



Review and Update of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) under the Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) for India

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10978

Project Type

EA

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT

CBIT No

Project Title

Review and Update of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) under the Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) for India

Countries

India

Agency(ies)

UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s)

CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) Stockholm Conventions Regional Centre With support from: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Central Pollution Control Board, CSIR- National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (NIIST)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Chemicals and Waste

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Chemicals and Waste, Persistent Organic Pollutants, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Influencing models, Consultation, Type of Engagement, Stakeholders, Information Dissemination, Awareness Raising, Communications, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Enabling Activities, Theory of change, Learning, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation, Training, Workshop, Targeted Research

Sector

Enabling Activity

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 0

Type of Reports	Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start	Expected Completion Date	Expected Report Submission to Convention
Stockholm National Implementation Plan (NIP)	4/12/2022	7/1/2022	6/30/2025	6/30/2025

Duration

36In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

95,000.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CW-EA	GET	1,000,000.00	
Total Project Cost(\$)		1,000,000.00	0.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Facilitate the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in India through the development, review and update of the NIPs and submission to the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the Convention

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1: Political support and stakeholder involvement for NIP development, endorsement and future implementation	1. Developed, reviewed and updated NIP is endorsed by the national government and roadmaps are adopted by key stakeholders	1.1. Country is engaged and regularly informed on project progress 1.2 Draft national legislation or mechanism/guidelines/framework established and roadmap for adoption developed for POPs data collection and management 1.3 NIPs are successfully linked to national development priorities 1.4 Strengthened national and international science-policy interfaces	130,000.00	

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2: Development of NIP review and update system and related tools; capacity built to use them	2. Strategic approach used and capacities built lead to timely NIP development, review and update	<p>2.1 Methodologies for POPs inventory and other assessments needed for NIP development are available and user friendly; can be easily accessed; and sectoral approaches to POPs inventories are explored</p> <p>2.2 Report on the global/national production, use and trade of (select) newly listed chemicals developed</p> <p>2.3 National expertise to review and update the NIP is built</p> <p>2.4 Standard structure for national data management system identified and increased cooperation and coordination among different stakeholders owning data</p> <p>2.5 Strengthened capacity to use POPs inventory and monitoring data</p> <p>2.6 Country is informed on how to access alternatives to POPs to reduce/eliminate their presence in articles/products and implement BAT and BEP to reduce uPOPs emissions</p> <p>2.7 Strengthened capacity for action plan costs development</p> <p>2.8 Strengthened capacity to fundraise internally and externally for NIP implementation</p> <p>2.9 NIP quality is checked and final document is validated</p>	130,000.00	

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3: NIP review and update (Art. 7) in coordination with national reporting (Art. 15)	3. Party is compliant with Article 7 and 15 of the Stockholm Convention	3.1 Updated NIP is endorsed by national stakeholders and submitted to the SC Secretariat 3.2 National reports submitted to the SC Secretariat	430,000.00	
Component 4: Knowledge management and information sharing	4. Knowledge sharing led to improvement in the NIP update and implementation processes	4.1 New knowledge products and tools are developed and disseminated to all Parties to the SC 4.2 Knowledge platforms at the national established and operational 4.3 Knowledge transferred and information exchanged using online training/webinars on key issues	200,000.00	
Component 5: Monitoring and evaluation	5. Project successfully implemented with satisfactory performance	5.1 Status of project implementation and probity of use of funds accessed	20,000.00	
Sub Total (\$)			910,000.00	0.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)				
			90,000.00	
Sub Total(\$)			90,000.00	0.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			1,000,000.00	0.00

Please provide justification

C. Source of Co-Financing for the Project by Name and by Type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
				Total Co-Financing(\$)

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

D. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNEP	GET	India	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	1,000,000	95,000	1,095,000.00
Total Gef Resources(\$)					1,000,000.00	95,000.00	1,095,000.00

Part II. Enabling Activity Justification

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved

A.1 Background and Context on the Stockholm Convention

The Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) was adopted in May 2001 with the objective of protecting the human health and the environment from POPs. It entered into force on 17 May 2004, initially listing twelve chemicals as POPs. However, from 2009 to 2019, the Conference of Parties (COP) amended the list several times to include the following additional eighteen chemicals into the Annexes, totaling at 30 POPs:

- a) At its 4th meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP) in May 2009, the Stockholm Convention was amended to include the following 9 new POPs (SC-4/10 to SC-4/18). The amendments entered into force for most of the SC Parties on 26 August 2010.

Table 1. POPs listed in SC at 4th meeting of the Conference of Parties (2009)

Chemical	Annex	Specific exemption/acceptable purpose	Remarks
Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane	A	None	
Beta hexachlorocyclohexane	A	None	
Chlordecone	A	None	
Hexabromobiphenyl (HBB)	A	None	

Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether	A	Use: Articles in accordance with the provisions of Part IV of Annex A	In accordance with paragraph 2 of part IV of Annex A to the Convention, at its sixth ordinary meeting and at every second ordinary meeting thereafter the Conference of the Parties evaluates the progress that Parties have made towards achieving their ultimate objective of elimination of hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether contained in articles and review the continued need for this specific exemption. This specific exemption shall in any case expire at the latest in 2030.
Lindane	A	Use: Human health pharmaceutical for control of head lice and scabies as second line treatment	These specific exemptions have a limited timeframe and shall expire five (5) years after the date of entry into force of the Convention with respect to that particular chemical (paragraph 4 of Article 4), unless an earlier date is indicated in the Register by the Party or an extension is granted by the Conference of the Parties under paragraph 7 of Article 4.
Pentachlorobenzene (PeCB)	A and C	None	

Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether	A	Use: Articles in accordance with the provisions of Part IV of Annex A	In accordance with paragraph 2 of part IV of Annex A to the Convention, at its sixth ordinary meeting and at every second ordinary meeting thereafter the Conference of the Parties evaluates the progress that Parties have made towards achieving their ultimate objective of elimination of tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether contained in articles and review the continued need for this specific exemption. This specific exemption shall in any case expire at the latest in 2030.
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<p>Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Production:</p> <p>Acceptable purpose:</p> <p>? In accordance with part III of this Annex, production of other chemicals to be used solely for the use below. Production for uses listed below.</p> <p>Specific exemption:</p> <p>? None</p> <p>Use:</p> <p>Acceptable purpose:</p> <p>In accordance with part III of this Annex for the following acceptable purpose, or as an intermediate in the production of chemicals with the following acceptable purpose:</p> <p>Insect baits with sulfluramid (CAS No: 4151-50-2) as an active ingredient for control of leaf-cutting ants from <i>Atta</i> spp. and <i>Acromyrmex</i> spp. for agricultural use only</p> <p>Specific exemption:</p> <p>Metal plating (hard-metal plating) only in closed-loop systems</p> <p>Fire-fighting foam for liquid fuel vapour suppression and liquid fuel fires (Class B fires) in installed systems, including both mobile and fixed systems, in accordance with paragraph 10 of part III of this Annex</p>	<p>As revised by Decision SC-9/4 adopted at COP 9 in 2019.</p> <p>These specific exemptions have a limited timeframe and shall expire five (5) years after the date of entry into force of the Convention with respect to that particular chemical (paragraph 4 of Article 4), unless an earlier date is indicated in the Register by the Party or an extension is granted by the Conference of the Parties under paragraph 7 of Article 4.</p>
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- b) At its 5th meeting of the COP in April 2011, technical endosulfan and its related isomers (SC-5/3) was included in Annex A with specific exemptions for production and use. The amendment entered into force for most of the SC Parties on 27 October 2012.

Table 2. POPs listed in SC at 5th meeting of the Conference of Parties (2011)

Chemical	Annex	Specific exemption	Remarks
Technical endosulfan and its related isomers	A	<p>Production:</p> <p>As allowed for the Parties listed in the Register of Specific Exemptions</p> <p>Use:</p> <p>Crop-pest complexes as listed in accordance with the provisions of part VI of Annex A.</p>	These specific exemptions have a limited timeframe and shall expire five (5) years after the date of entry into force of the Convention with respect to that particular chemical (paragraph 4 of Article 4), unless an earlier date is indicated in the Register by the Party or an extension is granted by the Conference of the Parties under paragraph 7 of Article 4.

- c) At its 6th meeting in May 2013, COP decided to include Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) in the Convention's Annex A (SC-6/13) for elimination, with specific exemptions for production for use. The amendments entered into force for most of the SC Parties on 26 November 2014.

Table 3. POPs listed in SC at 6th meeting of the Conference of Parties (2013)

Chemical	Annex	Specific exemption	Remarks
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Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD)	A	<p>Production:</p> <p>As allowed for the Parties listed in the Register of Specific Exemptions in accordance with the provisions of Part VII of Annex A of the Convention</p> <p>Use:</p> <p>Expanded polystyrene and extruded polystyrene in buildings in accordance with the provisions of Part VII of Annex A</p>	<p>These specific exemptions have a limited timeframe and shall expire five (5) years after the date of entry into force of the Convention with respect to that particular chemical (paragraph 4 of Article 4), unless an earlier date is indicated in the Register by the Party or an extension is granted by the Conference of the Parties under paragraph 7 of Article 4.</p>
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d) The 7th meeting of the COP in May 2015, adopted the amendments of the SC to list the following chemicals:

- ? Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBD) - Annex A (SC-7/12), without specific exemptions/acceptable purposes;
- ? Pentachlorophenol (PCP) and its salts and esters - Annex A (SC-7/13), with specific exemptions for production and use;

- ? Polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs) - Annex A (SC-7/14), with specific exemptions for production and use; and Annex C to the Convention.

The amendments entered into force for most of the SC Parties on 15 December 2016.

Table 4. POPs listed in SC at 7th meeting of the Conference of Parties (2015)

Chemical	Annex	Specific exemption	Remarks
Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBD)	A	None	
Pentachlorophenol (PCP) and its salts and esters	A	<p>Production:</p> <p>As allowed for the Parties listed in the Register of Specific Exemptions in accordance with the provisions of Part VIII of Annex A</p> <p>Use:</p> <p>Pentachlorophenol for utility poles and cross-arms in accordance with the provisions of Part VIII of Annex A</p>	These specific exemptions have a limited timeframe and shall expire five (5) years after the date of entry into force of the Convention with respect to that particular chemical (paragraph 4 of Article 4), unless an earlier date is indicated in the Register by the Party or an extension is granted by the Conference of the Parties under paragraph 7 of Article 4.
Polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs)	A and C	<p>Production:</p> <p>Intermediates in production of polyfluorinated naphthalenes, including octafluoronaphthalene</p> <p>Use:</p> <p>Production of polyfluorinated naphthalenes, including octafluoronaphthalene</p>	These specific exemptions have a limited timeframe and shall expire five (5) years after the date of entry into force of the Convention with respect to that particular chemical (paragraph 4 of Article 4), unless an earlier date is indicated in the Register by the Party or an extension is granted by the Conference of the Parties under paragraph 7 of Article 4.

- e) In May 2017, the 8th meeting of the COP made decision to amend Annexes A and C to list:

- ? Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs) ? Annex A (SC-8/11), with specific exemptions for production and use;

- ? Decabromodiphenyl ether (deca-BDE) ? Annex A (SC-8/10), with specific exemptions for production and use;
- ? Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBd) - Annex C Part I (SC-8/12).

The amendments entered into force for most of the SC Parties on 18 December 2018.

Table 5. POPs listed in SC at 8th meeting of the Conference of Parties (2017)

Chemical	Annex	Specific exemption	Remarks
Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBd)	C	None	
Decabromodiphenyl ether (deca-BDE)	A	<p>Production:</p> <p>As allowed for the Parties listed in the Register</p> <p>Use:</p> <p>Additives in the production of transmission belts in the natural and synthetic rubber industry</p> <p>Spare parts of rubber conveyor belts in the mining and forestry industries</p> <p>Leather industry, in particular fatliquoring in leather lubricant additives, in particular for engines of automobiles, electric generators and wind power facilities, and for drilling in oil and gas exploration, petroleum refinery to produce diesel oil tubes for outdoor decoration bulbs , waterproofing and fire-retardant paints</p> <p>Adhesives metal processing</p> <p>Secondary plasticizers in flexible polyvinyl chloride, except in toys and children's products</p>	<p>These specific exemptions have a limited timeframe and shall expire five (5) years after the date of entry into force of the Convention with respect to that particular chemical (paragraph 4 of Article 4), unless an earlier date is indicated in the Register by the Party or an extension is granted by the Conference of the Parties under paragraph 7 of Article 4.</p>

Decabromodiphenyl ether (deca-BDE)	A	<p>Production:</p> <p>As allowed for the Parties listed in the Register of Specific Exemptions</p> <p>Use:</p> <p>In accordance with the provisions of Part IX of Annex A</p>	<p>These specific exemptions have a limited timeframe and shall expire five (5) years after the date of entry into force of the Convention with respect to that particular chemical (paragraph 4 of Article 4), unless an earlier date is indicated in the Register by the Party or an extension is granted by the Conference of the Parties under paragraph 7 of Article 4.</p>
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f) In May 2019, the 9th meeting of the COP made the decision to list:

- ? Dicofol - Annex A (SC-9/11), without specific exemptions;
- ? Perfluotoctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA related compounds - Annex A (SC-9/12), with specific exemptions for production and use.

The amendments entered into force for most of the SC Parties on 03 December 2020.

Table 6. POPs listed in SC at 9th meeting of the Conference of Parties (2019)

Chemical	Annex	Specific exemption	Remarks
Dicofol	A	None	

<p>Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA related compounds</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Production:</p> <p>g) Fire-fighting foam: None</p> <p>h) For other production, as allowed for the Parties listed in the Register in accordance with the provisions of part X of this Annex</p> <p>Use: In accordance with the provisions of part X of this Annex:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Photolithography or etch processes in semiconductor manufacturing ? Photographic coatings applied to films ? Textiles for oil- and water-repellence for the protection of workers from dangerous liquids that comprise risks to their health and safety ? Invasive and implantable medical devices ? Fire-fighting foam for liquid fuel vapour suppression and liquid fuel fires (Class B fires) in installed systems, including both mobile and fixed systems, in accordance with paragraph 2 of part X of this Annex ? Use of perfluorooctyl iodide for the production of perfluorooctyl bromide for the purpose of producing pharmaceutical products, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of part X of this Annex ? Manufacture of polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) and polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) for the production of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o High-performance, corrosion-resistant gas filter membranes, water filter membranes and membranes for medical textiles o Industrial waste heat exchanger equipment o Industrial sealants capable of preventing leakage of volatile organic compounds and PM2.5 particulates ? Manufacture of polyfluoroethylene propylene (FEP) for the production of high-voltage electrical wire and cables for power transmission <p>Manufacture of fluoroelastomers for the production of O-rings, v-belts and plastic accessories for car interiors</p>	<p>These specific exemptions have a limited timeframe and shall expire five (5) years after the date of entry into force of the Convention with respect to that particular chemical (paragraph 4 of Article 4), unless an earlier date is indicated in the Register by the Party or an extension is granted by the Conference of the Parties under paragraph 7 of Article 4.</p>
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g) At its thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth meetings that concluded in October 2019, the POPs Review Committee (POPRC), pursuant to paragraphs 6 and 7 (a) of Article 8 of the Convention, completed the risk profile and risk management evaluation for perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS-related compounds.

The Committee, in accordance with paragraph 9 of Article 8 of the Convention, adopted a decision recommending that the Conference of the Parties consider listing PFHxS, its salts and PFHxS in Annex A to the Convention without specific exemptions (decision POPRC-15/1).

In order to support Parties and observers and to facilitate the identification of substances, an initial indicative list of PFHxS, its salts and PFHxS-related compounds has been prepared as set out in document UNEP/POPS/POPRC.15/INF/9.

h) Currently, the POPRC is evaluating Dechlorane Plus, Methoxychlor, UV-328 for listing to the Convention. POPRC has not concluded that Dechlorane Plus and UV-328 warrant global action. Methoxychlor is at the risk management evaluation stage.

In accordance with Article 7 of the SC, Parties are required to develop a National Implementation Plan (NIP) describing the measures on how the country will implement its obligations under the SC. Parties are required to transmit their NIPs to the COP within two years of the date the SC entered into force for that country.

Parties are also required to review and update their NIPs regularly, as specified by Article 7 of the Convention. The addition of chemicals to the Annexes of the SC is one of the principal factors triggering the review and update of the NIP for a Party. With the addition of 18 new chemicals to the SC, participating countries are now requesting additional financial support from the GEF, technical support from the Basel and Stockholm Convention Regional Centres, with UNEP as the Implementing Agency, to undertake their NIPs development, review and update. The revised NIPs aim to include all 30 chemicals currently listed in the Convention, but this will depend on the specific situation of each country included in this project.

According to Article 15 of the SC, each Party shall report to the Conference of the Parties, every 4 years, on the measures it has taken to implement the provisions of this Convention and on the effectiveness of such measures in meeting the objectives of the Convention. Therefore, the NIPs development, review and update also take into consideration the data needs and collect the qualitative and quantitative data to enable participating countries to complete and submit their Article 15 reports.

A.2 Key challenges in the NIPs development/update processes and national reporting

As illustrated in the graph below, an increase in the number of industrial POPs among the POPs listed in the Annexes of the Convention has brought new challenges to Parties of the SC. Challenges are related mostly to the development of POPs inventories and the access to alternatives for these chemicals. Developing countries have difficulties managing products containing the newly listed POPs

chemicals, including tracking imports and exports of POPs-containing products and collecting accurate and valid information needed for the POPs inventories.

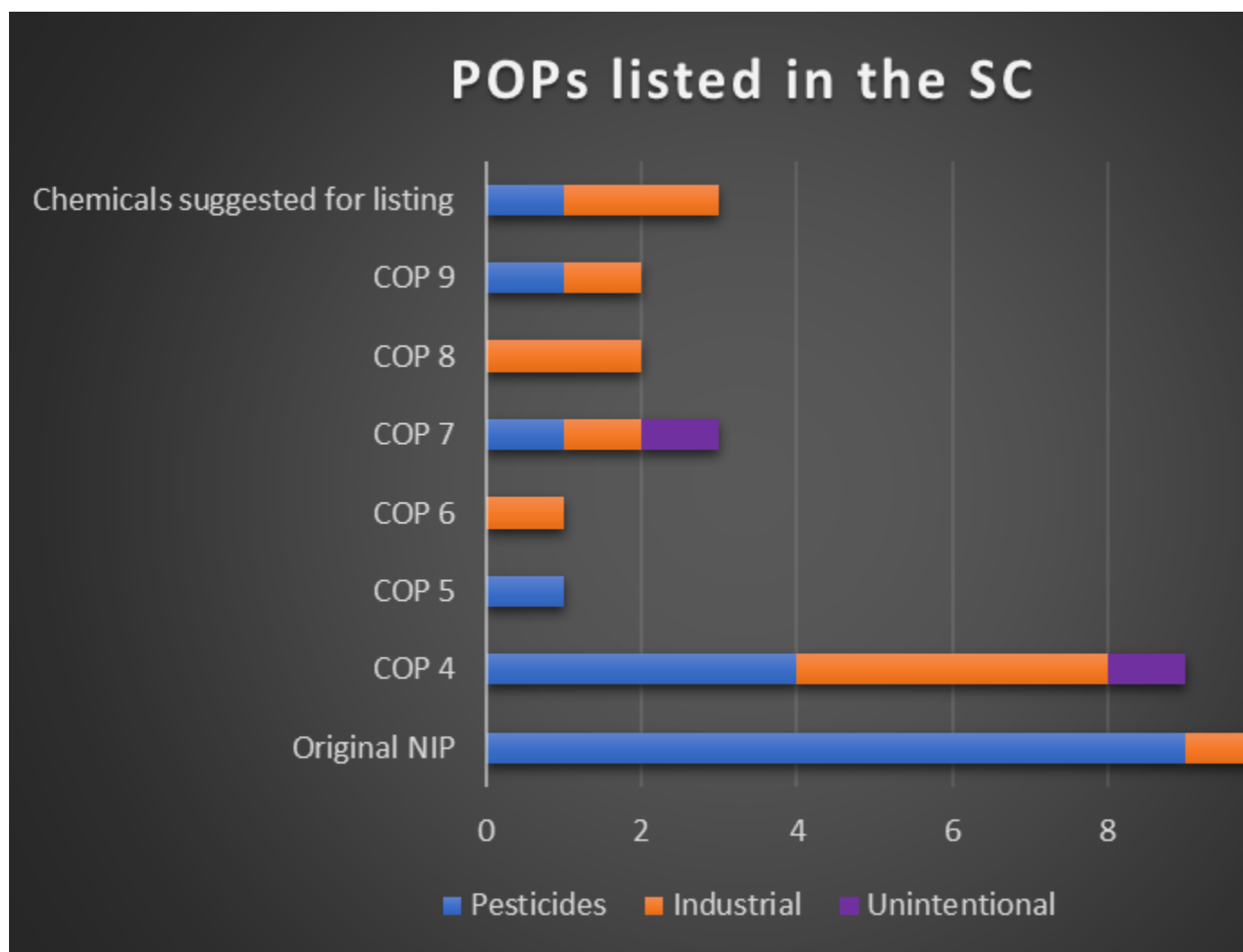


Figure 1. POPs listed in the Stockholm Convention

In addition, as new chemicals are consistently added to the Convention, there is an unrealistic expectation to rapidly and continuously update NIPs. As such, Parties to the Convention that have recently submitted NIPs covering the chemicals listed at COPs 4, 5 and 6 are still technically non-compliant with the Convention because the deadline for the transmission of NIPs including COP 7 and 8 chemicals has already passed (on December 2018 and December 2020 respectively). Even though the SC Secretariat is developing methodologies to prepare POPs inventories after every listing within the SC, many countries struggle to use the POPs inventory guidance to review and update NIPs. Therefore, rather than implementing already developed NIPs, national human resources are being mobilized to continuously update the NIPs instead. This has resulted in "NIP fatigue" among Parties to the SC.

The inventories on new industrial POPs are usually organised in three tiers:

- ? Tier I: Initial assessment - is carried out to obtain an overview of the relevant uses of POPs and stakeholders to be contacted in the key sector(s) under investigation. Tier I methods usually rely on available literature and statistics in combination with calculations based on already existing information. Developing countries often develop initial assessments that are not sufficiently detailed and precise to plan the SC implementation or to identify global environmental benefits for the development of future GEF projects to support in-country implementation of NIPs.
- ? Tier II: Main inventory - the objective is to generate data on the main sectors through interviews and questionnaires to the national stakeholders, and further identify missing information. The poor rate and quality of answers to questionnaires from key stakeholders is usually the main obstacle to developing the Tier II inventory.
- ? Tier III: In-depth inventory - includes sampling and analysis. In most cases, developing countries have limited or no capacity to conduct in-depth inventories of POPs.

Currently, information on the global production, use and trade of newly listed chemicals and their products is still not available, and this poses a significant barrier for developing countries conducting their initial assessments (Tier 1).

Furthermore, Parties face challenges in engaging and obtaining full political support at the national level; validation and endorsement of NIPs and NIP updates often take so long that Parties are delayed in fulfilling their obligations under the Convention. In some instances, POPs management may conflict with other priorities in a country's development agenda. Additionally, many countries that have already undertaken multiple NIP updates still do not have a sustainable system in place to conduct further updates and as such continue to require international assistance and funding, further complicating and delaying the process.

Other than the issues related to data collection and management of collected data, analysis/validation is hampered by the low capacity of national and regional laboratories. When data quality is poor and not well managed, NIPs cannot assist policy makers in making meaningful and effective decisions.

Finally, there has been very minimal assistance provided to countries to conduct and complete their national reporting. This has resulted in delays and/or inaccuracies and missing information on the data submitted; for example, discrepancies have been found between NIPs/NIP updates and national reporting data. As a result, an even greater burden is placed on the countries and the Secretariat which in turn negatively impacts the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Convention.

A.3 Completed and Ongoing NIP Projects

UNEP's first global NIP project focused on the initial 12 POPs in 2002 (GEF ID1016). The project assisted 12 pilot countries to develop their original NIPs. The main objective of the global component was to propose guidelines for NIP development. Since then, UNEP's support to countries in the review and update of NIPs have been based on the guidance adopted by the SC Secretariat and approved by the COPs.

Projects developed from GEF 2 to GEF 4 only had a national component and followed the 5 steps of the NIP guidance:

1. Establishment of coordinating mechanisms and organisation of process (Step 1)
2. Establishment of a preliminary POPs inventory (Step 2)
3. Priority setting and determination of objectives (Step 3)
4. Formulation of National Implementation Plan and Action Plans on specific POPs (Step 4)
5. Endorsement of National Implementation Plan by stakeholders (Step 5)

However, these projects lacked a component on lessons learnt and would have benefitted from a platform to share information among countries, especially within a region.

During GEF 5, when the COP 4 chemicals were listed to the Convention, UNEP developed the umbrella projects GEF ID 5307 and GEF ID 5525. Both projects had a global and a national component.

The national component followed the 5 steps of the NIP guidance. The global component was developed to support sharing of information and evaluating NIPs updating with the specific objective to continue strengthening the quality and sustainability of the project through the delivery of specific and additional assistance to participating countries. The expected outcome was to enhance communication and information-sharing to enable Parties to compare and harmonize data and identify lessons learned and good practices. The component had the following outputs:

1. Identify and disseminate lessons learned
2. Identify initial needs and opportunities for exchange of information and expertise
3. Provision of regional/ global training support and encourage information exchange

As a result of this global component, the following outputs were achieved (since the projects are still ongoing, some outputs are not yet complete):

- ? Lessons learned have been identified and compiled in a report and published in December 2018;
- ? Data on DDT, PCB and PFOS were transferred to an Excel, harmonized and geo-localised in cooperation with MAPx (a platform for data sharing, analysis and visualization developed by UNEP to use new digital technologies and cloud computing to sustainably manage natural resources) to facilitate POPs data management and risk assessments;
- ? A roster of global, regional and national experts was developed to facilitate access to POPs experts globally;
- ? Several trainings and webinars were delivered mostly on new POPs inventories;
- ? POPs data incorporated into the SC clearinghouse to facilitate access to the information collected in the NIP inventories; and
- ? A guide on incorporating gender dimensions into national strategy setting in the context of chemicals management and implementation of NIPs was prepared and is currently under peer-review (managed by UNEP Knowledge and Risk Unit).

On November 2017, the project (GEF ID 9884) "Integrated SC Toolkit to Improve the Transmission of Information under Articles 7 and 15" was approved for implementation. The objective of the project is to "facilitate the development, transmission, access and use of data contained in National Implementation Plans (NIP, Article 7) and National Reports (Article 15)". Addressing one of the issues mentioned in section A2 above. For this, an integrated electronic toolkit linking the information needed for the development of National Implementation Plans (Article 7) and the National Reports (Article 15) of the SC has been developed and is currently in trail by selected number of countries. Access to guidance materials is also provided through the toolkit which will be available for use by all Parties in December 2021. However, the roll out of the toolkit, including capacity training for Parties and full operation within the NIP and NIP update process is still lacking and shall be carried out in new NIP projects.

Based on previous NIP development and update experiences, especially through national execution arrangements, heavy reliance on international funding and expertise have resulted in insufficient use of resources and unexpectedly long period to complete the process. In addition, regional capacity is not built, and coordination not improved. Therefore, in order to align with the objective of the BCRCs-SCRCs and to reduce transaction costs, a regional and more harmonized approach is needed for project implementation. Countries should and need to work more closely with BCRCs-SCRCs to strengthen national and regional capacity, to increase data sharing and exchange of experiences, as first steps to shift toward effective and efficient use of international resources. Furthermore, a knowledge platform (at national, regional and global levels) should be tasked with delivering regular trainings and maintaining a database of available documents including lessons learnt from previous projects. The platform would also be linked with the forthcoming electronic toolkit to allow access to NIP data so that regional trends can be identified to develop new interventions. Finally, the platform can provide a workspace where countries can raise questions and seek responses from peers. These areas of work will also foster country to country learning and problem identification /resolution.

A.4 Participating Country Baseline

India ratified the Stockholm Convention on 13th January 2006 and came in to force on 12th April 2006. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of India is the nodal agency for planning, promoting and coordinating environmental programmes in India. The MoEFCC is the focal point for Stockholm Convention on POPs in the country.

India is also a party to the Basel, Rotterdam and Minamata conventions. India is actively engaged in activities related to Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) and is a bureau member for fifth meeting of International Conference on Chemical Management (ICCM-5). MoEFCC is the focal point for these agreements.

The MoEFCC is empowered to promulgate rules under the Environment Protection Act 1986 and is responsible for ensuring effective implementation of legislation, monitoring and control of pollution (including pesticide levels in soil and water), environmental clearances for industrial development projects, promotion of environmental education, training and awareness, and coordination with concerned agencies at the national and international level.

India has ratified the Stockholm Convention with the condition documented in paragraph 4 of the Article 25 which states that "In its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, any Party may declare that, with respect to it, any amendment to Annex A, B or C shall enter into force only upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with respect thereto". This provision keeps India in an "opt-out" position and no decision/amendment can be enforced to the country unless the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession is deposited with respect to such amendment.

Since the first addition of new chemicals under the convention from the COP-4, India did not ratify any of the amendment of the Convention. However, on 7th October 2020 the Indian Cabinet made a historic decision to ratify selected POPs and delegated its powers to the MoEFCC and Ministry of External Affairs to ratify additional chemicals under the convention which are regulated under domestic regulations. The ratification is approved based on the "Regulation of Persistent Organic Pollutants Rules, 2018" dated March 5, 2018. The chemicals regulated under the rule are (i) Chlordecone, (ii) Hexabromobiphenyl, (iii) Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether (commercial octa-BDE), (iv) Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether (commercial penta-BDE), (v) Pentachlorobenzene, (vi) Hexabromocyclododecane, (vii) Hexachlorobutadine. The rule proposes prohibition on manufacture, trade, use, import and export of the said chemicals. This is one of the important steps from Govt. of India towards Ratification of newly listed POPs and thus towards implementation of obligations of Stockholm Convention.

Further, written notification of "non acceptance" as per the provision of para 3(b) of Article 22 of the Convention has been submitted with respect to decision (SC-7/13) of COP to list pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters in Annex A of the Convention.

India concluded its National Implementation Plan on POPs in 2011 with the support from UNIDO and submitted to the Secretariat of Stockholm Convention. India also initiated three projects on POPs i.e. i) ESM and Final Disposal of PCBs in India (GEF ID: 3775); ii) "Development and promotion of non-POPs alternatives to DDT (GEF ID: 4612) and iii) Environmentally Sound Management of Medical Wastes in India (GEF ID: 3803). The projects are ongoing with national partners.

Further, The Central Government in the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change has issued a notification on Regulation of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Order, 2016 vide S.O. 1327(E) dated 6th April, 2016. As per notification, manufacture, import, use of PCBs, PCB contained equipment and PCB contaminated equipment is banned. Further, Lindane is regulated in India through a gazette Notification no. S.O. 637 (E) dated March 25, 2011 issued by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for banning manufacture, Import or formulation. Endosulfan in India is banned by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India w.e.f. 13-05-2011 for production, use & sale all over India till further orders vide ad-Interim order in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 213 of 2011. The matter is sub judice. As per annual report of Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, no production of Endosulfan has been recorded in India since 2012-13. Details of POPs status in India is provided in the table below.

Status of initial 12 POPs under Stockholm Convention

Chemical	Category	Annex	Adopted in	Current Status and Remarks
Aldrin	Pesticide	A	Before COP-1	Banned and Ratified. Banned through gazette notification no. SO 648 (E) dated September 20, 1996 by MoA&FW
Dieldrin	Pesticide	A	Before COP-1	Banned and Ratified. Banned through gazette notification no. SO 682 (E) dated July 17, 2001 by MoA&FW
Endrin	Pesticide	A	Before COP-1	Banned and Ratified. Banned through gazette notification no. SO 382 (E) dated May 15, 1990 by MoA&FW
Chlordane	Pesticide	A	Before COP-1	Banned and Ratified. Banned through gazette notification no. SO 648 (E) dated September 20, 1996 by MoA&FW
Heptachlor	Pesticide	A	Before COP-1	Banned and Ratified. Banned through gazette notification no. SO 648 (E) dated September 20, 1996 by MoA&FW
Mirex	Pesticide	A	Before COP-1	Banned and Ratified. Banned through gazette notification no. SO 910(E) dated March 27, 2014

Toxaphene	Pesticide	A	Before COP-1	Banned and Ratified. Banned through gazette notification no. SO 569 (E) dated July 25, 1989 by MoA&FW
Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	Pesticide/ Industrial Chemical/ By-product	A & C	Before COP-1	Banned and Ratified. Banned through gazette notification no. SO 911(E) dated March 27, 2014
PCBs	Industrial Chemical/ By-product	A & C	Before COP-1	Ratified and regulated. Notification for PCB regulation issued by MoEF&CC on April 6, 2016 via gazette no. SO 1327(E)
DDT	Pesticide	A	Before COP-1	Banned with restricted use and Ratified. Use of DDT for agricultural purposes as insecticide is banned. Only ministry of Health and Family Welfare is using DDT through National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme for disease vector control programme of Malaria, Kala-azar etc. SO 295 (E) dated March 8, 2006 by MoA&FW

Dioxins (PCDD)	By-product	C	Before COP-1	Regulated and Ratified. Under the Environmental (Protection) Rules, 1986-standards are available only for specific industry
Furans (PCDF)	By-product	C	Before COP-1	Regulated and Ratified. Under the Environmental (Protection) Rules, 1986-standards are available only for specific industry

Status of newly added POPs under Stockholm Convention (New POPs) in COP-4

Chemical	Category	Annex	Adopted in	Current Status and remarks
Alpha-HCH	Pesticide/ By-produce	A	COP-4	Not ratified. The intentional use as pesticide has been phased out, produced as by-product during the production of Lindane. <i>Therefore, linked with Lindane production</i>
Beta-HCH	Pesticide/ By-product	A	COP-4	
Lindane (?-HCH)	Pesticide	A	COP-4	Not ratified. Banned (for agricultural purposes only) vide Gazette Notification no. S.O. 637 (E) dated March 25, 2011 for Manufacture, Import or Formulation w.e.f. March 25, 2011 and banned for use w.e.f. March 25, 2013 [S.O. 637 (E) dated March 25, 2011 and S.O. 1472 (E) dated August 29, 2007]
Chlordecone	Pesticide	A	COP-4	Ratified. Banned vide notification of MoEF&CC for its banning is published [dated March 5, 2018 vide G.S.R. 207(E)].
Hexabromobiphenyl	Industrial Chemical	A	COP-4	Ratified. Banned vide notification of MoEF&CC for

Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether (commercial octa-BDE)	Industrial Chemical	A	COP-4	its banning is published [dated March 5, 2018 vide G.S.R. 207(E)].
Pentachlorobenzene	Pesticide/ Industrial Chemical/ By-product	A & C	COP-4	Ratified. Banned vide notification of MoEF&CC for its banning is published [dated March 5, 2018 vide G.S.R. 207(E)].
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride	Industrial Chemical	B	COP-4	Not ratified. No information on production in India. Listed with specific exemptions and acceptable purpose.
Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether (commercial penta-BDE)	Industrial Chemical	A	COP-4	Ratified. Banned vide notification of MoEF&CC for its banning is published [dated March 5, 2018 vide G.S.R. 207(E)].

Status of new POPs listed after COP-4

Chemical	Category	Annex	Adopted in	Remarks/Current Status
Technical endosulfan and its related isomers	Pesticides	A	COP-5	Not ratified. Banned by the supreme Court of India w.e.f. 13-05-2011 for production, use & sale all over India till further orders vide ad-Interim order in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 213 of 2011. The matter is sub judice.

Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD)	Industrial Chemical	A	COP-6	Ratified. Banned vide notification of MoEF&CC for its banning is published [dated March 5, 2018 vide G.S.R. 207(E)].
Pentachlorophenol, its salts and esters	Industrial Chemical	A	COP-7	India opposed listing of PCP during COP-7
Hexachlorobutadine (HCBD)	Industrial Chemical	A & C	COP-7 & COP-8	Ratified. Banned vide notification of MoEF&CC for its banning is published [dated March 5, 2018 vide G.S.R. 207(E)].
Chlorinated naphthalene	Industrial Chemical	A & C	COP-7	Not ratified.
Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins	Industrial Chemical	A	COP-8	Not ratified. Specific Exemptions available for certain applications
Commercial decabromodiphenyl ether (c-decaBDE)	Industrial Chemical	A	COP-8	Not ratified. Specific Exemptions available for certain applications
Dicofol	Pesticide	A	COP-9	Not ratified. India announced stopping of production of dicofol during the COP-9
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	Industrial Chemical/ Pesticide	A	COP-9	Not ratified. India supported its listing during the COP

There have been positive developments with respect to data management in the country. India is one of the Special Programme project country wherein the focus is to strengthen the institutional capacity for Sustainable Management of Chemical and Wastes with special focus on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) taking into account national needs and emerging issues. This project aims at (a) improving awareness regarding the POPs (b) Check available environmentally sound management practices for proper implementation (c) Implementation on handling, storage and disposal of chemical and wastes management. The project has also created a special directorate comprising of experts from across the country to support the implementation of Stockholm Convention in India to provide necessary support in managing hazardous chemicals and waste in India. The table below provides information on key legal instruments addressing POPs and other hazardous chemicals in the country[1]¹;

More recently in 2016, India also comprehensively revised its rules on management of Hazardous Waste, Plastic Waste, Solid Waste Management, Biomedical Waste etc. which demonstrates country's

proactive approach towards management of waste. India also notified Lead in paint rules in 2016 to limit concentration of lead in household and decorative paints.

Further, India is in the process of formulating a comprehensive Chemicals (Safety and Management) Rules for which a draft was published in 2020. The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers is working closely with line Ministries including Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to finalize the rules.

Chemicals management related legislations in India

Table 3
Key legal instruments addressing POPs and other hazardous chemicals in India.

Legal instruments (acts and rules)	Responsible ministry/board/agency	Targeted chemicals/pollutants	Concerned about
The Air (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act and Rules	Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), State Pollution Control Board (SPCB), Pollution Control Committees (PCC) in Union Territories (UTs)	Air contaminants	Prevention and control of air pollution
The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act and Rules	CPCB, SPCB and PCC in UTs	Water contaminants	Prevention and control of water pollution and management of water bodies
The Environment (Protection) Act and Rules	Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), CPCB, SPCB and PCC in UTs	Environmental contaminants	Protection of Environment
Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules	MoEF, CPCB, SPCB, Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Port Authority and Customs Authority	Hazardous waste	Management and safe handling of hazardous waste
National Disaster Management Act	National Disaster Management Authority and State Disaster Management Authority	Disaster caused by accidental or natural	Disaster prevention, rescue, relief and rehabilitation and reconstruction
Environment Impact Assessment Notification	MoEF, SPCB, PCC	spilling of toxic chemical Chemical pollutants from industries	Environment clearance before establishment/expansion of an industrial project
Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules	MoEF, Chief Controller of Imports and Export, CPCB, SPCB, PCC, Chief Inspector of Factories, Chief Inspector of Dock Safety, Chief Inspector of Mines, Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), Chief Controller of Explosives, District Collector or District Emergency Authority, Centre for Environment & Explosive Safety (CEES) under Defense Research & Development Organization (DRDO)	Hazardous chemicals	Regulating manufacture, storage and import of hazardous chemicals
Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules	Central Crisis Group (CCG), State Crisis Group (SCG), District Crisis Group (DCG), Local Crisis Group (LCG) and Major Accident Hazard (MAH) Units	Hazardous chemicals	Planning, preparedness and response to chemical accidental emergencies
Public Liability Insurance Act and Rules	MoEF, Local government administrative authorities	Hazardous chemicals	Providing immediate financial relief to persons affected by hazardous chemical accidents and establishing Environmental Relief Fund
The Insecticides Act and Rules	Ministry of Agriculture, Central Insecticides Board, and Registration Committee	Insecticides (including fungicides and weedicides)	Regulation on import, production, transport and use of insecticides
Factories Act	Ministry of Labour, Directorate General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institute (GDFASLI) and Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health/Factories Inspectorate	All concerned chemicals	Regulating workplace environment and safety of workers
The Customs Act	Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC), Ministry of Finance	Hazardous chemicals	Preventing entry of hazardous/banned chemicals
The Merchant Shipping Act	Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways	All packaged cargo including hazardous chemicals	Safe handling and transportation of including dangerous goods to prevent accident
The Indian Ports Act	Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways	All chemical handling and storage	Controlling activities on the ports including safety of shipping and conservation of ports
The Dock Workers (Safety, health and Welfare) Act and Regulations	Ministry of Labour, GDFASLI and Directorate of Dock Safety	All hazardous chemical	Providing safety to Dock workers
Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Rules	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	All food contaminants	Prevention of food adulteration
The Bureau of Indian Standards Act	Bureau of Indian Standards, Ministry of Consumer Affairs	All consumable goods	Establishment of Indian standards for consumable goods
Pesticides Management Act	Central Pesticides Board	Pesticides	Management of pests and minimize contamination to agricultural commodities
The National Environment Tribunal Act	National Environment Tribunal, MoEF	Toxic Substances	Compensation of injury/death while handling of toxic substance
The Poison Act, 1919	State governments	Poisonous substances including pesticidal POPs	Regulate and control the sale and use of poisons, poisonous substances and drugs
Indian Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Drugs and cosmetic substances	Regulate the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs and cosmetics
Consumer Protection Act, 1986	The central Consumer Protection Council, State Consumer Protection Council, District Consumer Protection Council	All matters related to consumers interest and rights	Seeks to provide for better protection of the interest and rights of the consumers

(Table 4) which separately cover various issues: a) import and export of chemicals, b) manufacture of chemicals, c) transport of chemicals and

Pesticidal POPs are regulated by Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation) whereas the

The following considerations were used to develop the proposal and identify priorities for the project:

1. Ratified the Convention amendments;
2. Not currently involved in an active NIP development or update process;
3. With known large quantities of wastes potentially contaminated with POPs such as electronics, textiles and end of life vehicles;
4. Shown positive experiences in previous NIP; and
5. Availability and interests of the country to work with regional center and other national agencies y.

UNEP reached out to the Government of India through its Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) to partner in the NIP update activity citing its recent decision to ratify 7 new POPs. Additionally, UNEP through its Special Programme on Chemicals and Waste is working with CSIR-NEERI on institutional strengthening for chemicals and waste management in India with special focus on POPs and therefore have developed a very good network of expert institutions in the country along with the technical capacity.

[1] Sharma et al, The legal framework to manage chemical pollution in India and the lesson from the Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2014.05.043>.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES

The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women's empowerment are considered in project design and implementation

?

B.1 Description of the project (goals, objectives and components)

The proposed project aims at assisting India to comply with their NIP-update and national reporting obligations under the SC while addressing challenges identified in Section A.2 and building on regional expertise and UNEP's experience as well as integrating the new tools developed in project 9884.

The overall goal of the Enabling Activity is to reduce the dependency of external expertise and resources to develop NIP and NIP updates through strengthening the political environment and technical capacities of participating countries. Lessons learned and tools/practices developed through this EA can be shared and applied to all Parties of the Convention.

The objective is to facilitate the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in participating countries through the development, review and update of their respective NIPs and submission to the SC COP.

The project is designed with five (5) general components:

- 1) Build political support and stakeholder involvement for NIP development, endorsement and future implementation;
- 2) Develop tools and methodologies to be used by all Parties to the SC to facilitate the NIP development, review and update process and its implementation;
- 3) Support Parties in the development, review and update of their respective NIPs and complete their national reporting following the methodologies development by the SC Secretariat and approved by the COP;
- 4) Ensure development of knowledge products, sharing of knowledge, development of platforms for information exchange and training / familiarisation, knowledge management and reporting at the global level is reached; and
- 5) Ensure effective monitoring and evaluation.

Relevant national, regional and international stakeholders will be consulted and involved throughout the project implementation process. The developed, updated and endorsed NIPs will provide a basis to identify activities and implement post-NIP projects in accordance with the requirements of the SC.

With the challenges identified and lessons learned from past and ongoing projects, the proposal is designed with a solid and robust components to address the identified barriers and facilitate future NIP development, review and update by Parties to the SC (components 1, 2 and 4). The objective is also to contribute to the efforts initiated by the project GEF ID 9884 (integrated SC electronic toolkit) and facilitate the familiarisation process to utilize the toolkit in addition to access and use of data contained in NIPs.

The global component in previous NIP update projects have successfully supported countries globally on the development of their NIPs. As a result, a roster of international, regional and national experts on NIP development and implementation has been developed[1]. As of February 2021, the roster listed more than 130 experts in diverse areas of POPs expertise and regional experience and this roster will be used for the project.

The project will also explore to organize trainings on data collection, data management, data analysis (including validation), data application, and NIP implementation in partnership with the SC Secretariat, thereby ensuring an efficient use of resources.

Furthermore, the project proposes the inclusion of an extensive knowledge sharing platform at national, level and linking it to other similar projects (building on the existing clearinghouse mechanism on the BRS website). The aim is to ensure linkages among countries and between regions are made, issues and challenges of common concern are identified, and associated solutions are developed based on validated and objective data.

[1] <http://informea.pops.int/NIPsRoster/index.html>

[2]

<http://chm.pops.int/implementation/nips/trainingworkshops/consultativeworkshopindia2012/tabid/2896/mctl/viewdetails/eventmodid/1007/eventid/264/xmid/9345/default.aspx>

[3]

<http://www.pic.int/Implementation/IndustrialChemicals/Activities/ElectronicToolKit/tabid/4702/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A

Please refer to Appendix H for Theory of Change

C.1 Work intended to be undertaken and output expected from each activity as outlines in Table B

Component 1: political support and stakeholder involvement for NIP development, endorsement and future implementation

According to the Parties of the Stockholm Convention, the biggest obstacles to influence policymakers are^[1]:

1. limited technical and financial capacity to generate national evidence-based information regarding the environmental and health hazards associated with POPs;
2. limited technical and financial capacity to implement a policy if approved;
3. policymakers' limited understanding of the issues associated with POPs;
4. poor cooperation and coordination among relevant stakeholders;
5. frequent staff changes at the line ministries, including the focal points under the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs); and
6. governmental reforms and changing priorities for economic development.

Governments also face several obstacles when engaging with industry and the civil society, including insufficient human and financial resources for outreach to a large number of stakeholders; industry's distrust of government actions on POPs and chemicals management in general; limited or no disclosure about industrial operations, which impedes proactive action on potential pollution affecting society; limited or no financial resources allocated by industry for environmental protection; and poor understanding of the impacts of POPs and other chemicals on human health and the environment.

Many other challenges at the national level lead to less informed decision-making and policies, such as lack of coordination between the line ministries and the national research programmes on policy-related priorities and needs; lack of connection between scientific or technical experts and policy- or decision-makers; lack of or insufficient capacity to understand and assess the national implications of scientific and technical information to support policymaking regarding the Conventions; and lack of cooperation and networking with the regional and global POPs research community.

Therefore, in order to address the challenges identified above, the first component of the project focuses on building and sustaining strong national political support and stakeholder engagement for NIP development, update and future implementation. A solid institutional support is an important pillar for the success completion of NIP and NIP updates. It is also important to link national development priorities with NIP priorities to coherently and effectively achieve the SDGs. Policy makers need to be aware of the cost of inaction and the critical role that POPs data can play on national development as a whole.

Outcome 1: Developed, reviewed and updated NIP is endorsed by national government and roadmaps are adopted by key stakeholders

Expected Outputs and Activities:

1.1 Country is engaged and regularly informed on project progress

1.1.1 Organize thematic workshops and side events, e.g. at the COP and/or other conferences, to communicate, in particular to decision-makers, on the project outcomes and outputs, importance of NIPs and lessons learned

1.1.2 Identify challenges encountered by the country with the final NIP endorsement at the national level based on previous experiences and facilitate the information exchange

1.2 Draft national legislation or mechanism/guidelines established and roadmap for adoption developed for POPs data collection and management

1.2.1 Develop guidance on institutional modalities and procedures for POPs management and NIP endorsement

1.2.2 Provide capacity building/training on the development and implementation of a national legislation or mechanism/guidelines to collect POPs data for NIP review and update and national

[1] UNEP (2018). From NIPs to implementation: lessons learned report.

<https://www.unep.org/resources/synthesis-reports/nips-implementation-lessons-learned-report>

[2] UNEP (2018). From NIPs to implementation: lessons learned report.

<https://www.unep.org/resources/synthesis-reports/nips-implementation-lessons-learned-report>

[3] The conduct of POPs pesticides inventories can also be guided by developed FAO technical guidance and manuals (2009-2011).

[4]

<http://chm.pops.int/TheConvention/LegalMatters/LegalMattersAdditionalResources/tabid/2245/Default.aspx>

[5]

<http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/NationalImplementationPlans/Guidance/tabid/7730/Default.aspx>

[6]

<http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/NationalImplementationPlans/Guidance/tabid/7730/Default.aspx>

[7]

<http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/NationalImplementationPlans/Guidance/tabid/7730/Default.aspx>

[8]

<http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/NationalImplementationPlans/Guidance/tabid/7730/Default.aspx>

[9]

<http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/NationalImplementationPlans/Guidance/tabid/7730/Default.aspx>

D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT

NIP development and update activities will be supported by the current existing capacities and expertise in participating countries put in place during the initial NIP development (and any post NIP projects) with support from UNEP as the GEF IA and EA including the Special Programme project. Cost-effectiveness will be achieved through fully utilizing the infrastructures and human resources available through EAs.

The involvement of the international experts is limited to tasks that could not be accomplished by national consultants. Suitable qualified national consultants will be identified locally. This will reinforce the national capacity to manage POPs chemicals and contribute to the cost-effectiveness of the project through reduced consultancy fees and travel expenses.

EA's coordinators and UNEP's Task Manager will ensure that only essential travel is undertaken and that where possible videoconferencing/Skype/virtual conference calls are utilized. For essential travel, EAs will endeavour to maximize resources allocated for travel for workshops and necessary consultations by booking in advance and travelling during low season where possible. In addition, wherever possible, trainings will either be associated with planned meetings or conducted online via virtual platforms, therefore, funding related to meeting organization and travel should also be effectively reduced.

E. DESCRIBE, DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN

?

More detailed information about project monitoring and evaluation can be consulted in the project Component 5 - monitoring and evaluation.

Table 8. Monitoring and Evaluation Budget

M&E activity	Purpose	Responsible Party	Budget (US\$)	Time-frame
National inception workshop	? Awareness raising; ? Build stakeholder engagement; ? Development of Implementation Plan.	EAs	\$0	Within two (2) months of project start
Inception report	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring	EAs	\$0	Within four weeks of the Inception Workshop
Project Supervision and Monitoring	Technical and Administrative support provided on a regular basis ensuring that the project is being carried out according to the agreed work plan and budget	EAs	\$0	Regularly
Technical Progress reports	Describes progress against annual work plan for the reporting period and provides activities planned for the next period	EAs	\$0	Quarterly
Financial Progress reports	Documents project expenditure according to established project budget and allocations	EAs	\$0	Quarterly
Project Review by NCM	? Assesses progress, effectiveness of operations and technical outputs; ? Recommends adaptation where necessary and confirms implementation plan.	EAs	Back to back with inception meeting and validation workshops	One per year
Terminal	? Reviews effectiveness	EAs	\$0	Three months

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE)

India is 7th largest country by size in the world and is second most populous country only after China. The country has 28 states and 8 union territories. It is one of the BRICS countries (including Brazil, China, Russia and South Africa) and it is anticipated that the industrial, manufacturing and product sectors would have a large share of several old and new POPs. Further, the chemicals industry in India is highly diversified, covering more than 80,000 commercial products and making the process of the development of an inventory very complex. India is the 6th largest producer of chemicals in the world and the 3rd largest in Asia. India ranks 14th position in the export of chemicals, is 4th largest producer of agrochemicals in the world and manufactures more than 50% technical grade pesticides. In addition to large chemical industries, India also relies on thousands of micro-small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) which are quite diversified and have a huge impact on the country's socio-economic growth.

The initial NIP was completed in 2011 and the update NIPs will cover a huge time gap, while no inventory update activities have taken place in the country. India is also one of the manufacturers of candidate POPs such as Chlorpyrifos, and several pesticides listed/under consideration by the Stockholm Convention and the Rotterdam Convention. There is a need for a holistic approach and coordinated efforts to address the issue of POPs along with the larger chemical management portfolio. The NIP update will provide an opportunity to bring together stakeholders from various levels, such as relevant ministries and departments, centers and state pollution control boards, industries including MSMEs, industry associations, research and academia, and CSOs etc. The expertise and capacity for analysis of new POPs is lacking in the country, creating another barrier for the development of a POPs inventory. This would require more coordination with various stakeholders and work during the execution. India has received a similar amount of funding for its initial NIP and Minamata Initial Assessment, while the proposed NIP will cover more chemicals as it includes old as well as new POPs.

The design of the proposed project includes a very robust and comprehensive components which has links to the other Global NIPs and other projects being implemented mainly for knowledge sharing and management. UNEP gathered the lessons learned and experiences accumulated from previous and existing global and nationally executed NIP projects to formulate the alternative scenario for the proposed project. Consultations have also taken place with the BRS secretariat to ensure that the identified challenges and barriers will be appropriately addressed with a holistic approach to reduce the dependency on international expertise and resources to conduct future NIP updates.

Therefore, in addition to the first two paragraphs in this section, below justification is provided for the above funding request towards the project in order to minimize decrease in funding at the national level:

- Additional training can be organized and provided in a systematic manner to participating stakeholders focusing on identified challenges from NIP update experiences;
- Additional tools and guidance can be developed, in consultation with BRS Secretariat, to ensure its timely release and can get immediate feedback from participating countries:
 - o Opportunity to develop sectoral approach to POPs inventories;

- o Opportunity to include PFHxS, its salts and PFHxS-related compounds, currently being recommended by the POPRC to be listed as part of the Convention, as part of the national NIP inventory;
 - o Opportunity to produce a global/regional report on the production, use and trade of new chemicals and products under the SC, including PFHxS, its salts and PFHxS-related compounds;
 - o Opportunity to establish regional data hubs to ensure sustainability in data management;
 - o Opportunity to establish standard structure for national data management system;
 - o Opportunity to inform Parties on their access to alternatives to POPs and implement best BAT/BEP to reduce uPOPs emissions;
 - o Opportunity to strengthen capacity for costed action plan development;
 - o Opportunity to strengthen capacity to fundraise for NIP implementation; and
 - o Opportunity to provide final quality check of the NIP update.
- Lessons learned from NIP update processes and sample roadmap for legal text adoption can be widely shared among national stakeholders;
 - Opportunity to organize the meetings and trainings along the margins of the COP, therefore minimize on meeting costs, create greater impact and visibility with high participation from countries (even outside of the project); and
 - Opportunity to provide travel support to COP meetings either to extend the stay of focal points or an extra participant.

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):

Focal Point Name	Focal Point Title	Ministry	Signed Date
Mr. Neelesh Kumar Sah	Joint Secretary	Ministry of Environment forest and climate change	4/8/2022
Mr. Neelesh Kumar Sah	Joint Secretary	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change	4/29/2022

B. Convention Participation

Convention	Date of Ratification/Accession	National Focal Point
Stockholm Convention	1/13/2006	Naresh Pal Gangwar
Basel Convention	6/24/1992	Naresh Pal Gangwar
Rotterdam Convention	5/24/2005	Naresh Pal Gangwar
Minamata Convention	6/18/2008	Naresh Pal Gangwar

ANNEX A: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

		BUDGET ALLOCATION BY PROJECT COMPONENT/ACTIVITY										
		Component 1.	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5		TO TA L	Y E A R 1	Y E A R 2	Y E A R 3	TO TA L
-	Responsible Agency	Political support and stakeholder involvement for NIP development, endorsement and future implementation	Development of NIP review and update system and related tools; capacity built to use them	NIP development, review and update (Art. 7) in coordination with national reporting (Art. 15)	Knowledge management and information sharing	Monitoring and evaluation	Project Management					

16 01	Travel experts and project staff	10,000	15,000	20,000	15,000			60,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000
16 99	Sub-Total	10,000	15,000	20,000	15,000	0	0	60,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000
19 99	Component Total	105,000	95,000	140,000	95,000	0	90,000	525,000	17,000	17,000	18,500	525,000
2 0	SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT											
21 00	Sub-contracts (UN organizations)											
21 01	Expert technical advice, provision on guidance and assessment reports			110,000	30,000			140,000	40,000	50,000	50,000	140,000
21 99	Sub-Total	0	0	110,000	30,000	0	0	140,000	40,000	50,000	50,000	140,000
22 00	Sub-contracts (SSFA, PCA, non-UN)											
22 01	Subcontract for nat'l implementation		30,000	90,000	10,000			130,000	30,000	50,000	50,000	130,000

		(incl national trainings, meetings, travel)											
2299		Sub-Total	0	30,000	90,000	10,000	0	0	130,000	30,000	50,000	50,000	130,000
2999		Component Total	0	30,000	200,000	40,000	0	0	270,000	70,000	100,000	100,000	270,000
30		TRAINING COMPONENT											
3200		Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)											
3201		Training on national inventory development (incl. Provision of materials)			80,000	40,000			120,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	120,000
3299		Sub-Total	0	0	80,000	40,000	0	0	120,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	120,000
3300		Meetings/conferences											
3301		National project inception workshop	20,000						20,000			20,000	20,000
3302		Final lessons learned workshop				15,000			15,000			15,000	15,000

3303	Steering Committee meetings	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000			8,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	8,000
3399	Sub-Total	22,000	2,000	2,000	17,000	0	0	43,000	2,000	3,000	38,000	43,000
3999	Component Total	22,000	2,000	82,000	57,000	0	0	163,000	32,000	43,000	88,000	163,000
40	EQUIPMENT and PREMISES COMPONENT											
4100	Expendable equipment (under 1,500 \$)											
4101	Operational costs	500	500	1,500	1,500			4,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	4,000
4199	Sub-Total	500	500	1,500	1,500	0	0	4,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	4,000
4200	Non expendable equipment											
4201	Computer, fax, photocopier, projector	500	500	500	500			2,000	600	700	700	2,000
4299	Sub-Total	500	500	500	500	0	0	2,000	600	700	700	2,000
4999	Component Total	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	6,000	1,600	2,200	2,200	6,000

	59 99	Component Total		2,000	2,000	6,000	6,000	20,0 00	0	36, 000	1,3 00	3,3 00	31, 40 0	36, 000
	T O T A L			130,00 0	130,0 00	430,0 00	200,0 00	20,0 00	90,00 0	1,0 00, 000	27 4,9 00	31 8,5 00	40 6,6 00	1,0 00, 000