



**GEF-6 REQUEST FOR CHEMICALS AND WASTES
ACTIVITY**
PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

ENABLING

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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 Comoros		
Country(ies):	Comoros	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	Addis 01459
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry in charge of the Environment	Submission Date:	(date)
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 countries to develop NIPs while building sustainable foundations for its future implementation; 1.2 Knowledge management services provided.	9,900	0
2. NIP updating, endorsement and submission to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat	2.1 Technical guidance and support provided to strengthen the national coordination mechanism for NIP updating 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.	161,918	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. 3.2 Independent terminal evaluation developed and made publicly available.	10,000	
Subtotal		181,818	0
Project Management Cost ³		18,182	0
Total Project Cost		200,000	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
UNEP	GEFTF	Comoros	Chemicals and Wastes	POPs	200,000	19,000	219,000
Total GEF Resources					200,000	19,000	219,000

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#)

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Comoros ratified the Stockholm Convention in 23 February 2007. Comoros 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. Comoros 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.

Article 13 of the Convention sets out the principles on which "...developed country Parties shall provide new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures that fulfil their obligations under the convention". The GEF is a principal component of the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention and, as such, supports activities to meet its objectives. The GEF Council in its 17th meeting (May 2001) has decided that a typical enabling activity proposal is expected to have a total cost not exceeding \$500,000. In this context Comoros participated in the GEF funded project

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.

Initial Assistance to the Union of the Comoros for Enabling Activities to Implement the Stockholm Convention on POPs (POPs (GEF ID 2189). The NIP was endorsed and submitted to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat in 29 January 2008.

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 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. This project will not approach chemicals listed in 2015.

Comoros 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).

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

OVERVIEW OF POPs IN COMOROS

The activities related to the management and monitoring of chemicals are not carried out by a single ministry. However, the country has created national and regional structures to act directly or indirectly in the area of the environment and questions related to chemicals. At the Union level, active ministries include: the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and the Environment, the Ministries of Finances and Budget as well as Health. At the regional level, active ministries include: the Ministries of Agriculture, Environment, Health, and Finances of the autonomous islands.

In 2006, inventories were carried out for the first time on the three groups of POPs (pesticides, PCBs, and dioxins/furans).

The following quantitative data was found:

POPs pesticides

No POPs pesticides have been found in the territory (namely: aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, mirex, and toxaphene). Only DDT was used in the 1970s for mosquito treatment. No POPs pesticides stockpiles, including DDT, were found.

However, stockpiles of pesticides have been identified for a total value of 22 tonnes. These stocks are the remains of a Japanese donation that have not been sold on the local market. A current concern is how to undertake the environmentally sound disposal of these products without posing danger to the population.

Most stockpiles of pesticides do not meet the protection rules and are not monitored. Pesticides were found in farms without any safety precautions, leading to food contamination and intoxication cases. Training of farmers on the use of pesticides and fertilisers is not systematic and remains insufficient. It must also be noted that there is little knowledge on environmentally friendly methods to fight pests.

PCBs

These compounds serve primarily as insulant and coolant fluids (dielectrics) in various industries. They are used in electric transformers among other applications. The use of PCBs has been prohibited and progressively abandoned in electric equipment since the early 1980s with an increase of mineral oil use, which is considered to be less dangerous for human health and the environment.

In Comoros, dielectrics contaminated by PCBs are used in power generation transformers: MAMWE in Grande Comore and Mohéli and EDA in Anjouan.

There are 324 transformers on the three islands (238 in Grande Comore, 73 in Anjouan, and 13 in Mohéli). Thirty-five percent of these (114 pieces) have been calorimetrically tested. The following extrapolations have been made:

Table 1: Overview of the estimated results by extrapolation on the total population (2006)

Categories	Percentage of total population
Equipment containing PCB oil	6
PCB contaminated mineral oil (> 50 ppm)	84
Non-contaminated mineral oil (< 50 ppm)	10

There are a low number of transformers manufactured with PCBs (6%). This can be explained by the fact that 90% of the transformers were imported post-1990. However, the rate of contamination of mineral oil is high with 84% of the equipment being contaminated. This situation is probably due to maintenance practices that result in cross-contamination. As a result, the following quantities of PCBs oil, mineral oil contaminated by PCBs, and equipment contaminated by PCBs can be found in Comoros:

Table 2: Quantities of dielectric fluid and PCBs contaminated equipment (2006)

Classification	Total weight (tonnes)	Total weight of the dielectric	Total weight empty
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		(tonnes)	(tonnes)
PCB contaminated mineral oil	141	33	108
PCB oil	10	2	8
Non-contaminated mineral oil	17	4	13
Total	168	39	129

Except for Mohéli, none of the transformers identified during the inventory had a leak. However, it was observed that some out-of-service equipment was stored outside without any particular precautionary measures. The resale of out-of-service (and potentially contaminated) transformers has also been identified as a potential concern. Additionally, the poor management of equipment at the end of its life-cycle inevitably leads to an increased contamination of the environment.

The land or ecosystem contamination, however, was not analysed during the inventory. The projected quantity of PCB-related waste for disposal is not sufficient to envisage local treatment solutions. All related products will likely need to be exported. Installations for the handling of PCBs will therefore be limited to the dismantling and temporary storage of wastes.

Dioxins and furans

The third group of chemical products, dioxins and furans, are chemical substances unintentionally produced as a result of incomplete combustion or chemical reactions. In Comoros, 83% of dioxin and furan releases are a consequence of open burning processes: mainly uncontrolled, open burning of household waste. This situation is of particular concern since there are currently no sustainable waste management solutions in Comoros. The national contribution to the global release of dioxins and furans in 2006 was 24,196 g TEQ/year.

Other elements of POPs management

The problems identified above are aggravated due to the absence of a specific and effective national legislation on import and sale of pesticides (active substances) and other chemicals with adverse effects on human health and the environment. Implementation texts may be adopted to implement the blueprint law on the environment and provide the country with a certification and control system (in particular for imports) for these chemicals and other hazardous substances.

The level of information and awareness on POPs is relatively low in Comoros. Persons in contact with these substances are not aware of the risks and adverse effects they can have on their health. The measures of control that will be taken should be accompanied by an information and awareness raising programme on POPs.

As there is no system in Comoros to monitor chemical products' contamination, it is impossible to accurately evaluate the risks for human health and the environment. National laboratories do not have the appropriate equipment and there is no information centre on toxicology (poison control centre).

The elements of the strategy and the action plans are based on the diagnosis of the current situation regarding POPs in Comoros. The objective of the NIP is to guarantee a better management of pesticides and POPs to protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects of these products. The emphasis has been put on the promotion of an integrated approach for the management of chemicals and hazardous wastes. This will allow the other international conventions on chemicals ratified by Comoros (the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal) to be taken into account in the activities of the NIP.

Three action plans have been developed for each specific group of chemicals. They are listed by order of implementation priority:

- ✓ Action plan 1: Environmentally sound management of PCBs, equipments, wastes, and contaminated sites;
- ✓ Action plan 2: Environmentally sound management of pesticides, in particular POPs pesticides including DDT;
- ✓ Action plan 3: Environmentally sound management of dioxin and furan sources.

The level of priority of the actions to be undertaken is also indicated in each action plan. The implementation timeframe of the three action plans covers eight years (2008-2015). Each action plan contains measurable indicators to track implementation progress and indicate where future adjustments to the NIP might need to be made.

The implementation of the NIP will be coordinated by the National Focal Point for the Stockholm Convention and monitored by the current National Committee on follow-up and coordination (Steering Committee, Comité national de suivi et de coordination, Comité directeur). This Committee will be enlarged and merged with a larger committee, such as the National Committee for Sustainable Development (Comité national pour le développement durable, CNDD). A sub-committee on chemical safety will then be created to promote further national dialogue and serve as the framework for cooperation, implementation, and monitoring of the different international conventions and agreements related to chemicals.

Post NIP activities

Due to the lack of funds nothing has been done in Comoros since the first NIP was developed. Comoros has however participated in the Global workshop on developing, revising and updating national implementation plans (NIPs) under the Stockholm convention in Jakarta, Indonesia, from 08 to 10 December 2015. The workshop was organized by the BRS Secretariat and the UNEP DTIE Chemicals and Waste Branch.

SDGs in Comoros

The NIP updating and future implementation contribute to achieve the following Sustainable Development Goals in Comoros:

- 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 UNEP 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 UNEP 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 UNEP 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 Comoros 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 Comoros 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

Comoros will benefit from and contribute to the work UNEP 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). Comoros will benefit from the technical support and capacity building activities while contributing with data and lessons learnt. UNEP 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 Comoros 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 updating, 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, labor, 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 Comoros and any progress made on action plans set out in the initial NIP submitted in 29 January 2008. 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 UNEP.

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. Action Plans for new POPs may include provisions for: hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether, perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctane sulphonyl fluoride (PFOS-F), endosulfan, lindane and hexabromocyclododecane. 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 Comoros, 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 Comoros 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 updating and future implementation.

- 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;*
 - 2.1.2 *Develop initial assessment of institutional needs and strengths;*
 - 2.1.3 *Develop ToRs for National Coordination Mechanism for NIP updating.*
- 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 inventories covering all 23 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 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 *Action Plans for all POPs developed and/or updated and validated by all stakeholders;*
 - 2.3.3 *Develop and make available to all stakeholders a gap analysis report;*
 - 2.3.4 *Make draft NIP updated 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 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 UNEP 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.

UNEP 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 PIR UNEP 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. The final financial audit will review the use of project funds against budget and assess probity of expenditure and transactions. The final audit is to be developed by an independent audit authority (a recognized firm of public accountants or, for governments, a government auditor). The final audit is to be sent to UNEP up to six months after the technical completion of the project.

Templates for the quarterly progress and financial report, terminal report and final statement of accounts will be provided by UNEP. There is no template for the final financial audit.

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 UNEP will be responsible for the TE and liaise with the UNEP Task Manager at DTIE 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 UNEP and executing partners – Ministry in charge of the Environment of Comoros 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 UNEP using UNEP’s templates;*
- 3.1.2 *UNEP communicate project progress to the GEF yearly during the PIR using GEF’s template;*
- 3.1.3 *Develop and submit terminal report and final statement of accounts to UNEP at project end;*
- 3.1.4 *Identify and contract independent audit company or government auditor to carry out the final financial audit;*
- 3.1.5 *Submit final financial audit to UNEP.*

3.2 Independent terminal evaluation developed and made publicly available.

- 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.*

Table 3: Monitoring and Evaluation

M&E activity	Purpose	Responsible Party	Budget (US\$)*1	Time-frame
Inception workshop*	Awareness raising, building stakeholder engagement, detailed work planning with key groups	EA	0	Within two months of project start
Inception report	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring	Project Coordinator (EA)	0	Immediately following 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	UNEP	0	Regularly
Technical Progress reports	Describes progress against annual work plan for the reporting period and provides activities planned for the next period	Project Coordinator (EA)	0	Every three months
Financial Progress Reports	Documents project expenditure according to established project budget and allocations	Project Coordinator (EA)	0	Every three months
Terminal report	✓ Reviews effectiveness against implementation plan;	Project Coordinator	0	At the end of project implementation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Highlights technical outputs; ✓ Identifies lessons learnt and likely design approaches for future projects, assess the likelihood of achieving design outcomes. 	(EA)		
Terminal evaluation**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Single report that reviews effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation, coordination mechanisms and outputs; ✓ Identifies lessons learnt and likely remedial actions for future projects; ✓ Highlights technical achievements and assesses against prevailing benchmarks. 	UNEP EO appointed Independent external consultant	5,000	At the end of project implementation
Independent Financial Audit	Reviews use of project funds against budget and assesses probity of expenditure and transactions	EA	5,000	At the end of project implementation
Total indicative M&E cost*¹			10,000	

*budgeted as part of activity 1

**Amount of terminal evaluation has been extracted from project documents for each participating country. Required amount will be calculated by the UNEP EO at project completion. This amount will include funds to support national terminal report development and/or audit reports.

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 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 updating.

At the international level, the project will include:

a) UNEP DTIE Chemicals: as an implementing Agency, UNEP will provide technical oversight and administrative support to the National Coordinating agency and the National Coordinator. UNEP will also provide the global perspective and experience from other countries;

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

- b) **UNEP Regional Office for Africa (ROE):** which will 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. UNEP 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 UNEP 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) **Ministry in charge of Environment** as national executing agency for the project, whose role is to coordinate the NIP updating;
- b) **The Ministry of Agriculture** will address concerns regarding POPs pesticides and will also coordinate closely with the Ministry in charge of the Environment;
- c) **Ministry of Economic Development:** Industry is a key sector to be involved in the NIP updating and the Ministry 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 Institute of Public health which performs measurements of the work environment pollution: air, water, noise, toxic substances and infections;
- e) **The Ministry of Defence:** Based on the law on chemicals is responsible for substances that possess Explosives, oxidizable properties, administration and demolition of the chemical weapons and/or wastes derived from them;
- f) **NGOs:** in charge of disseminating the information on POPs risks to the populations and by participating in the National Consultation they will bring the main concerns from the communities regarding POPs management.. The consumers' association will also be considered.

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 UNEP 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:

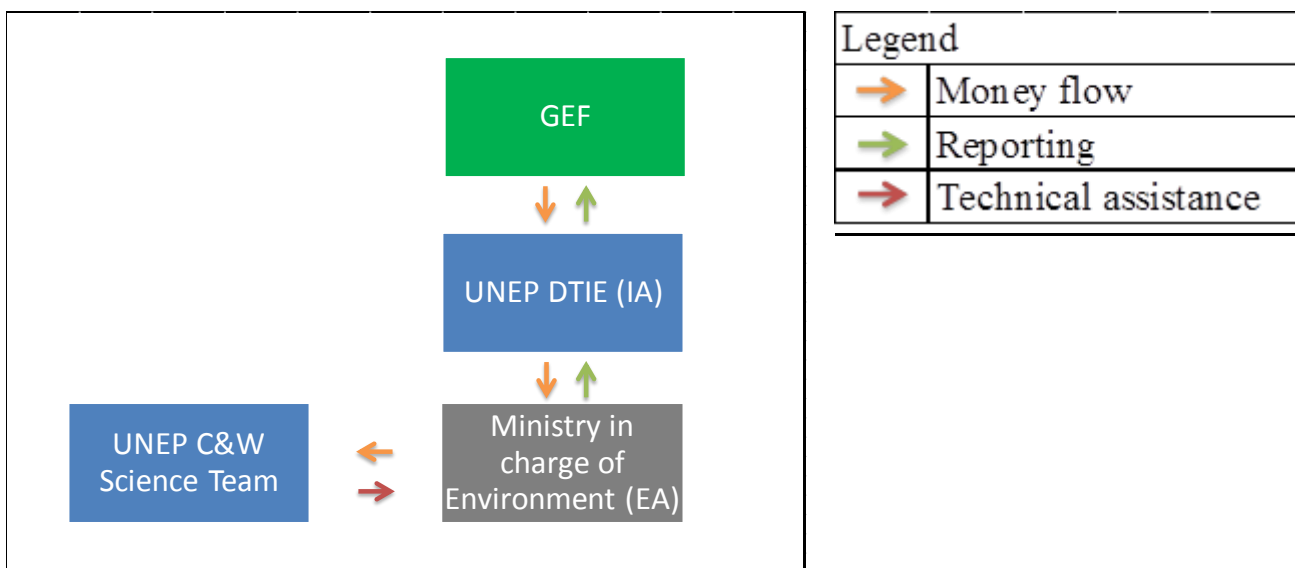
UNEP as Implementing Agency will:

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 UNEP;
3. Undertake the implementation of the project such as handling administrative issues of the GEF project and in addition UNEP 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.

The National Executing Agency will:

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 UNEP Chemicals and Wastes for assistance with the components of the project and with UNEP 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.

UNEP will assist Comoros 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. UNEP will also deploy experts to assist with the NIP updating 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.

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

More detailed information about project monitoring and evaluation can be consulted in the project component 3 monitoring and evaluation.

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)
Mr. Mohamed Said Youssouf	SECRETARY GENERAL	Ministry of Manufacture, Fishery, Environment, Energy, Industry and Handicraft	04/15/2016

B. Convention Participation

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD			
UNFCCC			
UNCCD			
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	23/02/2007	Ms. Fouzna Said Abdoufatah	
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 Director, UNEP GEF Coordination Office		08/25/2016	Kevin Helps Senior Programme Officer DTIE, UNEP	+254-20- 762-3140	Kevin.Helps@unep.org

ANNEXES:

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

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

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	240	75	18,000	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	279	69,750	(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	9	18,000	(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

UNEP/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 Comoros		
GEF project ID and UNEP 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 - UNEP DTIE 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 Comoros. 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 Comoros. It will not take direct action on the ground but assessments and POPs
- 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)	No	
- Will project cause air, soil or water pollution?	No	

- Will project cause soil erosion and siltation?	<i>No</i>	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 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 Comoros.
- 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 Comoros.
- 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 roads to areas and possible overloading of social infrastructure?	<i>No</i>	
- 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?	No	
- Will the project cause impairment of indigenous people's livelihoods or belief systems?	No	
- Will the project cause disproportionate impact to women or other disadvantaged or vulnerable groups?	No	
- Will the project involve and or be complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage?	No	
- Does the project include measures to avoid corruption?	Yes	Close supervision of the expenditures will be done at the national level by the EA and overall by UNEP 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.

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

ANNEX D: ACCRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CNDD	National Committee for Sustainable Development
COP	Conference of the Parties
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DTIE	Division of Technology, Industry and Economics
EO	Evaluation Office
EA	Executive Agency
EDA	Stated-owned power company
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF SEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GEFTF	Global Environment Facility Trust Fund
IA	Implementing Agency
ILO	International Labour Organization
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
MAMWE	Stated-owned power company
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIP	National Implementation Plans
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PMC	Project Management Cost
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
ROA	Regional Office for Africa
SC	Stockholm Convention
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
TEQ	Toxic Equivalent
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
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
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 Pollutents (POPs) in Comoros																									
Project executing partner:		Ministry in charge of the Environment																									
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	█																									
	UNEP/DTIE Chemicals (Implementing)	◆																									
	Output	♣																									
Activity/Task/Output																											
Output 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																	█										
Output 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																			█								
Output 2.1 Technical guidance and support provided to strengthen the national coordination mechanism for NIP development and future implementation																											
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		█																									
2.1.2 Develop initial assessment of institutional needs and strengths		█																									
2.1.3 Develop ToRs for National Coordination Mechanism for NIP development		█																									
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																											
2.2.1 Develop a comprehensive overview of national infrastructure and regulatory framework to manage POPs and prepare report		█																									
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		█				█																					
2.2.3 Develop an overview of POPs impacts to human health and the environment and prepare report.										█																	
Output 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 Action Plans for all POPs developed and/or updated and validated by all																█											
2.3.3 Develop and make available to all stakeholders a gap analysis report																█											
2.3.4 Make draft NIP updated available to all stakeholders																		█									
Output 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 NIP endorsement and submission to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat																		█									
Output 3.1 Status of project implementation and probity of use of funds																											
3.1.1 EA develops and submit technical and financial reports quarterly to UNEP using UNEP's templates		█						█						█						█							
3.1.2 UNEP communicate project progress to the GEF yearly during the PIR using GEF's template														█													
3.1.3 Develop and submit terminal report and final statement of accounts to UNEP at project end																			█								
3.1.4 Identify and contract independent audit company or government auditor to carry out the final financial audit																								█			
3.1.5 Submit final financial audit to UNEP																								█			
Output 3.2 Independent terminal evaluation developed and made publicly available																											
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																								█			

ANNEX F: GEF APPROVED BUDGET

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN GEF ACTIVITY BASED BUDGET AND UNEP BUDGET BY EXPENDITURE CODE (GEF FINANCE ONLY)									
Project No:						Total GEF		219,000	
Project Name: Review and update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on POPs in Comoros						IA fee (9.5%)		19,000	
Executing Agency: Ministry in charge of the Environment						Project funding		200,000	
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\$	
10 PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT									
1161 Project Personnel									
1161 National Project coordinator				18,000	18,000	9,000	9,000	18,000	
1161 Technical Project Officer									
1161 Sub-Total		0		18,000	18,000	9,000	9,000	18,000	
1161 Consultants w/m									
1161 National Consultants		69,750			69,750	48,825	20,925	69,750	
1161 International Consultants		18,000			18,000	18,000		18,000	
1161 Sub-Total		87,750		0	87,750	66,825	20,925	87,750	
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		11,138			11,138	7,797	3,341	11,138	
1561 Sub-Total		11,138		0	11,138	7,797	3,341	11,138	
Component Total		98,888		18,000	116,888	83,622	33,266	116,888	
20 SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT									
2261 Sub-contracts (UN organizations)									
2261 Subcontract	9,900				9,900	9,900	0	9,900	
2261 Sub-Total	9,900	0		0	9,900	9,900	0	9,900	
Component Total	9,900	0		0	9,900	9,900	0	9,900	
30 TRAINING COMPONENT									
1561 Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)									
1561 National Workshop on POPs inventory		13,000			13,000	13,000		13,000	
1561 Training workshop on POPs priority		7,200			7,200	7,200		7,200	
1561 Sub-Total		20,200		0	20,200	20,200	0	20,200	
1561 Meetings/conferences									
1561 Inception workshop		8,600			8,600	8,600		8,600	
1561 Outputs validation workshops									
1561 Final workshop for NIP endorsement		10,000			10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	
1561 National Coordination Meetings		11,500			11,500	8,050	3,450	11,500	
1561 Sub-Total	0	30,100		0	30,100	21,650	8,450	30,100	
Component Total	0	50,300		0	50,300	41,850	8,450	50,300	
40 4261 Expendable equipment									
4261 Operating costs		5,530		182	5,712	3,998	1,714	5,712	
4261 vehicle maintenance					0			0	
4261 Sub-total		5,530		182	5,712	3,998	1,714	5,712	
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	
Component Total	0	5,530		182	5,712	3,998	1,714	5,712	
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				5,000	5,000		5,000	5,000	
5161 Final audit				5,000	5,000		5,000	5,000	
5161 Sub-Total	0	0		10,000	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	
Component Total		7,200		10,000	17,200	0	17,200	17,200	
TOTAL	9,900	161,918		10,000	18,182	200,000	139,370	60,630	200,000
IA fee (9.5%)					IA fee				
TOTAL GEF COST					200,000				