
Supply Contract		0.080 ⁴	0.240	0.240	0.240	0.240	0.240	0.240	0.240		0.320
Total (cumulative)	3.632	4.612	8.774	8.874	11.688	11.888	12.784	13.780	15.550		15.550

³ Advance payment of 30%

⁴ Advance payment 30% of total supplies

Annex IV

Feasibility study for Component 2.2 Establishment of REC in Turkey

The REC's philosophy is to design and adapt its presence around the country's particularities, priorities and prospects for future development. The extension to Turkey represents a novelty, in particular due to the size of the country and its diversity of environmental problems. In this regard, the REC has implemented the project REC Extension to Turkey -- Phase 1: Feasibility Study, funded by European Commission, Directorate General Environment (DG Environment) in Brussels, Belgium. The feasibility study was conducted during 2001-2002. The scope of project was to identify the feasibility of extending REC activities to Turkey, looking into the legal, institutional, organisational and financial implications of the initiative. Under the project, two interconnected documents were prepared: the *Feasibility Study Report*, which assesses the current and future needs of the environmental stakeholders for REC services in Turkey, and the *Preliminary Work Plan* for five years of operations.

Recommendations of the Feasibility Study

The Project Team's main recommendations for extending the Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe's (REC) activities into Turkey are as follows:

1. The REC should provide services in Turkey, as there is a clearly identified need for a REC-like service organisation in the environmental field. REC assistance to the environmental sector in Turkey should come through its Head Office as well as a locally registered office(s).
2. Before operations commence, the REC's presence in the country should receive full endorsement from the Government of Turkey through the signing of the REC Charter, the granting of suitable legal status and a pledge of financial and in-kind contributions.
3. The REC may establish country and field offices in the country if the appropriate legal status and funding sources are secured or pledged in advance. The REC should not operate in Turkey under any legal status that may allow prosecution of its international or national staff in connection with the professional work performed.
4. The mission of REC Country Office Turkey is to promote cooperation among non-governmental organisations (NGOs), governments, businesses and other environmental stakeholders, as well as to stimulate the free exchange of information and public participation in environmental decision-making in Turkey.
5. The in-country registered office should have an initial mandate of five years, with a start-up phase of up to two years followed by an implementation phase lasting three years, by which time REC Turkey should become financially self-sustainable. REC Country Office Turkey should strive to become a support organisation at the national level within its first two years of activity.
6. Under proper legal status, the REC should establish an office located either in Istanbul or Ankara during the start-up phase. To ensure local outreach and presence throughout the country, up to three field offices may be established during the implementation phase.

7. REC Country Office Turkey should focus its work on three priority areas that are in high demand from its potential constituents:
 - the European Union accession process;
 - civil society development; and
 - public participation and awareness raising.
8. Within the above-mentioned priority areas, REC Country Office Turkey should concentrate its efforts on meeting the needs of the following stakeholders:
 - central governmental institutions, in particular the Ministry of Environment;
 - local governmental institutions, in particular municipalities; and
 - NGOs, in particular community-based, grassroots NGOs.
 Businesses, media and academic institutions should become additional target groups for REC activities during the implementation phase.
9. Services should be available across the country and differentiated according to regional and provincial needs. REC Country Office Turkey and its field offices may temporarily cease their activities in provinces where a local situation, such as a state of emergency, would significantly limit the freedom of operations.

The feasibility study revealed that the REC's presence in Turkey is clearly needed in terms of demand for its services by a wide range of environmental stakeholders in the country. During the meetings with officials representing governmental and non-governmental organisations, businesses and other relevant organisations, considerable interest was expressed in the establishment of the REC in Turkey. However, there is limited historical cooperation between the REC's current area of work -- the Central and Eastern European (CEE) region -- and Turkey regarding the environment.

The REC should, therefore, prioritise the progression of its activities according to three main factors:

- Timing – Chronologically, a gradual organisational development is needed within the country, with a start-up phase (2 years) and the presence of one REC country office (Ankara), followed by an implementation phase (3 years), during which REC Turkey may extend its presence to the local level through a network of up to three field offices.
- Geographical location – Equally important as the time factor, a gradual approach is needed in offering REC services throughout the country. The REC should strive to become, as soon as possible, an organisation working at the national level. However, major discrepancies in the development of the environmental sector exist among the regions in Turkey, particularly between the agricultural east and the industrial west. Moreover, some prerequisites for regular operation as a support organisation simply do not exist at the moment in eastern Turkey. In light of this fact, REC services should address the regional needs where proper operating conditions exist, working at the same time to nurture the development of the environmental sector.
- Stakeholders – Working with a multitude of stakeholders simultaneously and with equal intensity from the first day of operations would be unfeasible financially and logistically. During the start-up phase the REC should focus its activities on its traditional stakeholders, namely central and local governmental institutions and NGOs. Limited services should be offered to the academic, business and mass media sectors during the start-up phase, with gradual and steady development toward a full package of services during the implementation phase.