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UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
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Progress Report
(01 July 2018 – 30 June 2019)

Name of country Sri Lanka

Title[1]	**Environmentally sound management and disposal of PCBs wastes and PCB contaminated equipment in Sri Lanka**
GEF ID:	**5314**
UNIDO SAP ID:	**130004**
GEF Replenishment Cycle:	**GEF-5**
GEF Focal Area:	**Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)**
Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP) Programs[2]**:**	**(select)**
GEF Project Size:	**Full-Sized Project (FSP)**
UNIDO PTC Department:	**Department of Environment (ENV)**
UNIDO Project Manager:	**Dr. Carmela Centeno**

I. Brief description of the project

I.1 Objective:

The project will build capacity in Sri Lanka to introduce and implement an environmentally- sound management of PCB wastes stockpiles and PCB-containing equipment. The most direct indicators to characterize the impacts of this project includes strenthening of institutional capacities, the nation-wide database of contaminated equipment and wastes and metric tons of decontaminated dielectric oils in PCB-containing equipment and PCB-containing mineral oil and wastes. The project is committed to dispose of 1000 tons of PCB wastes and PCB-contaminated equipment.

I.2 Baseline:

The management of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) has been identified as a priority problem in the NIP though Sri Lanka never produced PCBs. Specific problems related to PCB management and which the project aims to address include: (i) Lack of adequate legislation to control imports; (ii) Environmental impacts and baseline levels not adequately studied; (iii) Lack of sufficient resources for identification and analysis; (iv) Lack of acceptable treatment, disposal and storage systems for PCB

[1] As per approved CEO Endorsement document
[2] Only for **GEF-6 projects**, if applicable

contaminated oils and equipment; (v) Contaminated sites yet to be identified; and, (vi) Cross contamination of non-PCB oil with PCB oil. Also, the Government faces various constraints in solving the PCB problem: (i) low level of awareness and equally low level of resources allocated for information campaigns; (ii) weak enforcement mechanisms (lack of technical capability to detect and regulate PCBs in use and releases to the environment, and to control PCB imports); (iii) lack of sustained commitment from other government functionaries; and, need for increased private sector participation (e.g. unwillingness of PCB owners to pay for proper PCB treatment).

An analysis of Sri Lanka's institutional infrastructure revealed a framework that maybe enabled to implement a sound management of PCBs in the country. The main challenge is how to piece together the initiatives and the existing infrastructures as a collective whole to create a harmonized scheme leading to an efficient and well-informed network on the management of PCBs. The GEF funds will be used to support the incremental budgetary requirement to address the gaps and barriers for effective PCB management in the country.

II. Targeted results and progress to-date

II.1 Describe in tabular form the project's progress made in achieving its outputs against key performance indicator's targets in the project's **M&E Plan/Log-Frame at the time of CEO Endorsement/Approval**. Please expand the table as needed.

Project Strategy	KPIs/Indicators	Target level	Progress to-date
Component 1 – Institutional strengthening and awareness raising Outcome 1: Institutional capacities and stakeholders' awareness on PCB issues strengthened			
Output 1.1: Technical and human resources capacity for PCB management and disposal strengthened;	Number of staff (male/female) successfully trained Number of official guidance/policies on PCBs. Number of relevant stakeholders adopting best practices on PCB management.	Training of at least 30 staff from industry successfully completed. A PCB official guidance drafted in agreement with authority and main stakeholders. Communication and dissemination on the official guidance.	More than 30 officials were trained on ESM of PCBs. 2 manuals (Training manuals on PCB Management and PCB Inventory) were prepared in 3 languages namely Sinhala, English and Tamil and used to train relevant stakeholders and inventory team.
Output 1.2: PCB inventory on the utility sector verified and completed;	No. of transformers sampled and analyzed Availability of a database with PCB transformers data linked to univocal code in PCB labels	Inventory design and sampling plan Sampling and analysis of at least 2000 transformers + 5% cross check Labeling, tracing and implementation of PCB traceability database	Welding sector inventory is fully completed that has 10177 welding transformers. Of them 200 transformers were checked for PCB and found that 28 contaminated resulting 14% contamination in this Sector. According to the latest report by the Ceylon Electricity Board, the inventory of Generation

			transformers and the inventory of transmission transformers are about to be completed. The percentages of completed transformers inventory from Generation and transmission sectors were 70% (out of 238) and 75% (out of 197) respectively.
Output 1.3 Stakeholder awareness and engagement (including NGOs and civil society) established.	Number of people, institute, enterprises and communities trained and informed on PCB . Number of awareness raising workshops conducted considering a measurably increased awareness on PCB issues.	Awareness raising and training programs covering environmental, toxicology, technological and managerial aspects related to PCB implemented for general public, authorities, custom, research institutions, potential PCB owners and waste managers	Altogether 12 training programmes were conducted and 1565 individuals including government Officials (Officials of CEB, CEA, Universities, Customs and various institutes such as Ministry of Education, Ministry of Industries and Industrial Development Board etc), Private sector individuals who welding plant operators and welding plant manufacturers and representatives from NGOs were trained through the project
Component 2 – Policy and regulatory framework			
Outcome 2: Policy and regulations relevant to PCBs formulated and enforced			
Output 2.1:Policy and regulatory framework developed and enforced for PCB management.	Number of instruments and guidance documents compliant with Stockholm requirements on PCBs (Annex A, part II) adopted. Availability of a practical strategy for implementing the new PCB regulation agreed with the stakeholders and implemented.	A legislation on PCB drafted and adopted. An enforcement strategy which will clearly define the role and responsibilities of the local and central authority, deadline, incentive and penalties for the PCB owners, reporting and management obligation is drafted and agreed with relevant ministries and industry representatives	Draft regulations prepared was used to decide the content in the proposed amendment to the National Environment Act. Proposal on banning and control of selected chemicals including some POPs was handed over to Import and Export Control Department based on the analysis made on Singapore Sri Lanka Free trade Agreement. The set of draft regulations prepared by the regulatory and technical expert of the project were submitted to the legal division of the Ministry to make a suitable room to include them in the concept note submitted to Cabinet on the amendment of the National Environment Act. As the cabinet approved the concept

			note there is a room to include regulatory measures necessary for the management of POPs including PCBs. In addition, the second proposal was submitted to Cabinet which clarify the issues related to Extended Producer Responsibility that will help to make the users of PCB legally responsible for the disposal
Output 2.2:			
Component 3 – Disposal of PCBs, PCB-containing equipment and wastes Outcome 3: ESM system for 1000 tons of PCBs established in Sri Lanka			
Output 3.1:PCB wastes collected, packaged, transported and safely stored;	Tons of PCB waste and PCB containing equipment safeguarded.	Guidance procedures for the packaging, temporary storage, transportation and disposal of PCBs in Sri Lanka put in place and verified. At least one temporary storage facility established or upgraded for the storage, packaging and transportation of PCBs	Pilot test on collection of PCB contaminated oil from welding plants was successfully completed that cleaned and washed and retrofilled 2 welding transformers with PCB free oil. Draft Guideline on packaging, temporary storage, transportation and disposal of PCBs is prepared
Output 3.2:PCB wastes disposed and PCBcontaining equipment decontaminated based on selected technical option;	Tons of PCBs equipment and waste successfully disposed Tons of equivalent CO_2 prevented Tons of materials recycled or reused Commercial value of materials recycled and reuse	One or more suitable disposal or treatment facilities, compliant with the SC BAT/BEP criteria, for a capacity suitable to fulfill or exceed project needs, established, tested and permitted. At least 1000 tons of PCBs equipment or waste treated or disposed by means of such facility	The instruments related for the collection of PCB-contaminated oil from welding transformers are tested in the field and was successful. The instruments and the vehicle designed for cleaning, washing and retrofilling and transport of PCB oil in the welding sector can be implemented at commercial level.
3.3. Long-term strategy on PCB management developed	Number of stakeholders stakeholders with PCB	A country national plan for the phase out or treatment of PCB contaminated	To be decided with the help of international consultant once the disposal is started.

	management plans integrated into the national PCB management plan.	equipment, including specific sub-plans for the largest industries (electric power companies and large electricity consumers) drafted, agreed among stakeholders and adopted.	

III. Project Risk Management

III.1 Please indicate the overall risk management: (i) as identified in the CEO Endorsement document, and (ii) progress to-date.

	(i) Risks	(i) Risk level	(i) Mitigation measures	(ii) Progress to-date	New defined risk[3]
1	Training effectiveness limited or not properly assessed due to limited participation or limited quality control	Low risk (L)	To be able to participate in the training sessions, candidate will have to pass an initial test which will serve also as baseline; and a final test, which will demonstrate the progress achieved and hence effectiveness of the training. The trainees passing the final test will receive an official certificate issued by (by the implementing and executing agencies). The above will ensure at the same time willingness to attend training course and quality/effectiveness of the training	Effectiveness of the programmes are evaluated and the feedback of the participants are received as usual. In addition, trainers are instructed to raise questions during their presentations to check the content delivered was understood by the participants	☒
2	Stakeholders and interest groups not properly identified; Awareness and training program not	Low risk (L)	A specific activity on the identification of stakeholders and their needs has	Awareness and training programs were based on the results of awareness and training gaps	☒

[3] New risk added in reporting period. Check only if applicable.

	properly targeted to the audience		been carried out at the PPG stages. Awareness and training programs will be based on the result of awareness and training gap analysis carried out during the PPG stage.	analysis carried out during the PPG stage and the implementation gap analysis. Selection criteria were also based the duties each performed in their institutes with relevant to the project.	
3	Delays in developing and enacting new PCBs guidelines and regulations	Modest risk (M)	The MMDE,CEB, LTL, IDB and other key stakeholders will participate as equal partners in developing the guidelines and regulations.	Draft regulations prepared was used to decide the content in the proposed amendment to the National Environment Act. Proposal on banning and control of selected chemicals including some POPs was handed over to Import and Export Control Department based on the analysis made on Singapore Sri Lanka Free trade Agreement.	☒
4	Lack of national support for the enactment of regulations to manage PCBs	Low risk (L)	The preparation of the new regulations would be an open exercise with participation of all stakeholders. There is a general understanding of the country's obligations under the Stockholm Convention and the need to have the proper tools to deal with PCBs	The set of draft regulations prepared by the regulatory and technical expert of the project were submitted to the legal division of the Ministry to make a suitable room to include them in the concept note submitted to Cabinet on the amendment of the National Environment Act. As the cabinet approved the concept note there is a room to include regulatory measures necessary for the management of POPs including PCBs. In addition, the second proposal was submitted to Cabinet which clarify the issues related to Extended Producer Responsibility that will help to make the users of PCB legally responsible for the disposal	☒

5	PCB-owners' reluctance to comply with new regulations	Low risk (L)	In the course of the PPG stage, a great effort has been paid to secure the commitment of electric power industry, by means of a two-fold raising awareness activity: on one side, the government made clear to the electric sector its willingness to effectively improve and enforce a PCBs regulation which will ultimately requires owners of electrical equipment to test their equipment for PCB content and adopt the necessary countermeasures. 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 perceived 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.	The relevant parties (both utility sector and welding sector) are already on board	☒
6	Disposal/decontamination technology not meeting performance requirement.	Modest risk (M)	Technologies selection criteria will include requirements for proven commercial application with clean track records, provision of adequate training	Piolet study on the welding sector conducted on 25th July proved that the use of technology developed by the People to People Volunteers is appropriate to handle the PCB in welding sector.	☒

			and active supervision of the technology provider will mitigate this risk.	Information gathering and documentation related to utility sector is completed.	
7	Poor handling and storage of PCB contaminated equipment representing an environmental and/or health hazard	Modest risk (M)	The project will develop guidelines for the proper handling, packaging, storage and disposal of PCB containing equipment and wastes. Operators involved in this kind of operation will be properly trained before being asked to carry out such activities.	Activity has not started yet. However, the hazardous waste management guidelines are available and it is a must to follow them during storage which will help to minimize the environmental and/or health hazards	☒
8	Natural disasters on stockpiles and POPs containing articles may cause spreading of PCBs in the environment Sri Lanka climate conditions will affect performance and efficiency of PCB treatment facilities or activities being carried out as part of the project .	Modest risk (M)	Following UN procedures, new installation/facilities will undergo feasibility analysis and EIA, where the climate and seismic risk are identified and addressed. In general, facilities will not be erected in area subjected to flooding or classified as highly seismic. Design of facilities will be made in compliance with the classification of the area in term of seismic risk. The operational plan will take into account emergency response to be adopted in case of natural disasters. Project's activities such as PCB handling and transportation will be carried out according to prevailing climate conditions to reduce the potential for	Activity has not started yet. Disaster Management Centre work closely with all relevant parties to minimize the negative effects of the stream climate conditions.	☒

			environmental accidental releases		
9		(select)			☐
10		(select)			☐

III.2 If the project received a sub-optimal risk rating (H, S) in the previous reporting period, please state the actions taken since then to mitigate the relevant risks.

Not Relevent

IV Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) & Stakeholder Engagement

IV.1 As part of the requirements for **projects from GEF-6 onwards**, and based on the screening as per the UNIDO Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies and Procedures (ESSPP), which category is the project?

	E&S risk	**Mitigation measures undertaken during the reporting period**	**Monitoring methods and procedures used in the reporting period**
(i) Risks identified in ESMP at time of CEO Endorsement			
(ii) New risks identified during project implementation (if not applicable, please insert 'NA' in each box)			

☐ Category A project

☐ Category B project

☐ Category C project

(By selecting Category C, I confirm that the E&S risks of the project have not been escalated to Category A or B).

IV.2 Please provide any feedback submitted by co-financiers, and other Partners/Stakeholders of the project (e.g. private sector, CSOs, NGOs, etc.).

None received.

IV.3 Please provide any **relevant stakeholder consultation documents**:

55314_Minutes of the CEB - Meeting 29.11.2018
5314_Minutes of the Sub Committee Meeting 12.12.2018
5314_Minutes of the CEB -Meeting 15.03.2019
5314_Minutes of the PSC meeting 20.02.2019
5314_Minutes of the CEB meeting _03.05.2019
5314_Minutes of the CEB meeting_ 14.05. 2019
5314_Minutes of the CEB Meeting_ 24.07.2019
5314_Minutes of the PSC Meeting_23.07.2019

V Knowledge Management

V.1 Please provide any **relevant knowledge management mechanisms** / **tools** that the project has generated:

5314_MTE Report
5314_Screen Shots of App developed by CEB*

Note: In addition to the knowledge management products submitted through the 2017 and 2018 PIR, CEB has prepared a Mobile application linked with a web application that helps to develop the inventory of the utility sector transformers guiding the operator from which transformers the samples are to be collected for PCB analysis based on several characteristics that determine the possibility of having PCBs (eg. Transformers manufactured before 1986 is having higher possibility to contain PCB). It will be used to expedite the inventory process of inventorying the distribution transformers that is having the highest number and is now being carried out manually. The app is yet to be introduced to the field staff through training programs.

VI Financial report

VI.1 **Financial** implementation of the project:

PROJECT DELIVERY REPORT

		Project:	150050 - ENVIRONMENTALLY-SOUND MANAGEMENT OF PCB WASTES AND PCB-CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT IN SRI LANKA	Project Manager:	Carmela Centeno	Project Validity: Status:	01.06.2015 - 31.12.2022 Implement
Reporting Period:	04.01.2015 - 30.06.2019	Project Theme:	Energy and Environment	Country:	Sri Lanka	Region	Asia and Pacific

Sponsor Nr.	Sponsor	Grant	Grant Description	Fund	Currency	Grant Status	Grant Validity
400150	Global Environment Facility	2000003053	2015_SRI LANKA PCBS	GF	USD	Authority to implement	04.05.2015 - 30.06.2020

	Description	Released Budget Current Year (a)	Obligations Current Year (b)	Disbursements Current Year (c)	Expenditures Current Year (d=b+c)	Total Agreement Budget (e)	Released Budget (f)	Obligations + Disbursements (g)	Funds Available* (h=f-g)	Support Cost (i)	Total Expenditures (j=g+i)
2000003053											
150050-1-01-01	Institutional strengthening & awareness	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
1100	Staff & Intern Consultants	11,277.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,277.85	11,277.85	0.00	11,277.85	0.00	0.00
1500	Local travel	2,905.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,811.80	5,811.80	2,905.90	2,905.90	0.00	2,905.90
1700	Nat.Consult./Staff	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2100	Contractual Services	0.00	(226,800.00)	226,800.00	0.00	531,346.46	531,346.46	531,346.46	0.00	0.00	531,346.46
3000	Train/Fellowship/Study	896.22	(896.23)	852.97	(43.26)	1,792.44	1,792.44	852.96	939.48	0.00	852.96
3500	International Meetings	2,196.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,393.38	4,393.38	2,196.69	2,196.69	0.00	2,196.69
5100	Other Direct Costs	1,050.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,427.01	4,427.01	3,376.88	1,050.13	0.00	3,376.88
9300	Support Cost IDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	51,364.49	51,364.49
150050-1-01-01	Total	18,326.79	(227,696.23)	227,652.97	(43.26)	559,048.94	559,048.94	540,678.89	18,370.05	51,364.49	592,043.38
150050-1-01-02	Policy & regulatory framework	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
1100	Staff & Intern Consultants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26,000.00	26,000.00	0.00	26,000.00	0.00	0.00
1500	Local travel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1700	Nat.Consult./Staff	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2100	Contractual Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	0.00	0.00	225,000.00
3000	Train/Fellowship/Study	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5100	Other Direct Costs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9300	Support Cost IDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21,375.00	21,375.00
150050-1-01-02	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	251,000.00	251,000.00	225,000.00	26,000.00	21,375.00	246,375.00

	Description	Released Budget Current Year (a)	Obligations Current Year (b)	Disbursements Current Year (c)	Expenditures Current Year (d=b+c)	Total Agreement Budget (e)	Released Budget (f)	Obligations + Disbursements (g)	Funds Available* (h=f-g)	Support Cost (i)	Total Expenditures (j=g+i)
150050-1-01-03	Disposal of PCBs	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
1100	Staff & Intern Consultants	53,108.71	(3,243.60)	3,276.04	32.44	267,000.00	267,000.00	18,923.73	248,076.27	0.00	18,923.73
1500	Local travel	32,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62,000.00	62,000.00	0.00	62,000.00	0.00	0.00
1700	Nat.Consult./Staff	74,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	274,000.00	274,000.00	0.00	274,000.00	0.00	0.00
2100	Contractual Services	440,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,640,000.00	1,640,000.00	0.00	1,640,000.00	0.00	0.00
3000	Train/Fellowship/Study	8,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00	0.00
3500	International Meetings	48,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48,000.00	48,000.00	0.00	48,000.00	0.00	0.00
4500	Equipment	4,055.05	(5,094.00)	9,149.05	4,055.05	1,052,951.06	1,052,951.06	40,961.05	1,011,990.01	0.00	40,961.05
5100	Other Direct Costs	37,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37,000.00	37,000.00	0.00	37,000.00	0.00	0.00
9300	Support Cost IDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,689.06	5,689.06
150050-1-01-03	Total	696,163.76	(8,337.60)	12,425.09	4,087.49	3,388,951.06	3,388,951.06	59,884.78	3,329,066.28	5,689.06	65,573.84
150050-1-51-01	Project Management	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
1100	Staff & Intern Consultants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	198.74	198.74	198.74	0.00	0.00	198.74
1500	Local travel	2,605.97	0.00	2,605.97	2,605.97	2,645.12	2,645.12	2,645.12	0.00	0.00	2,645.12
1700	Nat.Consult./Staff	66,758.40	23,117.38	26,552.41	49,669.79	177,354.88	177,354.88	160,266.27	17,088.61	0.00	160,266.27
2100	Contractual Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	682.56	682.56	682.56	0.00	0.00	682.56
3000	Train/Fellowship/Study	24,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	0.00	24,000.00	0.00	0.00
4500	Equipment	9,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	0.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00
5100	Other Direct Costs	9,785.83	0.00	77.04	77.04	13,076.74	13,076.74	3,367.95	9,708.79	0.00	3,367.95
9300	Support Cost IDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,880.17	15,880.17
150050-1-51-01	Total	112,150.20	23,117.38	29,235.42	52,352.80	226,958.04	226,958.04	167,160.64	59,797.40	15,880.17	183,040.81

	Description	Released Budget Current Year (a)	Obligations Current Year (b)	Disbursements Current Year (c)	Expenditures Current Year (d=b+c)	Total Agreement Budget (e)	Released Budget (f)	Obligations + Disbursements (g)	Funds Available* (h=f-g)	Support Cost (i)	Total Expenditures (j=g+i)
150050-1-53-01	Evaluation and Monitoring	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
1100	Staff & Intern Consultants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	131,000.00	131,000.00	16,345.73	114,654.27	0.00	16,345.73
1500	Local travel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	0.00	13,000.00	0.00	0.00
1700	Nat.Consult./Staff	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	93,000.00	93,000.00	10,396.49	82,603.51	0.00	10,396.49
3000	Train/Fellowship/Study	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00	0.00
4500	Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	0.00	45,000.00	0.00	0.00
5100	Other Direct Costs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,041.96	2,041.96	41.96	2,000.00	0.00	41.96
9300	Support Cost IDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,544.50	2,544.50
150050-1-53-01	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	299,041.96	299,041.96	26,784.18	272,257.78	2,544.50	29,328.68
2000003053	Total	826,640.75	(212,916.45)	269,313.48	56,397.03	4,725,000.00	4,725,000.00	1,019,508.49	3,705,491.51	96,853.22	1,116,361.71
150050	USD Total	826,640.75	(212,916.45)	269,313.48	56,397.03	4,725,000.00	4,725,000.00	1,019,508.49	3,705,491.51	96,853.22	1,116,361.71

VII Work Plan and Budget

VII.1 Please provide **an updated project work plan and budget** for the remaining duration of the project, as per last approved project extension. Please expand/modify the table as needed.

It was decided to make a request for the extension of the project at the PSC meeting held on 23rd July 2019. However, still the related documents have not been submitted to UNIDO and the approval has not been granted. Therefore, the table was filled assuming that the project period is not extended.

Outputs by Project Component					2018 - 2019				2019 - 2020				GEF Grant Budget Available (US$)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Component 1 – Institutional strengthening and awareness raising Outcome 1: Institutional capacities and stakeholders' awareness on PCB issues strengthened													
Output 1.1: Technical and human resources capacity for PCB management and disposal strengthened;	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	18,370.05
Output 1.2: PCB inventory on the utility sector verified and completed; Output 1.3: Stakeholder awareness and engagement (including NGOs and civil society) established	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☒ ☒	☒ ☒	☒ ☒	☒ ☒	☒ ☒	☒ ☒	
Component 2 – Policy and regulatory framework													
Outcome 2: Policy and regulations relevant to PCBs formulated and enforced													
Output 2.1:Policy and regulatory framework developed and enforced for PCB management	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	26,000.00
Component 3 – Disposal of PCBs, PCB-containing equipment and wastes Outcome 3: ESM system for 1000 tons of PCBs established in Sri Lanka													
Output 3.1:PCB wastes collected, packaged, transported and safely stored;	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	665,813.256
Output 3.2:PCB wastes disposed and PCB-containing equipment decontaminated based on selected technical option	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	2,330,346.40
Output 3.3 Long-term strategy on PCB management developed	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	332,906.63
Output 4.1 M&E mechanism designed and implemented	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	332,055.18

VIII Synergies

VIII.1 **Synergies** achieved:

Describe potential synergies arising out of closer integration of the service modules within the project or cooperation with (external) multilateral and bilateral projects/programmes.]

The project successfully partnered with the Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences to conduct a National Survey on POPs in breast milk with funding of 200, 000 RMB which is equal to Rs. 50 Million).