



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR CHEMICALS AND WASTES ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

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PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	Review and update of the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Azerbaijan		
Country(ies):	Azerbaijan	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UN Environment	GEF Agency Project ID:	01557
Other Executing Partner(s):	UN Environment – Regional Office for Europe	Submission Date:	February 22, 2017
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	18
Type of Report:	National Implementation Plan (NIP)	Expected Report Submission to Convention	18 months after receipt of the first cash advance

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: Review and update the National Implementation Plan (NIP) in order to comply with article 7 under the Stockholm Convention			
Project Component	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing ²
1. Support to share information and evaluate NIPs worldwide	1.1 Capacity building and technical assistance provided to Azerbaijan to update its NIP while building sustainable foundation for its future implementation; 1.2 Knowledge management services provided.	17,500	0
2. NIP development, endorsement and submission to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat	2.1 Technical guidance and support provided to strengthen the national coordination mechanism for NIP development and future implementation; 2.2 Comprehensive information on the current POPs management institutions and regulatory framework, POPs life cycle in the country and their impacts to human health and the environment compiled and made publicly available; 2.3 Draft updated NIP developed based on identified national priorities; 2.4 Technical support provided to facilitate the NIP endorsement and submission to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.	191,173	0

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submission.

²Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required.

3. Monitoring and Evaluation	3.1 Status of project implementation and probity of use of funds accessed on a regular basis and communicated to the GEF	18,600	
	3.2 Independent terminal evaluation developed and made publicly available.		
Subtotal		227,273	0
Project Management Cost ³		22,727	0
Total Project Cost		250,000	0

* List the \$ by project components. Please attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the project components in this table.

B. SOURCE OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
NA			
Total Co-financing			0

C. GEF FINANCING RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, COUNTRY AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UN Environm ent	GEFTF	Azerbaijan	Chemicals and Wastes	POPs	250,000	23,750	273,750
Total GEF Resources					250,000	23,750	273,750

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Azerbaijan ratified the Stockholm Convention 13 January 2004. Azerbaijan recognizes its obligation under article 7 of the Convention to develop a National Implementation Plan (NIP) and transmit it to the Conference of the Parties (COP) within two years of entry into force of the Convention and any amendments to its Annexes. Azerbaijan also recognizes its obligation under article 15 to report at periodic intervals to the Conference of the Parties on the measures it has taken to implement the provisions of the Stockholm Convention.

As principal component of the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention, the GEF funded a project Enabling Activity (GEF ID 2579) in 2005 to facilitate early action on the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Azerbaijan, with UNIDO's support. The NIP was endorsed and submitted to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat on 15 January 2010.

At its fourth meeting, held from 4 to 8 May 2009, the COP, adopted decisions SC-4/10 to SC-4/18 that amended Annexes A (elimination) and C (unintentional production) of the Stockholm Convention to list nine additional chemicals as Persistent Organic Pollutants (new POPs). The COP noted needs for guidance and technical/financial support for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, bearing in mind paragraph 1 of Article 12 of the Convention. The COP also noted that some of the listed chemicals, especially industrial chemicals, are still produced in some countries and used in many countries; others exist globally in stockpiles and wastes that need to be dealt with in

³This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources. For EAs within the ceiling, PMC could be up to 10% of the Subtotal GEF Project Financing.

accordance with Article 6 of the Convention. Some Parties expressed needs for guidance on how to identify chemicals contained in articles/products and also those released from unintentional production. At its fifth meeting, held from 25-29 April 2011, the COP to the Stockholm Convention, by decision SC-5/4 adopted endosulfan as the tenth new POP. At its sixth meeting, held from 28 April to 10 May 2013 the COP to the Stockholm Convention, by decision SC-6/13 adopted hexabromocyclododecane as the eleventh new POP. At its seventh meeting, held in 2015, the Conference included the adoption of decisions listing Hexachlorobutadiene, pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters, and polychlorinated Naphthalenes to the Convention.

Azerbaijan is bounded by all the amendments adopted by the Conference of the Parties and the amendments enter into force in the country one year after the notification of the adoption of the amendments.

The implications for Parties of the listed new chemicals include the need:

- ✓ To implement control measures for each chemical listed in annexes A or B (Articles 3 and 4);
- ✓ To develop and implement action plans for unintentionally produced chemicals listed in annex C (Article 5);
- ✓ To develop inventories of the chemicals' stockpiles (Article 6);
- ✓ **To review and update the National Implementation Plan (Article 7);**
- ✓ To include the new chemicals in the reporting (Article 15);
- ✓ To include the new chemicals in the programme for effectiveness evaluation, to be indicated by the Stockholm Convention Secretariat (Article 16).

According to paragraph 1(b) of Article 7 of the Stockholm Convention, the NIP has to be submitted within two years after entry-into-force of the amendment to the Convention for that party. Further, given the timetable for implementation of certain actions, a need for party reporting and potential adjustment of the NIP arises from the following obligations and deadlines:

- ✓ The updating of the list of permitted uses according to Article 3 Annex A or Annex B;
- ✓ The updating of the entry of specific exemptions according to Article 4 Annex A or Annex B; including on DDT use in public health sector every three years (according to Annex B, Part II);
- ✓ The updating of the national action plan for unintentional POPs according to Article 5, Annex C including updating of the release inventory and timetable for phase in of best available techniques and best environmental practices;
- ✓ The need to report progress on PCB elimination every five years according to Article 6, Annex A, Part II.

Table 1: deadlines to address amendments in the Convention

New POPs (year added)	Deadline for Azerbaijan to submit updated NIP
alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, beta hexachlorocyclohexane, chlordecone, hexabromobiphenyl, hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether, lindane, perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride, and tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether (2009)	26 August 2012
Endosulfan (2011)	27 October 2014
Hexabromocyclododecane (2013)	26 November 2016
Hexachlorobutadiene, pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters, and polychlorinated Naphthalenes (2015)	15 November 2018

At COP-5, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) announced that it would make available grants of up to 250,000 USD to each eligible country embarking upon NIP review and updating. Parties to the Stockholm Convention were requested not only to include information on new POPs but also to update existing information on the twelve initial POPs.

The GEF Programming for its replenishment VI, Program 2 has allocated 20\$ million to “support enabling activities and

promote their integration into national budgets, planning processes, national and sector policies and actions and global monitoring” which highlights the strong commitment of the GEF to support countries to comply with the Stockholm Convention.

Through this project Azerbaijan is applying for additional funds to revise its first NIP and update it taking into account the newly listed POPs.

OVERVIEW OF POPs IN AZERBAIJAN

The existing Azerbaijan NIP covers from the period from 2007 to 2020. The main highlights of the NIP are:

POPs pesticides

Baseline definition:

As a result of the inventory made, it was revealed that of all the original POPs pesticides the manufacturing and use of DDT only was the case in the country. At present, the use of POPs pesticides is prohibited in Azerbaijan. The inventory revealed in a number of regions stores of pesticides the use of which is prohibited. The inventory was not made in regions constituting 20% of the country’s area that were invaded by Armenia.

During the project implementation 4,300 tons of POPs pesticides and their mixtures with non-POP pesticides were detected in obsolete stockpiles.

Identification of problems:

- ✓ Poor linkage between institutions concerned;
- ✓ Unsatisfactory storage conditions;
- ✓ Finding environmentally friendly methodology of decontamination of POPs pesticides;
- ✓ No funds earmarked for this area in the state budget;
- ✓ Reducing exposure of the community to POPs pesticides.

Post NIP activities related to POPs Pesticides management in Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan has participated in the following GEF funded projects aimed at building national capacity and managing stockpiles of POPs pesticides:

- ✓ The regional project “Capacity Building on Obsolete Pesticides in EECCA Countries”, GEF Project ID 3212, executed by Green Cross and implemented by FAO. The primary objective of the project was the reduction of pesticide releases transition into environment and elimination of human health and environmental threat they pose.
- ✓ The regional project “Lifecycle Management of Pesticides and Disposal of POPs Pesticides in Central Asian Countries and Turkey”, GEF Project ID 5000, executed by Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Health of Azerbaijan and implemented by FAO. The project objective was to safeguard and safely dispose of POPs and obsolete pesticides posing high risk to public health and the environment, and to implement sound pesticide management programme in Central Asia countries and Turkey.

At the central pesticides landfill at Jangi, concrete cells for the disposal of obsolete pesticides have been reconstructed and newly built within the “Complex plan of measures set for improvement of the environmental situation in the Azerbaijan Republic, 2006-2010” which has been adopted by the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The landfill is now fenced and supplied with a security system under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Government of Republic of Azerbaijan has financed these activities.

During the period 2008-2010 about 3,084 tonnes of obsolete, highly toxic and prohibited pesticides have been repacked and disposed of at the central pesticides landfill in Jangi region (In 2008 2,048 tonnes of pesticides in Agjabadi, Yevlakh, Ujar and Zardab regions. In 2010, 1,036 tonnes of pesticides in Agjabadi region). A short assessment of the polydophen (DDT) site in Salyan, an emergency site located near Baku, has been made to provide more data for fast follow-up actions.

A new inventory commission was established by the Order № 09 of Ministry of Agriculture dated January 17, 2012 to specify for each site the exact quantity of obsolete pesticides and their impact on environment and human health. The Commission included representatives from Ministry of Emergency, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Finance, and Committee on Land and Mapping.

The Inventory Commission carried out inventories of obsolete pesticide stockpiles and pesticide contaminated areas in Salyan (center of the city and Dayikand district), Jalilabad (Uzuntapa district), Neftchala, Ujar (center of region and Mususlu station), Agdash (Laki district), Yevlakh, Agjabadi (Hindarx district), Beylagan (Khalaj village), Fizuli (Horadiz city), Siyazan, Khachmaz (Lacat village), Goranboy (Dalimammadli district), Samux (center of region and Kolayir village), Aghstafa, Shamkir (Dallar district), Goygol, Tovuz, Khazax, Balakan, Shaki, Zakhatala, Ismayilli, Goychay, Shamaxi, Saatli, Sabirabad, Kurdamir, Masalli, Lankaran, Tartar, Barda, Guba and Gusar regions.

The inventory activities have been compiled and submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which included the following information:

- 1,520 tonnes of dust pesticides;
- 1,064 m³ - buried unknown pesticides;
- 1,000 barrels of liquid pesticides.

Polychlorinated biphenyl containing oils and equipment

Baseline definition:

As a result of the NIP inventory made, the manufacturing of PCB containing oils and equipment was not revealed in Azerbaijan. However, PCB containing transformers and capacitors were imported in the country. The presence of PCB containing equipment in the country area and contamination of the environment with PCB poses a risk to the health of people through air, soil and water.

The NIP inventory detected equipment containing PCB 6015. The amount of PCB oils in the country accounts for 196,7 tonnes and as wastes for 30 tonnes. The total weight of equipment containing PCB constitutes approximately 384 tonnes.

Identification of problems:

- ✓ A lack of legal regulatory acts;
- ✓ Labelling system of PCB containing equipment and their safe storage;
- ✓ Definition of environmentally sound destruction manner;
- ✓ Timeframe for phase out and destruction of PCBs and PCBs containing equipments;
- ✓ Decontamination of polluted areas;
- ✓ Reducing exposure of the community to PCBs.

Post NIP activities related to PCB management in Azerbaijan

UNIDO project “Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs” (GEF ID 3543) was implemented in Azerbaijan in the period of 2011-2015. In the framework of the project the following activities were planned and implemented:

1. Improved inventory of PCBs equipment in energy sector showing that the PCB volume in Azerbaijan was superior than the one identified in the NIP inventory: 564 transformers and 6326 capacitors were identified in the Azerenerji JSC, SOCAR, BakuElektricshebeke (Azerishiq). Cross pollution has also been identified. The total volume of transformer oils with more than 50ppm PCBs concentration was 680t while capacitor oils was 95t;
2. Capacity building for national inventory experts, including study tours (Italy, France, Flippin);
3. Capacity building on PCB management – inventory guidelines (sampling and analysis), electronic database, technology transfer, guidelines on work with PCB polluted equipment;
4. Purchase of PCB measurement equipment (PCB analyzers and PCB chromatography);
5. Development of legal bases and regulatory acts on PCB management in Ministry and National Level;
6. Construction of PCB treatment area in National Centre for hazardous waste management;

POPs contaminated areas and soils

Baseline definition

Major problems are represented by “agrochemical” associations that were established by “AzerAgroChemical” association in the past in 57 regions of Azerbaijan, regional stock warehouses in 11 regions, illegal sales of pesticides in a number of regions and degradation of a special landfill constructed for the storage of pesticides.

Areas contaminated with PCBs were found at Detergents Plant, Private Transformers Repairs Workshop in Ganja and Deep Water Platforms Plant named for Heydar Aliyev. Other potential areas in which PCB containing oils are used (paint or paper manufacturing sectors) are not common for the economic sector of the country. Old enterprises pertaining to this sector have been reconstructed and no facts of PCBs use were found in instructions relating to products manufactured by them (particularly in the manufacturing of paint).

Identification of problems:

- ✓ An importance of carrying out environmental surveys in contaminated areas;
- ✓ Identification of a strategy on the remediation of contaminated areas;
- ✓ Implementation of the strategy identified;
- ✓ Establishment of a coordination and management center.

Post NIP activities related to the management of POPs contaminated areas, stockpiles and wastes in Azerbaijan

The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan has implemented the project Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs GEF ID 3543 with UNIDO’s support to comply with the Stockholm Convention, through implementing the PCB-related action plans of the NIP including the necessary regulations and standards, strengthening of institutions at the national and local levels, enforcement, capacity building, and awareness raising among the stakeholders in order to manage PCB wastes in an environmentally sound manner.

In accordance with the Order № 21s of the Cabinet of Ministers dated January 25, 2010; 1,143 m³ of land cover contaminated with different toxic substances in Zardab region were drilled and stored in a concrete bunker and the contaminated areas were substituted with new soil cover.

POPs Monitoring

Baseline definition:

Despite the availability of specialized laboratories on analysing certain components of POPs in Azerbaijan the control on this area is nevertheless uncoordinated. The monitoring applied does not encompass all the areas.

Identification of problems:

- ✓ Focusing monitoring on potential POPs sources;
- ✓ Coordination of monitoring of POPs in special programmes and development of special methodological guidelines;
- ✓ Coordination of reports on monitoring results;
- ✓ Insufficient information on the presence of PCDD/PCDF in all monitored matrices;
- ✓ Insufficient information on the concentration of POPs in ambient air.

Post NIP activities related to POPs monitoring in Azerbaijan

Laboratories of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Azerbaijan have carried out inventory activities.

Pesticide residues were identified in human breast milk as well as in eggs during the monitoring activities of the laboratory of the Ministry of Health. The samples from obsolete pesticide stockpiles are monitored in the laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture.

PCBs containing substances have been identified in different factories, ministries, energy enterprises and samples were given to the laboratories of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Reporting and data exchange

Baseline definition:

In all international documents on POPs (protocol on POPs, Stockholm and Basel Conventions) countries are obliged to ensure reporting and data exchange. The Republic of Azerbaijan makes necessary arrangements to ensure the fulfilment of its commitment on reporting and data exchange. Pursuant to Article 9 of Stockholm Convention Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Azerbaijan has been appointed as National Coordination Centre by Decision of the President of Azerbaijan dated 29 July 2004 to facilitate reporting and data exchange.

Along with that, the following problems have been identified with regard to reporting and data exchange issues:

- ✓ Poor mechanism of the flow of information on POPs to be further communicated to the Secretariat of the Convention and other parties concerned;
- ✓ Ensuring appropriate format of information gathered from relevant institutions on POPs production, import, export and use for its further submission to the Secretariat;
- ✓ Undertaking activities in conformity with legislative acts and relevant regulatory legal documents on POPs.

Post NIP activities related to reporting and data exchange in Azerbaijan

Information gathered from relevant institutions on POPs production, import, export and use have been submitted to the Secretariat on a regular manner.

Raising public awareness about POPs

Baseline definition:

Undertaken survey and questionnaire demonstrates that the level of awareness of public about POPs in the country is low. At present there is neither universal system of public awareness raising on POPs nor plan concerning participation of the public in decision making process in this area. There is a need for systematic training of experts engaged in this area. The public is able to obtain information about POPs or other harmful substances from different published reports or results of surveys undertaken under different programmes.

In order to provide access to information about a state of the environment in Azerbaijan and accomplishments in this area an Aarhus Centre has been established within the building of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources with the assistance of the public and relevant bodies of the Aarhus Convention.

Following ratification of the Stockholm Convention by Azerbaijan a system of public participation in decision making process on issues of protection from POPs has been established.

Identification of problems:

The following problems can be outlined with regard to public awareness raising:

- ✓ A lack of a system on information dissemination and complex approach to public participation in decision making processes;
- ✓ Poor linkage among stakeholders;
- ✓ Insufficient information about contaminated areas or level of contamination of special components of the environment (food, etc.);
- ✓ Imposition of the requirement to inform customs officers and relevant institutions about possibilities of import of prohibited POPs containing substances;
- ✓ A lack of knowledge in the industrial sector about harmful properties of POPs containing equipment, about methodology of their operation and disposal with no impact to the environment;
- ✓ Low level of public environmental knowledge about toxicity of some pollutants released from domestic burners;
- ✓ Introduction of knowledge about POPs and other harmful substances into educational process.

Post NIP activities related to raising public awareness about POPs in Azerbaijan

The outputs and lessons learnt of the project “Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs” were presented in seminars organised by the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and Ministry of Emergency Situation.

In September 2011 in Gabala city of Azerbaijan 120 representatives from 40 countries participated in the 11th International HCH and Pesticide Forum .The Forum was organized by the International HCH and Pesticide Association (IHPA), the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Ministry of Agriculture of Azerbaijan Republic, the Central and Eastern European Regional Centre on POPs, RECETOX, University of Masarik, Federal Environmental Agency of Bruno, Czech and Germany. The Forum resulted in acceptance of Gabala Declaration.

In accordance with the Article 10 of the Convention the booklet on “Stockholm Convention on POPs, Environment and Human Health” has been prepared to raise awareness of population and stakeholders on POPs. In addition of these different articles related to Persistent Organic Pollutants has been printed in mass media.

Institutional and legal actions

Baseline definition

POPs related legislation is implemented based on eliminating discrepancies among governmental bodies (health, environment, agriculture, finance and customs). The major factor along with commitments under international agreements

affecting the formation of a new legislation is the harmonization of the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan with the legislation of European Union.

Identification of problems:

- ✓ Establishing control and management of pesticides and PCBs;
- ✓ Assessment of new pesticides and agrochemicals;
- ✓ Reducing and eliminating of unintentional POPs production;
- ✓ Control on the disposal of POPs containing harmful wastes.

POPs research and development

State programmes on research and development can facilitate the implementation of research for resolving the POPs issue. State programmes are the programmes that are intended for the promotion of social economic development in Azerbaijan. Proposals on the development of POPs research provided in the NIP should become the most important issues for research envisioned in the future. Unfortunately, there is currently a shortage of state and private financial sources supporting the development of these surveys in Azerbaijan. Financial problems will be resolved on account of the dynamic development of the country and oil revenues increasing year by year.

Possible means for the implementation of projects on POPs research:

- ✓ Including plans on the implementation of POPs survey in the priority list of State Programmes on Research and Development;
- ✓ Participation in the 6th EU Framework Programme on Science and Engineering and ensuring other international cooperation.

PARTICIPATION IN TRAININGS AND OTHER PROJECTS RELATED TO NEW POPs

Azerbaijan participated in the Regional Capacity-Building Workshop on New POPs, the Process for Reviewing and Updating NIPs - Brno, Czech Republic - from 15 to 18 June 2010.

SDGs in Azerbaijan

The NIP development and future implementation contribute to achieve the following Sustainable Development Goals in Azerbaijan:

- Sustainable Development Goal (3) ensures healthy lives and promotes well-being for all at all ages. The NIP implementation will prevent the exposure of vulnerable populations to POPs and consequently contribute to reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals (target 3.9);
- The project will also indirectly contribute to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (5) achieve gender equality and empower women and girls. This will be done through the collection of disaggregated data by sex, the participation of stakeholders from both sexes in the consultations and the inclusion of gender sensitive indicators in the project logical framework. As part of the NIP, strategies to prevent exposure of vulnerable populations, particularly children and women of child-bearing age, especially pregnant women, will be developed. This strategy will contribute to the development of national sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels (target 5c);
- Sustainable Development Goal (6) – ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. The NIP implementation will contribute in particular to achieve the target 6.3 improving water quality by reducing the release of hazardous chemicals; Sustainable Development Goal (12) – ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. The project will directly contribute to achieve the target 12.4 under this goal that is to achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment. The NIP implementation

contributes to the environmentally sound management of POPs through the early implementation of the Stockholm Convention.

The project also contributes to the achievement of the expected accomplishment A under the UN Environment biennial Programme of Work (PoW) 2016-2017 “countries increasingly have the necessary institutional capacity and policy instruments to manage chemicals and waste soundly, including the implementation of related provisions in the multilateral environmental agreements”. More precisely, the project contributes to the PoW output 5 “consolidated advisory and support services promote the sound management of chemicals at national level, including mainstreaming into national policies and programmes, instruments and schemes for the governance of chemicals production, use, trade and release”. Through this project UN Environment will provide national stakeholders with the policy and technical instruments needed to develop the NIP and will strengthen the national institutional capacity to its implementation. The outcomes of this project are also aligned with the objectives of the proposed PoW and budget for the biennium 2018-2019 approved by UNEA in 2016, expected accomplishment A, policies and legal, institutional and fiscal strategies and mechanisms for sound chemicals management developed or implemented in countries within the framework of relevant multilateral environmental agreements and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). The project will contribute to the indicator of achievement by increasing the number of countries that have used UN Environment guidance in developing an Action Plan that promotes sound chemicals management and implement the Stockholm Convention.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOAL, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES:

The goal of the NIP updating project is to contribute to the efforts of Azerbaijan in implementing the Stockholm Convention and consequently protect human health and the environment from the risks posed by the unsound use, management and release of POPs.

The objective of the NIP update is to comply with Article 7 of the Convention that states that Parties shall “*review and update, as appropriate, its implementation plan on a periodic basis and in a manner to be specified by the decision of the Conference of the Parties.*” Through the process of NIP revision and update and the cooperation of main national stakeholders it’s expected that Azerbaijan will also take tangible steps towards mainstreaming chemicals management in the country.

Project Components and Activities:

The NIP updating project has three components, which consist of the activities indicated below. Each component includes information on project activities, outcomes and outputs.

Component 1: Support to share information and evaluate NIPs updating worldwide

Azerbaijan will benefit from and contribute to the work the UN Environment Chemicals and Waste Branch is already accomplishing under the GEF funded project “Global Project on the updating of National Implementation Plan for POPs” (GEF ID 5307). Azerbaijan will benefit from the technical support and capacity building activities while contributing with data and lessons learnt. UN Environment Chemicals and Waste Branch will mobilize this information and experience to tailor projects, papers and other capacity building materials to country needs, spurring enhanced capacity for ESM of POPs in Azerbaijan and globally.

Expected Outputs and planned activities:

1.1 Capacity building and technical assistance provided to countries to develop NIPs while building sustainable foundations for its future implementation.

- 1.1.1 Organise training on project coordination and lessons learned and good practices from previous projects. A gender expert will be engaged at this stage to ensure gender considerations are fully taken into account in the project implementation;*
- 1.1.2 Organise regional discussions and information exchange on POPs on the basis of updated NIPs.*

1.2 Knowledge management services provided.

- 1.2.1 Update/revise/enhance database of experts on POPs management;*
- 1.2.2 Incorporate inventory data into the SSC clearinghouse;*
- 1.2.3 Identify and disseminate lessons learned.*

Component 2: NIP development, endorsement and submission to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat

In this project component, the national agency in charge of NIP updating will identify institutional needs and strengths and will identify a national coordination mechanism on POPs management. The National Coordination Mechanism will include Government representatives from health, environment, labour, finance, and planning, as well as non-governmental organizations including the national chemical industry association, and civil society organizations. This component will gain political commitment to the NIP updating and its future implementation.

This component will also review the status of any specific exemptions requested by Azerbaijan and any progress made on action plans set out in the initial NIP submitted in 15 January 2010. Existing inventories, of the chemicals originally listed in the Stockholm Convention, will be updated. As part of the updating POPs inventories exercise, it should be noted that the Toolkit for the development of the PCDD/PCDF inventory has been revised. This revised Toolkit will be used by staff trained in its use aided by the new guidance made available by UN Environment.

This component will also update existing action plans for the initial POPs listed under the Convention and develop new action plans necessary to address the newly adopted POPs. The Action Plans for new POPs will include provisions for all priority POPs in Azerbaijan. The component will engage stakeholders to validate the plans before they are compiled into the revised national implementation plan, assess the national infrastructure and regulatory framework for POPs management and develop POPs inventories using the guidance developed by the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.

These outputs will set out current understanding of POPs issues in Azerbaijan, including existing control measures and management arrangements as well as POPs inventories. It will establish a ranking of actions based on obligations set out in the Convention and the risks posed to human health and the environment in Azerbaijan and set out cost-effective action plans for the adopted POPs.

Finally, the draft NIP will be reviewed by national stakeholders and endorsed by them. This process of wide consultation will likely include inter-ministerial meetings, workshops with non-Government stakeholders, written communications and discussions leading to a NIP that is widely accepted and can be endorsed by Government for submission to the Secretariat of the Convention.

Expected Outputs and planned activities:

- 2.1 Technical guidance and support provided to strengthen the national coordination mechanism for NIP development and future implementation.

- 2.1.1 *Conduct national inception workshop to identify key stakeholders and agree on their roles; agree on project workplan and budget; development of a monitoring and evaluation plan and an awareness raising strategy to be implemented throughout the project;*
 - 2.1.2 *Develop initial national assessment of institutional needs and strengths;*
 - 2.1.3 *Develop ToRs for National Coordination Mechanism for NIP development.*
- 2.2 Comprehensive information on the current POPs management institutions and regulatory framework, POPs life cycle in the country and their impacts to human health and the environment compiled and made publicly available.
- 2.2.1 *Develop a comprehensive overview of national infrastructure and regulatory framework to manage POPs and prepare report;*
 - 2.2.2 *Develop national inventories covering all 26 POPs: including updated inventories for POPs covered in initial NIP and first inventories for newly-listed POPs and prepare report;*
 - 2.2.3 *Develop an overview of POPs impacts to human health and the environment in the country and prepare report.*
- 2.3 Draft updated NIP developed based on identified national priorities.
- 2.3.1 *Develop report on national progress made on POPs management after NIP submission;*
 - 2.3.2 *Develop and/or update Action Plans for all POPs and validate by all stakeholders;*
 - 2.3.3 *Develop and make available to all stakeholders a gap analysis report;*
 - 2.3.4 *Make draft revised NIP available to all stakeholders.*
- 2.4 Technical support provided to facilitate the NIP endorsement and submission to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.
- 2.4.1 *Develop and implement NIP outreach strategy report in consultation with key national stakeholders;*
 - 2.4.2 *Develop and initiate the implementation of a roadmap for revised NIP endorsement and submission to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.*

Component 3: Monitoring and Evaluation

Day-to-day project management and monitoring will be the responsibility of the Executing Agency. The project monitoring will start with the inception workshop and the development of a detailed workplan, budget and detailed monitoring and evaluation plan with key stakeholders. The Executing Agency will develop and submit to UN Environment technical and financial reports every quarter describing the progress according to the workplan and budget, identifying obstacles occurred during implementation and the remediation actions to be taken.

UN Environment will monitor the project progress according to the workplan on a regular basis and provide guidance to the Executing Agency to progress according to the workplan. Yearly during the GEF Project Implementation Review UN Environment will provide information about the status of the project implementation and the disbursements made.

The terminal report and final statement of accounts developed by the Executing Agency at the end of the project closes the Executing Agency monitoring activities for this project.

Templates for the quarterly progress and financial report, terminal report and final statement of accounts will be provided by UN Environment.

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place at the end of project implementation, latest 6 months after completion of the project. The Evaluation Office of UN Environment will be responsible for the TE and liaise with the UN Environment Task Manager at Economics Division Chemicals Branch throughout the process. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UN Environment and executing partners – UN Environment Regional Office for Europe in particular. The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE report will be sent to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. Project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the evaluation report is finalised. The evaluation report will be publically disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

Expected outputs and planned activities:

3.1 Status of project implementation and probity of use of funds accessed on a regular basis and communicated to the GEF.

3.1.1 *EA develops and submit technical and financial reports quarterly to UN Environment using UN Environment's templates;*

3.1.2 *UN Environment communicate project progress to the GEF yearly during the Project Implementation Review using GEF's template;*

3.1.3 *Develop and submit terminal report and final statement of accounts to UN Environment at project end.*

3.2 Independent terminal evaluation developed and made publicly available.

3.2.1 *UN Environment EO carry out the terminal evaluation upon the request of the UN Environment Task Manager and make it publicly available in the UN Environment website.*

Table 5. Monitoring and Evaluation Budget

M&E activity	Purpose	Responsible Party	Budget (US\$)* ¹	Time-frame
Inception workshop	Awareness raising, building stakeholder engagement, detailed work planning with key groups	UN Environment Regional Office for Europe	8,600	Within two months of project start
Inception report	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring	UN Environment Regional Office for Europe	0	Immediately following Inception Workshop
Technical Progress reports	Describes progress against annual work plan for the reporting period and provides activities planned for the next period	UN Environment Regional Office for Europe	0	Half-yearly
Financial Progress	Documents project expenditure according	UN	0	Quarterly

reports	to established project budget and allocations	Environment Regional Office for Europe		
Project Review by National Coordination Committee	Assesses progress, effectiveness of operations and technical outputs; Recommends adaptation where necessary and confirms implementation plan.	UN Environment Regional Office for Europe	0	Month 2, 12 and 23
Terminal report	Reviews effectiveness against implementation plan. Highlights technical outputs. Identifies lessons learned and likely design approaches for future projects, assess the likelihood of achieving design outcomes.	UN Environment Regional Office for Europe	0	At the end of project implementation
Independent Terminal evaluation	Reviews effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation, coordination mechanisms and outputs. Identifies lessons learned and likely remedial actions for future projects. Highlights technical achievements and assesses against prevailing benchmarks	UN Environment Independent external consultant	10,000	At the end of project implementation
Total indicative M&E cost^{*1}			18,600	

*The inception workshop is one activity of the project component 2. Monitoring and evaluation activities will be done back to back with the inception workshop and therefore the cost is zero. The project Review by the National Coordination Committee will be held back to back with technical meetings that will take place throughout the project implementation. Therefore the additional cost is zero.

Project Stakeholders and gender considerations

Participation of the general public, the Consumer Protection Offices, NGOs, and other stakeholders during different stages of the project or during the NIP preparation contributes to a better awareness of the population and integrates their interests for health and environmental protection in the policies. Furthermore, there are several different NGOs specialised in these fields that can help in the project development and implementation.

The future NIP implementation will lead to the reduction of risks to the population, especially to the most vulnerable ones. For example, in agricultural communities in developing countries men may be at higher exposure to chemicals pesticides during application, while women and children may be more likely to be indirectly exposed during planting and harvesting. In some developing countries Dieldrin and Hexachlorobenzene (solvent in pesticide) are still used in agriculture⁴. In 2010, the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimated that approximately 70% of all children labourers from 5 to 17 years old work in agriculture. The FAO statistics from 2010 indicate that approximately 43% of all women in the work market work in agriculture. There is also an established link between poverty and the increased risk of exposure to toxic and hazardous chemicals. Exposure of poor people to toxic chemicals is often strongly correlated to geography, where low income populations typically reside in places considered undesirable, such as areas in the proximity to a factory, landfills, site incinerators and/or hazardous waste dumps (UNDP, 2011).

This project will also encourage the participation of women and minority groups in the whole NIP process. Women will have an active role in the different project components and their equal participation will be sought. When possible, data

⁴ Chemicals and gender: Gender Mainstreaming Guidance Series (2011). United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

disaggregated by sex you will be collected to allow policy makers to develop public policies that target both women and man and foster gender equity. A gender specialist will be engaged in project component one to ensure gender considerations are fully taken into account in the NIP development.

At the international level, the project will include:

- a) **UN Environment Economics Division Chemicals and Waste Branch:** as an implementing Agency, UN Environment will provide technical oversight and administrative support to the National Coordinating agency and the National Coordinator. UN Environment will also provide the global perspective and experience from other countries;
- b) **UN Environment Regional Office for Europe (ROE):** which will act as executing agency for the project, whose role is to coordinate NIP update activities. ROE will furthermore identify opportunities for regional synergies and areas of cooperation. Some examples may include: coordination of regional information exchange and provision of documents and inventories from other countries in the region, identification of regional experts, etc;
- c) **Stockholm/Basel Regional Centres in the region:** the Centres will coordinate some key technical activities at the regional level and will provide key expert and technical support as needed. Some examples may include: analytical support for POPs identification and characterization, provision of experts to provide training, assessment of the situation regionally, etc.;
- d) **Stockholm Convention Secretariat:** provides technical support to a Party on request as a part of their work-programme. UN Environment will coordinate with the Secretariat in specific training activities and will provide technical expertise to deliver effective and needed technical support in a timely manner. Examples of activities to be mutually supported by the Secretariat and UN Environment include the organization of webinars on specific topics, the organization of training workshops, the provision of guidance materials, etc;
- e) **Others:** such as internationally accredited recognized laboratories to analyze new POPs, regional and international consultants, interested Intergovernmental Organizations, etc.

At the national level, the project will include:

- a) **The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources:** as national executing agency for the project, whose role is to coordinate the NIP update actions;
- b) **The Ministry of Agriculture:** carries out state tests and registration of pesticides and agrochemical substances and makes decisions on registration and use of pesticides and agrochemical substances that have been proved positive. It is entitled to temporarily or entirely prohibit the application of substances should information about their safety is new and obtained for the first time. In 2004 State Phytosanitary Control Service was established within the Ministry of Agriculture. Pursuant to the statutes of the Service pesticides cannot be imported, exported, manufactured, repackaged, distributed, sold or proposed for sales unless they have been registered by State Phytosanitary Control Service;
- c) **Ministry of Economy:** Industry is a key sector to be involved in the NIP development and the Ministry of Economy will address issues related to the fabrication/use/disposal of items possibly contaminated with POPs, such as: electronic parts, industrial sheets, interiors, wires, furniture stores, etc;
- d) **The Ministry of Health:** is the main ministry responsible for the preparation of the regulations for the management of the toxic substances. Based on the law on chemicals is responsible for issuing permits for the production of

substances and preparations that possess risk properties or are harmful to health. Under this Ministry is the Institute of Public health which performs measurements of the work environment pollution: air, water, noise, toxic substances and infections;

- e) **The Ministry of Energy:** is responsible for the reduction of the usage of the equipment and associated chemical wastes used in distribution and production of electricity and ensuring implementation of relevant precautions;
- f) **State Customs Committee:** is responsible for registering the import and export of POPs and POPs containing substances and equipment;
- g) **National Academy of Sciences:** researches and studies the impacts of POPs on human health and living organisms. The “AzEcoLab” laboratory that was established under the Academy of Sciences and is an accredited laboratory on implementation of ecological projects with scientific-research components and identification of heavy metals, pesticides, PCBs and their residue amounts;
- h) **The State Oil Company of Azerbaijan Republic (SOCAR):** is a state-owned national oil company which produces oil and natural gas from onshore and offshore fields in the Caspian Sea. It operates the country's two oil refineries, one gas processing plant and runs several oil and gas export pipelines throughout the country. The main activity of SOCAR’s Environmental Department in the area of environmental monitoring has been to carry out quantitative and qualitative monitoring of harmful wastes in gaseous, liquid and solid forms emitted to the atmosphere as a result of natural and anthropogenic impacts at enterprises and companies subordinated to SOCAR;
- i) **Civil Society Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations:** Collection of data and information on the environmental and health aspects and concerns related to POPs and accumulation in the environment. Dissemination of project results and raising awareness on POPs issues (health and environment) among local communities and population groups at risk, the general public and decision makers.

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

At the national level, the National Coordinating Committee will guide the Project. This Committee includes national stakeholders involved in POPs management as indicated above. This team will meet regularly and will assess progress made in the project and will also identify problems in executing the project. The outcomes of the National Coordinating Committee Meetings will be communicated to the Implementing Agency.

The UN Environment NIP updating method is based on the development of national capacity to manage POPs while establishing linkages to regional or sub-regional technical expertise to support the process and the provision of global coordination. Each Party will make an individual submission to the GEF but each regional grouping will access the same sources of technical expertise through the global component. This allows each Party to proceed at their own pace and to include elements that are specific to their countries.

The key features of the project are:

UN Environment Economics Division Chemicals and Waste Branch as Implementing Agency will:

1. Serve as the Implementing Agency for the project;
2. Liaise with technical experts in each region or sub-region for identified groups of Parties. Each Party (or its members) will access regional experts identified by UN Environment;

3. Undertake the implementation of the project such as handling administrative issues of the GEF project and in addition UN Environment will also provide the global perspective to ensure that knowledge is shared amongst Parties and common approaches are taken. This should produce NIPs that are more comparable;

4. Work, as much as possible, in close cooperation with the BRS Secretariat to ensure that synergies can evolve, including joint training activities and sharing of guidance materials.

UN Environment Regional Office for Europe as the Executing Agency will, in close coordination with the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources:

1. Engage a National Coordinator for the duration of the NIP updating project. This person will be recruited locally and will be responsible for delivering the components of the project. Reporting to the National executing agency;

2. Engage a technical assistant on a part or full time basis will be engaged to help the National Coordinator deliver the outcomes of the project;

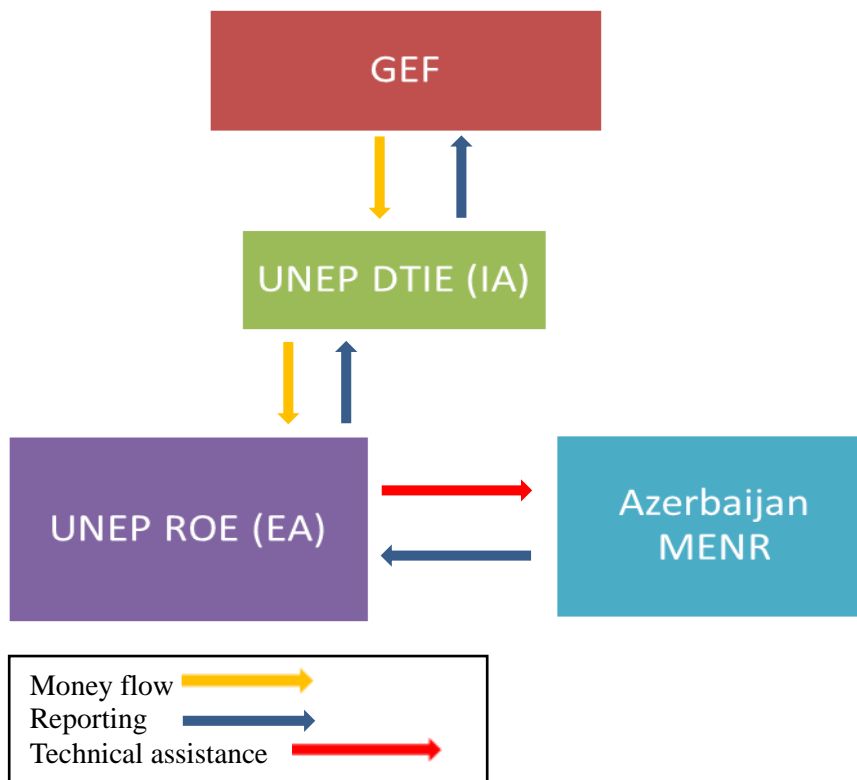
3. Provide the offices and operating expenses of the National Coordinator and the Technical Assistant;

5. Request the National Coordinator to draw on the UN Environment Chemicals and Wastes for assistance with the components of the project and with UN Environment for additional help and administrative needs;

6. Have access to additional resources such as to engage consultants as necessary to assist further with specialist tasks such as inventorying and audits;

7. Form the National Coordinating Unit, which will have an established place within the Ministry hosting the National Coordinator.

Figure 1: Institutional Arrangements



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

This project will use the recently developed guidance, prepared by UNIDO, to develop the National Implementation Plan on POPs

(<http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/NIPs/Guidance/GuidanceforDevelopingNIP/tabid/3166/Default.aspx>).

Using the guidance is the first step to ensure that NIPs are comparable and consistent with the Convention objectives.

UN Environment will assist Azerbaijan to continue building capacity for POPs management and will make sure that external expertise contracted for specific reasons would truly build capacity. In this sense, regional and global experts will be available to support countries not only for a single intervention but for longer term if needed. This project will also call upon national expertise in the first place. UN Environment will also deploy experts to assist with the NIP development and will work closely with the Stockholm Convention Secretariat for the organization of face-to-face meetings with countries and to create joint programmes and initiatives to provide technical advice to countries.

Inter-sectorial coordination is the basis for this project. This will imply that sound planning and coordination will be integrated across government and endorsed by key players. POPs actions and further implementation will be the responsibility of many key players, not only the Executing Agency. It will imply that POPs actions will be distributed

among a range of ministries implicated or concerned by POPs. In that sense, investing funds now will save a considerable amount of funds that are likely to be spent in remedial costs.

D. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Detailed information in project component 3.

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

NA

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

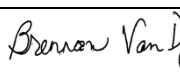
A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
(Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Goussein Bagirov	MINISTER	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources	November, 08, 2016

B. Convention Participation

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD			
UNFCCC			
UNCCD			
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	01/13/2004	Mr. Maharram Mehtiyev	
MINAMATA CONVENTION	DATE SIGNED	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT:	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies ⁵ and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Chemicals and Wastes Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Brennan Van Dyke Chief, Strategic Donor Partnerships and Global Funds Coordination UN Environment		February 22, 2017	Kevin Helps Senior Programme Officer Economics Division, UN Environment	+254-20- 762-3140	Kevin.Helps@unep.org

⁵ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTE, LDCF, and SCCF.

ANNEXES:

- A. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY WITH GEF FUNDING**
- B. GEF OFF ENDORSEMENT LETTER**
- C. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS**
- D. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**
- E. SUPERVISION PLAN**
- F. GEF APPROVED BUDGET**

ANNEX A: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY WITH GEF FUNDING				
<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management				
Local				
Project Coordinator	300	75	22,500	day to day supervision and coordination of the project, position paid at 25%
For Technical Assistance				
Project Component 2: NIP development				
Local				
National experts to assist with the NIP development	250	400	100,000	(i) assist to update the existing POPs inventories and to develop the inventories for the new POPs, including the assessment of the national regulatory and institutional framework for POPs management and a POPs Risk management and impact assessment study; (ii) Development of action plans for all POPs, including the review of the existing action plans and the gap analysis and proposals to address gaps; (iii) Drafting of the updated National Implementation Plan on POPs.
International				
International expert to support NIP development	2,000	13	26,000	(i) International expert to build national capacity on new POPs inventories; (ii) International expert to build national capacity on the development of Action Plans with focus on new POPs.

ANNEX B: GEF OFP ENDORSEMENT LETTER

ANNEX C: Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist

As part of the GEFs evolving Fiduciary Standards that Implementing Agencies have to address ‘Environmental and Social Safeguards’. To fill this checklist:

- STEP 1: Initially assess E&S Safeguards as part of PIF development. The checklist is to be submitted for the CRC.
- STEP 2 : Check list is reviewed during PPG project preparation phase and updated as required
- STEP 3 : Final check list submitted for PRC showing what activities are being undertaken to address issues identified

UN ENVIRONMENT/GEF Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist

Project Title:	Review and update of the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Azerbaijan		
GEF project ID and UN ENVIRONMENT ID/IMIS Number		Version of checklist	
Project status (preparation, implementation, MTE/MTR, TE)	Preparation/submission	Date of this version:	15/06/2016
Checklist prepared by (Name, Title, and Institution)	Kevin Helps – Senior Programme Officer GEF Operations - UN ENVIRONMENT ECONOMICS DIVISION Chemicals		

In completing the checklist both short- and long-term impact shall be considered.

Section A: Project location

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

	Yes/No/N.A.	Comment/explanation
- Is the project area in or close to -		
- densely populated area	N.A.	The project will assess the situation with regard to POPs in Azerbaijan. It will not take direct action on the ground but inventories prepared to address priority issues will take socio-economic and environmental considerations into account.
- cultural heritage site	N.A.	
- protected area	N.A.	
- wetland	N.A.	
- mangrove	N.A.	
- estuarine	N.A.	
- buffer zone of protected area	N.A.	
- special area for protection of biodiversity	N.A.	
- Will project require temporary or permanent support facilities?	N.A.	
<i>If the project is anticipated to impact any of the above areas an Environmental Survey will be needed to determine if the project is in conflict with the protection of the area or if it will cause significant disturbance to the area.</i>		

Section B: Environmental impacts

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

	Yes/No/N.A.	Comment/explanation
- Are ecosystems related to project fragile or degraded?	N.A.	The project will assess the situation with regard to POPs in Azerbaijan. It will not take direct
- Will project cause any loss of precious ecology, ecological, and economic functions due to construction of infrastructure?	No	
- Will project cause impairment of ecological opportunities?	No	

- Will project cause increase in peak and flood flows? (including from temporary or permanent waste waters)	<i>No</i>	action on the ground but assessments and POPs inventories will assist the country to identify priority issues in relation to human health and the environment, where socio-economic and environmental considerations will be identified.
- Will project cause air, soil or water pollution?	<i>No</i>	
- Will project cause soil erosion and siltation?	<i>No</i>	
- Will project cause increase waste production?	<i>No</i>	
- Will project cause Hazardous Waste production?	<i>No</i>	
- Will project cause threat to local ecosystems due to invasive species?	<i>No</i>	
- Will project cause Greenhouse Gas Emissions?	<i>No</i>	
- Other environmental issues, e.g. noise and traffic	<i>No</i>	
<i>Only if it can be carefully justified that any negative impact from the project can be avoided or mitigated satisfactorily both in the short and long-term, can the project go ahead.</i>		

Section C: Social impacts

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

	<i>Yes/No/N.A.</i>	<i>Comment/explanation</i>
- Does the project respect internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness and rights of indigenous people?	<i>Yes</i>	It will respect cultural aspects in Azerbaijan.
- Are property rights on resources such as land tenure recognized by the existing laws in affected countries?	<i>N.A.</i>	
- Will the project cause social problems and conflicts related to land tenure and access to resources?	<i>N.A.</i>	
- Does the project incorporate measures to allow affected stakeholders' information and consultation?	<i>Yes</i>	The project will strengthen the existing National Coordinating Committee, including all relevant stakeholders. This group will assess project progress at the national level and will propose if necessary corrective actions. Additionally, the Project Implementing Agency will provide technical feedback as assistance to Azerbaijan.
- Will the project affect the state of the targeted country's (-ies') institutional context?	<i>Yes</i>	In the medium to long-term it is expected that the national regulatory system will be revised to include provisions in compliance with the Stockholm Convention.
- Will the project cause change to beneficial uses of land or resources? (incl. loss of downstream beneficial uses (water supply or fisheries)?	<i>No</i>	
- Will the project cause technology or land use modification that may change present social and economic activities?	<i>No</i>	The project might identify actions to change current practices towards the sound management of POPs.
- Will the project cause dislocation or involuntary resettlement of people?	<i>No</i>	
Will the project cause uncontrolled in-migration (short- and long-term) with opening of	<i>No</i>	

roads to areas and possible overloading of social infrastructure?		
- Will the project cause increased local or regional unemployment?	<i>No</i>	
- Does the project include measures to avoid forced or child labour?	<i>No</i>	
- Does the project include measures to ensure a safe and healthy working environment for workers employed as part of the project?	<i>No</i>	Those doing the inventory on the field will use protective equipment to avoid contamination with those chemicals.
- Will the project cause impairment of recreational opportunities?	<i>No</i>	
- Will the project cause impairment of indigenous people's livelihoods or belief systems?	<i>No</i>	
- Will the project cause disproportionate impact to women or other disadvantaged or vulnerable groups?	<i>No</i>	
- Will the project involve and or be complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage?	<i>No</i>	
- Does the project include measures to avoid corruption?	<i>Yes</i>	Close supervision of the expenditures will be done at the national level by the EA and overall by UN ENVIRONMENT as IA. Cash advances will be related to outputs and held until proper justification of the expenditures and budget plans are provided.
<i>Only if it can be carefully justified that any negative impact from the project can be avoided or mitigated satisfactorily both in the short and long-term, can the project go ahead.</i>		

Section D: Other considerations

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

	<i>Yes/No/N.A.</i>	<i>Comment/explanation</i>
- Does national regulation in affected country (-ies) require EIA and/or ESIA for this type of activity?	<i>No</i>	
- Is there national capacity to ensure a sound implementation of EIA and/or SIA requirements present in affected country (-ies)?	<i>N.A.</i>	
- Is the project addressing issues, which are already addressed by other alternative approaches and projects?	<i>No</i>	
- Will the project components generate or contribute to cumulative or long-term environmental or social impacts?	<i>No</i>	No negative impacts
- Is it possible to isolate the impact from this project to monitor E&S impact?	<i>N.A.</i>	

ANNEX D: ACCRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BRS	Basel Rotterdam and Stockholm
COP	Conference of the Parties
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DTIE	Division of Technology, Industry and Economics
EO	Evaluation Office
EA	Executive Agency
EECCA	Eastern Europe and Central Asia
EU	European Union
ESM	Environmentally Sound Management
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF SEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GEFTF	Global Environment Facility Trust Fund
HCH	Hexachlorocyclohexane
IA	Implementing Agency
IHPA	International HCH and Pesticide Association
ILO	International Labour Organization
JSC	Joint Stock Company
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIP	National Implementation Plans
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PCDD/PCDF	Polychlorinated dibenzodioxins/ Polychlorinated dibenzofurans
PFOS	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid
PFOS-F	Perfluorooctanesulfonyl fluoride
PMC	Project Management Cost
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PoW	Programme of Work
RECETOX	Research Centre for Toxic Compounds in the Environment
ROE	Regional Office for Europe
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SC	Stockholm Convention
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SOCAR	State Oil Company of Azerbaijan Republic
SSC	Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention
TE	Terminal Evaluation
UN	United Nations
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
uPOPs	Unintentional POPs

ANNEX E: SUPERVISION PLAN

Project Title:		Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Azerbaijan																							
Project executing partner:		UN Environment - Region al Office for Europe																							
Project implementation period (add additional years as required):		Year 1												Year 2											
	Mth no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Executing partner		<div><div></div></div>																							
UNEP/DTIE Chemicals (Implementing)		<div><div></div></div>																							
Output		<div><div></div></div>																							
Activity/Task/Output																									
Project Management, Coordination & Sustainability																									
Inception meeting and report of meeting		<div><div></div></div>																							
Progress report - (Jun 30 and Dec 31) + 30 days		<div><div></div></div>																							
Establish M&E system		<div><div></div></div>																							
Expenditure report - (Mar, June, Sep and Dec 31) + 30 days		<div><div></div></div>																							
Procurement of equipment & hiring of consultants		<div><div></div></div>																							
Final report		<div><div></div></div>																							
Terminal evaluation		<div><div></div></div>																							
Final audit report for project		<div><div></div></div>																							
Output 1.1 Capacity building and technical assistance provided to countries to develop NIPs while building sustainable foundations for its future implementation		<div><div></div></div>																							
1.1.1 Organise training on project coordination and lessons learned and good practices from previous projects. A gender expert will be engaged at this stage to ensure gender considerations are fully taken into account in the project implementation		<div><div></div></div>																							
1.1.2 Organise regional discussions and information exchange on POPs on the basis of updated NIPs		<div><div></div></div>																							
Output 1.2 Knowledge management services provided		<div><div></div></div>																							
1.2.1 Update/revise/enhance database of experts on POPs management		<div><div></div></div>																							
1.2.2 Incorporate inventory data into the SSC clearinghouse		<div><div></div></div>																							
1.2.3 Identify and disseminate lessons learned		<div><div></div></div>																							
Output 2.1 Technical guidance and support provided to strengthen the national coordination mechanism for NIP development and future implementation		<div><div></div></div>																							
2.1.1 National inception workshop to identify key stakeholders and agree on their roles; agree on project workplan and budget; development of a monitoring and evaluation plan and an awareness raising strategy to be implemented throughout the project		<div><div></div></div>																							
2.1.2 Develop initial assessment of institutional needs and strengths		<div><div></div></div>																							
2.1.3 Develop ToRs for National Coordination Mechanism for NIP development		<div><div></div></div>																							
Output 2.2 Comprehensive information on the current POPs management institutions and regulatory framework, POPs life cycle in the country and their impacts to human health and the environment compiled and made publicly available		<div><div></div></div>																							
2.2.1 Develop a comprehensive overview of national infrastructure and regulatory framework to manage POPs and prepare report		<div><div></div></div>																							
2.2.2 Develop inventories covering all 23 POPs: including updated inventories for POPs covered in initial NIP and first inventories for newly-listed POPs and		<div><div></div></div>																							
2.2.3 Develop an overview of POPs impacts to human health and the environment and prepare report.		<div><div></div></div>																							
Output 2.3 Draft updated NIP developed based on identified national priorities		<div><div></div></div>																							
2.3.1 Develop report on national progress made on POPs management after NIP submission		<div><div></div></div>																							
2.3.2 Action Plans for all POPs developed and/or updated and validated by all		<div><div></div></div>																							
2.3.3 Develop and make available to all stakeholders a gap analysis report		<div><div></div></div>																							
2.3.4 Make draft NIP updated available to all stakeholders		<div><div></div></div>																							
Output 2.4 Technical support provided to facilitate the NIP endorsement and submission to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.		<div><div></div></div>																							
2.4.1 Develop and implement NIP outreach strategy report in consultation with key national stakeholders		<div><div></div></div>																							
2.4.2 Develop and initiate the implementation of a roadmap for NIP endorsement and submission to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat		<div><div></div></div>																							
Output 3.1 Status of project implementation and probity of use of funds accessed on a regular basis and communicated to the GEF		<div><div></div></div>																							
3.1.1 EA develops and submit technical and financial reports quarterly to UNEP using UNEP's templates		<div><div></div></div>																							
3.1.2 UNEP communicate project progress to the GEF yearly during the PIR using GEF's template		<div><div></div></div>																							
3.1.3 Develop and submit terminal report and final statement of accounts to UNEP at project end		<div><div></div></div>																							
Output 3.2 Independent terminal evaluation developed and made publicly available.		<div><div></div></div>																							
3.2.1 UNEP EO carry out the terminal evaluation upon the request of the UNEP Task Manager and make it publicly available in the UNEP website		<div><div></div></div>																							

ANNEX F: GEF APPROVED BUDGET

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN GEF ACTIVITY BASED BUDGET AND UNEP BUDGET BY EXPENDITURE CODE (GEF FINANCE ONLY)										
Project No:						Total GEF funding	273,750			
Project Name: Review and update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on POPs in Azerbaijan						IA fee	23,750			
Executing Agency: UN Environment - Regional Office for Europe						Project funding	250,000			
Source of funding (noting whether cash or in-kind):			GEF Trust Fund Cash							
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE			BUDGET ALLOCATION BY PROJECT COMPONENT/ACTIVITY *				ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR **			
			Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Project Management	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Total
			Support to share information and evaluate NIPs worldwide	NIP development, endorsement and submission to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat	Monitoring and Evaluation					
			US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
10 PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT										
1161 Project Personnel										
1161 National Project coordinator					22,500	22,500	11,250	11,250	22,500	
1161 Technical Project Officer										
1161 Sub-Total			0		22,500	22,500	11,250	11,250	22,500	
1161 Consultants w/m										
1161 National Consultants			100,000			100,000	70,000	30,000	100,000	
1161 International Consultants			26000			26,000	26,000		26,000	
1161 Sub-Total			126,000	0	126,000	96,000	30,000	126,000		
1161 Administrative support										
1161 Support staff					0	0	0	0		
1161 Sub-total			0	0	0	0	0	0		
1561 Travel on official business										
1561 Travel on official business experts			11,000			11,000	7,700	3,300	11,000	
1561 Sub-Total			11,000	0	11,000	7,700	3,300	11,000		
1999 Component Total			137,000	22,500	159,500	114,950	44,550	159,500		
20 SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT										
2261 Sub-contracts (UN organizations)										
2261 Subcontract			17,500		17,500	17,500	0	17,500		
2261 Sub-Total			17,500	0	17,500	17,500	0	17,500		
2999 Component Total			17,500	0	17,500	17,500	0	17,500		
30 TRAINING COMPONENT										
3302 and 3303 Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)										
3302 and 3303 National Workshop on POPs inventory			15,000		15,000	15,000		15,000		
3302 and 3303 Training workshop on POPs priority			7,200		7,200	7,200		7,200		
3302 and 3303 Sub-Total			22,200	0	22,200	22,200	0	22,200		
3302 and 3303 Meetings/conferences										
3302 and 3303 Inception workshop				8,600	8,600	8,600		8,600		
3302 and 3303 Outputs validation workshops										
3302 and 3303 Final workshop for NIP endorsement			10,000		10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000		
3302 and 3303 National Coordination Meetings			10,500		10,500	7,350	3,150	10,500		
3302 and 3303 Sub-Total			20,500	8,600	0	29,100	20,950	8,150	29,100	
3999 Component Total			0	8,600	0	51,300	43,150	8,150	51,300	
40 4261 Expendable equipment										
4261 Operating costs			4,273		227	4,500	3,150	1,350	4,500	
4261 vehicle maintenance						0			0	
4261 Sub-total			4,273		227	4,500	3,150	1,350	4,500	
4261 Non-expendable equipment										
4261 Computer, fax, photocopier, projector						0			0	
4261 Software						0			0	
4261 Sub-total			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4999 Component Total			0	4,273	227	4,500	2,250	2,250	4,500	
50 MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT										
5161 Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)										
5161 Finalization of report and dissemination strategy			7,200			7,200		7,200	7,200	
5161 Sub-Total			7,200		0	7,200	0	7,200	7,200	
5161 Project closing and evaluation										
5161 Terminal Evaluation				10,000		10,000		10,000	10,000	
5161 Final audit				0		0		0	0	
5161 Sub-Total			0	10,000	0	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	
5999 Component Total			7,200	10,000	0	17,200	0	17,200	17,200	
TOTAL			17,500	191,173	18,600	22,727	250,000	177,850	250,000	
IA fee (9.5%)						23,750				
TOTAL GEF COST						273,750				