



GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	PCB Management in Ethiopia to meet the 2025 Stockholm Convention deadline – Phase 1.		
Country(ies):	Ethiopia	GEF Project ID: ¹	9669
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	5861
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change; UNITAR	Submission Date:	2016-10-31
GEF Focal Area(s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	48
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of parent program:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	193,800

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
(select) CW-2 Program 3 (select)	GEFTF	1,990,000	8,500,000
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
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(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
Total Project Cost		1,990,000	8,500,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: This project aims at strengthening the capacity of national stakeholders to manage PCBs as well as to achieve PCBs elimination, as identified as a priority in the National Implementation Plan for Persistent Organic Pollutants for Ethiopia - a first Phase to achieve Environmentally Sound Management of PCBs by 2025.						
Project Components	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. Strengthening of legal frameworks, administrative processes and technical preparedness for the sound management of PCBs in Ethiopia	TA	1.1 Legal framework for PCBs adopted and technical capacity strengthened to support the National Implementation of the Stockholm Conventio	1.1.1 Regulatory framework drafted which includes specific PCB provisions and is proposed for adoption and disseminated to key national stakeholders. 1.1.2 Enforcement of PCB legal framework	GEFTF	200,000	1,100,000

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

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#) and [CBIT guidelines](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

			within key PCB management sectors, including government administration, PCB holders and involved stakeholders			
2. Strengthening national capacity for PCB management throughout the lifecycle	TA	<p>2.1 Improved collection of data, information and monitoring of PCBs, which supports sound decision making and planning for ESM of PCBs</p> <p>2.2 Awareness on the adverse health and environmental effects associated with PCBs raised, leading to better understanding of the problem and protection of population and the environment</p>	<p>2.1.1 National PCB database established and PCB management plans and tracking systems operationalized at the national level</p> <p>2.1.2 All PCB stocks collected from all regions and stored in temporary storage facilities.</p> <p>2.1.3 Local private operators trained and licensed to provide collection, storage, packaging and transport services</p> <p>2.1.4 Identify contaminated sites and develop management plans for developed for at least 10 sites</p> <p>2.2.1 Customized awareness information materials and campaigns on the threats posed by PCBs</p> <p>2.2.2 National PCB awareness strategy implemented, which includes Government, public and private sector, civil society, local communities and community leaders.</p>	GEFTF	600,000	2,700,000
3. ESM of PCBs liquids and equipment in use or out of service	TA	3.1 Sound Management and disposal of PCBs reduce the risk of contamination in the population and the environment	3.1.1 50 tons of pure PCBs and 100 tons PCB contaminated oil drained, collected, temporary stored in national storage hubs and disposed of abroad	GEFTF	900,000	4,200,000
4. Monitoring, evaluation and replication	TA	4.1 Project results sustained and replicated	4.1.1 Gender Assessment conducted, M&E and	GEFTF	110,000	350,000

		4.2 Lessons learned and best practices are captured, published and disseminated at national, regional and global level	<p>adaptive management applied to project in response to needs, and evaluation findings and lessons learned extracted.</p> <p>4.2.1 Project website established for engagement, sharing good practices, guidance/tools and experiences.</p> <p>4.2.2 Yearly lessons-learned report/publication prepared and disseminated.</p> <p>4.2.3 Case study reports for each demonstration project prepared.</p> <p>4.2.4 End of project publication prepared and disseminated.</p>				
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
Subtotal						1,810,000	8,350,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴					GEFTF	180,000	150,000
Total Project Cost						1,990,000	8,500,000

Note: Direct Project Costs will be charged by the UNDP Country Office as part of PMC although the exact amount will be specified during the PPG phase.

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Federal Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Ethiopia	In-kind	2,400,000
Beneficiaries	Ethiopian Electric Power (EEP) and Ethiopian Electric Utility (EEU), formerly the Ethiopian Electric Power and Ethiopian Electric Utility Corporation (EEPCo).	Grants	5,600,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grants In-kind	200,000
Others	UNITAR	In-kind	200,000
Private Sector	Local Private Operators	In-kind	100,000

⁴ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

Total Co-financing			8,500,000
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D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS ^{a)}

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
UNDP	GEFTF	Ethiopia	Chemicals and Wastes	POPS	1,990,000	189,050	2,179,050
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total GEF Resources					1,990,000	189,050	2,179,050

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

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁵

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes No If no, skip item E.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: \$50,000					PPG Agency Fee: 4,750		
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee ⁶ (b)	Total c = a + b
UNDP	GEF TF	Ethiopia	Chemicals and Waste	POPS	50,000	4,750	54,750
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total PPG Amount					50,000	4,750	54,750

⁵ PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to \$50k for PF up to \$2m (for MSP); up to \$100k for PF up to \$3m; \$150k for PF up to \$6m; \$200k for PF up to \$10m; and \$300k for PF above \$10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁶ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁷

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>Hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>Hectares</i>
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percent of fisheries, by volume</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	<i>metric tons</i>
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>150 metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. *Project Description.* Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area⁸ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) [incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and [co-financing](#); 5) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

The objective of this project is to reduce the risks posed by PCBs to the environment and human health in Ethiopia. This project will increase national capacity to manage PCBs in an environmentally sound manner in Ethiopia. The present inventory from the NIP is not sufficiently detailed to plan a full-size project. However, the present project is designed to either confirm the lower bracket in terms of amount of PCBs in Ethiopia, and fully address the PCB issue in Ethiopia as part of this Phase 1 project; or identify additional PCBs thus justifying a phase 2 follow-up PCB project.

⁷ Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF, SCCF or CBIT.

⁸ For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

Aware of the adverse human health and environmental impacts of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) chemicals both at the national and global levels, and the need for concerted action to address such impacts, Ethiopia signed the Stockholm Convention on 17 May 1997 and ratified the instrument on 2 July 2002.

Ethiopia had at the outset prepared a National Chemical Profile in 1997 that provided an assessment of the country's chemical management infrastructure; an initial assessment of chemicals existing at the national level and the extent of their use as well as the legal, institutional, administrative and technical issues related to chemicals management of the country. The profile provides a comprehensive assessment of the national chemicals management infrastructure relating to the legal, institutional, administrative and technical aspects, along with an understanding of the nature and extent of chemicals availability and use.

Subsequent to the ratification of the Stockholm Convention and related international conventions such as the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (2000); the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (2002); and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (2002), Ethiopia has taken several prior steps towards meeting its commitments under the Stockholm Convention and the preparation of the National Implementation Plan (NIP). The PCB management issue is one of the top priorities for the country according to the NIP, and corresponds to the Stockholm Convention target of safe management of PCBs by 2025.

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

The result of the preliminary inventory indicates that a comprehensive inventory assessment will have to be conducted on all PCB-containing electrical equipment in the Ethiopian Electric Power and Ethiopian Electric Utility (EEPCo) system. It has to be noted that in 2013, EEPCo was split, as part of electricity sector reform, between Ethiopian Electric Power (EEP) and Ethiopian Electric Utility (EEU). Due to absence of data either on the nameplate or equipment manual, PCB concentrations have not been determined or characterized. Thus, lack of adequate data on PCBs and the existence of significant PCB releases from their use, stockpiles and wastes and the need to phase out and dispose of PCBs and equipment are major problems that have been prioritized for action. The following are the barriers:

- a) **Status of the legislation and implementation of regulation on POPs in particular PCBs:** the preliminary assessment of the legal and institutional frameworks to manage POPs chemicals in Ethiopia have identified several gaps and limitations. Although some aspects of POPs such as pesticides issues are addressed in various legislations, there is no legislation which particularly addresses PCB management. Since the preliminary inventory in Ethiopia shows a presence of significant amounts of PCBs, there is a need to develop or incorporate PCB management specific issues either into new or existing legislations.
- b) **Identification of Contaminated Sites** (Annex A, B and C Chemicals) and remediation in an environmentally sound manner: Article 6 of the Stockholm Convention requires a party to develop appropriate strategies for identifying sites contaminated by POPs chemicals and to undertake remediation of contaminated sites in an environmentally sound manner. Though not conclusive, the preliminary inventory on contaminated sites identified **77 sites** wholly contaminated by POPs chemicals including PCBs. This finding shows that the issue of contaminated sites by POPs chemicals is a serious problem in the country. Therefore, there is a real need to undertake a comprehensive inventory and assessment of contaminated sites and determination of the extent and severity of the environmental and socio-economic impacts of such sites. Further corresponding strategies for the management of the identified contaminated sites in Ethiopia will be developed.
- c) **Awareness levels:** despite the efforts deployed during the NIP development, current levels of awareness on the adverse effects of POPs, especially PCBs, are still low. The workers and general public are generally not aware of the health and environmental adverse effects of PCBs. Low levels of awareness lead to increased mismanagement of PCB-containing equipment. Therefore, there is a need to develop a comprehensive awareness strategy by sector and by stakeholder groups, including the interested and affected parties, especially women and children.

- d) **Environmentally Sound Management of PCBs:** currently Ethiopia does not have in place a strategy for the environmental sound management of PCBs and their disposal. The national preliminary inventory on PCB releases, carried out in 2003, covered PCB-containing electrical equipment operational within the EEPCo. EEP and EEU (the successors of EEPCo) currently have over 27,000 transformers and 1,400 capacitors in the network in Ethiopia. Some of the transformers date as far back as 1957. The electrical equipment assessed in the inventory were power capacitors and transformers. According to the 2003 preliminary inventory (which will likely be updated this year during the NIP update project) the number of PCB-containing transformers and capacitors within the operational premise of EEP and EEU are 2,505 and 40, respectively. Corresponding quantities of PCB containing dielectric fluids would be in the order of 1,181,667 kgs and 1,255 kgs for transformers and capacitors respectively. The highest number of suspected PCB-containing transformers is found in the central Region of EEP and EEU (i.e. 674 units), followed by 309 transformers in the Western Region. However, these figures are based on assumptions using year of manufacture as basis since no analytical analysis of the oil was conducted during the preliminary inventory. There is, however, a strong likelihood of large presence of PCB contaminated oil in the EEP and EEU network given their present lack of best practices during maintenance and repair of transformers. The 2014-2016 NIP update project included an update of the PCB inventory, which was finalized in March 2016. The update identified small changes from the initial 2003 baseline, and its findings were as follows: 2,435 suspected PCB-contaminated transformers identified (of which 2,242 are currently in use) and 33 operational suspected PCB-contaminated capacitors. The corresponding quantities of suspected PCB-containing dielectric fluid is estimated to be 1,032 t and 1 t respectively. More than 150,000 l (225 t) of used oil are also stored in barrels, which may be PCB-contaminated. While the initial 2003 preliminary PCB inventory covered only PCB-containing electrical equipment operational within the former Ethiopian Electric Power Corporation (EEPCO), which has now split into Ethiopian Electric Power (EEP) and Ethiopian Electric Utility (EEU), the updated PCB inventory also covers equipment held under the new Metals and Engineering Corporation Ethiopia Power Engineering Industry (METEC-EPEI), which was established for the purpose of refurbishing and manufacturing of transformers other than EEPCO's. Similar to the initial 2003 inventory, the inventory update also only addressed electrical equipment imported before 1989. The result of the inventory update indicates that further assessment will have to be carried out on suspected PCB-containing electrical equipment in EEP, EEU, and METEC-EPEI system. Therefore, a comprehensive inventory and assessment of the PCB situation in Ethiopia will offer the best basis for the sound management of PCBs.
- e) **Lack of technical infrastructure for POPs assessment, measurement, analysis, alternatives and prevention measures, management, research and development:** currently there are no laboratories equipped to analyze PCBs in Ethiopia. While gas chromatographs and High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) systems as well as instrumentation for metals' analysis are available, the laboratories are not yet prepared for POPs analysis. Therefore, in the two Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) projects that Ethiopia participated in, the infrastructure and the human resources were used for the sampling of the relevant matrices, such as water, air, and human milk. Relevant activities under the GMP projects included training in sampling techniques, analytical chemistry, and instrumentation to be applied for the Global POPs Monitoring, as well as training activities for POPs analysis at other laboratories to familiarize itself with the techniques to be used once the necessary instrumentation for POPs analysis will become available in Ethiopia. Therefore, this project will provide an opportunity to further strengthen PCB analytical capacities, possibly in one of three pre-identified laboratories – at the Ethiopian Public Health Institute, the Ethiopian Standard Agency, or the Addis Ababa University – by providing appropriate technical support. This will be confirmed at the PPG stage.

2) *Baseline scenario*

Ethiopia conducted the national preliminary inventory on PCB releases. The inventory was carried out in 2003 and covered PCB containing electrical equipment operational within the Ethiopian Electric Power Corporation (EEPCo). The electrical equipment assessed in the inventory are power transformers and capacitors. The result of the preliminary inventory indicates that suspected PCB-containing transformers and capacitors within EEP and EEU are

2505 and 40, respectively. Corresponding quantities of suspected PCB-containing dielectric fluids are 1,181,667 kgs and 1,255 kgs for transformers and capacitors, respectively.

EEP and EEU have been replacing old and defective transformers and capacitors that may also contain PCBs. Many of these decommissioned transformers and capacitors are sold to the local recyclers who lack both the knowledge and expertise to safely handle this type of equipment.

Further, currently, the awareness levels in Ethiopia both for the public and electricity utility workers on the health and environmental adverse effects associated with PCBs are at best very low and in many cases non-existent. As a result, PCB best management practices are lacking. This has increased the risk of exposure to PCBs to both the population and the environment. Therefore, there is an urgent need to put in place practical measures that will quickly reverse this undesirable trend.

3) The proposed alternative scenario

To assist the country address the present challenges, the project includes the following components:

Component 1: Strengthening of legal frameworks, administrative processes and technical preparedness for the sound management of PCBs in Ethiopia

Component 2: Strengthening national capacity for PCB management throughout the lifecycle

Component 3: ESM of PCBs liquids and equipment in use or out of service

Component 4: Monitoring, evaluation and replication.

Below is a brief description of the proposed components:

Component 1: Strengthening of legal frameworks, administrative processes and technical preparedness for the sound management of PCBs in Ethiopia

This component will support Ethiopia to conduct a comprehensive assessment of their national legal framework, the key stakeholders, to identify gaps and overlaps, and to prioritize its needs. After the comprehensive review and assessment of the legal and institutional arrangements, a decision will be made whether to draft new legislation specifically on PCBs or to strengthen the existing ones with inclusion of PCB-specific provisions. The project will also conduct an assessment of institutional capacity and arrangements for the management of PCB; gaps and overlaps will be identified and addressed through consultation and coordination processes. Operational procedures for the handling of equipment likely to contain PCBs during routine maintenance will be developed and enforced. In addition to the legal instruments to be put in place for PCB management and disposal, a national stakeholder surveillance network to prevent illegal importation of equipment likely to contain PCBs will be developed. This will involve periodic technical visits to the PCB holders, which will provide technical support and advice to purchase PCB-free transformers, capacitors and related equipment; it will also prevent exports of suspected PCB-containing transformers; it will support the development and implementation of the national action plan developed through this project. As part of the actions to prevent PCB-related accidents, the current chemical response procedures and mechanisms will be strengthened and piloted.

Under this component, an awareness campaign strategy will be developed, awareness materials such as brochures, project cards, meeting banners and posters, for different target groups, will be developed and disseminated at the different levels – communities, technicians and policy-makers. Media briefing events both at mid-level managers (facility managers) and high-level (ministers, members of parliament and chief executives) will be planned and executed. Furthermore, local communities will have access to awareness raising materials in their own local languages and trainings for the community leaders will be organized. All these efforts will be geared towards ensuring that there is better understanding of the problem and ensure protection of the population and the environment from adverse effects of PCBs. The awareness raising will also contribute to generating political support for the project.

Internal guidelines and procedures targeted for utility companies and their step-by-step approach for those working with equipment and oil likely to contain PCBs will be developed and training provided for all the affected workers. The utility companies will be requested to sign off on these guidelines and procedures to confirm their commitment.

. GEF Grant requested: USD 200,000 for this component.

Component 2: Review and strengthening of national capacity for PCB management throughout the lifecycle

This component will support Ethiopia to review and strengthen their data collection and management capacity, as well as to develop detailed PCB management plans at the facility level. During the detailed inventory (at the facility level), a comprehensive PCB training programme will take place, covering PCB inventories, analysis, prioritization and development of management plans.

The database will also provide a platform for characterisation of PCB waste streams. This characterization will then facilitate a feasibility study of using cost effective, technologically robust and available technologies to promote environmentally sound management and disposal of PCBs. About 7,000 pieces of transformers and capacitors will be inventoried covering all 10 regions of Ethiopia. The outcomes of the feasibility study will form a basis for the development of PCB management plans.

Further, this component will result in improved generation /collection of data, information and monitoring of PCBs providing solid support to sound decision making and planning process for ESM of PCBs. A comprehensive guidance on operation and maintenance of PCB-contaminated equipment, identification and labelling procedures, handling, transportation, temporary storage and disposal will be developed.

Additionally, a national PCB management plan and a national tracking system will be developed and tested at the national and facility levels. Training will be provided at the beginning of the implementation of each activity.

. GEF Grant requested: USD 600,000 for this component.

Component 3: ESM of PCBs liquids and equipment in use or out of service - Sound management and disposal of PCBs.

This component will minimize and to a greater degree eliminate the risk of adverse effects of PCBs in the population and the environment. The database information will provide the required information to characterize the PCB waste streams and concentrations in the various matrices where PCBs are found. PCB transformers and capacitors will be collected and transported to four central temporary storage facilities. Based on waste characterization outcomes, management and disposal options will be evaluated. The project will establish priorities according to the conditions of the PCB stocks and to the location. In that sense, the PCB management plans, developed in the previous project component, will guide facilities in their maintenance and disposal operations. The evaluation of disposal options will take into account the levels of PCB concentrations and the condition of the equipment. To reduce costs, a dechlorination approach will be explored. For example, the treatment or disposal of contaminated transformers which are relatively new and in good working order could just require a dechlorination approach – whereas old, defective and highly contaminated transformers in low or high risk areas might require a different one. These types of transformers and capacitors will be considered for dismantling at licensed facilities and will be incinerated with PCB oil at an incineration facility meeting international standards as defined by the Stockholm Convention. More importantly, the national PCB management team will decide on the PCB thresholds using internationally acceptable approaches and characterize the risk categories. The final decisions for treatment or disposal include several options. For example, a joint dechlorination venture with Kenya for PCB-contaminated oil (the feasibility of which would depend on coinciding project timeframes and logistics, and cost-effectiveness), incineration in cement kilns (if practical), or export for destruction. The process for evaluating these options will be robust and will include considerations such as: condition of the equipment, convention requirements, PCB concentrations in the waste streams, and the local conditions.

Furthermore, under this component, selected locations designated to serve as sites for PCB temporary storage facilities will be environmentally and human-risk assessed. Management plans including emergency response plans

for each temporary facility will be developed and implemented for each site. 150 metric tonnes of PCB oil transformer carcasses, capacitors and contaminated soils are expected to be shipped out of the country and disposed off through high temperature incineration (standards, licensing scheme, and licensed facilities to incinerate PCBs are currently not available in Ethiopia.). The estimation of 150 metric tonnes of PCB oil transformer carcasses, capacitors and contaminated soils is based on the preliminary NIP data, the 27,000 present total number of transformers in the country and the trends from other countries of similar nature, based on the experience of UNITAR in other countries. However, this figure will be confirmed at the PPG.

Based on other experiences from the region, the total cost of PCB disposal including transportation is in the range of USD 3,500 to US\$4,500 per tonne. Factors that impact the cost include location of the port of exit, composition of PCB waste, inland transportation and distance from country of PCB waste origin to the final destination. Djibouti will be the port of exit for the Ethiopian PCB materials. It has been noted that Djibouti has been a point of transit for such exports for disposal operations in the past. This possibility was confirmed by a representative of Djibouti, provided that necessary support documentation as per the Basel and Stockholm Conventions are provided to the competent authority in Djibouti.

Training (both theoretical and practical) will be conducted before the commencement of each activity planned under this component.

Considering the complementary training required and the potential additional costs linked to the fact that Ethiopia is a landlocked country, which can make the operations more complex and costly, a total cost of USD 900,000 for 150 tonnes has been estimated for this component, which corresponds to USD 6,000 per tonne. This is a reasonable estimate of the expected overall costs for this disposal operation and the required necessary preparation for it. Moreover, as the project will enable the development of a comprehensive foundation for PCB management (which can also be applied to other POPs and chemicals management), subsequent projects, such as a phase 2 PCB project (which will not require foundational activities), will be implementable at greatly reduced costs compared to other PCB projects.

. GEF Grant requested: USD 900,000 for this component

Component 4: Monitoring, evaluation and replication:

Under this component, an internal project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) team will be constituted. The M&E team will regularly provide quarterly reports on project performance, stakeholders’ views on project impacts and recommendations for improvements. Yearly lessons-learned report/publication will be prepared and disseminated. Lessons learnt and case study reports for each demonstration project will be prepared for each project milestone, endorsed by national stakeholders and shared internally and externally with other project countries such as Kenya and others, where similar projects are envisaged, and generally with countries implementing PCB management projects. Best practices for introduction of ESM will be identified, documented and disseminated to participants, other stakeholders and Parties of the Stockholm Convention. The national project website will be developed for engagement, sharing good practices, guidance/tools and experiences. End of project publications will be prepared and disseminated.

. GEF Grant requested: USD 110,000 for this component.

4) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline

Incremental reasoning and global environmental benefits (GEB)			
Component	Baseline	Alternative scenario	GEB

Component 1: Strengthening of legal frameworks, administrative processes and technical preparedness for the sound management of PCBs in Ethiopia	Government of Ethiopia implementing regulation that does not contain specific reference to PCBs. No monitoring network of imported equipment such as capacitors and transformers that are likely to contain PCBs.	The project will provide technical and financial assistance to speed up the effort related to the review of current legislation which will include specific reference to PCBs. The technical and financial assistance provided will also enable Ethiopia to develop and implement a PCB monitoring/surveillance system to help prevent further imports of equipment such as transformers and capacitors that are likely to contain PCBs. Export of suspected PCB-contaminated transformers and capacitors will also be prevented.	Not quantifiable. However, the project will ensure the long-term sustainability of actions aimed at reducing the release of PCBs into the environment by environmentally sound disposal and enforcement of legislation.
Component 2: Review and strengthening of national capacity for PCB management throughout the lifecycle	A comprehensive national PCB inventory which includes data from utility facility level and mining facilities is missing. PCB management plans and operational procedures are non-existent. Defective equipment containing PCBs are in service all over the country and thereby continue to expose both humans and the environment to PCB risks.	The project will support the Government of Ethiopia and the private sector to undertake a comprehensive and reliable inventory of PCBs. The database will also be used by the private sector to improve energy service delivery beyond the project lifespan. This will contribute directly to Ethiopia's social and economic development.	This component will deliver the necessary management tools for achieving the disposal of PCBs, thereby eliminating the risks of PCB releases and contributing to the overall reduction of the global PCB aggregate load in the environment.
Component 3: ESM of PCBs liquids and equipment in use or out of service	EEPCO, later on EEP/EEU, have been replacing old and defective transformers and capacitors that may also contain PCBs. Many of these decommissioned transformers and capacitors are sold to the local recyclers who lack both the knowledge and expertise to safely handle this type of equipment.	The project will secure the ESM disposal of at least 150 metric tonnes of PCBs. It will explore the option of decontamination, as well as developing domestic disposal technologies if feasible, and the capacity building of the country to dispose of future stockpiles in compliance with SC requirements.	150 metric tonnes of PCBs disposed of. PCB-contaminated transformers will be dechlorinated on site. To reduce costs, a joint dechlorination venture with Kenya will be explored (if project timeframes coincide).
Component 4: Monitoring, evaluation and replication	There is still a lack of information available on the general PCB situation in the country. This has greatly contributed to the mismanagement of PCB containing equipment and PCB environmental releases.	The project will provide a platform for exchange of information with other countries on PCB management techniques and approaches.	ESM will be identified, documented and disseminated to national stakeholders and other countries in the region where similar projects are being undertaken.

5) Global environmental benefits

The project will be beneficial at local and global levels. The management of PCBs in Ethiopia will reduce the adverse impacts of PCB releases in the environment and will also reduce the risk to the populations – particularly to

the populations around the uncontrolled current storage sites of old transformers, which may be leaking. Thus, at the local level, communities in the vicinity of PCB storage sites or contaminated sites will participate in the development of strategies for the management of contaminated sites, focusing on the reduction of risks and exposure to PCBs. At the global level, PCBs managed in a sound manner will no longer be released to the environment and transported long distances. The Global Environmental Benefits will be refined and confirmed at the PPG stage but are described in the table of section 4 above.

6) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The project will establish a sound regulatory framework in Ethiopia and will put emphasis on enforcement. The project will establish a National Expert Group, including experts from the government, private sector, academia and NGOs. This multi-disciplinary working group will provide sound expert advice to the project team and will cover all topics related to the lifecycle of PCBs (administrative processes for PCB disposal, inventory taking, response to emergencies, disposal, maintenance and storage of equipment).

The project will make full use of on-site survey / monitoring / inspections: a) monitor the upgrading/ construction of PCB storage sites; and b) analyse and monitor PCB-contaminated sites in the country. The project will facilitate the analysis of PCBs for the contaminated sites (PCB identifiers are planned to be funded through co-financing). UNITAR will conduct training for the local community leaders within localities impacted by PCBs.

The experiences gained through this project in using modern monitoring tools and the development of guidelines and standards can be scaled up to countries with similar situations and to other areas of chemicals management in the country or beyond.

Management of PCB including transport, storage, and disposal will also be sustained and replicated in the following ways:

- An improved national legislative and regulatory framework for PCB management along with strengthened enforcement capacity will contribute to the sustaining of the project's results beyond the project's duration.
- The development of guidance and provision of training on the management of PCBs and contaminated sites will also strengthen capacity on processes that can be replicated and applied to other POPs and chemicals management. This applies to various stages of the life cycle such as transportation, storage, and disposal, as well as site identification and management regarding other contaminants.
- Establishing a national stakeholder surveillance network to prevent importation and illegal use of equipment likely to contain PCBs, supported by national legislation, and including representatives of government, private sector, customs officers, academia, and NGOs, will also contribute to sustainability and prevent further imports of POPs.
- Prioritizing as much work as possible with local operators while providing the necessary training and ensuring international standards are met, as per the obligations of the Stockholm Convention. This priority will provide the co-benefits of capacity development and employment returns in the country, favoring a sustainable long-term engagement of the national stakeholders. Collaboration with local businesses will be two fold. Firstly, through the promotion of local services for the environmentally sound collection and transport of PCB oil and PCB-containing equipment (already demonstrated in the recently-completed Ghana PCB capacity building project) and secondly, by promoting the recovery of decontaminated, and therefore higher value, metal scrap by local businesses, following all safety measures required by Stockholm Convention. These activities will be undertaken in coordination with international firms specializing in PCB management and disposal, and related training will be provided to Ethiopian counterparts.
- Valorizing reclaimable materials generated during treatment will be investigated to offset treatment costs.
- Exchange of experiences with other countries in the region will be explored, within the limits of the proposed budget, in order to promote through South-South cooperation the replication and/or adoption of best practices from and in neighboring countries.
- All guidance and training materials will continue to be accessible on the project websites beyond the project's duration.

- Awareness raising activities will be targeted to all those involved in and/or impacted by PCBs and contaminated sites. The raised awareness will facilitate understanding of the associated risks and the modification of related practices to be applied for years to come.
- The approach and related lessons learned from the project can serve as a basis for scale-up and replication in other countries, particularly in the region. The project will document these in, inter alia, the annual lessons learned and key experiences reports, which can assist other countries to replicate the most suitable approaches. The capacity strengthened in Ethiopia through the proposed project can also be applied to other areas of chemicals management in the future.

2. **Stakeholders.** Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from [civil society organizations](#) (yes /no) and [indigenous peoples](#) (yes /no)? If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project preparation.

The project will target at the minimum the following stakeholders: Federal Ministry of Environment and Forest, The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Customs department, EEP, EEU, Mines, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health and Non-governmental Organisations.

Stakeholders will be actively and widely consulted both bilaterally and collectively during project design/preparation stage. Stakeholders will be invited to participate in the project through written correspondences and direct engagement during the PPG phase. Bilateral meetings will be held with all stakeholders followed by a national stakeholders consultation meeting. The consultations will include soliciting their views on the appropriateness of the project, how it affects them and how they can contribute to the successful project implementation by defining specific roles they can play in the project. Other development partners' initiatives in the country related to this subject will be surveyed and these partners will be contacted to explore synergy with this project during the PPG phase. The stakeholders will also be requested to make specific commitments to the project by way of making co-financing pledges.

STAKEHOLDER	AFFILIATION	SPECIALIZATION	ROLE IN THE PROJECT
Federal Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change	Government	National environmental policy formulation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. COORDINATES THE PROJECT 2. CHAIRS THE PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE 3. HOSTS THE PROJECT SECRETARIAT AND ENSURES EXECUTION OF THE NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE INVENTORY EXERCISE 4. SUPPORTS NATIONAL TRAINING CONDUCTED UNDER THE PROJECT 5. PROVIDES TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO THE LEGISLATION REVIEW
Federal Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity	Government	The Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity of Ethiopia is a federal organization established to undertake the management and regulation of water resources, medium and large scale irrigation and electricity resources of Ethiopia.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MEMBER OF THE PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE. 2. SUPPORTS THE REGULATORY ASPECTS OF THE PROJECT. 3. PARTICIPATES IN THE INVENTORY AND COORDINATES THE UTILITY SECTOR.
EEU and EEP	Quasi-Government	Public utility enterprises. Ensure generation, transmitting, distributing and selling of	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE

		electricity in accordance with economic and social development policies and priorities of the Government.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. PROVIDE A DEDICATED OFFICER TO COORDINATE THE INVENTORY EXERCISE AT NATIONAL LEVEL 3. PROVIDE TECHNICIANS FOR THE INVENTORY AT REGIONAL LEVEL 4. PROVIDE LOGISTICS FOR PROJECT RELATED ACTIVITIES
Ministry of Health	Government	Focuses on national health issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE 2. PROVIDES SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE ON THE EFFECTS OF PCBs ON HUMAN HEALTH 3. PARTICIPATES IN NATIONAL AWARENESS RAISING ACTIVITIES
Ministry of Justice	Government	Administers legislation, delivers justice services, and provides policy support and analysis on legal issues.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE 2. LEADS THE LEGISLATION REVIEW
Laboratories at the Ethiopian Standard Agency, Addis Ababa University (A.A.U.), and Ethiopian Public Health Institute	Government	Laboratory analysis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SUPPORT PCB ANALYSIS (WITH APPROPRIATE TECHNICAL SUPPORT FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT)
Ethiopian Revenue and Customs Authority (ERCA)	Quasi-Government	Body responsible for collecting revenues from customs duties and domestic taxes. In addition to raising revenue, the ERCA is responsible to protect the society from adverse effects of smuggling. It seizes and takes legal action on the people and vehicles involved in the act of smuggling while it facilitates the legitimate movement of goods and people across the border.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE 2. LEADS THE NATIONAL PCB MONITORING NETWORK 3. LEADS THE TRACKING OF IMPORTS AND ILLEGAL EXPORTS OF SUSPECTED PCB CONTAINING EQUIPMENT 4. PARTICIPATES IN THE EXECUTION OF THE INTERNAL M&E OF THE PROJECT
Metals and Engineering Corporation (METEC)	Quasi-Government	Transformer manufacturing company.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PARTICIPATES IN THE INVENTORY AND PROVIDES TECHNICAL DETAILS OF THE TRANSFORMER MANAGEMENT. 2. POSSIBLY SUPPORTS THE DECHLORINATION PROCESS.
Ethiopian Standard Authority	Quasi-Government	Standard formulation, Training and Technical support, Disseminating standards, Conformity assessment procedures and Technical regulation for the customers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SUPPORTS INVENTORY TRAINING 2. SUPPORTS THE FORMULATION OF LEGISLATION.
Safe Environment Association	Public interest group	Fights pollution from dangerous chemicals used in	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL PROJECT STEERING

		agriculture and industrial processes. Delivers trainings, advocacy, researches etc. It also engages in the promotion of environmentally sound alternatives for crop protection and productivity. It also trains people in the hazards posed by hazardous wastes and POPs.	COMMITTEE 3. LEADS IN THE EXECUTION OF THE INTERNAL M&E OF THE PROJECT 4. LEADS THE AWARENESS RAISING ACTIVITIES 5. PARTICIPATES IN THE NATIONAL PCB MONITORING NETWORK.
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3. *Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.* Are issues on [gender equality](#) and women’s empowerment taken into account? (yes /no). If yes, briefly describe how it will be mainstreamed into project preparation (e.g. gender analysis), taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

At every turn, gender mainstreaming will be prioritized and ensured taking into consideration the following aspects: the project will provide equal opportunity to participate in project activities and decision making at all levels. In the course of the recruitment processes, the project will deliberately encourage the participation of women to ensure that they are represented at all levels of project development and implementation.

Specific activities will be developed to encourage women to access the information related to the project implementation and POPs. Awareness raising materials specially designed for facilitating women's involvement will be prepared, which will introduce the gender-differentiated impact of POPs exposure on human health, particularly reproductive health (see below).

The differentiated exposure to POPs for children, women and men will be highlighted. Due to their physiological features, women and children are more exposed to risks associated to POPs compared to adult men given the same doses of exposure. The risks associated to POPs exposure for pregnant women and children are also comparatively higher. These aspects will be taken in due consideration when implementing specific project activities related for instance to adoption of risk-reduction counter-measures.

The UNDP Training Manual "Gender Mainstreaming - a Key driver of Development in Environment and Energy (UNDP 2007)", the 2011 UNDP resource publication "Chemicals and Gender", as well as the GEF policy on gender mainstreaming will guide the process of gender mainstreaming under this project. Specific objectively verifiable indicators relevant to gender mainstreaming will be included in the results framework of the Project Document.

4 *Risks.* Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).

Risk	Risk reduction measure
Delayed or incomplete PCB inventory due to the absence of coordination, technical and economic difficulties in carrying out sampling of dielectric oil.	The project intends to address this risk by establishing strong supervisory mechanisms supported by TORs. A national inventory team will be formed and trained. The national inventory team will be complemented with regional teams. The composition of the national inventory team will include representatives of the main national utility company, the environmental protection agency, NGOs and the ministries. These will then be assisted by the local regional teams. These teams will be appointed on a full-time basis during the whole duration of the inventory period.
Development and adoption of legal framework delayed	The National Stockholm Convention focal point has

<p>due to lack of interest and support from decision- and policy-makers.</p>	<p>confirmed the strong interest of the country in the project, which is in line with the priorities regarding PCB and contaminated sites as set in the NIP. In terms of risk mitigation measures, the National Stockholm and Basel Convention focal points will be members of the National Project Committee and will play key roles for coordinated actions at the national level between government, EEPCO, METEC-EPEI, and other key stakeholders. The National Coordination Mechanism established during the NIP development, and which has the commitment of a wide range of governmental sectors, will be used as a basis for national coordination. Furthermore, the Government of Ethiopia, by ratifying several MEAs including the Stockholm Convention, by developing its NIP (and currently undertaking NIP updating) and having recently updated its national PCB inventory and action plan, and by formally applying for this project has illustrated strong support towards the sound management of chemicals and in particular POPs. The Ministry of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change and parliamentarians from the environmental select committees will be engaged as early as possible. Specific awareness raising events will be organised and targeted at them. The project will aim to include PCB-specific provisions into the existing legislation where relevant and possible. This is usually more efficient and results in a faster endorsement process compared to the drafting and adoption of new regulations</p>
<p>Project resources are not sufficient to ensure the disposal or decontamination of all the PCB containing equipment and POPs pesticides.</p>	<p>The project allocated enough grant and co-financing resources to dispose or decontaminate 150 tons of PCBs containing equipment. Based on the PPG analysis and the PCB inventory, the exact quantities will then be estimated to verify that the allocated resources are adequate.</p>
<p>Delays or even refusal of transit of PCBs for export through Djibouti due to national regulations.</p>	<p>Early discussions will be held by the project team with Djibouti and latest development of legislation and precedents will be analysed during the PPG stage, to avoid a situation where Ethiopian PCBs could not be exported abroad for destruction through the port of Djibouti.</p>
<p>PCB-contaminated equipment not secured for disposal until project start.</p>	<p>Commitment with the main PCB owners will be obtained at the PPG stage. At this stage, informal commitment by Ethiopian Electricity Power Corporation (EEPCO) / EEP and EEU - which have the largest PCB quantities in the country - has been obtained. They are willing to cooperate by proving the co-financing and technicians to support the inventory and other project activities.</p>
<p>Chemical accidents or spillage of POPs-contaminated waste during sampling, transport, storage or disposal</p>	<p>Training in environmental best practices for each stage of the lifecycle of PCB management i.e. safe handling, transportation, temporary storage and disposal of PCBs, will be conducted and best practices, as per international standards, enforced during the implementation phase of the project.</p>
<p>Exposure to PCBs of workers involved in the management of PCB containing waste</p>	<p>Workers will receive practical training on the use of PPE from the very beginning of the project. Health checks for workers involved in the inventory aspect of the project will be ensured.</p>
<p>Difficulties in enhancing the regulatory system within project timeframe</p>	<p>The Ethiopian government, by ratifying several MEAs including the Stockholm Convention, by developing its NIP and by formally applying for this project has already</p>

	<p>established solid pillars towards the sound management of chemicals. The commitment of Ethiopia is therefore high. This project will also engage the Minister of environment and parliamentarians from the environmental select committee as early as possible. Specific awareness raising events will be organized and targeted at them. The project will also favor the review of the legislation with the view to allow the inclusion of PCB-specific provisions into the existing legislation. This is usually more efficient and faster for endorsement process compared to the drafting and adoption of new regulations – however, this approach will be confirmed at the PPG stage.</p>
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5. *Coordination.* Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.

The proposed project will coordinate closely with the existing GEF-financed initiatives and heavily draw upon from other completed initiatives. Specifically, collaboration with the following GEF financed initiatives is envisaged:

The project will coordinate its efforts with the following GEF-financed initiatives:

- a) The GEF UNDP PCB capacity project in Ghana (GEF ID # 2785) which has just been completed and the proposed GEF-funded Environmentally sound management of waste containing POPs and PTS in Kenya (GEF ID # 9109) and other UNDP-implemented projects will provide lessons learnt and data for this current project in Ethiopia. In the case of the Kenyan project, potential joint activities such as shared dechlorination units will be explored.
- b) Enabling Activities to Facilitate Early Action on the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) – GEF ID # 1509 - was implemented by UNIDO and is now closed. This project is highly synergic with the proposed project. The preliminary PCB inventories developed under that Enabling activity project will be used as baselines. Use of this existing partial inventory will help in reducing costs of project implementation.
- c) Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) implemented by UNIDO in 2014-2016. The updated PCB inventory, finalized in March 2016, will serve as basis for this proposed project and the proposed comprehensive PCB inventory.
- d) Investment Promotion on Environmentally Sound Management of Electrical and Electronic Waste: Up-Scale and Promotion of Activities and Initiatives on Environmentally Sound Management of Electrical and Electronic Waste POPs (GEF ID # 5040) implemented by UNIDO with a GEF Grant of USD 1 Million. This project is currently at the implementation stage. A close coordination with this project will be ensured to avoid overlapping and to maximize synergies.
- e) Africa Stockpiles Program, P1 was implemented by World Bank and is closed. This project is highly synergic with the proposed project. The skill base developed through the organization of inventory teams and inventory execution will be utilized under this project. Skills developed for the planning and the construction of temporary storage sites will also be used.
- f) Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in Eastern and Southern African Countries. The first phase of this project was implemented by UNEP and is completed. Relevant activities under the project included training in sampling techniques, analytical chemistry, and instrumentation to be applied for the Global POPs Monitoring, as well as training activities for POPs analysis at other laboratories to familiarize with the techniques to be used once the necessary instrumentation for POPs analysis will become available in Ethiopia.
- g) Continuing Regional Support for the POPs Global Monitoring Plan under the Stockholm Convention in the Africa Region. This project being implemented by UNEP. The monitoring results and skills developed under this project will be closely linked, utilized and applied in this project. Ethiopia's capacity for monitoring POPs is still limited to the sampling of the relevant matrices.

- h) AFLDC: Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the COMESA Sub-region. This project is under implementation level and UNEP is the implementing agency. Project activities addressed broader regulatory and institutional capacity strengthening for POPs management. The AFLDC project included: developing a model comprehensive chemicals regulatory framework for use by the subregion, training on areas such as illegal traffic, developing an information dissemination and awareness raising system, and strengthening capacity to identify and manage contaminated sites. The skills developed under the AFLDC project will be closely linked, utilized and applied in this UNDP GEF project.
- i) Demonstration of Effectiveness of Diversified, Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Interventions, and Strengthening National Capacity for Innovative Implementation of Integrated Vector Management (IVM) for Disease Prevention and Control in the WHO AFRO Region. This project is at the PPG stage and UNEP is the implementing agency. Sound temporary storage is one of the areas for potential synergies with the current proposed project.

6. *Consistency with National Priorities.* Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes /no). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

This project is fully consistent with the National Implementation Plan on POPs, submitted by the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in May 2006, as well as the draft updated NIP, which includes an updated PCB inventory (finalised in March 2016). Additionally the Federal Republic of Ethiopia has prioritised the effective management of POPs chemicals in the Ethiopian context and to reduce, and ultimately eliminate, the use and release of POPs in accordance with the requirements of the Stockholm Convention and national sustainable development objectives and strategies such as the Environmental Policy, the Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy Program (SDPRP), and the Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty (PASDEP).

Ethiopia is on its third framework, the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), jointly developed by the Government and the United Nations Country Team. The project is fully aligned to UNDAF Ethiopia's five-year national development plan, the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP).

7. *Knowledge Management.* Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

The work of the project will build on existing experience gained in similar programmes from the African region, as well as from other geographic areas covered by UNDP. UNDP has to-date been implementing similar approaches in, for example, Georgia, Ghana (with UNITAR), Latvia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Jordan, Morocco, Mexico, formulating new programmes in Turkey, Belarus, Kenya, Montenegro, Nigeria and other partner countries for PCBs, as well as a range of projects on POPs pesticides re-packaging and disposal, and on e-waste and lead.

Information exchange between these initiatives is expected to happen via accumulated knowledge at UNDP Regional Hub (formerly in Bratislava, Slovakia, and now in Istanbul, Turkey), that provides technical oversight to ongoing UNDP-coordinated PCB initiatives; and through engagement of qualified technical expertise that will be beneficial to the project in Ethiopia. Coordination with other UN agencies working on chemicals and capacity building will be ensured so that the best quality of services can be provided to the country and that experiences gained through this project are fully disseminated in Africa and beyond.

The Stockholm Convention's mechanisms like the PCB Elimination Network (PEN) and participation in collective information events such as Webinars organized by the Basel/Stockholm Conventions Secretariat will be utilised as knowledge management tools. At the national level, during project implementation, a web portal for sharing relevant

project information will be designed and launched. Public access will be granted to all resources which are of public relevance such as project performance, guidance on PCB material management, environmental impact assessment documents etc. User-friendly summaries and multi-media materials based on the project activities will be uploaded on the portal periodically, and proposed for partners' web sites. Furthermore, the project will plan for workshops to be held with the purpose of introducing previous experiences on POPs and PCBs management from other countries.

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

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT⁹ OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
 (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter](#)(s) with this template. For SGP, use this [SGP OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Ghirmawit Haile	GEF Operational Focal Point	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE	04/22/2016

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹⁰ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.
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Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Ms. Adriana Dinu, Executive Coordinator, UNDP - Global Environment Finance		10/31/2016	Mr. Jacques Van Engel	+1 (212) 906-5782	jacques.van.engel@undp.org

⁹ For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

¹⁰ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT