

## Environmental and Social Data Sheet

### Overview

Project Name: Flood Prevention and Protection  
Project Number: 20110186  
Country: Turkey  
Project Description: Supporting the flood prevention works of Turkey through the General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (DSI), an affiliated institution of the Ministry of Forestry and Hydraulic Works (MoFHW).

EIA required: Yes, some of the sub-projects may require an EIA

The nature of the sub-projects is such that they don't fall under Annex 1 of the applicable EU Directive 2011/92/EU. The promoter applies a screening procedure which may lead to the requirement of a full EIA for some sub-projects. An undertaking has been included to ensure that the Bank receives the required information.

Project included in Carbon Footprint Exercise<sup>1</sup>: No

(Details are provided in section: "Carbon Footprint")

### Summary of Environmental and Social Assessment, including key issues and overall conclusion and recommendation

According to the latest EU assessment Turkey's environmental legislation is largely in line with the relevant EU directives, i.e. the EIA Directive 2011/92/EU. Full implementation of the Habitats (92/43/EC) and Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) is under way.

The Programme concerns the implementation of over 500 sub-projects for flood prevention and flood protection in various river basins in Turkey over the period from 2013 to 2015. These measures may include check dams, dykes, drains, polders, culverts, ditches, pumping stations, weirs, river training structures and other such similar interventions. The schemes will have a number of impacts on the environment, both positive and negative. The negative impacts arising from those sub-projects will be mitigated to the extent possible and in line with good practices in flood management. Each sub-project will undergo an individual screening exercise that will establish the extent of the impact and the appropriate mitigation measure. The promoter will report to the EIB every 6 months on the implementation.

Social impact will be positive and no resettlement is currently expected as a result of the implementation of this project.

#### Undertakings:

The promoter undertakes to make all information on individual investment components available that the Bank may reasonably request in order to assess compliance with its social, environmental and procurement procedures.

No EIB funds shall be used for projects that require resettlements without prior authorization by the Bank and confirmation of the compliance with the Bank's environmental and social safeguard policy.

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<sup>1</sup> Only projects that meet the scope of the Pilot Exercise, as defined in the EIB draft Carbon Footprint Methodologies, are included, provided estimated emissions exceed the methodology thresholds: above 100,000 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e/year absolute (gross) or 20,000 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e/year relative (net) – both increases and savings.

## **Environmental and Social Assessment**

### **Environmental Assessment**

Project documents reviewed showed satisfactory quality and the procedures in place to ensure compliance with best practices in environmental (river) engineering are good. DSI prefers nature-oriented structural changes in river training over “concrete” and shows good environmental and social awareness.

According to the latest progress report of the European Commission (dated October 2011), the areas where Turkey is mostly in line with EU environmental legislation are (i) environmental impact assessment (EIA) and (ii) waste management. The Government is advancing in terms of the transposition of the Water Framework (WF) Directive: The institutional framework for water management is in the process of being organized at river basin level. The Directive's provisions regarding the qualification of water bodies as sensitive or less sensitive in terms of water quality and water resources management have also been transposed in the national legislation. Five areas within the 25 river basins have already been qualified as sensitive. Currently, there are 15 river basin protection action plans in place in line with the principles of the WF Directive. Preparation work on the development of the remaining 10 plans is on-going with the goal to be finalized by the end of 2012. Ultimately, more comprehensive river basin management plans will need to be prepared. In terms of Habitats, the screening is carried out by MoE as part of the EIA processes for both Annex I and Annex II projects.

As a part of the harmonization process, the Government has transposed into law EU's Environmental Impact Assessment Directive 2011/92/EU. The legislation further strengthens the country's public participation processes, transparency and accountability in environmental consent process and has become closely harmonized with the EU's EIA Directive. However, Turkey is not yet a party to the Aarhus Convention which requires further strengthening of access to environmental information. In addition, Turkey has launched several capacity improvement projects for transposition of the Directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment, including a project to “Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment”. A Regulation on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is expected to be finalized and become effective in 2014.

### **EIB Carbon Footprint Exercise**

Project is not included - the EIB draft Carbon Footprint Methodologies only include emissions from Investment Loans, and large allocations under Framework Loans, above the methodology thresholds.

### **Social Assessment, where applicable**

Bank financing will only be made available for small projects for which no resettlement is expected. Any resettlement for Bank financed sub-projects requires prior approval of the Bank in order to ensure full compliance with its environmental and social safeguard policy.

### **Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement, where required**

Public consultation and participation takes place within the framework of the applicable legislation, and is carried out by the relevant Regional Governorates for projects that fall under the Annex II or in the rare case of Annex I projects – by the Ministry of Environment.