

GEF-6 REQUEST FOR ONE-STEP MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECT APPROVAL

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND

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PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Integrated SC toolkit to improve the transmission of information under Articles 07 and 15		
Country(ies):	Cambodia, Honduras, Kenya, Madagascar, Republic of Moldova, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Ukraine	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UN Environment	GEF Agency Project ID:	01590
Other Executing Partner(s):	UN Environment Chemicals and Health, the Basel and Stockholm Conventions Regional Centre for English speaking countries in Africa; Basel and Stockholm Convention Regional Centre in Uruguay; Basel and Stockholm Convention Regional Centre for the Asia and the Pacific Region in China.	Submission Date:	August 17, 2017
GEF Focal Area(s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	36 months
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>		
Name of Parent Program:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	190,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND PROGRAM²:

Focal Area Objectives/programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CW-1 Program 2	Outcome 2.3. Countries have completed their National Implementation Plans updates under the Stockholm Convention and have established a sustainable mechanism to update them in the future	GEFTF	2,000,000	7,232,340
Total project costs			2,000,000	7,232,340

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 programming directions](#).

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: Facilitate the development, transmission, access and use of data contained in National Implementation Plans (NIP, Article 7) and National Reports (Article 15)						
Project Components/ Programs	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	<i>(in \$)</i>	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co- financing
Development and demonstration of an integrated Articles 7 and 15 electronic toolkit	TA	Enhanced compliance with the Stockholm Convention through improved transmission, accessibility and use of data contained in NIPs (Article 7) and National Reports (Article 15)	Output 1.1. Gap analysis and consultations with Parties to the SC and implementing agencies developed, taking into account gender aspects.	GEFTF	158,000	185,000
			Output 1.2. Integrated articles 7 and 15 electronic toolkit designed taking into account the recommendation on gender, tested and endorsed by the project Steering Committee	GEFTF	448,970	485,240
			Output 1.3. Demonstration of the integrated electronic toolkit taking into account gender aspects	GEFTF	1,071,000	4,005,500

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

			Output 1.4. Development of Replication Strategy		71,000	267,000
			Output 1.5. Monitoring and Evaluation	GEFTF	70,000	50,000
Subtotal					1,818,970	4,992,740
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴				GEFTF	181,030	2,239,600
Total GEF Project Financing					2,000,000	7,232,340

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: ()

C. SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	UN Environment	In-kind	300,000
Others	BRS	In-kind	1,080,000
Recipient Government	Cambodia	In-kind	335,600
Recipient Government	Honduras	In-kind	387,740
Recipient Government	Kenya	In-kind	2,700,000
		Grant	300,000
Recipient Government	Madagascar	In-kind	300,000
		Grant	330,000
Recipient Government	Republic of Moldova	In-kind	315,000
Recipient Government	Papua New Guinea	In-kind	174,000
Recipient Government	Ukraine		350,000
Others	BCRC South Africa	In-kind	200,000
		In-Kind	174,000
	Grant	226,000	
	BCCC Uruguay	In-Kind	50,000
		Grant	10,000
Total Co-financing			7,232,340

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee ^{a)} (b)	Total (c)=a+b
UN Environment	GEF TF	Global	Chemicals and Wastes	POPS	2,000,000	190,000	2,190,000

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 Grant Resources	2,000,000	190,000	2,190,000
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a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#).

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁵

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
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>
Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>hectares</i>
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>
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>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>
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: 8</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? NO

(If [non-grant instruments](#) are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Fund) in Annex B.

NA

G. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁶

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

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

GEF Agency	Country/	Focal Area	Programming	(in \$)
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⁵ 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 and/or CBIT.

⁶ PPG of up to \$50,000 is reimbursable to the country upon approval of the MSP.

	Trust Fund	Regional/ Global		of Funds	PPG (a)	Agency Fee ⁷ (b)	Total c = a + b
UN Environment	GEF TF	Global	Chemicals and Wastes	POPS	50,000	4,750	54,750
Total PPG Amount					50,000	4,750	54,750

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description:

1.1. *The global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed*

1.1.1. *Global environmental problems*

The volume of chemicals manufactured and used continues to grow, with a shift in production from highly industrialized countries towards developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Increased international co-operation is needed to eliminate or reduce the use of toxic chemicals, to promote the development and adoption of safer alternatives, and to build capacity for management at every stage of the lifecycle of chemicals, including disposal. In this regard, it is important that existing national laws and multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) for the sound management of hazardous chemicals and wastes be fully implemented. Public availability of adequate information about hazardous chemicals and waste is essential to support these efforts. The need to facilitate and track national reporting will only grow stronger under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes indicator 12.4.1, *“Number of Parties to MEAs that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each agreement”*.

The National Implementation Plan (NIP) and the National Reports submitted to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat under Articles 7 and 15 respectively are the key data sources used in the evaluation of the effectiveness of the implementation of the Stockholm Convention (SC). Because the objective of the Convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants (POPs), an adequate indicator of the successful implementation of the Convention is the reduction and/or elimination of overall releases with consequent benefits for human health and the environment across the globe. The low reporting rate by Parties has a direct impact on the analysis required under the Effectiveness Evaluation process as acknowledged in the Executive summary of the report on the effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants⁸: *“a key challenge in undertaking this evaluation was the limited data available from national reports and NIPs”*; (...) *“Quantitative information on the production of POPs reported by Parties is extremely limited, such that it is not possible to discuss trends”*.

Article 7 of the Convention requires Parties to update their NIPs to address new POPs as they are added to the Convention annexes. The fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eight Conference of Parties (COP) of the SC listed an additional seventeen chemicals, triggering the need for parties to update their NIPs within the two years after the amendments entered into force for each Party.

⁷ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

⁸ UNEP/POPS/COP.8/22/Add.1, available at : <http://chm.pops.int/TheConvention/ConferenceoftheParties/Meetings/COP8/tabid/5309/Default.aspx>

As of end of April 2016, eleven years after the entry into force of the Convention, a majority of parties (163 out of 180 or 91%) have transmitted their NIPs addressing the 12 initial POPs. Among these, 61 parties transmitted their NIP within their individual deadlines (37%).

The initial high rates of NIP transmission have decreased over time. For most parties, the deadline to transmit the updated NIPs addressing COP-4, COP-5 and COP-6 amendments has passed. Only 43 parties have transmitted their updated NIPs addressing COP-4 amendments (i.e. 24% of parties under the obligation to do so) from them 49% are developing countries, only 38 have transmitted their NIPs addressing COP-5 amendments (i.e. 21% parties which are under the obligation to do so) from them 50% are developing countries, and only 13 have transmitted their NIPs addressing COP-6 amendments (i.e. 7% parties which are under the obligation to do so) from them 62% are developing countries.

The average delay on the NIP transmission for the 12 initial POPs for the countries that have submitted their NIP is 2 years and 4 months. For the NIPs addressing COP-4 and COP-5 the delays are of 2 years and 1 year, respectively.

Even when NIPs are submitted, there is a wide margin of interpretation of each party to define what should be included or not in their NIPs. While some documents are very succinct and clear, others are providing NIPs which are very long, unclear and which lack key data or information on what parties are doing or how they are planning to implement the Convention. Also, NIPs differ significantly in their coverage of sectors and national coverage, as well as in the timeframe of the respective national action plans. Thus, based on such a broad range of NIP approaches, it is rather difficult for any stakeholder to make an analysis on the NIP submissions. The action plan developed as part of the NIP is frequently overly ambitious and poorly prioritized, and thus does not support effective implementation of the Convention. NIPs are not only the foundation stones of national policies. Their submission is also a precondition for accessing funding through the Financial Mechanism of the SC. NIPs are therefore key in defining projects that will help parties meeting their obligations under the SC. However, meaningful projects for technical assistance that meet parties' needs can only be developed when the inventories, action plans and the assessments of costs are accurate. The capacity of parties to develop appropriate national strategies and implementation plans is crucial to achieve this goal. On the opposite, the scarce financial resources made available to assist developing countries to fulfil the obligations under the Convention may not be used efficiently.

Article 15 requires Parties to provide regular updates on progress in implementation of the SC through submission of National Reports every four years.

Only a small proportion of the parties provided their reports as required under Article 15. Overall, only 31% of the parties reported in the first cycle; 55% in the second, and 40% in the third cycle. The decrease in the number of reports submitted by parties between the 2nd and the 3rd cycle can be explained, among other challenges, by the difficulties in accessing and using the new electronic reporting system. The BRS Secretariat has supported Parties in overcoming the barriers of using the new electronic reporting system. 64% of the reports sent are from developing countries.

Effort is required to allow more parties to be able to report in all cycles, and when they do so, this should be done as per deadline set by the COP. Furthermore reports need to improve in terms of data quality. Many of the gaps in the reports submitted relate to the lack of data on POPs, more specifically on

inventories of these chemicals. Additionally, several parties have only reported in one of the reporting cycles.

A total of 70 parties (39%) have not reported.

The overlap in the scope of reporting between NIPs and National Reports means that data could be shared however Parties seem not to correlate the processes of developing and updating their NIPs with the Reporting obligation under Article 15. Sometimes information and data might be collected for one purpose and not used for the other. Even data provided by official sources differs sometimes, making it very difficult to rely on and make assessments. The experts that assessed the funding needs of Parties that are developing countries or countries with economies in transition to implement the Stockholm Convention for the period 2018–2022⁹ acknowledged that it proved to be very challenging to identify the source of data and to match tabulated data to the correct years in the various reports.

1.1.2. Root causes of the problem

The SC Secretariat has informally consulted Parties on the challenges they have faced in complying with Articles 7 and 15. UN Environment has also consulted Parties on the same issue on the occasion of the COP8.

Three root causes have been identified. One root cause identified relates to the **format of the NIP itself**. It is noted that although a guidance document on how parties should develop their NIP was proposed in 2003, the document gives margin of interpretation for parties to organize their NIPs in various different formats. The Effectiveness Evaluation Committee suggests that *“while ensuring flexibility for countries to prepare their NIPs, electronic templates could be developed for certain parts of the implementation plans containing quantitative information, such as action plans and inventories, harmonized with the reporting under Article 15.”* The current absence of a structured NIP transmission template means parties are wasting time and other resources in compiling information with less relevance.

A second root cause is the difficulty that *SC Official Contact Points* face in accessing the information needed to fulfil the reporting requirements. Reporting as per Article 15 requires **national coordination** and the collection of information and data from multiple stakeholders, including different ministries. Nevertheless, a framework for ensuring collaboration between the Ministries of Environment, National Statistics Office, Ministries of Finance and Planning, Ministries of Industry, Agriculture or Health and Research Institutes is not present in many countries. The lack of cooperation between these stakeholders delays the gathering of the needed information for national reports and NIP updating. Sometimes information is provided, but is partial and can be subject to misinterpretation. Those submitting information often provide a sectoral response, as opposed to a national one thus limiting the validity of data. The lack of a data collection system in some countries makes the process of getting data on POPs management even more complex. This and the following point closely resemble issues prioritized in a stakeholder consultation on Basel Convention reporting¹⁰, which prioritized four key barriers, one of which was ‘difficulties in collecting data or information from entities’.

⁹ see document UNEP /POPS/COP.8/INF/32, available at:

<http://chm.pops.int/TheConvention/ConferenceoftheParties/Meetings/COP8/tabid/5309/Default.aspx>

¹⁰ Draft Revised Guidance Document on Improving National Reporting by Parties to the Basel Convention, UNEP/CHW.13/INF/59, available at: <http://www.basel.int/TheConvention/ConferenceoftheParties/Meetings/COP13/tabid/5310/Default.aspx>

A third root cause is the **lack of national resources** to develop national inventories. It requires time, technical knowledge, organization of the data collected and financial support to execute the required activities (e.g. desk study, surveys, data analysis). The Effectiveness Evaluation Committee points out in particular challenges in identifying the newly listed POPs in products and articles. This has been confirmed in the consultation organized by UN Environment during the COP8.

1.1.3. Barriers that need to be addressed

The Global Environment Facility has provided financial resources for NIP development and updating in its capacity as the financial mechanism of the SC. The SC Secretariat has developed guidance materials and tools and has convened capacity building workshops and webinars on NIPs. The Implementing Agencies (IA) including UN Environment, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have provided managerial and technical support on the development of NIPs. Nevertheless, this support is yet to ensure the quality and sustainability of the NIPs and National Reports. The key barriers that remain in respect to addressing the three root causes mentioned above are as follows:

1.1.3.1. Format of the NIP and National Reports:

- Lack of structured template for NIPs and NIP updates, particularly for quantitative data and 'dynamic' qualitative data of particular relevance to POPs management (such as policies or regulations, projects, etc.);
- Lack of relationship between NIPs and National Reports, with limited sharing of information between the two mechanisms;
- Limited evidence of quality control and validation of data submitted in NIPs and National Reports;
- Difficulties in using new electronic reporting system for the national reports, as reported by few some countries..

1.1.3.2. National coordination

The project-based approach to NIP development and update has in many cases been undertaken as a once-off exercise lacking mechanisms to ensure sustainability through institutionalising the methodology for regular replication. While national coordinating mechanisms may exist in some countries (and do not in many cases), they are not officially tasked with systematically maintaining and updating the information in the NIP or National Reports. Among the demonstration countries, only Moldova has included in its NIP a mechanism for regular national reporting to the Convention. Relevant data, including quantitative data on stockpiles, trade, and use of POPs, are dispersed among diverse data sources that are controlled and owned by various stakeholders— e.g. customs reporting, Pollution Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs), stockpile owners e.g. vector control programmes or agriculture sector. Given the lack of institutional coordination described above, these data may not be accessible for SC Official Contact Points to produce reports.

1.1.3.3. Lack of national resources

Full inventories are challenging for countries to produce, often requiring more resources than are available e.g. country-wide field visits and site verification for large countries may require substantial resources to attain full coverage. In the case of new POPs, which may be present in articles, similar to

UPOPs, inventories are based on calculations and assumptions regarding concentration levels in products, so some methodology or toolkit is required to ensure a consistent approach. In practice, countries have to do preliminary or estimated inventories under NIP update activities, but they lack capacity to effectively determine inventory priorities, physically carry-out those inventories, and collect comprehensive data in a timely manner to meet Articles 7 and 15 requirements.

1.2. *The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects*

1.2.1. *Reporting status in demonstration countries*

Eight countries have been selected as demonstration countries in this project: Cambodia, Honduras, Kenya, Madagascar, Republic of Moldova, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, and Ukraine.

NIPs: There are two countries per region, working with different GEF Implementing Agencies, in different stages of the NIP updating process, and varying levels of compliance with Article 15. The status of NIP updating and national reporting in demonstration countries is detailed in the Table 1 below. The average delay in project countries for the initial NIPs was 1087 days; for the NIP updates taking amendments from COP4 onward, only three of the eight project countries have submitted them as yet. The remaining five project countries are in the process of updating their NIPs, with different Executing Agencies namely UN Environment (Madagascar and Papua New Guinea) and UNIDO (Saint Lucia). Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova¹¹ have recently submitted NIP updating projects for GEF funding with the UN Environment and UNDP as Implementing Agencies respectively.

National reports: The status of reports received from each country is also provided in Table 1, showing a mixed record of reporting. Two countries (Cambodia and Madagascar) have reported in all three reporting periods, although with delays. Papua New Guinea has never reported. In addition to whether or not the countries submitted National Reports, a brief review of the reports that have been submitted confirms that the reports are not necessarily complete or detailed enough to allow an assessment of progress. The National Report format closely follows the structure of the Convention, and Table 2 below shows some of the questions that are frequently poorly detailed or not answered at all.

¹¹ Note that the Republic of Moldova does not automatically accept amendments, but has to deposit instrument of ratification with respect to such amendment. Therefore the +2 year deadlines are in most cases shifted for this country.

Table 1: Status of NIP and National Report submissions by eight project countries

Countries	Date NIP received (Delay in days)				National Report – delay in days before submission of report		
	Initial 12 POPs (due May 06 to Dec 09)	COP 4 (due Aug 12)	COP 5 (due Oct 14)	COP 6 (due Nov 16)	First round (due 31/12/06)	Second round (due 31/10/10)	Third round due (31/08/14)
Cambodia	03-May-07 (Submitted on time)	25 January 2016 (1247 days) (455 days)		Not yet received	30 days delay	436 days delay	893 days delay
Honduras	13-Jan-10 (delay 876 days)	13 May 2015 (990 days) (198 days)			Not reported	453 days delay	365 days delay
Kenya	14-Apr-07 (delay 112 days)	07 October 2014 (772 days) (20 days)			Not reported	Submitted on time	Not reported
Moldova, Republic of	15-Aug-05 Submitted on time	<i>Due Aug 14</i> Not yet received	<i>Due Nov 15</i> Not yet received		<i>Have not yet accepted amendment</i>	59 days delay	Submitted on time
Madagascar	25-Sep-08 (delay 222 days)	Not yet received.			212 days delay	Submitted on time	606 days delay
Papua New Guinea	09-Sep-13 (delay 2672 days)				Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
Saint Lucia	10-Jul-07 (delay 419 days)				Not reported	Not reported	614 days delay
Ukraine	21-Jan-16 (delay 2219 days)				Not reported	Submitted on time	16 days delay

Table 2: Sections poorly detailed or not answered in the national reports of demonstration countries

Section	Gaps
Section II Article 3: measures to reduce or eliminate releases from intentional production and use	Countries don't mention regulations and don't provide further information when no measure has been taken to regulate listed chemicals (Cambodia, Madagascar, Ukraine)
Section IV Article 5: measures to reduce or eliminate releases from unintentional production	Starting year to promote use of BAT and BEP for identified priority source categories is empty (Cambodia) Table 12.1.2 is empty (Ukraine) Table 12.2.2 is empty (Madagascar, Ukraine)
Section VII Article 9: Information exchange	Countries don't provide detailed information on why an information exchange mechanism has not been established; or don't provide detailed information on the existing information exchange mechanism (Cambodia, Ukraine)
Section VIII Article 10: public information, awareness and education	Countries don't provide detailed information on the activities implemented (Cambodia, Honduras, Ukraine)
Part C Section II: PCB measures and management	Table 14.2 is empty (Saint Lucia)
Section IV information required in paragraph 2 of Article 15 of the Convention	Information is not provided for all chemicals (Ukraine)
Part C: Information on progress in eliminating PCBs in accordance with subparagraph (g) of Part II of Annex A to the Convention. Section I. Article 6: Measures to reduce or eliminate releases from stockpiles and wastes.	Countries don't provide further information on the identified sites contaminated with PCBs (Ukraine).

In all demonstration countries, the lack of financial resources, limited human resources, insufficient technical capacities are considered the main challenges in getting the requested information.

1.2.2. Support to countries for NIP development and updating and national reporting

1.2.2.1. Capacity building workshops

There is strong support and guidance for countries to develop their NIPs and produce the regular national reports. All the demonstration countries stated that the guidance materials made available by the Stockholm Convention Secretariat are used in their work to review and update the NIPs. The BRS Secretariat has convened around 20 national, regional and global **capacity building workshops** aimed at building national capacity to update the NIPs and develop national reports. All the demonstration countries have participated in at least one of the workshops organized as in table 3 and 4 below:

Table 3: Capacity building workshops on NIP updating organized by the BRS Secretariat

Workshop	Participating countries
Global workshop on developing, revising and updating NIPs (NIPs) under the SC - Jakarta, Indonesia from 08 December to 10 December 2015	Madagascar
Global workshop on updating NIPs, including updating and revising PCDD/PDCF inventories (phase II) - Bratislava, Slovakia from 17 February to 19 February 2015	Madagascar and the Republic of Moldova

Sub-regional workshop on updating NIPs (NIPs) and POPs wastes under the SC - Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 8 - 10 December 2014	Saint Lucia
Global workshop on updating NIPs, including updating and revising PCDD/PDCF inventories - Beijing, China from 26 August to 29 August 2013	Cambodia
Global workshop on updating national implementation plans, including updating and revising PCDD/PDCF inventories – Dakar, Senegal, 19-22 March 2013	Kenya, Madagascar,
Global workshop on updating NIPs, including updating and revising PCDD/PDCF inventories” Sao Paulo, Brazil, 26 February to 1 March 2013	Honduras
Regional capacity-building workshop on new POPs and the process for reviewing and updating NIPs - Bangkok, Thailand from 23 to 26 November 2010	Cambodia
Regional capacity-building workshop on new POPs and the process for reviewing and updating NIPs - Dakar, Senegal from 1 to 4 November 2010	Madagascar
Regional Capacity-Building Workshop on New POPs, the Process for Reviewing and Updating NIPs - Brno, Czech Republic from 15 to 18 June 2010	Republic of Moldova and Ukraine
Regional capacity-building workshop on new POPs and the process for reviewing and updating NIPs - São Paulo, Brazil from 18 to 21 May 2010	Honduras

UN Environment has also organized trainings on NIP updating in the framework of the projects GEF ID 5307 and GEF ID 5525 Global NIP updating as listed in table 4:

Table 4: UN Environment capacity building workshops on NIP updating

Workshop	Participating countries
NIPs training workshop and Global Monitoring Plan Pacific Region Inception Workshop – Suva, Fiji, 4-8 April 2016	Papua New Guinea
Regional workshop on NIP updating, Panama, 20-22 April 2016	Cambodia
Global workshop on NIP updating in Jakarta, Indonesia, 8-10 December 2015	Madagascar
Inception workshop of the Pacific-PAS project and NIP training in Nadi, Fiji, 20- 22 November 2013	Papua New Guinea

The SC Secretariat has also organized live training events open to the public through **webinars**. Some of the sessions have been recorded and are available in the webinars library of the SC clearinghouse (<http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/TechnicalAssistance/WebinarsLibrary/tabid/4218/Default.aspx>).

1.2.2.2. Guidance documents and other materials

There are many **guidance documents and other materials** already developed and made available on the convention website. The guidance documents address both original 12 POPs and those listed after the entry into force in the SC. Below are some examples:

- Guidance for Developing a NIP for the SC on POPs (draft, March 2014);
- Guidance for the inventory of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and related chemicals listed under the Stockholm Convention on POPs (2015);
- Guidance for the inventory of polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) listed under the Stockholm Convention on POPs (2015);
- Guidance for the inventory, identification and substitution of Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) (draft, April 2015);
- Guidance on sampling, screening and analysis of persistent organic pollutants in products and articles (2013);

- Step-by-step companion guide to the review and updating of the NIPs,2011;
- Lessons learned and good practices in the development of NIPs for the SC on Persistent Organic Pollutants, 2006;
- New POPs – Publications (2009-2011)
- Toolkit – Standardized Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Releases of Dioxins and Furans and other Unintentional POPs(2013).
- The UNDP Guide Integrating the Sound Management of Chemicals into MDG-Based Development Planning;
- SAICM and MEAs tools for Capacity Assessment.

Currently the SC Secretariat is implementing the European Commission funded project “**Support to the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in 2016**”. The project started in 2016 and it is expected that the project will be completed by the end of 2017. This 550,000€ project includes one capacity building component and one component to update the current set of NIP guidance documents available.

The capacity building component includes:

- Capacity building and training activities to support parties and facilitate the development, revision and updating of NIPs;
- A regional bilingual English-French workshop on inventory development and priority setting in collaboration with the Regional Centre in South Africa in spring 2017. Madagascar and Kenya are among the target countries for this activity;
- A pilot project in Kenya (to be confirmed) to test the inventory guidance for POPs listed in 2015;
- A global workshop on inventory development and priority setting in collaboration with the Regional Centre in Brazil (spring 2017). Honduras is among the target countries for this activity;
- A pilot in Honduras (to be confirmed) to test the inventory guidance for POPs listed in 2015.

The component to revise and update of NIP guidance documents available includes:

- Revision and update of guidance on NIPs and development of additional inventory guidance under the SC;
- Develop new guidance on inventorying the POPs listed at the 7th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2015 (pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters, polychlorinated naphthalenes and HCBd);
- Revised existing NIP guidance, in particular: (i) draft guidance on Socio-Economic Assessment for NIP Development and Implementation under the SC (2007); (ii) draft guidance on calculation of action plan costs for specific persistent organic pollutants (2012); (iii) draft guidance for the control of the import and export of persistent organic pollutants (2012); (iv) labelling of products or articles that contain persistent organic pollutants_ initial considerations (draft, 2012); (v) draft guidance on sampling, screening and analysis of POPs in products and articles (2013).

The SC Secretariat has also supported Parties in complying with the obligations under article 07 and 15 through the **Clearinghouse mechanism of the Stockholm Convention and its Electronic Reporting System**.

1.2.2.3. Electronic Reporting System of the Stockholm Convention

The Stockholm Convention Secretariat has developed a new electronic reporting system (ERS¹²) for Parties to submit their third national reports with deadline on 31 August 2014. Since the SC-ERS launch, in March 2014, 90 Parties (50%) to the convention have submitted their national reports pursuant to Article 15 using the SC-ERS.

As per synergies decisions (BC.Ex 1/1, RC.Ex 1/1, SC.Ex-1/1), the ERS of the Stockholm Convention follows the same principles, and uses the same type of technology as the Basel Convention electronic reporting system (BC-ERS). Both systems are integrated in the websites of the respective conventions.

Kenya, Republic of Moldova and Papua New Guinea are the demonstration countries that have not used the current version of the SC-ERS.

As of April 2017, the current version of the SC-ERS is being revised to include the POPs listed in the annexes to the convention from COP6 (i.e. HBCD) and COP-7 in 2015 (i.e. PCP, PCN and HCB), for the fourth reporting cycle, which has a deadline of submissions on 31 August 2018.

The Secretariat also makes available on the convention website¹³ all the NIPs that are submitted by Parties' initial and updated versions covering the different amendments to the Convention. NIPs are submitted to the Secretariat as documents (e.g. Microsoft Word documents or Adobe PDF documents).

1.2.2.4. Enabling activities – the Quick Start Programme under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)

The main goal of the Quick Start Programme (QSP) for the implementation of SAICM objectives is to "support initial enabling capacity building and implementation activities in developing countries, least developed countries, Small Island developing States and countries with economies in transition." The outputs developed in the framework of QSP projects contribute to the NIP development and national reporting. All the participating countries, except Papua New Guinea, have received funds from SAICM QSP. Please refer to coordination section for QSP projects currently being implemented.

The QSP Trust Fund was closed for new contributions in October 2015. However, a new trust fund has been established: the 'Special Programme'¹⁴. The United Nations Environment Assembly adopted the Special Programme which was agreed to be funded by voluntary contributions, to support institutional strengthening at the national level to enhance the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, the Minamata Convention on Mercury and SAICM. Currently Ukraine is the only demonstration country benefitting from the Special Programme. Please refer to coordination section for more information.

¹² More information can be found in:
<http://chm.pops.int/Countries/Reporting/ElectronicReportingSystem/tabid/3669/Default.aspx>
<http://chm.pops.int/Countries/Reporting/ElectronicReportingSystem/tabid/3669/Default.aspx>

¹³ All NIPs submitted to the Secretariat (initial and updated versions):
<http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/NationalImplementationPlans/NIPTransmission/tabid/253/Default.aspx>

¹⁴ <http://web.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/special-programme/overview>

1.2.2.5. Enabling activities – GEF funded NIP updating

The projects listed in table 5 had the objective to update the NIPs addressing the COP 4 and COP 5 amendments. The NIPs have already been officially submitted to the SC Secretariat:

Table 5: GEF funded NIP updating projects already completed

Projects	Countries and EAs	IA	Project funds	Date of NIP submission
GEF ID 5265– Review and Update of the NIP for the SC on POPs in the Kingdom of Cambodia	Cambodia - Ministry of Environment of Cambodia	UN Environment	GEF grant: 173,517\$ Co-financing: 289,850\$	25 January 2016
GEF ID 5162 – “Enabling activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)”.	Honduras - Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (SERNA).	UNIDO	GEF grant: 189,420\$ Co-financing: 260,000\$	13 May 2015
GEF ID 4596 – Kenya NIP Update: Reviewing and Updating the NIP under the SC	Kenya - Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources in collaboration with the National Environment Management Authority	GEF Secretariat	GEF grant: 172,667\$ Co-financing: 34,000\$	07 October 2014

A number of other GEF-funded projects are still supporting the development of NIPs and NIP Updates (please refer to ‘Coordination’ section). The terminal evaluation of these projects by the UN Environment Evaluation Office should be available on June 2018 and will provide valuable lessons in regards implementation of NIPs for POPs projects. Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova are the only participating countries that have not yet received GEF funds for NIP updating. The Republic of Moldova and Ukraine have recently applied for GEF funds.

1.2.3. Knowledge management and data sharing/ reporting systems

As mentioned previously, the second barrier to the fulfilment of Parties to submit timely and complete NIPs and national reports is the poor national coordination and sharing of necessary information. Information and data management systems can contribute to overcome this challenge by facilitating NIP and national report development and submissions. The project will assess the knowledge management and data sharing/ reporting systems currently available to each demonstration country and compare the experiences on their use. The objective of the assessment is that each demonstration country has a better understanding of the options available to take an informed decision on how to manage and share the information on chemicals management at the national level to facilitate reporting to the Conventions. The assessment will include at least the following systems:

- **UN Environment Indicator Reporting Information System (IRIS):** IRIS is an online national reporting system to facilitate reporting at all levels and to make it easier to take stock of the environment. Those responsible for collecting data, generating indicators and reporting on the state and trends of the environment can use IRIS to communicate information online - quickly and regularly - with all relevant stakeholders. It can be set up to automatically create and submit reports to MEAs as the Stockholm Convention;

- **UN Environment Live:** launched in 2014, UN Environment Live provides data access to both the public and policy makers using distributed networks, cloud computing, big data and improved search functions. UN Environment Live fills gaps between data providers and consumers, extending the knowledge base for global environmental policy-making and evidence-based analysis. In addition, UN Environment Live hosts Communities of Practice, which allow practitioners to actively participate, share knowledge, best practices, ask/answer questions of their colleagues and peers. Communities of Practices connect people from different countries, affiliations and disciplines – who might otherwise not have an opportunity to interact – on common issues of concern. This helps to build dialogue and insights, stimulate learning and collaboration and deliver tangible results, knowledge and products;
- **Pollution Release and Transfer Registers:** A PRTR is a catalogue or database of multimedia (air, water and land) releases and transfers of potentially harmful chemicals, including information on the nature and quantity of such releases and transfers. PRTR systems comprise three essential elements: a structured database; an information exchange network to enter and publish data; and a dissemination mechanism to convert this data into information (such as PRTR or emission reports) and make it public. A PRTR comprises data from point sources of pollution, such as industrial facilities as well as may also include data from diffuse sources, such as open burnings from agricultural operations and waste management, transportation and other human activities. The Republic of Moldova is currently pilot testing a PRTR (please refer to coordination section) and Honduras have a functional PRTR;
- **Saint Lucia** is part of a regional Caribbean GEF Project (ID 5558, please refer to Coordination section) which will establish an information management system for sound chemicals management for countries within the region;
- GEF project on Chemical Observatories (ID 9080 please refer to Coordination section) includes Memorandums of Understanding or other formal agreements between different ministries to provide access to relevant information. Such agreements can help improve the Focal Point access to information needed for NIP updates or National Reports.

1.3. *The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project*

In the proposed alternative scenario, Parties will have access to an additional electronic toolkit, consisting of a series of modules aimed at assisting them in fulfilling their obligations as per articles 7 and 15.

The new toolkit shall improve the transmission, accessibility and use of data contained in NIPs and National reports following recommendation from the Effectiveness Evaluation Committee. It is expected that consequently, NIP's implementation will increase leading to reduced POPs emissions in the long term.

The proposed toolkit will contribute to achieve the outcome 2.3 of the GEF 6 for the chemicals and wastes focal area by increasing the number of countries that have completed their NIP updates under the SC and have established a sustainable mechanism to update them in the future.

A simplified transmission, facilitated accessibility and use of data contained in NIPs and national reports may also provide information on the sustainable development goals. In particular information related to **Goal 12.4** “ *By 2020, 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”.

In the long term the project should also provide contributions to goals 3.9 and 6.3:

- **Goal 3.9:** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination;
- **Goal 6.3:** By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

Component 1 – Development and demonstration of an integrated Articles 7 and 15 electronic toolkit

Expected Outcome 1

Enhanced compliance with the SC through improved transmission, accessibility and use of data contained in NIPs (Article 7) and National Reports (Article 15).

Expected Outputs

Output 1.1: Gap analysis and consultations with Parties to the SC and implementing agencies developed, taking into account gender aspects.

1.1.1 Gap analysis and consultations with Parties to the SC and implementing agencies.

The gap analysis will confirm the root causes of the problem and explore barriers to be addressed, in a large consultation with Parties to the SC, experts, and GEF implementing agencies. It will also assess the knowledge management and reporting mechanisms available (see Baseline section) and identify the gaps and lessons learned from their use. The new approach proposed to improve NIP updating/submission and its linkages with the electronic reporting system needs to be agreeable by Parties, the GEF and implementing agencies, and it needs to be technically compatible with existing BRS systems, especially the SC-ERS. The early involvement of all the relevant stakeholders on the project design and implementation should ensure ownership over the solutions proposed. This connection will allow that parties, when the time of reporting arrives, use previously collected data from inventories and from their NIP updates.

The gap analysis will also assess the quality and completeness of the NIP and national reports already submitted. This includes an assessment of how gender aspects have been taken into account in the assessments and informed the National Action Plans. The findings will build on previous work (e.g. Global Component of NIP update projects) and contribute to the project monitoring and final evaluation.

The gap analysis and consultations will be organized in a global inception workshop. Demonstration countries, experts and representatives of GEF Implementing Agencies will participate in this global inception workshop. At the national level demonstration countries will organize an inception workshop meeting to inform main stakeholders on the project objectives and develop a national strategy to keep key national stakeholders actively involved throughout the whole project implementation. As a result, this activity will also raise awareness on the challenges of collecting and sharing data on chemicals management at the national level. It is also expected that more stakeholders are involved in facilitating data collection and sharing at the national level. The consultations will continue after the global inception workshop through electronic means and telephonic consultations.

Output 1.2: Integrated Articles 7 and 15 electronic toolkit designed taking into account the recommendation on gender, tested and endorsed by the project Steering Committee

This Output will address the first barrier identified in Section 1, namely the inconsistency of formats of NIPs and the lack of an explicit link between NIPs and National Reports. It will develop and test a toolkit, composed of different modules, to assist parties in collecting inventory information and other relevant data that can be used in NIPs and in National Reports. The modules are explained in the sections below.

The following activities will be undertaken under Output 1.2.

1.2.1 Development of toolkit modules and pages.

The toolkit will be made up of the following main modules:

1. POPs inventory module:

Description: this module aims at assisting Parties in managing data collected on POPs inventories (preliminary or full-size). The module will encompass entry-data forms for the different types of data expected for the different POPs listed to the annexes of the Stockholm Convention. If within the scope of the project it becomes difficult to provide a solution for all the 26 chemicals listed under the convention so far, the Implementing Agency will discuss with the project countries what the subset of chemicals to be prioritized is.

2. NIPs submission module:

Description: this module aims at assisting Parties in organizing data and information in a template for their initial or updated NIPs submissions. The template will take into account the identified standard elements of the NIPs and provide a modular approach to the development of updates of the NIP. The template will also provide sufficient flexibility to address certain dynamic elements that are likely to change with the listing of new POPs by future COPs. The template will also include the use of checklists or sets of questions based on the relevant obligations under the Convention to assist parties to assess whether or not they need to update their NIP.

3. Guidance module:

Description: this module will contain contextualized links to relevant guidance documents and other toolkits (e.g. dioxin and furans toolkit) available that support the submissions of NIPs (e.g. inventory guidance documents) and of National Reports (e.g. manuals).

4. Queries module:

Description: this module aims at providing stakeholders with the possibility to query the data and information submitted in the POPs inventory module and NIPs submission module. The details on which types of queries are necessary to be available will be discussed with the demonstration countries, experts, implementing agencies and the SC Secretariat.

Figure 1 below shows a scheme on how the different modules can communicate amongst themselves and with other potential systems (e.g. SC-ERS, UN Environment Live).

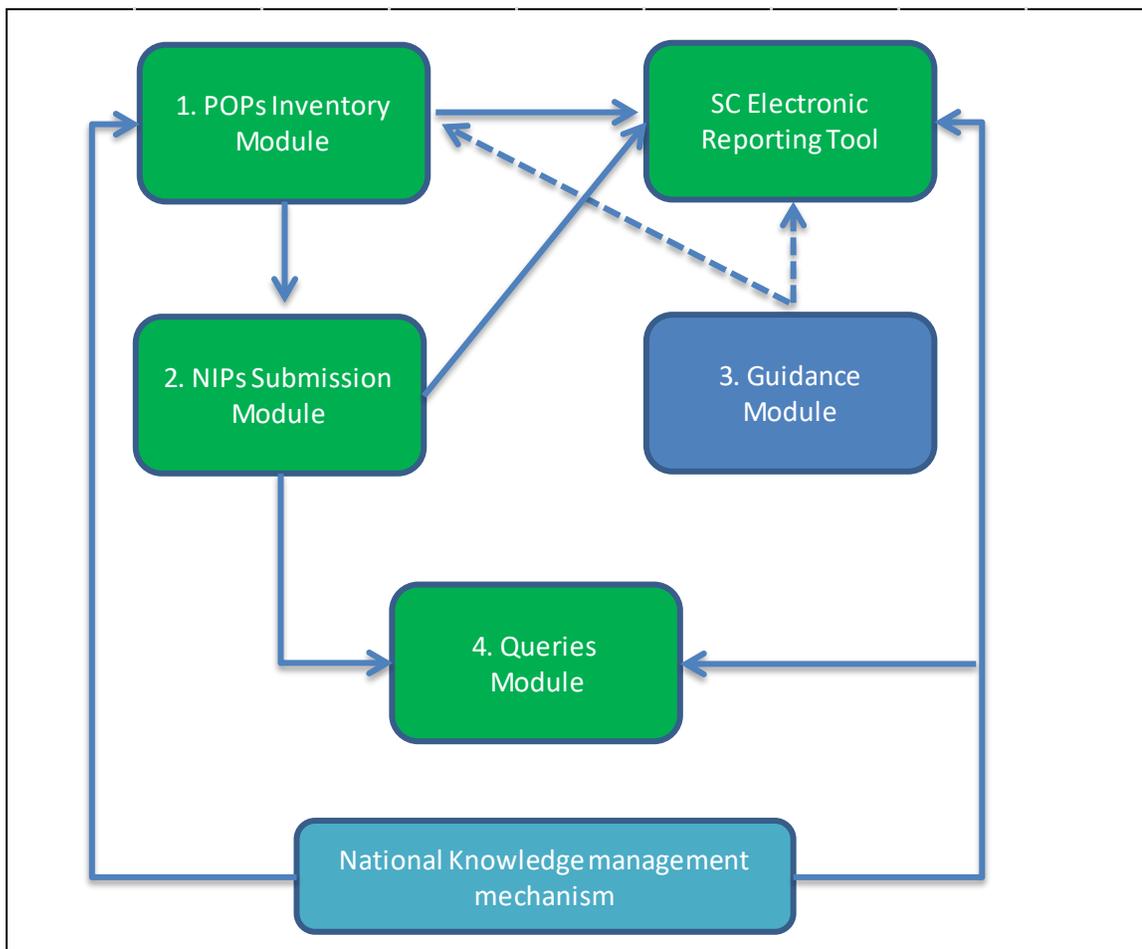


Figure 1: Different modules of the toolkit are shown in green, and their lines of data exchange with other systems in place and amongst the different modules

The project envisages enabling ways of data communication between the different modules and systems (represented by arrows above). The assessment of knowledge management and data sharing mechanisms, and the mapping of information being collected in the country for several purposes will give demonstration countries a better view on the options available to facilitate data gathering at the national level for reporting to the SC Convention.

Countries should also be able to extract information from the toolkit in a format that can be used for national purposes, such as report to other Conventions, understand trends, make priorities and assess national situation to prepare an implementable NIP; they should also be able to print the final NIP document and submit it to the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention.

The toolkit modules will reflect the Convention related obligations, the option to insert the data collected on different chemicals, information on regulatory frameworks, space for countries to add specific information relevant to their national situation, and will be aligned with the NIPs Guidance documents.

The NIP submission module will initially be made available in 3 UN languages (French, English and Spanish). The translation to the other three languages will be done in the replication phase and financed by the BRS Secretariat.

1.2.2 Upload existing NIPs into the integrated electronic toolkit.

This activity aims at importing, manually, to the toolkit all previously submitted NIPs to guarantee that all NIPs are stored and accessible from the same system. This activity will provide experience in using the tool with concrete data, in the format that is available to Parties, in order to identify bugs and Beta test the software or compatibility issues between the system and the available data. Once all updated NIPs are stored in the same system, queries on the data and information submitted can be created to help stakeholders (i.e. Parties, implementing agencies, GEF Secretariat, BRS Secretariat) understand gaps that Parties are facing, and to help them to assess the implementation of the Convention.

Output 1.3: Demonstration of the integrated electronic toolkit taking into account gender aspects

This output will train project countries and implementing agencies on how to use the toolkit and apply the same concepts to ongoing and recently completed NIP updates (dating from 2017 onward).

1.3.1 Support to planning and delivery of inventory results (integrated electronic toolkit providing the right platform to do this).

This activity will address the second and third root causes, namely the lack of access to existing information by SC Official Contact Points; and the limited existence of high quality data, particularly on inventories of wastes and quantitative information on POPs. It will provide support to countries in planning and prioritizing the steps required to produce national inventories in the face of limited resources. The structure of the new toolkit will be used to direct inventory planning, while existing guidance will be used, and further refined, to help countries prioritize and plan field work to support desk studies necessary for NIP updates. The NIP update data will be stored in the new toolkit by the country official contact points, with support and training from the Executing Agency.

By the end of project it is expected that the demonstration countries will have updated NIPs including chemicals listed until COP7.

1.3.2 Support to action planning and integrating the NIP in national processes and budgets.

This activity will contribute to address the third barrier, namely the lack of national resources, by supporting project countries to develop more targeted and specific Action Plans. It will promote the SMART (Specific, Measurable, Actionable, Realistic and Time-bound) approach to planning and share best practices from different countries and regions. The guidance document developed by UN Environment for the development of Legal and Institutional infrastructures for the Sound Management of Chemicals and measures for costs Recovery of national Administration – LIRA Guidance - will be used to back up the identification of measures to finance the costs associated with these obligations

1.3.3 Countries update National Reports with incoming data.

This activity will address the second barriers namely the lack of access by Official Contact Points to existing data, by using the new NIP and National Report formats to map existing data sources, and coordinating with other projects with significant components linked to data collection and management of POPs (GEF ID 4668 (AFRO II DDT), GEF ID 5367 (Cameroon PCB), GEF ID 5532 (SADC PCB), GEF ID 5648 (Global PRTRs),

GEF ID 9080 (ChemObs)) to learn and apply practical solutions for ensuring that OCPs have access to that information.

Output 1.4: Development of Replication Strategy

This output will be an essential element to the project sustainability.

1.4.1 Development of Replication Strategy for improved NIP transmission and support.

The challenges identified in this project concern the majority of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention. In order to have global environmental benefits in the long term the NIP and national report transmissions have to improve in general and not only for the demonstration countries. This activity will increase the uptake of the integrated electronic toolkit by other Parties, scaling up the project impacts.

Output 1.5: 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 gap analysis developed under output 1.1 will also contribute to the project monitoring and evaluation by reviewing the quality of NIPs and their fitness for purpose in helping countries plan for SC implementation. This will provide the baseline data to assess the project success in helping countries to improve the NIP quality and its fitness for purpose. The gap analysis will also collect baseline data that will guide the project towards its gender equality and women empowerment commitment. The baseline data will facilitate the development of gender indicators for the terminal evaluation of the project.

The direct costs of reviews and evaluations will be charged against the project evaluation budget (Output 1.5).

The Executing Agency will develop and submit to UN Environment technical and financial half yearly describing the progress according to the workplan and budget, identifying obstacles occurred during implementation and the remediation actions to be taken.

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

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

The Evaluation Office will be responsible for the Terminal Evaluation (TE) and will liaise with the Task Manager and Executing Agency throughout the process. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UN Environment, the GEF, executing partners and other stakeholders. The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The Terminal Evaluation will be initiated no earlier than six months prior to the operational completion of project

activities and, if a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, should be completed prior to completion of the project and the submission of the follow-on proposal. Terminal Evaluations must be initiated no later than six months after operational completion.

The draft Terminal Evaluation report will be sent by the Evaluation Office to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. The 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 report is finalised and further reviewed by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office upon submission. The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and may be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

1.5.1 EA completes all regular monitoring reports as required by the M&E Plan (see item 12).

1.5.2 EA organises at least three Steering Committee Meetings.

1.5.3 UN Environment Evaluation Office carries out the terminal evaluation and make it publicly available in the UN Environment website.

1.4. Incremental/ additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF, CBIT and co-financing

The project will build on a series of ongoing initiatives and programs currently active in participating countries and will provide incremental budget in line with the requirements of the GEF. The ongoing initiatives add value to the project design, documentation and implementation. The partner institutions will provide an indicative co-financing of approximately \$7,000,000.

GEF funds are fundamental to move from the business as usual scenario and produce timely, useful and cost effective NIPs and national reports. The compliance with Articles 07 and 15 are relevant for the implementation of the SC and has direct implications in the effective implementation of several articles of the Convention among others, Articles 3,5,6 and 4 (measures to reduce or eliminate releases from intentional production and use; from unintentional production; from stockpiles and wastes; and register of specific exemptions respectively). Furthermore Articles 16 (effectiveness evaluation) and 09 (information exchange) will have better sources of information to assess progress in global implementation of the SC. Hence, the global environmental benefits of this project delivered by the incremental grant provided by the GEF are evident.

1.5. Global environmental benefits (GEFTF)

The NIPs can be considered as roadmaps to the implementation of the SC. They describe what and how countries commit to do to implement the SC at national level. The national reporting system provides Parties with information on their national situation regarding to POPs over time allowing an accurate assessment of progress. It is therefore expected that the compliance with Articles 07 and 15 is a fundamental step in national the implementation of substantive articles of the SC and through them the sound management of chemicals and waste of global concern.

It's also expected that improved data collection, facilitated assess and comparability of data will contribute to the *Effectiveness Evaluation* of the SC. It will also contribute to strengthen the baseline data that will frame larger investment projects leading to more effective actions towards POPs reduction and phase out, and preventing the exposure of humans and the environment to harmful chemicals and waste as POPs.

1.6. Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up

1.6.1 Innovation

The project will primarily build on the experience of the national stakeholders, the BRS Secretariat, Regional Centres, the UN Environment, UNIDO and UNDP on the development of NIPs and National reports. The project has numerous elements which are new in the wider GEF context and which will provide results and proof of concept, which can be scaled up and replicated in other countries globally. The primary area of innovation and potential for scale-up in this project can be considered as:

- *BRS reporting obligations linked to other national knowledge management and data sharing mechanisms:* each demonstration country will have a clear view of the systems available to improve data gathering and sharing at the national level to facilitate NIP updating and national reporting;
- *Development of the integrated electronic toolkit for Articles 07 and 15:* the toolkit will be developed by the project and will be available post-project ensuring that other Parties have access to the toolkit, facilitating widespread compliance with Articles 07 and 15. The electronic toolkit will be developed and improved based on the lessons learned with its use. It will be fully operational and available for use by other Parties post-project.

1.6.2 Sustainability

The project will work with demonstration countries to integrate the timely revision, update and endorsement of the NIPs and national reporting (output 1.3) so that they are more effectively part of their national sustainable development agenda and budgets. The LIRA Guidance will be used to back up the identification of measures to finance the costs associated with these obligations (activity 1.3.2).

Parties to the SC have requested the SC to develop the integrated electronic toolkit during COP 8 (COP.8/11). As such, the toolkit will be available post-project in the BRS clearinghouse mechanism for use by all the other Parties to the SC. The BRS Secretariat will provide technical assistance to its Parties on the use of the integrated electronic toolkit on a regular basis. Besides, Parties can apply for GEF funds for the revision and updating of the NIPs when new chemicals are added to the Convention. These funds will also be used to support other countries on the use of the integrated electronic toolkit.

1.6.3 Potential for scaling up

Parties to the SC have requested the SC to develop the integrated electronic toolkit during COP 8 (COP.8/11). As such, the project has a high potential for scaling up. The project output 1.4 will develop a replication strategy to ensure other Parties to the SC are supported on the use of the toolkit.

2. Child Project?

NA

3. Stakeholders. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from [civil society organizations](#) (yes /no) and [indigenous peoples](#) (yes /no)?

Implementation of this project will require the inclusion of a variety of stakeholders from the Federal / State governments, civil society, private sector, international organisations / regional institutions and academia. Countries will be encouraged to identify in particular women's associations active in each country to contribute to mainstream gender in the NIPs.

Table 6: International Project stakeholders

Stakeholder	Proposed engagement in project
International	
UN Environment	GEF Unit is the IA, will be responsible for implementing the project, in line with project budget and workplan, and overseeing Executing Agency. UN Environment Chemicals and Health Branch will be the Executing Agency, responsible for execution of the project; timely and quality delivery by partners; reporting and coordination.
Basel and Stockholm Regional Centres	This network of 16 regional and sub regional centres has been established to provide technical assistance and to promote the transfer of technology to developing country parties and parties with economies in transition relating to the implementation of their obligations under the Convention. The Basel and Stockholm Conventions Regional Centre for English speaking countries in Africa; Basel and Stockholm Convention Regional Centre in Uruguay; Basel and Stockholm Convention Regional Centre for the Asia and the Pacific Region in China have contributed to the project design and have confirmed their support to the project implementation. This will be done mainly through the organization of capacity building and awareness raising workshops and the facilitation of surveys and consultations with stakeholders in their regions.
BRS Secretariat	The BRS Secretariat will chair the project Steering Committee and will ensure coordination and synergies with the Secretariat initiatives.
UN Environment Regional Offices	The regional offices will share the results of the project with other countries in their respective regions. The Regional Office for Latin America and Caribbean for example has confirmed its role in facilitating the exchange of information through the intergovernmental network of chemicals and wastes for Latin America and Caribbean being developed following the Forum of Ministers decision on enhancing information exchange.
GEF Implementing Agencies	UNDP and UNIDO will be invited to join the project Steering Committee. These agencies have assisted Parties to the Stockholm Convention in the development and updating of National Implementation Plans.

Below a preliminary list of stakeholders per demonstration country:

Table 7: Cambodia

Stakeholder	Role in the project preparation and implementation
Government	
Ministry of Environment	National focal point for project implementation Is the Agency in charge of coordinating the NIP updating inventory for the three groups of POPs including new POPs Identify activities and foster ESM of POPs through minimization and elimination
Ministry of Industry and Handicraft	In charge of regulating industrial POPs Identify activities and foster ESM of POPs in the industrial sector Update the PCBs inventory and take the lead on the inventory of PFOs and flame retardants
Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Update the POPs pesticide inventory (baseline information and database and desk study) Enforcement of POPs pesticides
Ministry of Health	Regulate medical waste incineration

	Identify activities for the NIP updating
Academia	Conduct health risk assessment on POPs Provide scientific advice on POPs contamination and the identification of potential hot-spots
Private sector	Join in public consultation and awareness raising on POPs particularly POPs pesticides and by-products
Garment Manufacturers Association in Cambodia (GMAC)	Join in public consultation and awareness raising on POPs particularly POPs pesticides and by-products Coordinate and share information with the industrial sector
Civil society organizations	Join in public consultation and awareness raising on POPs particularly POPs pesticides and by-products
NGO Forum on Cambodia	Join in public consultation and awareness raising on POPs particularly POPs pesticides and by-products

Table 8: Honduras

Stakeholder	Role in the project preparation and implementation
Government	
Secretary of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mines	National focal point for project implementation National Authority and Focal Point of the BRS Conventions
Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock	Focal Point for Pesticides in Rotterdam Convention
Secretary of Health	Ministries and government agencies in charge of chemicals management, human health and safety. Active participation from other key agencies is expected, including trade and customs, industry and economy. Health and safety groups can find useful information related to workplace exposure that can be applied to minimize risks at the occupational level.
Secretary of Economic Develop	
Academia	
Autonomous national university of Honduras	Support in the development of research
Private sector	
Consejo Hondureño de la Empresa Privada (COHEP) y Asociación Nacional de Industriales (ANDI)	Representatives of industry and industrial associations, which can provide with data and information related to processes and products that use and contain POPs. Coordination and communication between industry groups and government agencies is an important aspect that will look into options to improve the environmental performance of these sectors.
Civil society organizations	
	The support and engagement of NGOs and civil society is critical for the successful implementation of chemicals management strategies and initiatives. The general public will gain access to environmental information through effective channels of communication and a dedicated information system, allowing a more and better-informed participation in consultations in this area.
Other UN organizations at the national level	
National Commission for the Environmentally Sound Management of Chemicals (CNG) in Honduras.	Intersectoral mechanism for coordination, consultation and socialization among the sectors involved in the Environmentally Sound Management of Chemicals, as well recommends decision-makers at the political level, resolutions, opinions, action plans and others.

Table 9: Kenya

Stakeholder	Role in the project preparation and implementation
Government	

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	National focal point for project implementation
National Environment Management Authority	Guidelines and enforcement of standards and regulations
Water Resources Management Authority	Set Water Quality Standards and monitor water quality indicators in 8 regional laboratories
Research Institution/Academia	Provide research facilities Make available monitoring and research reports
Government Chemist	Provide official analysis that inform policy making and regulations
Pest Control Products Board	Provide data on Annex A imports Provide data on contaminated sites and pesticide sites declared obsolete or dumped
Private sector	Provide back up on analysis Contracted to do sampling and analysis Provide data on consumers
Civil society organizations	Provide informal information on health impacts Advocacy

Table 10: Madagascar

Stakeholder	Role in the project preparation and implementation
Government	
Ministry in charge of Environment	National focal point for project implementation Official Contact point of the Stockholm Convention.
Others ministries	Member of the project national coordination mechanism Provide all POPs information relevant to their departments.
Academia	Dissemination of the project's results
Private sector	Provide information on POP relevant to their enterprise or society
Civil society organizations	Ensure communication and awareness activities for people
Indigenous people	Involve in implementation of the project
Other UN organizations at the national level	Ensure synergy and complementarities of the actions undertaken in the various projects in Madagascar

Table 11: Moldova (Republic of)

Stakeholder	Role in the project preparation and implementation
Government	
Ministry of Environment	National focal point for project implementation Main environmental central authority of the country, having primary functions in the management of the chemicals and waste.
Ministry of Economy	Central government authority empowered to promote the unique state policy in ensuring the country's economic growth, structural transformation, trade, privatization, industry, public property and labour.
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry	Central government authority that along with its primary functions on the development and promotion of the state policy in the field of agriculture and good industry is empowered with the specific functions in the field of environmental protection, including management of plant protection products and fertilizers.
Ministry of Health	Central national authority in terms of protection the health of the population from chemicals.
National Bureau of Statistics	Operation of the official statistics, including data related to responsible authorities and economic agents activities.
Ministry of Internal Affairs	State supervision in the civil protection is undertaken by the Civil Protection and Emergency situation service, subordinated by Ministry of Internal Affairs. It is responsible

	for overseeing the state of the sapper, radioactive, chemical, medical and biological protection.
Ministry of Finance	Central body responsible for state finance.
Academia	Research and scientific tasks, including laboratory support
Private sector	The role of the private sector is very important in achieving sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste. Nationally the private sector plays an important role in the adoption of sound management of chemicals practices and responding to employee, consumer and community concerns relative to the transportation, trade, storage, manufacturing, repackaging and use of chemicals. The project will ensure that the private sector, industry associations and large private firms dealing with aspects of chemicals management (e.g. mining industry, manufacturing industry) will fully participate in the project's implementation.
Civil society organizations	<p>Involvement of CSOs in the project's implementation as well as support of CSOs to the project's objectives is of great strategic importance given the integral role of civil society actors in development. There is growing recognition that engagement with CSOs is critical to national ownership, accountability, good governance, decentralization, democratization of development co-operation, and the quality and relevance of official development programmes. CSOs can have unique skills and knowledge relative to the management of chemicals. They often represent the viewpoints of sectors that are not always actively involved in national discussions. CSOs can be an excellent supporter of chemical safety-related activities, and often have the ear of the public-at-large on environment and human health-related issues. Their support to the project is, in many instances, essential to its ultimate success.</p> <p>The project will ensure that CSOs involved in environment, chemicals and health related issues will fully participate in the project's implementation.</p>

Table 12: Papua New Guinea

Stakeholder	Role in the project preparation and implementation
Government	
Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA)	National focal point for project implementation Member of the POPs National Coordination Committee (NCC); Lead agency for POPs management in the country.
Department of Health	NCC member Provide relevant information related to the health sector
Trade, Commerce & Industry	NCC member Provide relevant information related to the Trade and Industry sector
Department of Agriculture	NCC member Provide relevant information related to the Agriculture sector
Department of Community Development	NCC member Provide relevant information related to Gender and the youths sector
Department of Petroleum & Energy	Provide relevant information related to the Petroleum & Energy sector
National Agriculture Research Institute	Provide relevant information related to the Agricultural research and awareness
Papua New Guinea Power Ltd (Gov't own Electricity. company)	Provide relevant information related to the Energy sector (PCBs)
Department of Mining	Provide relevant information related to the Mining sector
Academia	

University of Papua New Guinea	NCC member; Research/training/ Education and awareness.
Private sector	
Manufacturer's Council Rep.	Provide relevant information related to Chemical use and production.
Civil society organizations	
Indigenous people	Invited to participate in awareness raising activities.

Table 13: St. Lucia

Stakeholders	Role in the project
Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology	Serves as the focal point for many MEAs including those in the Chemicals and Wastes Focal Area and responsible for promoting the development and implementation of nationally appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks. Would serve as the lead national executing agency.
Ministry of Health, Wellness, Human Services and Gender Relations (including Env. Health Department and Pharmacy Council)	These agencies will serve on the National Coordinating Committee for the project's implementation and will provide support to, and/or benefit from, the project's activities.
Ministry of Commerce, Business Development and Consumer Affairs	
Ministry of Agriculture, Food Production, Fisheries and Rural Development	
Attorney General's Chambers (Legislative Drafting Unit)	
Ministry of External Affairs, International Trade and Civil Aviation	
Customs and Excise Department	
Saint Lucia Bureau of Standards	
Saint Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority	
Saint Lucia Medical And Dental Association	

Table 14: Ukraine

Stakeholder	Role in the project preparation and implementation
Government	
Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine	As a leading government agency in the field of waste management, DNA of SC, BC and RC, MENR will be the main beneficiary of the project. It will contribute to project preparation and implementation by providing all data available as well as by communicating with all oblast administrations and other Governmental agencies. In the

	same time, MENR has the formal right to submit the proposals to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.
Ministry of Health Protection of Ukraine	MHP is holding the State Register of Banned Pesticides, which has not been changed since the year 1997. MHP is also the RC DNA. In these capacities, it will be one of the formal beneficiaries of the project, however its role in project preparation and implementation will be poor.
State Service on Food Safety and Consumers' Protection	According to its mandate, SSFSCP is currently managing all veterinary and phytosanitary activities and holding majority of functions of already closed State Epidemiological Service. It will contribute to the project preparation and implementation by providing necessary information about chemicals registration and application, especially pesticides including fumigants, and communicating with the phytosanitary field officers, as well as with the MENR, MHP and other stakeholders.
State Ecological Inspectorate	As the only control body in the field of environment protection, SEI will contribute to implementation of the project by assistance in data collection from the working enterprises and dumped sites. SEI will also provide information on the physically exported wastes through the Points of Environmental Control on the borders.
State Fiscal Service (Customs) and Law enforcement	By law, the information on any banned or restricted active ingredient or chemical should be provided to the Customs in order to prevent its trafficking through the Ukrainian border. In the same time, law enforcement is monitoring the situation with waste crimes all over the country, so both agencies will have TATE to get the access to e-toolkit.
Academia	
State Ecological Academy (SEA)	SEA – is the leading postgraduate education centre in the field of environment, also involved in a number of environmental science studies in waste management. SEA will contribute to the project implementation on the expert level and by providing space for the project office.
Institute of Geochemistry of Environment (IGE) of National Academy of Science of Ukraine	As a leading academia centre on geochemistry, IGE will contribute to project implementation on the expert level as well as by providing its lab facilities if needed.
Private sector	
“Geocoma”	Polish WM company, well introduced in Ukraine, with the huge experience of managing international POPs management projects. “Geocoma” will contribute to project implementation on the expert level.
Civil society organizations	
“Green Cross Switzerland” (GC CH)	National focal point for project implementation Swiss NGO, globally involved in POPs elimination. MENR has assigned GC CH as an implementing agency for NIP Update project.
“Civil Parliament”	National NGO, involved in NIP Update project and experienced in WM projects in Ukraine. CP will support GC CH on the project implementation on the national level.
Indigenous people	
Other UN organizations at the national level	FAO can contribute to project implementation by providing the materials of the GCP040 project on improvement pesticides management in the former Soviet Union Countries.

4. Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment. Are [gender equality and women's empowerment](#) taken into account (yes /no)?

Levels of exposure to toxic chemicals, as well as the resulting impacts on human health, are determined by social as well as biological factors. Determined by social roles, women, men, and children are exposed differently to toxic chemicals in daily life. The differences include the kinds of chemicals encountered as

well as the level and frequency of such exposures. In addition men, women, and children vary in their physiological susceptibility to the effects of exposure to toxic chemicals¹⁵.

POPs have been identified among the toxic chemicals being of particular concern and which impact men and women differently. For instance, in agricultural communities in developing countries, men may be at higher risk of direct exposure to chemical pesticides during application, while women (and sometimes children) may be more likely to be indirectly exposed during planting and harvesting. Women's higher level of hormonally sensitive tissues makes them more vulnerable to the effects of the endocrine-disrupting pesticides (Howard 2003). Following the same argument, they would also be more vulnerable to PFOs that are linked to hormonal changes. Overall, women's generally higher percentage of body fat than men means they carry more lipophilic pesticides (and for longer periods), resulting in greater internal exposure (Watts 2007; Hardell 2003). Almost 100 pesticides have been identified as potentially contributing to increased risk of breast cancer, and of these at least 63 are known to have estrogenic effects in laboratory studies (Watts 2007). On the other hand, there are some pesticides to which males are more sensitive or that may have effects specific to their physiologies, such as those that increase risk of prostate cancer (Slotkin et al. 2008). Evidence from animal studies has potentially linked PBDEs to a decrease in semen quality.¹⁶

Men and women may also be particularly vulnerable to chemicals exposure at some periods of their life. During these windows of susceptibility exposures can have critical effects in regard to development and disease. For both girl and boy infants the weeks just before and after birth are high-risk, as is puberty for both; pregnancy, lactation and menopause are windows of susceptibility for women. Hormone-disrupting chemicals, in particular, can influence proper development of a multiplicity of organ systems and tissues, with those of the reproductive tract, brain and neuroendocrine system the most prominent. Exposure to endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs) can have effects on early development which are often irreversible but may not become evident until later in life (Prüss-Üstün 2016; WHO 2014; WHO and UNEP 2013; Kortenkamp *et al.* 2011).¹⁷

Although the nexus between gender and chemicals are evident, Parties not sufficiently take into account gender aspects in the development of their NIPs and national reports. For instance, Honduras has stated in its NIP (2010) that gender should be taken into account in the NIP implementation, but has not included gender specific measures in its Action Plan. Honduras has taken a step further in the revision of its NIP (2015), and has recognised specifically that the national institutional framework didn't have a strategy to implement the SC that promoted gender equality. Cambodia states in its updated NIP (2007) that gender is taken into account in their national strategy for sustainable development and management of natural resources. More specifically, Cambodia has identified that women has a particular role in improving household solid waste management and reducing PCDD and PCDF emissions through open burning of solid wastes at dumpsites. Women head more houses in Cambodia than men.

In the Republic of Moldova, a rapid social assessment was carried out in the framework of the NIP development (2005) to identify gender implications of POPs related issues. Nevertheless, gender specific measures have not been identified in the Action Plan.

The other demonstration countries have not made allusion to gender aspects in their NIPs.

¹⁵ 2011UNDP Environmental and Energy Group - Chemicals and Gender report. Gender mainstreaming guidance series.

¹⁶ 2016 UN Environment Global Gender and Environmental Outlook.

¹⁷ 2016 UN Environment Global Gender and Environmental Outlook.

Currently gender aspects are taken into account in the guidance for NIP development and the national report development. In the “Draft guidance on socio-economic assessment for NIP development and implementation under the SC COP 3/INF 8, developed by the BRS Secretariat upon the request of the Conference of the Parties, gender considerations appear in the socio economic assessment session. It is suggested that gender should be considered when evaluating how those more sensitive or vulnerable are impacted by the proposed interventions. A gender specialist should take part in the socio-economic assessment developed to inform the NIP.

National reports do not have a specific session dedicated to gender since it follows the structure of the Convention text. Nevertheless, in the third round of Party reports one check box related to vulnerable populations was inserted in Part B Section VIII – Public information, awareness and education. Parties were requested to provide information on whether educational programmes especially for women, children and the least educated on POPs, as well as on their health and environmental effects and on their alternatives have been developed and implemented. Among the selected demonstration projects that delivered the third national report, only Honduras and Ukraine have checked this box, but detailed information has not been provided.

The project promotes gender equality and empower women as detailed below:

Output 1.1: the gap analysis and consultations with Parties will include an assessment of whether gender implications on chemicals and wastes management are sufficiently informing the NIP Action Plans. It will also identify the current barriers to change and develop toolkit modules that facilitate the identification and collection of gender related data that should inform policy planning.

Output 1.2: the demonstration of the integrated electronic toolkit will provide the opportunity to raise awareness on gender related issues at the national level; promote gender equality and identify whether tools and guidance materials should be further developed in order to mainstream gender on the national agenda for sustainable chemicals management.

Outputs 1.3: monitoring and evaluation activities will ensure gender aspects are taken into account by ensuring the participation of relevant women and men in meetings, surveys and evaluations.

5. Benefits. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. Do any of these benefits support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) and/or adaptation to climate change?

It is expected that the improved quality, timeliness and management of the information gathered in the NIPs and national reports will in the long term deliver socioeconomic benefits by strengthening implementation of the SC at country level. It will allow Parties to weigh up the pros and cons of measures to be taken towards the sound management of chemicals; favours the identification of vulnerable groups and measures to be taken for their protection; and a more efficient use of the scarce resources available through the identification of national priorities.

6. Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental future risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks.

Table 15: Risks and mitigation measures

Risks	Level	Mitigation measure
The Executing Agency selected for this project does not have enough human resources to deliver the project outputs timely	Low	The Executing Agency is currently being restructured and new staff/consultants will be joining the team before the project is launch.
The project time frame is too tight and therefore a project extension is needed	Medium	The project has been designed considering the deadlines for submission of the fourth national report (31 August 2018) and the updated NIP (15 December 2018). In order to deliver the project outputs timely the Executing Agency will adopt a pro-active posture to avoid unnecessary delays.
The BRS Secretariat does not have the necessary IT resources allocated to continue supporting countries with the integrated electronic toolkit	Medium	The integrated electronic toolkit will be designed in a way to give the maximum of autonomy to users. Nevertheless, the project will identify the supported needed from the IT team in the BRS Secretariat and will advocate to make sure the necessary resources are allocated with this purpose.
Demonstration countries have different levels of capacity and supporting needs and they progress in the project implementation at a different pace	Medium	The gap analysis will assess the capacity building needs of each demonstration project. The support provided will be customised to the needs of each country. This should enable all the demonstration projects to progress in the implementation of the project and reach the project outcome.
Delays are caused for political / administrative reasons even if the NIP and National Reports are technically completed in time	Medium	National authorities and other key stakeholders will be identified and invited to participate in the consultations, national inception workshops and training. The gap analysis will identify the existing incentives and disincentives in complying with Articles 07 and 15 and a plan to influence it will be developed. The project will also endeavour to mainstream chemicals management to the broad national sustainable development agenda.
Internet access in some countries does not permit the use of the integrated electronic toolkit	High	Considering the poor internet connection may be a challenge for several Parties the project will look to develop a template that can be filled out offline and submitted when the internet connection is available; or the use of mobile network technology (apps) which may be more reliable in some countries. The toolkit will be tested in countries, and adapted accordingly, to take into account the situation with slow internet.
Need to balance diverse needs and expectations from the NIP and national reports	Medium	Extensive consultations with stakeholders.
Different working cultures result in Parties preferring other knowledge management mechanisms and reporting strategies;	Medium	The gap analysis will identify the knowledge management mechanisms currently used by demonstration countries; the logic behind the preference for a certain type of knowledge management mechanism; how and if this mechanism can be linked with the integrated electronic toolkit.
Changes in national priorities lead to lack of support to the project implementation	Low	It is not expected that the national priorities in demonstration countries will substantially change in the short timeframe of the project implementation. Also, the project that does not require a high level of resources from participating countries hence it's unlikely that changes in national priorities would impact the project.

		Mainstreaming chemicals management into the national sustainable development should contribute to increase the likelihood that the project has the necessary support until its completion.
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7. Cost Effectiveness. Explain how **cost-effectiveness** is reflected in the project design:

The project will use all the recently revised guidance prepared by the BRS Secretariat. It will also use all the assessments and reports already available to identify gaps and lessons learned on the development of NIPs and national reports.

The project will also use the expertise developed by the BRS Secretariat, demonstration countries and Implementing agencies on NIP development and knowledge management to inform the development of the toolkit and its demonstration. In particular, the project will make full use of the existing POPs National Coordinating Committee in demonstration countries, formed during the revision of the initial NIP.

The project will also make sure that external expertise is contracted to deliver specific outputs only when national expertise is unavailable. The project will be implemented in close cooperation with the SC Secretariat and identified Regional Centres to identify joint initiatives.

Countries are committed to ensure project funds are used only to cover incremental costs. This is demonstrated by the level of national co-financing provided to this project.

8. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives [not mentioned in 1]:

Table 16: Relevant GEF projects and other initiatives

	Relevant GEF Projects
Cambodia	<p>GEF ID 5648: “Global Project on the Implementation of PRTRs as a Tool for POPs Reporting, Dissemination and Awareness Raising for Belarus, Cambodia, Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Moldova and Peru”. The objective is to improve access and accuracy of environmental data on POPs and other priority chemicals in 6 countries, and to enhance awareness and public participation on environmental matters, through implementation of fully operational national PRTRs. The GEF Agency is UN Environment. The Executing Agency is UNITAR. This project will assist Cambodia to estimate emissions from point sources (facilities) via mandatory reporting. The PRTR is expected to be launched with the trial period in the second half of 2018.</p> <p>GEF ID 4894 – Implementation of the POPs Monitoring Plan – Cambodia is participating in this regional full size project aimed at strengthening the capacity for implementation of the updated POPs Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) and creating the conditions for sustainable monitoring of POPs in the Asian Region. The project will be completed by end of April 2020.</p>
Honduras	<p>GEF ID 9079: Environmentally Sound Management of Products and wastes containing POPs and the risks associated with their Final Disposition in Honduras. The concept for this full size project, GEF grant 3,460,000USD and co-financing of 10,420,000 has been approved. If the project is approved for implementation it will implement PPPs and enforce national regulations and institutions to improve the ESM of POPs in Honduras. The project is implemented by UNDP. A national focal point will be identified to ensure coordination with this project.</p> <p>GEF ID 5554: Strengthening of National Initiatives and Enhancement of Regional Cooperation for the Environmentally Sound Management of POPs in Waste of Electronic or Electrical Equipment (WEEE) in Latin-American Countries. If the project is approved for implementation, it will strengthen national</p>

	Relevant GEF Projects
	<p>initiatives and enhance regional cooperation for the environmentally sound management of POPs in Waste of Electronic or Electronic Equipment (WEEE) in Latin American Countries. The project is implemented by UNDP. The Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA) of the Republic of Honduras is one of the executing agencies and will ensure coordination.</p> <p>QSPTF/12/12/GOV/17: ESM of e-wastes from electrical and electronic equipment. QSP grant 240,344USD. The project will be completed by end of 2018. The Ministry of Environment will ensure coordination.</p> <p>QSPTF/13/13/GOV/12 : Strengthen the Central American Network of Centres of Support and Information in Toxicology. QSP grant 249,280 USD to be shared with Nicaragua. The project will be completed by end of 2018. The Ministry of Environment will ensure coordination.</p> <p>Rotterdam Pilot Project: Pesticide Poisoning System. The objective of the project is to create a programme to monitor and notify acute intoxication of chemical substances, including pesticides and other hazardous chemicals at the national level.</p>
Kenya	<p>GEF ID 9080 – Integrated Health and Environment Observatories and Legal and Institutional Strengthening for the Sound Management of Chemicals in Africa (African ChemObs) – if the project concept is approved for implementation. Kenya and Madagascar will be participating in this full-size project. The project will strengthen national health and environment institutions and will improve country reporting under the Basel and Stockholm Conventions. The project is implemented by UN Environment. The Coordination with this project will be ensured by the participation in the Steering Committee of the focal point of the ChemObs project in Kenya and Madagascar.</p> <p>GEF ID 4886 - Continuing Regional Support for the POPs Global Monitoring Plan under the Stockholm Convention in the Africa Region: Kenya is participating in this regional full size project implemented by UN Environment and executed by the UN Environment Chemicals Branch together with the Chemistry Department in Nairobi, Kenya. It is expected that the project will be completed end of March 2020 and the main outcome is that national laboratories in Kenya will have the capacity to monitor newly listed POPs. The focal point for this project in Kenya will also be invited to join the project Steering Committee.</p>
Madagascar	<p>GEF ID 5322: Promotion of BAT and BEP to Reduce uPOPs Releases from Waste Open Burning in the Participating African Countries of COMESA-SADC Subregions. Madagascar is participating in this regional project aimed at continuing minimization of unintentionally produced POPs (uPOPs) releases in the open burning sector of participating African countries of SADC region through introduction of best available techniques and best environmental practices (BAT/BEP) measures at selected priority demonstration sites. The project is implemented by UNIDO and executed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests of Madagascar. The Ministry will ensure coordination.</p> <p>GEF ID 5307 - Global Project on the Updating of NIPs for POPs: this project has a global component that aims to enhance communication and information sharing to enable Parties to compare and harmonize data and identify lessons learned and good practices. It has also supported countries by delivering face-to-face trainings in partnership with the BRS Secretariat on the NIP updating process and related methodology. The lessons learned and good practices report will inform the development of guidance materials that will support the electronic toolkit. Currently twenty-five countries are being supported by this component globally. Among these countries Madagascar is also participating in this project. The global component has been implemented and internally executed by UN Environment. GEF grant for this component is 368,000\$ and 300,000\$ has been provided by UN Environment as co-financing. Project outputs will be fully delivered by December 2017. The national component in Madagascar has been implemented by the UN Environment and executed by the Ministry of Environment of Madagascar. GEF grant for this project is 186,046\$ and 100,000\$ has been provided by the Recipient country as co-financing. The NIP will be officially submitted to the SC Secretariat in 2017.</p>

	Relevant GEF Projects
	<p>GEF ID 9080 – Integrated Health and Environment Observatories and Legal and Institutional Strengthening for the Sound Management of Chemicals in Africa (African ChemObs): if the project concept is approved for implementation. Kenya and Madagascar will be participating in this full-size project. The project will strengthen national health and environment institutions and will improve country reporting under the Basel and Stockholm Conventions. The Coordination with this project will be ensured by the participation in the Steering Committee of the focal point of the ChemObs project in Kenya and Madagascar.</p>
<p>Republic of Moldova</p>	<p>GEF ID (5648): UN Environment/UNITAR project “Global Project on the Implementation of PRTRs as a Tool for POPs Reporting, Dissemination and Awareness Raising for Belarus, Cambodia, Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Moldova and Peru”. The objective is to improve access and accuracy of environmental data on POPs and other priority chemicals in 6 countries, and to enhance awareness and public participation on environmental matters, through implementation of fully operational national PRTRs. The GEF Agency is UN Environment. The Executing Agency is UNITAR. This project will assist Moldova to estimate emissions from point sources (facilities) via mandatory reporting. Mercury will be included in the list of chemicals to be reported. The project will be completed in 2018.</p> <p>QSPTF/07/2/GOV/17II.10.G.HND: Strengthening capacities for the development of the national Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR) and supporting SAICM implementation. QSP grant 250,000 USD to be shared with the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The project will be completed by end of 2018. The Ministry of Environment will ensure coordination.</p>
<p>Papua New Guinea</p>	<p>GEF ID 5525 - Global Project on the Updating of NIPs for POPs: this project has the same objectives of the project GEF ID 5307 mentioned above but it supports a different set of countries. Currently eight countries are being supported by this component globally. Among these countries Papua New Guinea is also participating in the current project. The global project component has been implemented and internally executed by UN Environment. GEF grant for this component is 100,000\$ and 150,000\$ has been provided by UN Environment as co-financing. Project outputs will also be fully delivered by December 2017. The national project component has been implemented by the UN Environment and executed by the Ministry of Environment of Papua New Guinea. GEF grant for this project is 168,848\$ and 200,000\$ has been provided by the Recipient country as co-financing. The NIP will be officially submitted to the SC Secretariat in 2017.</p>
<p>Saint Lucia</p>	<p>GEF ID 5558 - Development and Implementation of a Sustainable Management Mechanism for POPs in the Caribbean: Saint Lucia is participating in this full size project implemented by UNIDO and executed by the Basel Convention Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for the Caribbean Region (BCRC- Caribbean). The revised and updated NIP of St. Lucia is one of the expected outputs of this project. An information management system for sound chemicals management will also be developed and implemented by trained personnel.</p> <p>GEF ID 5197: Increase St. Lucia’s Capacity to Monitor MEA Implementation and Sustainable Development. This medium size project, GEF grant 1,000,000USD and co-financing 1,080,000USD will strengthen the institutional capacity of St. Lucia for the implementation and monitoring of international conventions as a follow up to the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) of St. Lucia and to better integrate environmental concerns into its broader development framework. A national focal point will be identified to ensure coordination with this project.</p>
<p>Ukraine</p>	<p>GEF ID 5300: Regional Demonstration Project for Coordinated Management of ODS and POPs Disposal in Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Armenia. Ukraine is participating in this full size project implemented by UNIDO and executed by the Ministry of Environment in Ukraine. The objective of the demonstration project is to establish local capacity for destruction of PDS and POPs. The Ministry of Environment of Ukraine will ensure coordination.</p> <p>Special Programme Ukraine: Strengthening the Enforcement of the Rotterdam Convention in Ukraine and Building Capacity to Counteract Illegal Trafficking of Chemicals. The project overall objective is to improve chemical safety of Ukraine by strengthening national institutions and legislation for effective</p>

	Relevant GEF Projects
	<p>implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, and to build capacity on detection and prevention of illegal trafficking and counterfeit chemicals. The total project budget is 228,955USD and the project should be completed by end of 2019.</p> <p>QSPTF/13/13/GOV/08 : Strengthening capacities for the Sound Management of Biocides and other Hazardous Chemicals to Reduce Population Exposure in Ukraine. QSP grant 246,500USD. The project will be completed by end of 2018. The Ministry of Environment will ensure coordination.</p> <p>QSPTF/13/13/GOV/04 : Development of sub-regional public health institutional cooperation to strengthen capacities and information exchange to address hazardous chemicals health effects in the Ukraine and Belarus, and the Russian Federation. QSP grant 250,000USD to be shared with Belarus. The project will be completed by end of 2018. The Ministry of Environment will ensure coordination.</p>

1.2.2.6. Other project relevant for data collection at the national level:

Chemicals and Waste in the Agenda - Building capacity in SDG follow-up and review in developing countries to minimize chemicals and waste risks across sectors. This project is still under development but has among others the objective to enhance capacities in developing countries to collect data in support of national reporting under relevant international chemicals and wastes agreements and the SDG global indicator framework. The QSP of the SAICM Secretariat is funding the project that will be jointly implemented by UN Environment, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the World Health Organization (WHO), UN-Habitat, and relevant secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), notably the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Minamata Conventions. Six countries will be targeted in this project. The project coordinator from the SAICM Secretariat will ensure coordination with this new GEF project.

Review system for the effective national implementation of multilateral environmental agreements. This project was developed by the Center for Governance and Sustainability and the Law Division. The project objective is to assess and explain the implementation and effectiveness of environmental treaties. The project has five specific activities:

1. Identify the level of implementation across countries and conventions;
2. Explain the factors that enable or challenge implementation in different national contexts;
3. Track the extent to which problems are being resolved;
4. Evaluate policy responses, identify best practices and capacity needs, and promote learning;
5. Empower stakeholders to engage in improving implementation and enhancing effectiveness.

The activities 2 “explain the factors that enable or challenge implementation in different national contexts” and 4 “evaluate policy responses, identify best practices and capacity needs, and promote learning” are highly pertinent for this project. These activities will result in the identification of valuable information on how the NIP and national reports are related to the effective implementation of the SC at the national level, which is the main objective of this project. A representative from the UN Environment Law Division will be invited to participate in the project Steering Committee to ensure the sharing of experiences and information that will be relevant for the success of both projects.

9. Institutional Arrangement. Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation:

Implementing Agency (IA): UN Environment is one of the GEF implementing Agencies. As such, UN Environment implements this project through the Economy Division. The UN Environment Economy Division will be responsible for the overall project supervision, overseeing the project progress through the monitoring and evaluation of project activities and progress reports. It will report the project implementing progress to GEF and will take part in the Project Steering Committee (PSC). UN Environment Economy Division will closely collaborate with the EA and provide it with administrative support in the implementation of the project.

UN Environment's comparative advantage¹⁸ for the GEF is related to its being the only United Nations organization with a mandate derived from the General Assembly to co-ordinate the work of the United Nations in the area of environment and whose core business is the environment. In this project in particular UN Environment's comparative strength is in:

1. Providing the GEF with a range of relevant experiences: UN Environment has assisted countries in more than 100 NIP development and NIP updating projects;
2. The best available science and knowledge upon which it can base its investments: UN Environment has a science team fully focused on the sound management of chemicals and wastes;
3. It serves as the Secretariat to three of the MEAs, for which GEF is the financial mechanism: coordination and cooperation with the SC Secretariat and SAICM are integrated to UN Environment's work.

PSC: The PSC's membership includes the BRS Secretariat, IA, EA, Other GEF implementing agencies, national focal points, and other stakeholders including the representatives from the global network of Basel / Stockholm Regional Centres. The role of the PSC is to:

- Oversee the GEF Project;
- Provide overall guidance and ensure coordination between all parties;
- Provide overall supervision for project implementation;
- Approve the annual work plan and budget;
- Oversee the implementation of corrective actions;
- Enhance synergy between the GEF project and other ongoing initiatives.

The PSC will meet at least three times during the project implementation or according to the project's needs.

Basel / Stockholm Regional Centres: The Global network of regional centres provide a unique resource which will be used to support the on-the-ground execution of the project at country level. The specific role of each centre will be defined during the execution of the project based on the needs defined at national level in each of the countries where demonstration / pilot activities are initiated.

Executing Agency (EA): UN Environment Chemicals and Health Branch will execute the project. As EA, the Chemicals and Health Branch's key roles include:

- Coordination of inputs from project partners;
- Establishing and housing the project implementation unit (PIU);
- Acting as Secretariat for the Project Steering Committee (PSC) composed of main project partners;

¹⁸ https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/C.31.5_Comparative_advantages_4.pdf

- Working with project partners to ensure that the agreed work plan is met and that the budget flows to the executing partners listed below. The EA will also consolidate reports on Output delivery from project executing partners for onward submission to the IA,

This global, normative project requires the coordination of many partners across regions and countries. The project will only be a success if the multiple stakeholders from the target regions work in a coherent and coordinated manner to a common standard. Based on a review of potential options it was agreed, in consultation with the BRS Secretariat, that the Science Unit of the UN Environment Chemicals and Health Branch would be the most appropriate partner to lead the execution of this project. The Branch has technically supported the SC Secretariat and countries on NIP development and updating since the Convention entered into force. The Branch has also contributed to developing and delivering face-to-face trainings, webinars and guidance tools linked to the completing of NIPs and NIP update projects. Currently the Branch is executing the global component of two sister GEF projects (GEF ID 5307 and 5525) aimed at supporting countries on NIP updating. The Branch is also heavily engaged in the delivery of the DDT Road Map and PCB Elimination Network (PEN). The new project is Global in nature thus requiring an Executing Agency which operates at the Global rather than Regional or National level.

The Branch recognizes that besides having the best knowledge and experience to successfully execute this project, adequate human resources are needed to support its implementation. In response to this need the Unit is currently recruiting two staff members who will be on board to fully support the execution of the project from its approval. This is in addition to the project staff recruited to support the execution of the POPs Global Monitoring Plan projects.

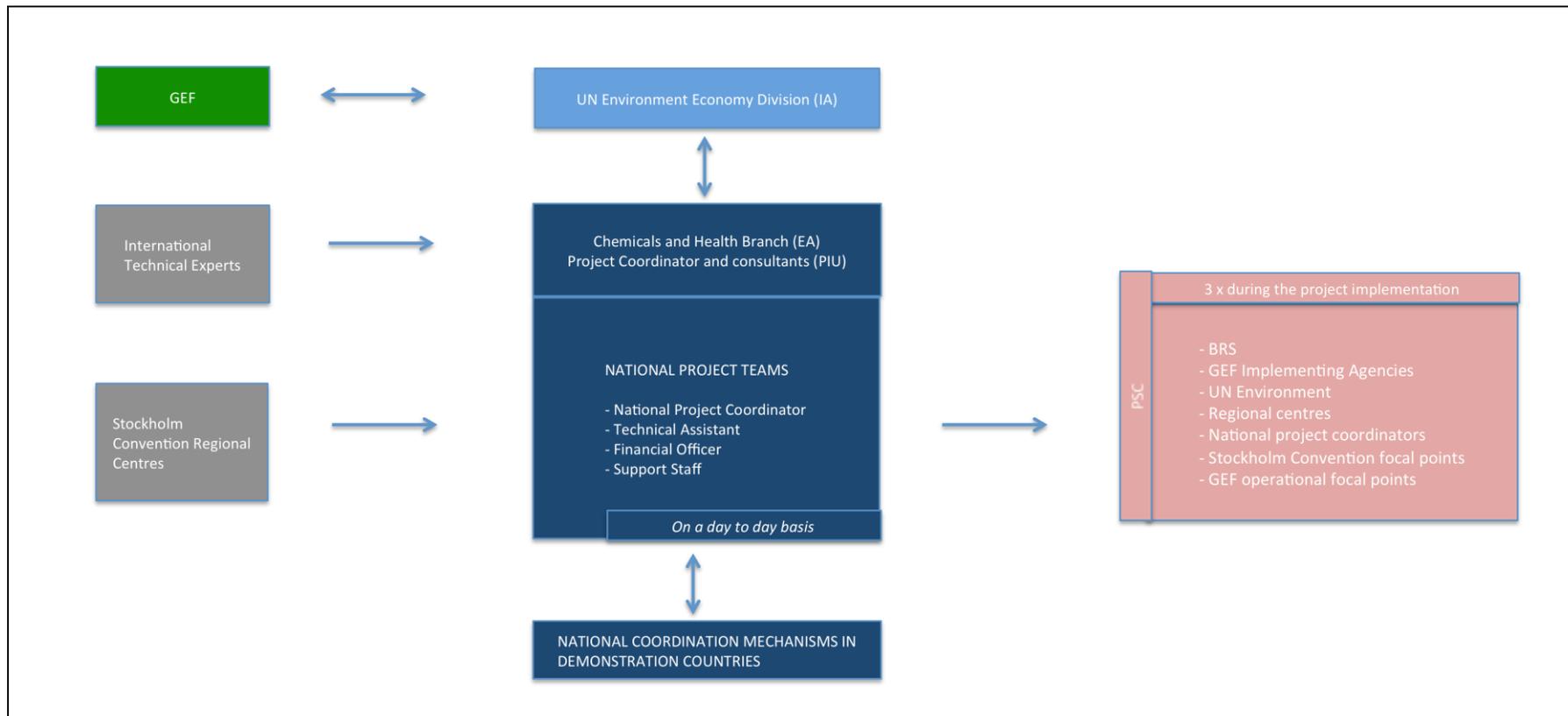
Project Implementation Unit (PIU): The PIU will be staffed by a Project Coordinator. The role of the PIU is to:

- Ensure Project execution (all technical aspects of project implementation);
- Ensure project governance and oversight of the financial resources from GEF investment;
- Provide staff time and expertise in guiding and advancing the project;
- Sharing all achievements and project products/outputs with stakeholders;
- Supervise the consultants and project partner organizations to deliver against their contracts and in time;
- Organize the PSC meetings and serve as its secretariat;
- Management and implement the project results and output level M&E framework, to evaluate project performance;
- Manage the flow of information from the field and producing periodic monitoring reports.

The PIU will be housed at and be supported by the EA. The PIU is responsible for the daily execution of the project, including all reporting and monitoring duties, as well as the follow-up of all contractual tasks. The PIU liaises with all project partners, including with National Focal Points, the primary representatives of National Coordinating Committees. The PIU serves as Secretariat to the PSC.

As is shown in the graphical sketch below, the EA makes agreement with all partners in the project (i.e., beneficiary countries). By implementing the agreements, the partners report back to the EA and interact among themselves according to project activities.

Diagram 1: Diagram for project implementation



10. 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.

Knowledge management for this project will be managed through the existing UN Environment platforms such as the Green Growth Knowledge Platform, MAP-X and UN Environment Live.

To facilitate communication between participating project countries, as well as other interested stakeholders, the project will convene two global meetings. Other face-to-face consultations can be organized back to back with BRS meetings as the next COP and other regional /global consultations.

The EA will also convene regular calls with the Steering Committee members to keep relevant stakeholders informed and the progress and challenges of the project implementation.

11. 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, NBSAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NCs, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

Cambodia and Ukraine are the only demonstration countries having clearly stated in their NIPs that the project outputs are consistent with its national priorities:

- **Cambodia:** the updated NIP recognizes the need to improve annual reporting as part of its strategy 2 – improve existing institutional and structural mechanisms;
- **Ukraine:** the NIP mentions that national registers of POPs stockpiles, releases PCB containing equipment and waste and contaminated sites should be developed.

As Parties of the SC all the demonstration countries endorse the requests of the SC COP described below:

- COP.8/11: To develop, subject to the availability of resources, an electronic template for the quantitative information included in national implementation plans in a harmonized manner with the reporting under Article 15 of the Convention;
- COP.8/11: To undertake, subject to the availability of resources, capacity-building and training activities to support Parties in order to facilitate the development, review and updating of national implementation plans, taking into account the guidance documents listed in paragraph 4 above.

As Parties of the SC all the demonstration countries have also approve the following recommendations of the Effectiveness Evaluation Committee (UNEP/POPS/COP.8/22/Add.1):

- All Parties should enhance their efforts to update NIPs. Developed country Parties could contribute by supporting activities as face-to-face training and targeted NIP- development technical assistance. The development of an electronic template for quantitative information contained in NIPs, harmonized with reporting under Article 15, would support Parties in meeting their obligations to prepare, review and/or update their NIPs;
- Once the Conference of Parties has approved a compliance mechanism under Article 17. A priority focus of the compliance work programme should address the issue of improving reporting;
- Parties should provide validated information on production, import and export of POPs, including quantitative information in the national reports required pursuant to Article 15;

- Exports of DDT and PCB for final disposal should be closely monitored through the use of data gathered through the DDT questionnaire, national reporting under Article 15 of the Stockholm Convention and national reporting under the Basel Convention, in particular for the evaluation of the progress made towards the elimination of PCB as required by the Convention;
- PCB inventories need to be undertaken in a systematic manner, in accordance with existing guidance, and cover all types of equipment, sectors and geographical areas. Each Party should ensure that their national reports contain comprehensive, clear, reliable and well-structured data on the amounts of PCB already eliminated and, most importantly, the amounts still to be eliminated. It may be useful to establish a mechanism under the Convention to review progress in PCB elimination;
- Parties should develop and update their inventories of unintentional POPs, and provide the information as part of their national reports to confirm the success of the measures they have taken to implement Article 5;
- Data collection mechanisms for determining how much of specific POPs wastes has been destroyed or otherwise appropriately disposed of, should be improved, in particular through working more closely with the Basel Convention to give more focus to the work on POPs wastes inventories, through the Basel Convention's POPs Technical Guidelines and its national reports which are required to provide details on exports and imports for individual waste streams;
- There is a need to strengthening the gathering of information through national reports under Article 15, on the provision of technical assistance and technology transfer through the Secretariat's technical assistance programme, GEF projects and other sources. This could also include information on how these activities impacted Parties' capacities to fulfil their obligations under the Stockholm Convention.

12. M & E Plan. Describe the budgeted monitoring and evaluation plan.

The table below provides the detailed M&E plan for the project.

The gap analysis of Output 1.1 will also contribute to the project monitoring and evaluation by reviewing the quality of NIPs and their fitness for purpose in helping countries plan for SC implementation.

The direct costs of reviews and evaluations will be charged against the project evaluation budget (Output 1.5).

Table 17: Monitoring and Evaluation

M&E activity	Purpose	Responsible	Budget	Timeframe
Inception workshop & report	Review of project activities, output and intended outcomes: detailed work planning	EA	0	Within two months of project start
Steering Committee meetings	Review of progress against approved workplan and budget and help provide advice to the Project Manager to ensure project achieves desired outputs and outcomes;	EA	20,000	The first one back to back with the inception workshop; one midterm; one at the project end back to back with the

	Provide guidance to project Manager so that project business case remains valid, especially among stakeholders whose behaviour must change if project is to achieve its planned results; Provide guidance to Project Manager on needed changes or revisions of project			outputs validation workshop
Half yearly financial reports	Assess that resources are being utilised optimally according to the approved workplan	EA	0	31 January and 31 July
Half-yearly progress reports and annual Project Implementation Review	Progress and effectiveness review, including for GEF. Documentation of lessons learnt	EA	0	31 January; 31 July
Terminal report	Reviews effectiveness against implementation plan; Highlights technical outputs; Identifies lessons learned and likely design approaches for future projects; assesses likelihood of achieving design outcomes	EA	0	1 month after the completion of the technical activities
Terminal evaluation	Reviews effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation, coordination mechanisms and outputs. Identifies lessons learned and likely remedial actions for future projects Highlights technical achievements and assesses against prevailing benchmarks	UN Environment Evaluation Office	50,000	6 months after the completion of the technical activities
Total M&E Cost			70,000	

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

- A. Record of Endorsement¹⁹ 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)
Mr. John Heal	GEF Operational Focal Point for Cambodia	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	10/03/2017
Ms. Rosibel Martinez Arriaga	GEF Operational Focal Point for Honduras	SECRETARY OF ENERGY, NATURAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT AND MINES	24/02/2017
Mr. Charles Talengo Sunkuli	GEF Operational Focal Point for Kenya	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCES	22/02/2017

¹⁹ 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.

Ms. Christine Admee Ralalaharisoa	GEF Operational Focal Point for Madagascar	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, ECOLOGY AND FORESTS	10/02/2017
Mrs. Inga Podoroghin	GEF Operational Focal Point for the Republic of Moldova	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	01/02/2017
Ms. Caroline Eugene	GEF Operational Focal Point for Saint Lucia	MINISTRY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, ENENERGY, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	21/03/2017
Mr. Gunther Joku	GEF Operational Focal Point for Papua new Guinea	CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY	03/03/2017
Ms. Valentyna Pylypenko	GEF Operational Focal Point for Ukraine	MINISTRY OF ECOLOGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF UKRAINE	28/03/2017

B. GEF Agency(ies) Certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies ²⁰ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for a medium-sized project approval under GEF-6.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Kelly West, Senior Programme Manager & Global Environment Facility Coordinator Corporate Services Division UN Environment		August 17, 2017	Kevin Helps Senior Programme Officer, Chemicals and Health Branch / GEF Operations Division of Economy, UN Environment	+254-20-762-3140	Kevin.Helps@unep.org

²⁰ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and CBIT

ANNEXES:

1. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK
2. NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS CONSULTED FOR PROJECT DEVELOPMENT
3. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE MSP WITH GEF FUNDING
4. OFP ENDORSEMENT/CO-FINANCE LETTERS
5. UN ENVIRONMENT ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REVIEW NOTE (ESERN)
6. ACRONMYS AND ABBREVIATIONS
7. PROJECT SUPERVISION PLAN
8. THEORY OF CHANGE
9. GEF APPROVED BUDGET
10. PROJECT COFINANCING
11. SUGGESTED TERMS OF REFERENCE : INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
12. TRACKING TOOL

ANNEX 1: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Contribution to UNEP MTS: The project is consistent with the UN Environment Chemicals and Waste Medium term Strategy for 2014-2017 and contributes directly with the expected accomplishment 1 under this sub-programme: countries increasingly have the necessary institutional capacity and policy instruments to manage chemicals and waste soundly including the implementation of related provisions of the multilateral environmental agreements.

Contribution to SDG Target: 12.4.1 - “Number of Parties to MEAs that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each agreement”.

Project Outcome	Objective level Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
Enhanced compliance with the Stockholm Convention (SC) through improved transmission, accessibility and use of data (article 16) contained in National Implementation Plans (NIP, Article 7) and National Reports (Article 15)	Number of countries that meet their obligations in transmitting information as required by Articles 7 and 15 of the Stockholm Convention (<i>SDG 12.4.1</i>)	00 demonstration countries have submitted the updated NIPs addressing COP 6 amendments. 00 countries have reported in the 4 th round deadline for national reports.	6 demonstration countries 6 demonstration countries	SC reporting system, UNEP Live	Risk: Delays are caused for political / administrative reasons even if the NIP and National Reports are technically completed in time. Assumption: Funding is in place on time Assumption: there is political willingness and capacity to meet the obligations under Articles 7 and 15 of the Stockholm Convention. Assumption: Demonstration countries will access funds for the NIP updates.
	Increased percentage of data from NIPs is used to report under Article 15 and used in Article 16	To be determined in the gap analysis that will be done in the project component 1	To be determined	SC reporting system, UNEP Live	Assumption: Countries choose to use the electronic toolkit for submitted their NIPs and to manage data on POPs inventory
Outputs	Output Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
Output 1.1: Gap analysis and consultations with Parties to the SC and implementing	Number of gap analysis report produced	None	1 report	UNEP Live	Assumption: key stakeholders will be available and willing to provide qualitative information to complete the gap analysis.

agencies developed, taking into account gender aspects.	Number of recommendations related to gender aspects		1 recommendation		
Outputs	Output Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
Output 1.2: Integrated Articles 7 and 15 electronic toolkit designed taking into account the recommendation on gender, tested and endorsed by the project Steering Committee	Number of integrated electronic toolkit taking into account gender aspects designed, tested and endorsed	None	1 integrated electronic toolkit	Steering Committee meeting report	Assumption: key stakeholders accept the relevance of collecting gender-segregated data always when possible.
	Percentage of quantitative data in existing NIPs imported into the new integrated electronic toolkit	None	100%	Integrated electronic toolkit records	Assumption: Quantitative data exists in existing NIPs
Outputs	Output Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
Output 1.3: Demonstration of the integrated electronic toolkit taking into account gender aspects	Number of demonstration countries assisted in fully entering new NIP and national report data into the integrated electronic toolkit	None	06 demonstration countries	Integrated electronic toolkit records	Assumption: Integrated electronic toolkit is up and running in time for parties to use
	Number of countries entering gender disaggregated data in the integrated electronic toolkit when relevant		06 demonstration countries		
	Number of countries taking into account gender aspects in the NIP Action Plan	Zero	06 demonstration countries	SC reporting system	Assumption: Lessons are learnt during project to ensure maximum success of integrated electronic toolkit demonstration
Outputs	Output Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
Output 1.4: Development of Replication Strategy	Number of replication strategies developed and endorsed by the project Steering Committee	None	1 replication strategy	Replication strategy report	Assumption: the project is successfully implemented
Outputs	Output Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
Output 1.5: Monitoring and Evaluation	Terminal evaluation rate for the project	The gap analysis developed under output 1.1 will provide qualitative information for the monitoring and evaluation	Highly Satisfactory	Inception workshop report Minutes of Steering Committee meetings Progress and financial reports Terminal report Terminal evaluation report	Assumption: project funds and co-financing are available and political support to the project remains valid until the project completion.

ANNEX 2: NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS CONSULTED FOR PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Country	Focal Points	Contact
Cambodia Ministry of Environment	Sokunthea Uon	sokunmoe@yahoo.com
Honduras Secretary of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mines	Ana Gabriela Ramirez Salgado	agabrielaramirez@gmail.com
Kenya Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Francis N. Kihuma	kihumbafn@yahoo.com
Madagascar Ministry in charge of Environment	Edmée Christine Ralalaharisoa	dge@mef.gov.mg
Moldova (Republic of) Ministry of Environment	Tatiana Tugui	tatiana.tugui@eppo.md
Papua New Guinea Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA)	Veari Kula	vearikula@gmail.com
Saint Lucia	Yasmin Jude	yasmin.jude@gmail.com
Ukraine Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine	Mikhail Malkov	mikhail.malkov@envisec.org

ANNEX 3: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE MSP WITH GEF FUNDING

Position Titles	\$/ Person Week	Estimated Person Weeks	Total	Tasks to be Performed
For EA Management				
International				
Project Coordinator	970	130	126'035	Project management and supervision to be done on a 50% basis.
Technical project officer	769	130	99'970	Technical support to the project to be done on a 25% basis
Support staff	77	130	10'010	Managerial support to the project provided on a 10% basis
For Technical Assistance				
International				
Output 1.1 Gap analysis and consultations with Parties to the SC and implementing agencies developed, taking into account gender aspects				
International consultants to develop gap analysis	2'500	16	40'000	Consultants will work with demonstration countries, implementing agencies and experts to develop the gap analysis according to the ToR developed by the Steering Committee
Output 1.2: Integrated Articles 7 and 15 electronic toolkit designed taking into account the recommendation on gender, tested and endorsed by the project Steering Committee				
International consultants to identify better reporting strategy integrating national systems and currently available reporting systems	2'500	12	30'000	Consultants will identify best practices to facilitate reporting according to ToR developed by Project Steering Committee
Output 1.3: Demonstration of the integrated electronic toolkit taking into account gender aspects				
International consultants to upload existing NIPs in the toolkit	2'500	12	30'000	Consultants recruited will be in charge of uploading all the NIPs that are currently in the SC clearinghouse in the new toolkit
International consultants for training on POPs inventory and national reporting	2'500	28	70'000	Consultants recruited will be in charge of building national capacity for sustainable NIP updating and national reporting, in particular for inventory development and data collection
International consultants for training on priorities for POPs management	2'500	28	70'000	Consultants recruited will be in charge of building national capacity for sustainable NIP updating and national reporting, in particular for the identification of national priorities
Output 1.4: Development of Replication Strategy				
International consultants to develop replication strategy	2'500		30'000	Consultants recruited will be in charge of developing a replication strategy taking into account lessons learned in this project
Cross cutting Gender expert				
Gender expert	2'500		30'000	Gender expert will be identified to ensure gender is fully considered in all the project outputs.

ANNEX 4. OFP ENDORSEMENT/CO-FINANCE LETTERS

**ANNEX 5. UN ENVIRONMENT – ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REVIEW
NOTE (ESERN)**

I. Project Overview

Identification	Insert Project ID# from Programme Framework Table
Project Title	Integrated SC toolkit to improve the transmission of information under Articles 07 and 15
Managing Division	Economy Division
Type/Location	Global – Executing Agency is based in Geneva, Switzerland
Region	
List Countries	Cambodia, Honduras, Kenya, Madagascar, Republic of Moldova, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Ukraine
Project Description	Provide the project summary and description in 2-3 paragraphs
Estimated duration of project:	24 months for technical completion 30 months for project closure
Estimated cost of the project :	Provide the estimated cost for entire project in USD.8,000,000 (2,000,000 GEF grant; around 7,000,000 co-financing)

II. Environmental Social and Economic Screening Determination

A. Summary of the Safeguard Risks Triggered			
Safeguard Standard Triggered by the Project	Impact of Risk ²¹ (1-5)	Probability of Risk (1-5)	Significance of Risk (L, M, H)
SS 1: Biodiversity, natural habitat and Sustainable Management of Living Resources	X		
SS 2: Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management of Chemicals and Wastes	X		
SS 3: Safety of Dams	X		
SS 4: Involuntary resettlement	X		
SS 5: Indigenous peoples	X		
SS 6: Labor and working conditions	X		
SS 7: Cultural Heritage	X		

²¹ Refer to UNEP Environment, Social and Economic Sustainability (ESES): Implementation Guidance Note to assign values to the Impact of Risk and the Probability of Risk to determine the overall significance of Risk (Low, Moderate or High).

SS 8: Gender equity	X		
SS 9: Economic Sustainability	X		
Additional Safeguard questions for projects seeking GCF-funding (Section IV)			

B. ESE Screening Decision²² (Refer to the UNEP ESES Framework (Chapter 2) and the UNEP's ESES Guidelines.)

Low risk X Moderate risk High risk Additional information required

C. Development of ESE Review Note and Screening Decision:

Prepared by: Name: Giovanna Chiodi Moiré Date: 08/03/2017

Safeguard Advisor: Name: _____ Date: _____

Project Manager: Name: _____ Date: _____

D. Recommended further action from the Safeguard Advisor:

²² **Low risk:** Negative impacts negligible: no further study or impact management required.

Moderate risk: Potential negative impacts, but less significant; few if any impacts irreversible; impact amenable to management using standard mitigation measures; limited environmental or social analysis may be required to develop a ESEMP. Straightforward application of good practice may be sufficient without additional study.

High risk: Potential for significant negative impacts, possibly irreversible, ESEA including a full impact assessment may be required, followed by an effective safeguard management plan.

III. ESES Principle and Safeguard checklist

(Section III and IV should be retained in UNEP)

Precautionary Approach

The project will take precautionary measures even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically and there is risk of causing harm to the people or to the environment.

Human Rights Principle

The project will make an effort to include any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular vulnerable and marginalized groups; from the decision making process that may affect them.

The project will respond to any significant concerns or disputes raised during the stakeholder engagement process.

The project will make an effort to avoid inequitable or discriminatory negative impacts on the quality of and access to resources or basic services, on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups.²³

Screening checklist	Y/N/ Maybe	Comment
Safeguard Standard 1: Biodiversity, natural habitat and Sustainable Management of Living Resources		
Will the proposed project support directly or indirectly any activities that significantly convert or degrade biodiversity and habitat including modified habitat, natural habitat and critical natural habitat?	N	The project will facilitate NIP development and national reporting by making available an integrated toolkit and building national capacity. It will not take direct action on the ground and therefore will not impact the biodiversity, natural habitat, sustainable management of living resources. Demonstration countries are Parties to the Stockholm Convention and as such the project is consistent officially recognized management plans.
Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are legally protected?	N	
Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are officially proposed for protection? (e.g.; National Park, Nature Conservancy, Indigenous Community Conserved Area, (ICCA); etc.)	N	
Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation and biodiversity value?	N	
Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are recognized- including by authoritative sources and /or the national and local government entity, as protected and conserved by traditional local communities?	N	
Will the proposed project approach possibly not be legally permitted or inconsistent with any officially recognized management plans for the area?	N	
Will the proposed project activities result in soils deterioration and land degradation?	N	
Will the proposed project interventions cause any changes to the quality or quantity of water in rivers, ponds, lakes or other wetlands?	N	
Will the proposed project possibly introduce or utilize any invasive alien species of flora and fauna, whether accidental or intentional?	N	
Safeguard Standard 2: Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management of Chemicals and Wastes		
Will the proposed project likely result in the significant release of pollutants to air, water or soil?	N	The project will facilitate NIP development and national reporting by making available an

²³ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to “women and men” or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

Will the proposed project likely consume or cause significant consumption of water, energy or other resources through its own footprint or through the boundary of influence of the activity?	N	integrated toolkit and building national capacity. It will not take direct action on the ground and therefore should not impact national resource efficiency or pollute demonstration countries. Nevertheless the project has two global workshops that are needed to facilitate the communication between all the stakeholders and build capacity. Therefore the project will generate green house gases during its implementation.
Will the proposed project likely cause significant generation of Green House Gas (GHG) emissions during and/or after the project?	Y	
Will the proposed project likely generate wastes, including hazardous waste that cannot be reused, recycled or disposed in an environmentally sound and safe manner?	N	
Will the proposed project use, cause the use of, or manage the use of, storage and disposal of hazardous chemicals, including pesticides?	N	
Will the proposed project involve the manufacturing, trade, release and/or use of hazardous materials subject to international action bans or phase-outs, such as DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol?	N	
Will the proposed project require the procurement of chemical pesticides that is not a component of integrated pest management (IPM) ²⁴ or integrated vector management (IVM) ²⁵ approaches?	N	
Will the proposed project require inclusion of chemical pesticides that are included in IPM or IVM but high in human toxicity?	N	
Will the proposed project have difficulty in abiding to FAO's International Code of Conduct ²⁶ in terms of handling, storage, application and disposal of pesticides?	N	
Will the proposed project potentially expose the public to hazardous materials and substances and pose potentially serious risk to human health and the environment?	N	
Safeguard Standard 3: Safety of Dams		
Will the proposed project involve constructing a new dam(s)?	N	
Will the proposed project involve rehabilitating an existing dam(s)?	N	
Will the proposed project activities involve dam safety operations?	N	
Safeguard Standard 4: Involuntary resettlement		
Will the proposed project likely involve full or partial physical displacement or relocation of people?	N	The project will facilitate NIP development and national reporting by making available an integrated toolkit and building national capacity. It will not take direct action on the ground and therefore will not cause involuntary resettlement.
Will the proposed project involve involuntary restrictions on land use that deny a community the use of resources to which they have traditional or recognizable use rights?	N	
Will the proposed project likely cause restrictions on access to land or use of resources that are sources of livelihood?	N	
Will the proposed project likely cause or involve temporary/permanent loss of land?	N	
Will the proposed project likely cause or involve economic displacements affecting their crops, businesses, income generation sources and assets?	N	

²⁴ "Integrated Pest Management (IPM) means the careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations and keep pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimize risks to human health and the environment. IPM emphasizes the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption to agro-ecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/pests/ipm/en/>

²⁵ "IVM is a rational decision-making process for the optimal use of resources for vector control. The approach seeks to improve the efficacy, cost-effectiveness, ecological soundness and sustainability of disease-vector control. The ultimate goal is to prevent the transmission of vector-borne diseases such as malaria, dengue, Japanese encephalitis, leishmaniasis, schistosomiasis and Chagas disease." (http://www.who.int/neglected_diseases/vector_ecology/ivm_concept/en/)

²⁶ Find more information from http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/CODE_2014Sep_ENG.pdf

Will the proposed project likely cause or involve forced eviction?	N	
Will the proposed project likely affect land tenure arrangements, including communal and/or customary/traditional land tenure patterns negatively?	N	
Safeguard Standard 5: Indigenous peoples²⁷		
Will indigenous peoples be present in the proposed project area or area of influence?	M	Indigenous people may be present in the proposed project area if there are listed POPs there. In this case a representative will be invited to participate in the national coordinating committee and activities/inventories in this area will be convened only after previous approval.
Will the proposed project be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	M	
Will the proposed project likely affect livelihoods of indigenous peoples negatively through affecting the rights, lands and territories claimed by them?	N	
Will the proposed project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N	
Will the project negatively affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples defined by them?	N	
Will the project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	N	
Will the project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	N	
Safeguard Standard 6: Labor and working conditions		
Will the proposed project involve the use of forced labor and child labor?	N	The project will not cause the increase of local or regional un-employment. The EA will ensure forced labour is not used to conduct the project activities.
Will the proposed project cause the increase of local or regional un-employment?	N	
Safeguard Standard 7: Cultural Heritage		
Will the proposed project potentially have negative impact on objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values and archeological sites that are internationally recognized or legally protected?	N	The project will facilitate NIP development and national reporting by making available an integrated toolkit and building national capacity. It will not take direct action on the ground and therefore should not impact the culture heritage of demonstration countries.
Will the proposed project rely on or profit from tangible cultural heritage (e.g., tourism)?	N	
Will the proposed project involve land clearing or excavation with the possibility of encountering previously undetected tangible cultural heritage?	N	
Will the proposed project involve in land clearing or excavation?	N	
Safeguard Standard 8: Gender equity		
Will the proposed project likely have inequitable negative impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	N	The project is fostering gender equality as detailed in pages 22-23 of the project document.
Will the proposed project potentially discriminate against women or other groups based on gender, especially regarding participation in the design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	N	
Will the proposed project have impacts that could negatively affect women's and men's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	N	
Safeguard Standard 9: Economic Sustainability		
Will the proposed project likely bring immediate or short-term net gain to the local communities or countries at the risk of generating long-term	N	The project will facilitate NIP development and national reporting by making available an

²⁷ Refer to the Toolkit for the application of the UNEP Indigenous Peoples Policy Guidance for further information.

economic burden (e.g., agriculture for food vs. biofuel; mangrove vs. commercial shrimp farm in terms of fishing, forest products and protection, etc.)?		integrated toolkit and building national capacity. It will not take direct action on the ground and therefore does not impact the national economic sustainability of demonstration countries.
Will the proposed project likely bring unequal economic benefits to a limited subset of the target group?	N	

IV. Additional Safeguard Questions for Projects seeking GCF-funding

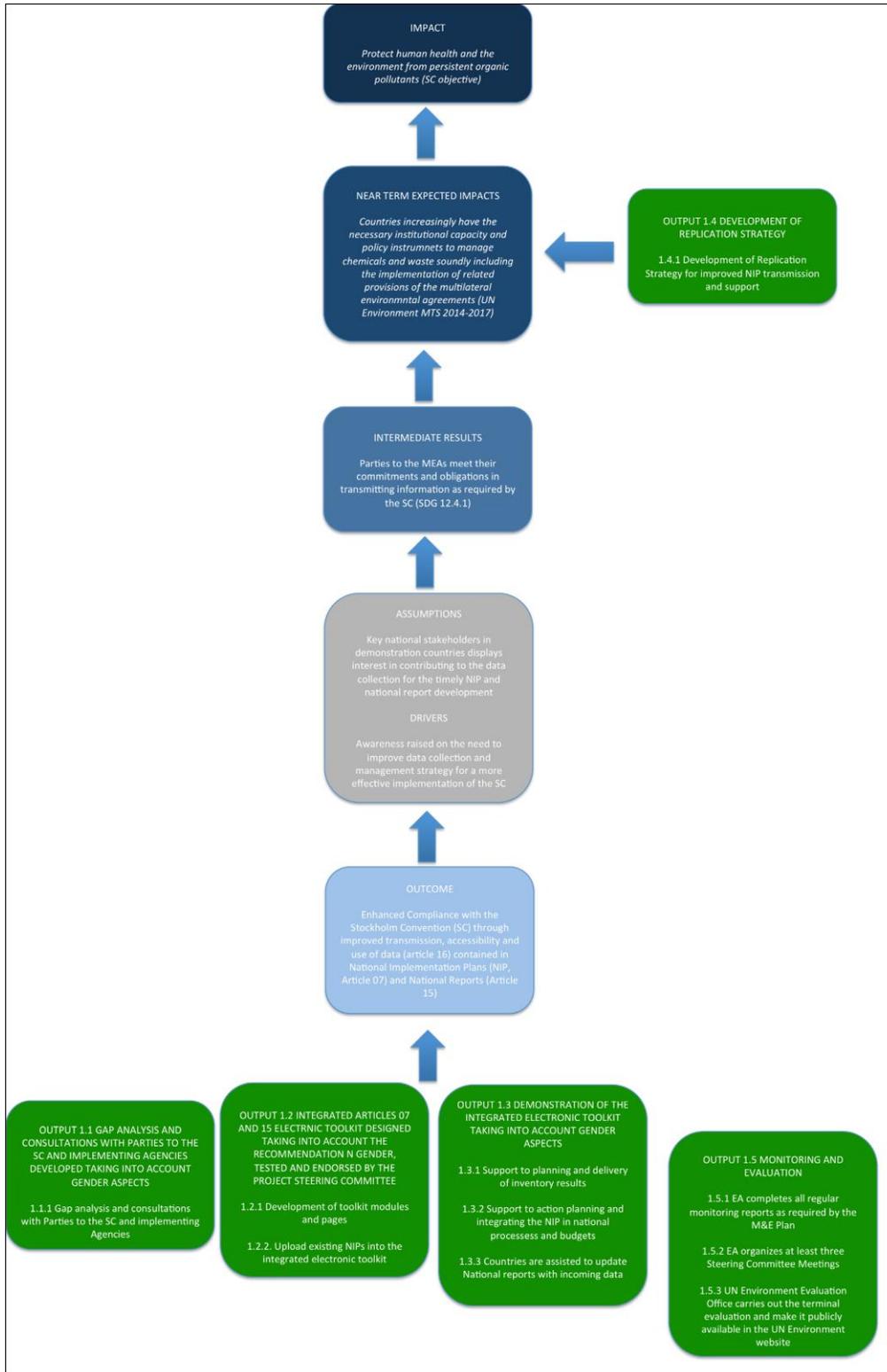
Community Health, Safety, and Security		
Will there be potential risks and negative impacts to the health and safety of the Affected Communities during the project life-cycle?	N	The project will facilitate NIP development and national reporting by making available an integrated toolkit and building national capacity. It will not take direct action on the ground and therefore should not impact community health, safety and security. Potential emergency events in demonstration countries will be considered in the inception workshop and mitigation measures considered.
Will the proposed project involve design, construction, operation and decommissioning of the structural elements such as new buildings or structures?	N	
Will the proposed project involve constructing new buildings or structures that will be accessed by public?	N	
Will the proposed project possibly cause direct or indirect health-related risks and impacts to the Affected Communities due to the diminution or degradation of natural resources, and ecosystem services?	N	
Will the proposed project activities potentially cause community exposure to health issues such as water-born, water-based, water-related, vector-borne diseases, and communicable diseases?	N	
In case of an emergency event, will the project team, including partners, have the capacity to respond together with relevant local and national authorities?	M	
Will the proposed project need to retain workers to provide security to safeguard its personnel and property?	N	
Labor and Supply Chain		
Will UNEP or the implementing/executing partner(s) involve suppliers of goods and services who may have high risk of significant safety issues related to their own workers?	N	The project will facilitate NIP development and national reporting by making available an integrated toolkit and building national capacity. It will not take direct action on the ground and will not supply national partners with goods and services that may have high risk of significant safety issues related to their own workers.

ANNEX 6. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BAT	Best Available Techniques
BEP	Best Environmental Practices
BRS	Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm
CBIT	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
ChemObs	Chemicals Observatories
COP	Conference of Parties
CW	Chemicals and Waste
DDT	Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane
EA	Executing Agency
EDCs	Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals
ERS	Electronic Reporting System
ESM	Environmentally Sound Management
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF SEC	GEF Secretariat
GEF TF	GEF Trust Fund
GMP	Global Monitoring Plan
HBCD	Hexabromocyclododecane
HCFC	Hydrochlorofluorocarbure
IA	Implementing Agency
IAP	Integrated Approach Pilot
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INF	Information
IRIS	Indicator Reporting Information System
IT	Information Technology
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LIRA	Legal and Institutional infrastructures for the Sound Management of Chemicals and measures for costs Recovery of national Administration
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MSP	Medium Size Project
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NIP	National Implementation Plan
ODP	Ozone Depletion Potential
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
OFP	Operational Focal Point
PAS	Pacific Alliance for Sustainability
PBDES	Polybromodiphenyl ethers
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PCDD	Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins
PCDF	Polychlorinated dibenzofurans
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMC	Project Management Cost

POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPPs	Public Private Partnerships
PRTR	Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers
PSC	Project Steering Committee
QSP	Quick Start Programme
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SC	Stockholm Convention
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SERNA	Secretariat of Natural Resources
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Actionable, Realistic and Timebound
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
uPOPs	unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants
WHO	World Health Organization
WEEE	Waste of Electronic or Electrical Equipment

ANNEX 8. THEORY OF CHANGE



ANNEX 9. GEF APPROVED BUDGET

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN GEF ACTIVITY BASED BUDGET AND UNEP BUDGET BY EXPENDITURE CODE (GEF FINANCE ONLY)											
Project No:											
Project Name: Integrated Stockholm Convention toolkit to improve the transmission of information under Articles 7 and 15											
Executing Agency: UN Environment Chemicals and Wastes											
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 **				
	Output 1.1	Output 1.2	Output 1.3	Output 1.4	Output 1.5	Total	2017	2018	2019	Total	
	Gap analysis and consultations with Parties to the SC and implementing agencies developed, taking into account gender aspects.	Integrated Articles 7 and 15 electronic toolkit designed taking into account the recommendation on gender, tested and endorsed by the project Steering Committee	Demonstration of the integrated electronic toolkit taking into account gender aspects	Development of Replication Strategy	Monitoring and Evaluation	Project management	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
10 PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT											
1161 Project Personnel											
1161 Project coordinator						126'035	126'035	26'000	70'000	30'035	
1161 Technical Project Officer	10'000	39'970	50'000			99'970	20'000	50'000	29'970	99'970	
1199 Sub-Total	10'000	39'970	50'000		0	126'035	226'005	46'000	120'000	60'005	
1161 Consultants w/m											
1161 International consultants to develop gap analysis	40'000					40'000	40'000			40'000	
1161 International consultants to identify better reporting strategy integrating national systems and currently available reporting systems		30'000				30'000		30'000		30'000	
1161 International consultants to upload existing NIPs in the toolkit		30'000				30'000	30'000			30'000	
1161 International consultants to develop replication strategy				30'000		30'000			30'000	30'000	
1161 International consultants for training on POPs inventory and national reporting			70'000			70'000		70'000		70'000	
1161 International consultants for training on priorities for POPs management			70'000			70'000		70'000		70'000	
1161 Gender expert	10'000	5'000	5'000	10'000		30'000	5'000	20'000	5'000	30'000	
1199 Sub-Total	50'000	65'000	145'000	40'000	0	300'000	75'000	190'000	35'000	300'000	
1161 Administrative support											
1161 Support staff						10'010	10'010	4'000	4'000	2'010	
1161 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	10'010	10'010	4'000	4'000	2'010	
1561 Travel on official business											
1561 Travel on official business		15'000	20'000			4'985	39'985	20'000	15'000	4'985	
1599 Sub-Total		15'000	20'000		0	4'985	39'985	20'000	15'000	4'985	
1999 Component Total	60'000	119'970	215'000	40'000	0	141'030	576'000	145'000	329'000	102'000	
20 SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT											
2261 Sub-contracts (UN organizations)											
2261 Subcontract											
2299 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2261 Sub-contracts (SSFA, PCA, non-UN)											
2261 Subcontract Cambodia	2'000	8'000	87'000	3'000		5'000	105'000	40'000	60'000	5'000	
2261 Subcontract Honduras	2'000	8'000	77'000	3'000		5'000	95'000	40'000	50'000	5'000	
2261 Subcontract Kenya	2'000	13'000	92'000	3'000		5'000	115'000	50'000	60'000	5'000	
2261 Subcontract Madagascar	2'000	8'000	87'000	3'000		5'000	105'000	40'000	60'000	5'000	
2261 Subcontract Moldova	2'000	8'000	127'000	3'000		5'000	145'000	40'000	100'000	5'000	
2261 Subcontract Papua New Guinea	2'000	8'000	77'000	3'000		5'000	95'000	40'000	50'000	5'000	
2261 Subcontract Saint Lucia	2'000	8'000	17'000	3'000		5'000	35'000	15'000	20'000	5'000	
2261 Subcontract Ukraine	2'000	13'000	112'000	3'000		5'000	135'000	50'000	80'000	5'000	
2261 Sub contract for the development of integrated toolkit and supporting materials		250'000					250'000	150'000	100'000	250'000	
2299 Sub-Total	16'000	324'000	676'000	24'000	0	40'000	1'080'000	460'000	580'000	40'000	
2999 Component Total	16'000	324'000	676'000	24'000	0	40'000	1'080'000	460'000	580'000	40'000	
30 TRAINING COMPONENT											
3302 and 3303 Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)											
3302 and 3303 Workshops on POPs inventory, national reporting											
3302 and 3303 Training workshops on POPs priority											
3399 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3302 and 3303 Meetings/conferences											
3302 and 3303 Global inception workshop, gap analysis and first steering committee meeting	80'000						80'000	80'000		80'000	
3302 and 3303 Outputs validation workshops and third steering committee meeting			80'000				80'000		80'000	80'000	
3302 and 3303 Coordination meetings					20'000		20'000	5'000	10'000	5'000	
3399 Sub-Total	80'000	0	80'000	0	20'000	0	180'000	85'000	10'000	85'000	
3999 Component Total	80'000	0	80'000	0	20'000	0	180'000	85'000	10'000	85'000	
40 EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT											
4261 Operating costs	2'000	5'000	5'000	2'000			14'000	4'000	7'000	3'000	
4261 vehicle maintenance							0				
4299 Sub-Total	2'000	5'000	5'000	2'000	0	0	14'000	4'000	7'000	3'000	
4261 NON-EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT											
4261 Computer, fax, photocopier, projector							0				
4261 Software							0				
4299 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4999 Component Total	2'000	5'000	5'000	2'000	0	0	14'000	4'000	7'000	3'000	
50 MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT											
5161 Reporting costs (publications, maps, NI)											
5161 Finalization of report and dissemination strategy			15'000	5'000			20'000			20'000	
5161 Translation of the toolkit and supporting materials into French / Spanish			80'000				80'000		80'000	80'000	
5199 Sub-Total	0	0	95'000	5'000	0	0	100'000	0	80'000	20'000	
5161 Project closing and evaluation							0			0	
5581 Terminal Evaluation					50'000		50'000			50'000	
5199 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	50'000	0	50'000	0	0	50'000	
5999 Component Total	0	0	95'000	5'000	50'000	0	150'000	0	80'000	70'000	
TOTAL NATIONAL EA COST	158'000	448'970	1'071'000	71'000	70'000	181'030	2'000'000	694'000	1'006'000	300'000	

ANNEX 10. PROJECT CO-FINANCING

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN GEF ACTIVITY BASED BUDGET AND UNEP BUDGET BY EXPENDITURE CODE (GEF FINANCE ONLY)												
Project No:												
Project Name: Integrated Stockholm Convention toolkit to improve the transmission of information under Articles 7 and 15												
Executing Agency: UN Environment Chemicals and Wastes												
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 **					
	Output 1.1	Output 1.2	Output 1.3	Output 1.4	Output 1.5	Project management	Total	2017	2018	2019	Total	
	Gap analysis and consultations with Parties to the SC and implementing agencies developed, taking into account gender aspects.	Integrated Articles 7 and 15 electronic toolkit designed taking into account the recommendation on gender, tested and endorsed by the project Steering Committee	Demonstration of the integrated electronic toolkit taking into account gender aspects	Development of Replication Strategy	Monitoring and Evaluation		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
10 PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT												
1161 Project Personnel												
1161 Project coordinator			40'000	10'000		200'000	250'000	70'000	90'000	90'000	250'000	
1161 Technical Project Officer	90'000	90'000	120'000	100'000	30'000		430'000	140'000	150'000	140'000	430'000	
1199 Sub-Total	90'000	90'000	160'000	110'000	30'000	200'000	680'000	210'000	240'000	230'000	680'000	
1161 Consultants w/m												
1161 International consultants to develop gap analysis identify better reporting strategy integrating national systems and currently available reporting systems	30'000	30'000	20'000	5'000			85'000	85'000			85'000	
1161 International consultants to upload existing NIPs in the toolkit							0				0	
1161 International consultant to develop replication strategy			0	40'000			40'000	20'000		20'000	40'000	
1161 International consultants for training on POPs inventory and national reporting			20'000				20'000		20'000		20'000	
1161 International consultants for training on priorities for POPs management			20'000				20'000	20'000			20'000	
1199 Sub-Total	30'000	30'000	60'000	45'000	0	0	165'000	125'000	20'000	20'000	165'000	
1161 Administrative support												
1161 Support staff						15'000	15'000	5'000	5'000	5'000	15'000	
1161 Sub-total		0	0		0	15'000	15'000	5'000	5'000	5'000	15'000	
1561 Travel on official business												
1561 Travel on official business							0				0	
1599 Sub-Total							0				0	
1999 Component Total	120'000	120'000	220'000	155'000	30'000	215'000	860'000	340'000	265'000	255'000	860'000	
20 SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT												
2261 Sub-contracts (UN organizations)												
2261 Subcontract							0				0	
2299 Sub-Total		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2261 Sub-contracts (SSFA, PCA, non-UN)												
2261 National activities in Cambodia			190'000	10'000		135'600	335'600		270'000	65'600	335'600	
2261 National activities in Honduras	5'000	32'740	290'000	10'000		50'000	387'740	62'740	325'000		387'740	
2261 National activities in Kenya			2'490'000	10'000		500'000	3'000'000	500'000	2'000'000	500'000	3'000'000	
2261 National activities in Madagascar			320'000	10'000		300'000	630'000	200'000	230'000	200'000	630'000	
2261 National activities in Moldova						315'000	315'000	100'000	115'000	100'000	315'000	
2261 National activities in Papua New Guinea						174'000	174'000	50'000	74'000	50'000	174'000	
2261 National activities in Saint Lucia							0				0	
2261 National activities in Ukraine						350'000	350'000	100'000	200'000	50'000	350'000	
2261 National activities in for the development of integrated toolkit and supporting materials							0				0	
2299 Sub-Total	5'000	32'740	3'290'000	40'000	0	1'824'600	5'192'340	1'012'740	3'214'000	965'600	5'192'340	
2999 Component Total	5'000	32'740	3'290'000	40'000	0	1'824'600	5'192'340	1'012'740	3'214'000	965'600	5'192'340	
30 TRAINING COMPONENT												
3302 and 3303 Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)												
3302 and 3303 Workshops on POPs inventory, national reporting		300'000	310'000				610'000	100'000	260'000	250'000	610'000	
3302 and 3303 Training workshops on POPs priority			5'000				5'000		5'000		5'000	
3399 Sub-Total		300'000	315'000		0	0	615'000	100'000	265'000	250'000	615'000	
3302 and 3303 Meetings/conferences												
3302 and 3303 Global inception workshop, gap analysis and first steering committee meeting	60'000	30'000	0				90'000	90'000			90'000	
3302 and 3303 Outputs validation workshops and third steering committee meeting		0	30'000	30'000	20'000		80'000			80'000	80'000	
3302 and 3303 Awareness raising activities		2'500	72'500			85'000	160'000	67'500	82'500	10'000	160'000	
3399 Sub-Total	60'000	32'500	102'500	30'000	20'000	85'000	330'000	157'500	82'500	90'000	330'000	
3999 Component Total	60'000	332'500	417'500	30'000	20'000	85'000	945'000	257'500	347'500	340'000	945'000	
40 EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT												
4261 Operating costs												
4261 vehicle maintenance						115'000	115'000	25'000	45'000	45'000	115'000	
4299 Sub-total		0	0		0	115'000	115'000	25'000	45'000	45'000	115'000	
4261 Non-expendable equipment												
4261 Computer, fax, photocopier, projector							0	0	0	0	0	
4261 Software							0				0	
4299 Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4999 Component Total	0	0	0	0	0	115'000	115'000	25'000	45'000	45'000	115'000	
50 MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT												
5161 Reporting costs (publications, maps, NI)												
5161 Finalization of report and dissemination strategy			73'000	42'000			115'000			115'000	115'000	
5161 Translation of the toolkit and supporting materials into French / Spanish			5'000				5'000			5'000	5'000	
5199 Sub-Total	0	0	78'000	42'000	0	0	120'000	0	0	120'000	120'000	
5161 Project closing and evaluation												
5581 Terminal Evaluation							0				0	
5199 Sub-Total							0				0	
5999 Component Total	0	0	78'000	42'000	0	0	120'000	0	0	120'000	120'000	
TOTAL NATIONAL EA COST	185'000	485'240	4'005'500	267'000	50'000	2'239'600	7'232'340	1'635'240	3'871'500	1'725'600	7'232'340	

ANNEX 11. SUGGESTED TERMS OF REFERENCE – INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Principal responsibilities

A team of international experts will be identified to develop specific project outputs and contribute to build national capacity in demonstration countries.

The specific tasks of the international experts will include the following:

- Development of the gap analysis
- Development of reporting strategy
- Development of the integrated electronic toolkit
- Upload existing NIPs information in the toolkit
- Develop a project replication strategy taking into account lessons learned
- Training on POPs inventory and National Reporting in particular inventory development and data collection
- Training on priorities for POPs management in particular for the identification of national priorities

Qualifications and experience

Expertise and experience necessary for the tasks assigned, which might include or be equivalent to:

- Advanced university degree in a relevant field, natural sciences, environmental sciences, engineering.
- Minimum 6 years of professional experience.
- Good communication and training skills.
- Computer skills.
- Knowledge of English is required.

ANNEX 12. TRACKING TOOL

Integrated SC toolkit to improve the transmission of information under Articles 07 and 15	
Project title	Integrated SC toolkit to improve the transmission of information under Articles 07 and 15
Country	Cambodia, Honduras, Kenya, Madagascar, Republic of Moldova, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Ukraine
GEF Agency	UN Environment

Indicators	Number
Number of countries countries increasingly have the necessary institutional capacity and policy instruments to manage chemicals and waste soundly including the implementation of related provisions of the multilateral environmental agreements (UNEP MTS 2014-2017 - EA 1)	6
Number of countries that meet their obligations in transmitting information as required by Articles 7 and 15 of the Stockholm Convention (SDG 12.4.1),including within required timescales	6
Increased percentage of data from NIPs is used to report under Article 15 and used in Article 16	to be determined
Number of gap analysis report produced	1
Number of recommendations related to gender aspects	1
Number of integrated electronic toolkit taking into account gender aspects designed, tested and endorsed	1

Percentage of quantitative data in existing NIPs imported into the new integrated electronic toolkit	100%
Number of demonstration countries assisted in fully entering new NIP and national report data into the integrated electronic toolkit	6
Number of countries entering gender disaggregated data in the integrated electronic toolkit when relevant	6
Number of countries taking into account gender aspects in the NIP Action Plan	6
Number of replication strategies developed and endorsed by the project Steering Committee	1
Terminal evaluation rate for the project	Highly Satisfactory

Indicators	Implementation Status	Qualitative comments from the project team or the GEF Agency
Integrated SC toolkit to improve the transmission of information under Articles 07 and 15		
Project title	Integrated SC toolkit to improve the transmission of information under Articles 07 and 15	
Country	Cambodia, Honduras, Kenya, Madagascar, Republic of Moldova, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Ukraine	
GEF Agency	UN Environment	

Indicators	Number
Number of countries increasingly have the necessary institutional capacity and policy instruments to manage chemicals and waste soundly including the implementation of related provisions of the multilateral environmental agreements (UNEP MTS 2014-2017 - EA 1)	6
Number of countries that meet their obligations in transmitting information as required by Articles 7 and 15 of the Stockholm Convention (SDG 12.4.1), including within required timescales	6
Increased percentage of data from NIPs is used to report under Article 15 and used in Article 16	to be determined
Number of gap analysis report produced	1
Number of recommendations related to gender aspects	1
Number of integrated electronic toolkit taking into account gender aspects designed, tested and endorsed	1
Percentage of quantitative data in existing NIPs imported into the new integrated electronic toolkit	100%
Number of demonstration countries assisted in fully entering new NIP and national report data into the integrated electronic toolkit	6
Number of countries entering gender disaggregated data in the integrated electronic toolkit when relevant	6

Number of countries taking into account gender aspects in the NIP Action Plan	6
Number of replication strategies developed and endorsed by the project Steering Committee	1
Terminal evaluation rate for the project	Highly Satisfactory

Indicators	Implementati on Status	Qualitative comments from the project team or the GEF Agency