



REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: POPs Legacy Elimination and POPs Release Reduction Project			
Country(ies):	Turkey	GEF Project ID: ¹	4601
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP UNIDO (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	4833 (UNDP) 100292 (UNIDO)
Other Executing Partner(s):	N/A	Submission Date:	
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration(Months)	48
Name of Parent Program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/> ➤ For SGP <input type="checkbox"/> ➤ For PPP <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	Project Agency Fee (\$):	973,350

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)
(select) CHEM-1	Outcome 1.3: POPs releases to the environment reduced. Indicator 1.3.1 Amount of un-intentionally produced POPs releases avoided or reduced from industrial and non-industrial sectors; measured in grams TEQ against baseline as recorded through the POPs tracking tool.	Output 1.3.1 Action plans addressing un-intentionally produced POPs under development and implementation. Indicator 1.3.1.1 Number of countries with Action plans addressing un-intentionally produced POPs under development and implementation	GEF TF	2,000,000	20,870,000
(select) CHEM-1	Outcome 1.4 POPs waste prevented, managed, and disposed of, and POPs contaminated sites managed in an environmentally sound manner. Indicator 1.4.1 Amount of PCBs and PCB-related wastes disposed of, or decontaminated; measured in tons as recorded in the POPs tracking tool. Indicator 1.4.2	Output 1.4.1 PCB management plans under development and implementation. Indicator 1.4.1.1 Number of countries with PCB management plans under development and implementation Output 1.4.2 Countries receiving GEF support for environmentally sound management of obsolete pesticides,	GEF TF	7,745,000	44,583,583

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) and [LDCF/SCCF Framework](#) when completing Table A.

	Amount of obsolete pesticides, including POPs, disposed of in an environmentally sound manner; measured in tons	including POPs. Indicator 1.4.2.1 Number of countries receiving GEF support for environmentally sound management of obsolete pesticides, including POPs.			
(select) CHEM-1	Outcome 1.5 Country capacity built to effectively phase out and reduce releases of POPs. Indicator 1.5.1 Progress in developing and implementing a legislative and regulatory framework for environmentally sound management of POPs, and for the sound management of chemicals in general, as recorded in the POPs tracking tool.	Output 1.5.1 Countries receiving GEF support to build capacity for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention. Indicator 1.5.1.1 Number of countries receiving GEF support to build capacity for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention	GEF TF	460,000	17,993,000
(select) (select)	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring and Evaluation	GEF TF	100,000	388,000
(select) (select)	Project Management Costs	Project Management Costs	GEF TF	510,000	830,000
Total project costs				10,815,000	84,664,583

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: Protection of health and environment through elimination of 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						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Cofinancing (\$)
Component 1: Elimination of Current POPs Stockpiles and Wastes(UNDP)	Inv	Outcome 1.1 Elimination and infrastructure removal from remaining POPs pesticide storage sites	1.1.1 Detailed site assessment, operational plans, EA, and tender documents for Merkim POPs stockpile site and infrastructure removal. 1.1.2 Packaging, transport and environmentally sound destruction of 3,038 t (including 238 t by Merkim 2011-2013) of HCH POPs pesticides and associated clean up wastes from the Merkim site. 1.1.3 Demolition, removal and disposal of site buildings from the	GEF TF	5,345,000	25,333,935

			<p>Merkim site followed by securing, containment, monitoring of the site pending remediation</p> <p>1.1.4 Remediation of the Merkim site</p> <p>1.1.5 Operational and safeguards training for hazardous waste and residual site clean-up delivered – Estimated 20 national technical staff trained for work on site.</p> <p>1.1.6 Supporting public consultation for design, permitting for above activities on the Merkim site delivered.</p> <p>1.1.7 Packaging, transport and environmentally sound destruction of 30 t of consolidated obsolete pesticides.</p>			
		<p>Outcome 1.2: Elimination of high concentration PCBs and PCB contaminated equipment stockpiles and retiring equipment.</p>	<p>1.2.1 Packaging, transport and environmentally sound destruction of at least 200 t of high concentration PCBs and PCB containing equipment.</p>			
		<p>Outcome 1.3: Qualification of existing and developing national POPs destruction facilities.</p>	<p>1.3.1 Facility upgrade investment in materials handling, APC and monitoring infrastructure at the Izaydas high temperature incineration facility undertaken.</p> <p>1.3.2 Test burns completed on representative POPs (PCBs and POPs pesticides) at the Izaydas incineration facility to demonstrate DE/DRE and air</p>			

			<p>emission (PCDD/F) compliance with international standards and BAT/BEP.</p> <p>1.3.3 Supporting public consultation for design, permitting for above activities at Izaydas delivered</p> <p>1.3.4 Test burns completed on representative POPs (PCBs and POPs pesticides) at the MSG incineration facility to demonstrate DE/DRE and air emission (PCDD/F) compliance with international standards and BAT/BEP.</p> <p>1.3.5 Supporting public consultation for design, permitting for above activities for MSG facility development</p>			
<p>Component 2: Planning and Capacity Building for Environmentally Sound Management of Future PCB Stockpiles (UNIDO)</p>	Inv	<p>Outcome 2.1: Implementation of national PCB regulations</p> <p>Outcome 2.2: Systematic approach for the analytical determination of PCBs in electrical equipment, labelling and inventory</p>	<p>2.1.1 Technical annex and guidance documents to the existing PCB regulation developed and implemented.</p> <p>2.1.2 Capacity of the relevant authority for monitoring, measuring and reporting the implementation of the existing PCB regulation enhanced.</p> <p>2.2.1 Training on PCB equipment identification and labelling.</p> <p>2.2.2 Sampling and analysis of at least 8000 transformers in-use or stored for maintenance for checking their contamination by PCBs.</p> <p>2.2.3. Update of the existing PCB inventory</p>	GEF TF	1,700,000	13,224,648

			and identification of PCB containing equipment from 50 to 500 ppm and greater than 500 ppm as required by the SC.			
		Outcome 2.3: Development and adoption of national PCB equipment phase out and retirement plan	2.3.1 Consultation with the main stakeholders from the power generation and distribution sector and large electricity customers to identify PCB management plan priorities and develop the PCB management plan. 2.3.2 Promotion of adoption and development of an implementation strategy for the PCB management plan			
		Outcome 2.4: Improvement of storage and maintenance of cross contaminated PCB equipment	2.4.1. Standards and Guidance Documents for prioritizing, maintenance, and handling of PCB contaminated equipment in use or under maintenance. 2.4.2. Adoption of physical or operational measures for preventing releases of PCBs or human exposure to PCB from equipment			
		Outcome 2.5: Determination decontamination technology for PCB contaminated transformers remaining in service and its pilot demonstration	2.5.1 Verification of the technological options for the treatment of on-line or stored transformers for maintenance 2.5.2 Selection, procurement and testing of equipment for the treatment of PCB contaminated transformers. 2.5.3 Pilot			

			demonstration of the treatment of PCB contaminated equipment			
Component 3: Unintended POPs Release Reduction (UNIDO)	Inv	Outcome 3.1: Determination and verification on an enterprise level of source and technology specific U-POPs emissions	3.1.1 Determination of current U-POPs emission factors in the iron and steel sector – sintering plants and / or EAF, non-ferrous metal industry (aluminium, copper and zinc production) and other priority sectors 3.1.2 Training on PCDD/F sampling and analysis at industrial stacks.	GEF TF	2,000,000	20,870,000
		Outcome 3.2: Provision of training and technical assistance on BAT/BEP for priority industrial sectors	3.2.1 Training on U-POPs inventory, sampling and analysis 3.2.2 Training of at least 50 technical professionals on BAT-BEPs in 10 priority industrial sectors			
		Outcome 3.3: Development of a national U-POPs release reduction plan	3.3.1 Assessment of the regulatory gaps with reference to SC requirement and EU-IPPC regulation and proposed amendments 3.3.2 Identification of areas with the highest priorities and cost/effectiveness in term of U-POPs reduction 3.3.3 Development of the national U-POPs release reduction plan with risk-based and cost/effectiveness priorities.			
		Outcome 3.4: Demonstration of BAT/BAT in industrial priority source categories	3.4.1. Demonstration based on assessment of BAT/BEP in the iron and steel sector (sintering plants and electric arc furnace)			

			and in the non-ferrous metals sectors (copper, zinc, aluminum))			
Component 4: Management Capacity for POPs Contaminated Sites (UNDP)	TA	Outcome 4.1: Implementation of the “Soil Pollution Control and Point- Source-Contaminated Sites Regulation”	4.1.1: Technical support provided for implementation and administration of the three primary systems under the regulation - Contaminated Sites Identification and Registration System (CSIRS), Contaminated Sites Evaluation System (CSES), and Contaminated Sites Clean-Up System (CSCS) 4.1.2 Technical support provided in developing mechanisms for financing contaminated site clean-up under the regulations 4.1.3 Stakeholder awareness and support related to the regulation and associated component system delivered 4.1.4 Training program development and delivery for site assessment including application of risk assessment methodologies - Estimated 50 national technical staff trained. 4.2.5 Training program development and delivery for remediation technology demonstration and selection –Estimated 50 national technical staff trained.	GEF TF	700,000	6,025,000
		Outcome 4.2: Undertaking priority POPs contaminated sites assessments and clean up measures	4.2.1: Funding initial site assessment, clean up design and technology option analysis for prioritized			

		under the “Soil Pollution Control and Point-Source-Contaminated Sites Regulation”	regulatory action 4.2.2: Undertaking demonstration contaminated site clean ups using a pilot national contaminated sites funding mechanism			
Component 5: Institutional and Regulatory Capacity Strengthening for POPs and Sound Chemicals Management (UNDP)	TA	<p>Outcome 5.1: Legislative framework updated and adopted consistent with Convention obligations.</p> <p>Outcome 5.2: Strengthened technical capacity including operational POPs monitoring, supporting analytical capability, and planning related research and development capability</p> <p>Outcome 5.3 Development and implementation of</p>	<p>5.1.1 Harmonization of POPs related legislation and regulation with current SC obligations and relevant EU Directives.</p> <p>5.1.2 Ratification/accession to the Rotterdam Convention completed and measures implemented</p> <p>5.1.3 Definition of long term capacity and market (including regional markets) requirements for POPs and chemical waste management services (treatment and disposal) including technical acceptance criteria for permitting developed.</p> <p>5.2.1 Operational POPs monitoring and participation in the Global POPs network facilitated</p> <p>5.2.2 Qualification undertaken with additional laboratories for regulatory purposes related to POPs and and contaminated sites activities.</p> <p>5.2.3 National POPs and chemicals waste management R&D program developed.</p> <p>5.3.1 EU REACH regulatory framework and national PRTR</p>	GEF TF	460,000	17,993,000

		modern tools for a national sound chemicals management framework	developed and implemented 5.3.2 Training and web based information access programs on sound chemicals management using internationally available training modules and guidance materials developed. 5.3.3 Delivered training on sound chemicals management to 100 institutional and industry professionals and stakeholders. 5.3.4 Delivered general chemicals management awareness materials to the general public			
		Outcome 5.4 Development of national programs for the provision of POPs and chemicals management technical assistance to developing countries as a donor country	5.4.1 Developed national program for approval and funding for POPs/chemicals management technical assistance			
Component 6. Project Monitoring and Evaluation (UNDP)	TA			GEF TF	100,000	388,000
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
Subtotal					10,305,000	83,834,583
Project management Cost (PMC) ³ (UNDP/UNIDO)				GEF TF	510,000	830,000
Total project costs					10,815,000	84,664,583

³ PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount in Table D below.

C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED COFINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (\$)

Please include letters confirming cofinancing for the project with this form

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier (source)	Type of Cofinancing	Cofinancing Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	UNDP	Cash	100,000
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Cash	38,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	270,000
National Government	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization	Cash	1,160,000
National Government	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization	In-kind	1,850,000
National Government	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affaires	Cash	9,290,000
National Government	Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock	Cash	120,000
National Government	Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock	In-kind	30,000
Others	European Commission (EU IPA Program)	Cash	10,200,000
Private Sector	Merkim	Cash	3,748,000
Private Sector	Merkim	In-kind	430,000
Private Sector	ERDEMİR	Cash	4,126,535
Private Sector	ERDEMİR	In-kind	340,400
Private Sector	ISDEMİR	Cash	305,000
Private Sector	ISDEMİR	In-kind	49,000
Private Sector	İZAYDAŞ	Cash	3,397,000
Private Sector	İZAYDAŞ	In-kind	1,748,000
Private Sector	MESS	Cash	10,500,000
Private Sector	MESS	In-kind	500,000
Private Sector	CINAR Environmental Laboratory	In-kind	233,000
Private Sector	Artek Engineering Environmental	Cash	375,000
Private Sector	Artek Engineering Environmental	In-kind	155,000
Private Sector	SGS Environmental Services	In-kind	350,000
Private Sector	NEN Engineering Laboratory	Cash	155,000
Private Sector	NEN Engineering Laboratory	In-kind	90,000
Private Sector	Contaminated Site Holders	Cash	1,200,000
Private Sector	BEDAS	In-kind	2,801,998
Private Sector	IGSAS	In-kind	176,389
Private Sector	SEDAS	In-kind	4,438,522
Private Sector	TFSAS	Cash	65,217
Private Sector	TFSAS	In-kind	1,843,478
Private Sector	ETIMADEN	Cash	1,193,779
Private Sector	ETIMADEN	In-kind	2,665,265
Private Sector	Kardemir Sinter Plant	Cash	6,720,000
Private Sector	ISDEMİR Sinter Plan	Cash	14,000,000
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			84,664,583

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
UNDP	GEF TF	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Turkey	6,931,400	623,826	7,555,226
UNIDO	GEF TF	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Turkey	3,883,600 ⁴	349,524	4,233,124
Total Grant Resources				10,815,000	973,350	11,788,350

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

² Indicate fees related to this project.

F. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

UNDP:

Component	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
International Consultants	570,000	88,000	658,000
National/Local Consultants	872,500	1,200,000	2,072,500

UNIDO:

Component	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
International Consultants	315,270		315,270
National/Local Consultants	292,000		292,000

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex D an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund).

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN OF THE ORIGINAL PIF⁵

A.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e.

NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.

Turkey signed and ratified the Stockholm Convention (SC) in 2001 and 2009 respectively. The first NIP, prepared with GEF assistance, addressing the inventories and strategic action plan for the initial twelve (12) POPs, was developed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in the period 2007-2010, and officially transmitted to the Stockholm Convention’s Secretariat on April 5, 2011. Currently Turkey is developing an updated NIP with GEF assistance along with UNIDO to reflect the current status of POPs management and address the new annexed POPs included in the amendments to the SC that came into force in 2010. The

⁴ During PPG, it was discussed and agreed that, due to the need for separate project implementation teams for UNDP and UNIDO components, both Implementing Agencies accept to share proportionally the Project Management Budget. This has been reflected accordingly in the joint UNDP/UNIDO project document (Annex 2 – TBWP), and Part I, Table D above.

⁵ For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF and if not specifically requested in the review sheet at PIF stage, then no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

updated NIP has been completed in final draft form and is entering the formal national endorsement process. Submission to the Convention Secretariat is expected in 2014. The draft NIP update contains a comprehensive concordance table correlating SC provisions and obligations with current Turkish legislation (Table 2) as well as an action plan to fill any gaps that exist. Turkey does not hold any specific exemptions nor has registered for any declared acceptable purposes under the provisions of the SC. The country is up-to-date with SC second round reporting requirements.

With respect to Multi-lateral Agreements (MLA) related to waste and chemicals management, Turkey signed and became a party to the Basel Convention on May 5, 1992 and June 22, 1996, and has actively exported wastes including POPs in accordance with the Basel Convention since that time. In that regard, it has also acceded to the UNECE European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR). The Rotterdam Convention was signed in 1996 but has not been acceded to, although draft legislation adopting it and allowing accession has been drafted and is being reviewed by Turkish Grand National Assembly for anticipated approval in 2014. The country has been active in the INC process leading up to the finalization of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and is proceeding toward its signing with a recommendation on this currently before the Government.

The priority POPS issues identified in the original NIP and addressed by the project are: i) elimination of POPs and other obsolete pesticide stockpiles, specifically lindane stockpiles, ii) completing the elimination of PCB stockpiles and undertaking a PCB phase out plan; iii) addressing U-POPs release reduction through implementation of BAT/BEP; iv) identification and clean-up of POPs contaminated sites, and v) strengthening national capacity to address POPs. The NIP itself is an integrated part of two broader public policy initiatives, namely expanding the implementation of sound chemicals management and the harmonization of national environmental policy, legislation and regulation with that of the EU. These are being reinforced in the current NIP update referenced above along with extension to cover the additional annexed POPs.

For further details please refer to Section - Current Situation with respect to POPs and the Stockholm Convention, pages 18-22 of the joint UNDP/UNIDO project document.

- A.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities. The project is fully consistent with the GEF-5 Chemicals focal area strategy, its Objective CHEM-1 (Phase out POPs and reduce POPs releases), and its corresponding outcomes 1.3 (POPs releases to the environment reduced and outcome, Outcome 1.4 (POPs waste prevented, managed, and disposed of, and POPs contaminated sites managed in an environmentally sound manner) and 1.5 (country capacity built to effectively phase out and reduce releases of POPs).
- A.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage: The project combines the major comparative advantages of the two GEF implementing agencies. Both UNDP and UNIDO have proven track records in undertaking GEF projects generally and specifically those in POPs. Each have developed and implemented a large number of GEF-funded NIPs and post-NIP projects, including stockpile and waste projects for PCBs and obsolete pesticides as well as being active in promotion of sound management of chemicals. Further detailed comparative advantages's description for UNDP and UNIDO implementing agencies has been contained in the approved PIF in Part II - Project Justification, Section C on comparative advantages.
- A.4. The baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address: The situation analysis information and the problems the project seeks to address has been comprehensively elaborated during PPG in the joint UNDP/UNIDO project document, and the information can be found in Section I - Situation Analysis, at pages 9 through to 55 of the project document. Further, the baseline is explained by project components in Section - Non-GEF baseline that can be found at pages 104-112.
- A. 5. Incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project: The incremental reasoning and GEB sections are contained in the joint UNDP/UNIDO project document in Section VI - Incremental reasoning and benefits, pages 117-121, which also briefly describes associated national benefits. Minor changes in the wording of outcomes under components 2 and 3 were done to strengthen the project design.

Outcome 3.1 was removed to avoid duplication with the NIP update activities. At the output level, some outputs were subdivided for clarification or simplification purposes..

- A.6 Risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and measures that address these risks: This section can be found in the joint UNDP/UNIDO project document in Annex C - Risk Analysis that provides a detailed description of the risks, including climate change related risks, in an expanded tabulated format at pages 147-149 of the document. Overall, the project will be monitored and evaluated on a regular basis according to applicable GEF and UNDP/UNIDO procedures for results-based management. An annual reporting exercise in the form of the project implementation review (PIR) will take place, where the project will be tracked for progress against the relevant performance indicators, evaluated for progress made towards development results, and assessed with regard to its degree of adaptive management and its flexibility to respond to changing circumstances.
- A.7. Coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives Coordination with other GEF and bilateral initiatives, notably those involving EU IPA program funding, has been described in detail in Section IV - Linkages with ongoing projects and country drivenness. Pages 64-65.

B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED AT PIF STAGE:

- B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation. The project has a wide range of national stakeholders as defined along with potential interests and roles. Initial stakeholder analysis and follow up consultation on the project was undertaken during the preparation of the PIF as reported in the joint UNDP/UNIDO project document (Section III, pages 58-62, please refer for the details of national and external stakeholders and their roles). During the PPG stage this analysis was updated addressing both institutional stakeholders in the context of their statutory involvement in the project, and more broadly for non-government stakeholders including affected publics. Two major workshops were also held during the PPG, namely: i) Inception Workshop (June 2013), ii), and Final Stakeholder Consultation Workshop (June 2014).
- B.2 Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF): The overall socioeconomic benefit of the project, as is the case for any major intervention of this type, is essentially derived from the elimination of critical POPs that would otherwise be released into the general environment with the impact that has on biological resources, inclusive of human health. The associated risk reduction at both a local and global level will positively impact the productivity of populations and reduce the financial burden imposed by potentially degraded public health, as well as contributing to general wellness and quality of life. This is particularly true for vulnerable parts of the population and for maternal health. This project with its substantial POPs legacy reduction impact of global significance in terms of volume eliminated would be a significant contributor to this overall positive socioeconomic impact.

More specific socioeconomic impacts from the project include: i) the removal of local health threats associated with the large POPs pesticide stockpile in terms of local exposure in an area of high population density as well as reclaiming the subject land for productive economic use; ii) U-POPs reduction and prevention in highly populated and industrial areas, particularly for PCDD/Fs will similarly reduce exposure and risks particularly to more vulnerable populations living in close proximity, while promoting the modernization and associated competitiveness of potential source industries through adoption of BAT/BEP; iii) the elimination of PCB equipment stockpiles and contamination from non-PCB equipment in a planned and systematic way that both allow the (i) financial impacts ultimately assumed by consumers, and (ii) risk of release with its global and local impacts to support for the development an effective long term process for elimination of POPs contaminated site legacies with emphasis on the reclamation of land to productive higher value use including natural places, recreational areas and appropriately located residential uses.

The gender dimension was included in the project design as reflected in the indicators of components 2 and 3. Special attention will be paid to gender equality when evaluating and inviting members to participate to the Project Board and attending trainings as well as the awareness workshops. The training material will be adapted to the audience and gender sensitized. This will be further strengthened by the inclusion of a gender quick assessment at

project inception to (i) determine the baseline status of the gender aspects in relation to the project as well as (ii) tailor the trainings and awareness raising material accordingly.

B.3. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design: The project design is based on several strategies that are intended to optimize cost effectiveness in terms of getting maximum global environmental benefit from the allocated GEF funding. Generally, all components will utilize competitive procurement practices consistent with international standards of transparency to obtain the the required goods and services in the most cost effective manner. Similarly, all components are designed to obtain a high degree of leverage through allocation of GEF resources in a manner that facilitates substantial direct and parallel co-financing, largely from the private sector. On a component specific basis, Component 1 which accounts for the largest segment of GEF resources utilizes an overall approach of targeting the highest impact POPs stockpile and waste sources, namely the very large HCH stockpile at Merkim and the residual inventory of stockpiled and retiring PCB based equipment. This elimination will occur within a highly competitive international market for environmentally sound POPs destruction with project costs being based on prudently conservative but market referenced pricing (US\$1.8-2.0/kg). Representative overall POPs elimination cost effectiveness applicable to GEF grant funds alone for pure POPs or high concentration POPs wastes is estimated as ranging from US\$1.2/kg to 2.0/kg. Additionally the component is providing the basis for a similarly competitive and cost effective capability in Turkey that will be available to handle future POPs stockpiles and waste, specifically PCBs, and potentially to Central Asian, Middle Eastern and Caucasus regions. Component 3 likewise adopts a strategy of targeting the highest impact U-POPs release sectors to gain the maximum reductions for a combination of demonstration investment and technical assistance. Given the typical large scale of reduction linked investment in such sectors the modest GEF investment leverages very substantial investment which is also part of overall BAT/BEP cleaner production modernization programs that also address a wider range of local and global environmental issues, often specifically climate change. In the case of Component 2 the nominal cost effectiveness calculated on the basis of actual volume of POPs or POPs waste eliminated is inherently lower given the focus on PCB cross contamination management and elimination with levels typically under 5,000 ppm. However, when viewed in a longer terms context of achieving the objective of national SC compliance it remains justified, particularly with the approach adopted of systematically defining the scope of the issue, providing the tools for most cost effective equipment management options (including conservation of expensive equipment), demonstrating options for decontamination all of which would be commercially sustained through the implementation of a longer term national PCB phase out plan.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN: The M&E plan has been developed jointly with UNDP and UNIDO and is presented in Section IX of the joint UNDP/UNIDO project document. Pages 125-130.

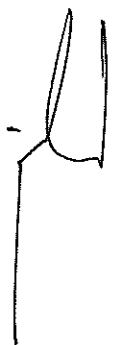
PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
 (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this form. For SGP, use this OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Dr. Lutfi Akca	Undersecretary, GEF Operational Focal Point	MINISTRY OF FORESTRY AND WATER AFFAIRS	08/01/2011

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Adriana Dinu UNDP – GEF Executive Coordinator and Director a.i			Jacques Van Engel, Officer-in-Charge, MPU/Chemicals, BPPS	+1-212-906-5782	jacques.van.engel@undp.org
Mr. Philippe R. Scholtès, Managing Director, Programme Development and Technical Cooperation Division (PTC), UNIDO GEF Focal Point		09/26/2014	Jerome Stucki, Project Manager, Water Management Unit, Environmental Management Branch	+43-1- 260-263-559	j.stucki@unido.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).
Detailed Project Results Framework has been developed and is presented in the joint UNDP/UNIDO project document in Section XI - Annexes, Annex A. Pages 134-144.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

The following provides a direct response to the outstanding points documented in the GEFSEC Review Document dated August 17, 2012 as attached to the February 20, 2013 PIF approval from the GEF CEO.

- Exact Industry Sectors being targeted for BAT/BEP:

As covered above in the detailed description of Component 3 and whose background profiles are described in Section I of the Project Document, the sectors specifically target by the Project for BAT/BEP utilizing GEF resources are the iron and steel sector and the non-ferrous metals sector. The qualification initiatives in Component 1 applicable to HTI hazardous waste destruction facilities which are now exceeding or are being designed to meet BAT/BEP general performance requirements will also be evaluated through test burns to demonstrate BAT/BEP with respect to environmentally sound POPs destruction using international practice.

- PCB contamination assessment should be completed in the PPG stage to determine if there is an actual need for an ESM for PCB:

As explained in the situation analysis on PCB in Section I of the Project Document, in the course of PPG stage, in a joint effort with the UNEP/MAP project transformers were tested for PCB content. More specifically, in the course of the first UNEP mission, out of 28 transformers checked, 7 transformers were found cross-contaminated by PCBs for an overall equipment weight of 22.5 tons; in the second mission, out of 154 transformers checked, 5 were found with a contamination greater than 50 ppm for an overall equipment weight of 11.2 tons. In a subsequent visit to the ETI Mine Facility in Bandırma, Balıkesir, 58 sample were taken, out of which 5 new transformers online (manufactured in 2009) showing cross contamination from 105 to 149 ppm. A certain number of cross contamination cases, below 50 ppm, were also observed. Used oil was collected in an oil tank, where 608 ppm of PCBs was detected. At the Igsaş chemical factory, 9 transformers, of which 8 are still in use, were found cross contaminated by PCBs with concentration ranging from 83ppm to 1506 ppm (weighted average of 942 ppm) and an overall equipment weight of around 86 tons.

Although these numbers are not enough for any statistical inference, it is evident that the problem of cross contaminated PCB does exist and that this problem will have to be solved in the near future to comply with the Stockholm Convention requirements and with the Turkey regulation on PCBs.

These results are very much in line with the outcome of PCB inventories in developed countries, where from 10 to 15% of mineral oil transformers have been found contaminated by PCB at a concentration higher than 50 ppm. Although the actual survey numbers are not enough for any statistical inference applicable to the situation in Turkey as yet, it is evident that the problem of cross contaminated PCB does exist. Under the project, an overall number of further 8000 transformers will be tested for PCB contamination with the support of the electrical power sector. This will trigger a systematic approach by the electric sector industries, which, beyond the resources placed by the project, and with a substantial amount of co-financing even in the course of project implementation (see Table 10) will sustain the sampling and analysis of PCB transformers after project closure to completely identify all PCB contaminated equipment well in advance to the SC deadline set for the year 2025.

In the course of the PPG stage, a great effort has been paid to secure the commitment of electric power industry to participate in the project and more specifically to have their equipment tested. A shifting from a very reluctant approach toward an enthusiastic commitment resulting in making available a substantial amount of co-financing for project activities was observed. This was the result of a two-fold raising awareness activity: on one side, the government made clear to the electric sector its willingness to effectively enforce the existing regulation on PCBs which ultimately requires owners of electrical equipment to test their equipment for PCB content and adopt the necessary countermeasure (decontamination or disposal of PCB equipment). On the industry side, the owners of contaminated equipment understood that to not address timely PCB issue would eventually result in a very high liability and financial risk, and now perceive the project as a valuable resource not only to solve the environmental problems related to PCBs but also to established a green business aimed at the ESM management of PCBs. This is reflected in the co-financing commitments

obtained from four major enterprises in the sector. In this framework, there is a fair certainty that the plan to test further 8000 transformers for their PCB content during project implementation will be successful.

- The nature of the training to be provided to 50 BAT/BEP professionals and 25 legal/regulatory professionals:

Descriptions of the training applied in Components 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are detailed under the descriptions of the respective training related outputs/activities contained in Section V of the Project Document.

Training provided for regulatory professional at the national level and regional level will be provided as follows:

- o Output/Activity 1.1.5 - Inclusion of at least three (3) regional inspection staff in applied training on the Merkim site covering operational and safeguards training applicable to hazardous waste and contaminated site management including site excavation, packaging and restoration operations, all based on current national and international standards.
- o Output/Activity 2.1.2 - Training involving 50 operational regulatory professionals on dielectric oil sampling, analysis, labelling and reporting, with focus on technical, strategic and socio-economic impacts for the electric sector
- o Output/Activity 3.3.2 - Training of BAT/BEP professionals in priority sectors
- o Output/Activity 4.1.4: Training program on contaminated site assessment including application of risk assessment methodologies integrated with implementation of new national regulations directed to both private sector service providers and to at least 20 regulatory staff, particularly at the regional level.
- o Output/Activity 4.1.5 Training program for selection and operational aspects of remediation technology options, specifically as applicable to POPs and halogenated chemicals contaminated sites including at least 10 regulatory authority staff
- o Output/Activity 5.3.4 Targeted training in sound chemicals management and specifically the framework being developed in Turkey, including at least 20 regulatory staff in directly impacted institutional stakeholder organizations.

- The type of upgrading of the destruction facilities:

A detailed description of the upgrading undertaken in the Izaydas HTI facility is described in Section V of the Project Document under Outcome 1.3 and Output/Activity 1.3.1 inclusive of a detailed list of investments involved, both enterprise and GEF, is provided in Table 12. For the second HTI facility being qualified, namely the new HTI facility being developed by MESS no upgrading per say nor no direct capital investment in facilities using GEF funds are involved. GEF funding is exclusively related to supporting test burn procedures.

With respect to STAP Review comments March 1, 2013, the following addresses the specific points and guidance provided, noting that the UNDP project team has consulted with STAP staff on the issues raised and appreciates the professional guidance and feedback received:

- Relationship with the GEF FAO Regional Project “Lifecycle Management of Pesticides and Disposal of POPs Pesticides in Central Asia and Turkey”:

During the PPG stage the UNDP project team reviewed available material on this project and consulted with FAO officials and counterpart agencies on its content and potential linkages or possible duplication. The only potential linkage relates to that which may exist between Turkey’s pesticide and agrochemical registration system and the overall chemical management initiatives covered under Component 5, specifically those related to the adoption of the EU REACH approach and accession to the Rotterdam Convention. In that regard, both the pesticide registration framework now in place under MoFAL and the adoption of the REACH approach are all based on an EU harmonization approach and have or are being substantively supported by the EU IPA program rather than GEF resources. With respect to obsolete and POPs pesticide stockpiles, substantive inventory work reported in the Project Document Section I (Situation Analysis) and most recently updated in the current Draft NIP Update indicate that such stockpiles are limited to that being addressed exclusively under the current project, namely the Merkim site, plus a small inventory held by MoFAL which they advise will not be addressed by the FAO initiative. As has been indicated, the project will avail itself of any relevant published FAO guidance material as part of the wider body of such guidance material that may be

relevant to the operations undertaken in Component 1. In summary no duplication between the projects exists and the UNDP/UNIDO project will through its dissemination activities will share experience with other IAs including FAO.

- General STAP Guidance on Remediation:

The UNDP project team is fully familiar with the overall general guidance STAP has issued for remediation related GEF projects with members of the project team being contributors to this guidance, involved in the authorship of the recommended GEF STAP guidance document, and in design and supervision of the World Bank and UNDP projects in Belarus and Vietnam referenced in the STAP guidance. During preparation of this project the various points noted in GEF STAP Guidance have been discussed with counterparts and will be utilized throughout the project's implementation.

The GEFSEC review cycle also raised questions regarding the adequacy of co-financing, particularly from the private sector, although in the final review this was not stated as requiring further specific attention. However, during the PPG, a focused effort has been made to enhance private sector co-financing with considerable success. The project is projected to have an overall co-financing ratio of 7.8 to 1. Component 1 has a co-financing ratio of 4.5 to 1 with US\$25,334,000 in almost exclusively private sector co-financing. Component 2 has a co-financing ratio of 7.8 to 1 with US\$13,225,000 in private sector/utility co-financing. Component 3 has a co-financing ratio of 10.4 to 1 with US\$20,870,000 in primarily private sector co-financing. Component 4 has a co-financing ratio of 8.6 to 1 with at least US\$1,600,000 in private sector co-financing.

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS⁶

A. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES FINANCING STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: US\$ 162,000 FOR UNDP			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
UNDP			
International consultants	53,136	45,000	7,000
National consultants	69,984	71,718	7,838
Contractual services	6,200	13,444	
Local travel	22,680	6,433	
Material&Goods	10,000	0	
Sundry	0	5,567	5,000
Total	162,000	142,162	19,838

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: US\$ 88,000 FOR UNIDO			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
UNIDO			
International consultants	38,000	20,320	
National consultants	28,000	43,942	6,032
Contractual services	8,000	1,378	1,622
Local travel	11,000	12,342	2,329
Sundry	3,000	128	14
Total	88,000	78,003	9,997

⁶ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities.

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A

