



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR CHEMICALS AND WASTES ACTIVITY

ENABLING

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

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PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	Review and update of the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)		
Country(ies):	Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	Addis 01458
Other Executing Partner(s):	Office of Environment and Emergency Management	Submission Date:	(date)
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	18
Type of Report:	National Implementation Plan (NIP)	Expected Report Submission to Convention	18 months after receipt of the first cash advance

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: Review and update the National Implementation Plan (NIP) in order to comply with article 7 under the Stockholm Convention			
Project Component	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co financing ²
1. Support to share information and evaluate NIPs worldwide	1.1 Capacity building and technical assistance provided to countries to develop NIPs while building sustainable foundations for its future implementation;	15,000	0
	1.2 Knowledge management services provided.		
2. NIP development, endorsement and submission to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat	2.1 Technical guidance and support provided to strengthen the national coordination mechanism for NIP development and future implementation;	151,818	0
	2.2 Comprehensive information on the current POPs management institutions and regulatory framework, POPs life cycle in the country and their impacts to human health and the environment compiled and made publicly available;		
	2.3 Draft updated NIP developed based on identified national priorities;		
	2.4 Technical support provided to facilitate the NIP endorsement and submission to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.		

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

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

3. Monitoring and Evaluation	3.1 Status of project implementation and probity of use of funds accessed on a regular basis and communicated to the GEF.	15,000	0
	3.2 Independent terminal evaluation developed and made publicly available.		
Subtotal		181,818	0
Project Management Cost ³		18,182	0
Total Project Cost		200,000	0

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

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

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

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNEP	GEFTF	FSM	Chemicals and Wastes	POPs	200,000	19,000	219,000
Total GEF Resources					200,000	19,000	219,000

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

FSM ratified the Stockholm Convention in 15 July 2005. FSM recognizes its obligation under article 7 of the Convention to develop a National Implementation Plan (NIP) and transmit it to the Conference of the Parties (COP) within two years of entry into force of the Convention. FSM also recognizes its obligation under article 15 to report at periodic intervals to the Conference of the Parties on the measures it has taken to implement the provisions of the Stockholm Convention. However, the country has not complied with its commitments under these articles due to insufficient funding and national capacity. This project will create the enabling conditions that will allow FSM to comply with its obligations under the Stockholm Convention.

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

Article 13 of the Convention sets out the principles on which “...developed country Parties shall provide new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures that fulfil their obligations under the convention”. The GEF is a principal component of the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention and, as such, supports activities to meet its objectives. The GEF Council in its 17th meeting (May 2001) has decided that a typical enabling activity proposal is expected to have a total cost not exceeding \$500,000. In this context FSM participated in the GEF funded global project Development of National Implementation Plans for the Management of Persistent - Organic Pollutants (POPs (GEF ID 1016). FSM has developed a draft NIP with UNEP’s assistance under this project but the draft NIP has not been endorsed and submitted to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.

At its fourth meeting, held from 4 to 8 May 2009, the COP, adopted decisions SC-4/10 to SC-4/18 that amended Annexes A (elimination) and C (unintentional production) of the Stockholm Convention to list nine additional chemicals as Persistent Organic Pollutants (new POPs). The COP noted needs for guidance and technical/financial support for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, bearing in mind paragraph 1 of Article 12 of the Convention. The COP also noted that some of the listed chemicals, especially industrial chemicals, are still produced in some countries and used in many countries; others exist globally in stockpiles and wastes that need to be dealt with in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention. Some Parties expressed needs for guidance on how to identify chemicals contained in articles/products and also those released from unintentional production. At its fifth meeting, held from 25-29 April 2011, the COP to the Stockholm Convention, by decision SC-5/4 adopted endosulfan as the tenth new POP. At its sixth meeting, held from 28 April to 10 May 2013 the COP to the Stockholm Convention, by decision SC-6/13 adopted hexabromocyclododecane as the eleventh new POP. At its seventh meeting, held in 2015, the Conference included the adoption of decisions listing Hexachlorobutadiene, pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters, and polychlorinated Naphthalenes to the Convention. This project will not approach chemicals listed in 2015.

To date, FSM has ratified the amendments of COP 4, COP 5, and COP 6.

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

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

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

The GEF Programming for its replenishment VI, Program 2 has allocated 20\$ million to “support enabling activities and promote their integration into national budgets, planning processes, national and sector policies and actions and global monitoring” which highlights the strong commitment of the GEF to support countries to comply with the Stockholm Convention.

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

OVERVIEW OF POPs IN FSM

FSM does not produce POPs. POPs and other hazardous chemicals can be found in imported electrical and electronic waste (e-waste). Waste burning in landfills is also a source of uPOPs.

Although FSM has not officially submitted its NIP to the Stockholm Convention, the country has applied the following strategies or benefited from the following projects that have reduced POPs emissions in the country:

- 1) The e-waste management strategy developed in 2009 by the FSM Department of Health and Social Affairs (H&SA);
- 2) The SPREP e-waste strategy of 2012 that was endorsed by the four FSM states;
- 3) The POPs in PICs that has successfully removed a large volume of hazardous materials from FSM and assessed potentially contaminated sites in all four states of FSM;
- 4) The GEPAS: Global Environment Facility Pacific POPs Release Reduction Through Improved Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes. The objective of the project is to reduce priority unintentionally produced POPs (uPOPs) emissions arising from poor waste management practices, thus meeting Convention obligations to improve the management of chemicals in countries in the Pacific region, through assistance in the development and implementation of uPOPs strategies and guidelines, vocational training of waste workers, training of PIC staff in improved chemicals management, and the development of a regional waste oil export and reuse system, provision of awareness grants for uPOPs issues in the FSM, and development of Chemical Management Training. The project activities have begun and are on-going.

FSM has also carried out a Chemical and Laboratory Inventory and a Chemical Stockpile Survey in collaboration with SPREP and the State EPAs/KIRMA in 2013-2014.

Besides the adoption of these measures, FSM still has PCB contaminated oils and pesticides to be collected. They remain in unsecured sites. Additionally, there are no proper systems in place for dealing with the safe storage of any other chemical stockpiles and hazardous waste.

POLICIES AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

1. FSM Title 25

Section 209 - Mandates the Office of Environment and Emergency Management *"to protect the environment, human health, welfare, and safety and to abate, control, and prohibit pollution or contamination of air, land, and water, in accordance with this title and with the regulations adopted and promulgated pursuant to this title, including measures undertaken to prohibit or regulate the testing, storage, use, disposal, import and export of radioactive, toxic chemical, or other harmful substances"*.

2. National Implementation Plan (Draft)

The Stockholm Convention calls for such chemicals to be controlled through various actions, including prohibiting future production and use of most of the pesticides and industrial chemicals, and the application of a range of measures for the reduction of releases of the unintentional POPs.

3. Regulation to Control Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and to Ban POPs in Accordance with Basel, Waigani, and Stockholm Conventions

The current Regulations on Transboundary Movements of Chemical and Hazardous waste defines the term "chemical" as *"any manufactured or naturally occurring substance existing by itself or in a mixture or preparation, and specifically includes all pesticides and other preparations used in agriculture and industry"*.

4. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Regulations - KOSRAE STATE GOVERNMENT

5. Pesticide Regulations - YAP STATE GOVERNMENT

6. *Pesticide Regulations - KOSRAE STATE GOVERNMENT*

7. *Pesticide Regulations - POHNPEI STATE GOVERNMENT*

Moreover, there are several treaties and conventions that control various aspects of the management of chemical and hazardous waste, and also dangerous wastes from some industrial manufacturing processes, at the international and the Pacific regional levels. These agreements include:

- ✓ Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region;
- ✓ The Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;
- ✓ The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants;
- ✓ The Agreement on Regional Cooperation in Matters Affecting International Shipping in Micronesia;
- ✓ The Waigani Convention to Ban the Importation into [Pacific] Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and to Control the Trans-boundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes.

Through these multilateral arrangements, technical assistance and financial support are made available to address issues pertaining to hazardous waste and pollution.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES AND UNDAF IN FSM

The **UNDAF for the Pacific Sub-Region** is a five-year strategic programme framework that outlines the collective response of the UN system to development challenges and national priorities in 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs), including FSM, for the period 2013-2017. Its overarching ambition is to promote sustainable development and inclusive economic growth to address the social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities affecting society at all levels and to ensure human security in the Pacific, with a focus on the most vulnerable groups. It focuses its programming and advocacy efforts on five inter-related outcomes areas: i) environmental management, climate and disaster risk management, in support of an integrated approach to environmental sustainability and efforts by PICT governments and communities to adapt to climate change and reduce and manage disaster risk; ii) gender equality, with the aim of fostering gender equality, women's political and economic empowerment and participation, and enhance safety for women and children across the Pacific; iii) poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth, where the UN system will promote the capacity to stimulate equitable growth, create economic opportunities and decent work especially for the youth, and promote sustainable livelihoods and social protection systems; iv) basic services (Health & Education), the UN system aims to building capacity throughout society to improve the quality of and access to basic services in health, education, and protection; and strengthening the accountability of duty bearers and v) governance and human rights, where the aim is to improve the quality of governance, including the inclusion of vulnerable groups in decision-making processes in the political and economic spheres and advance compliance with international human rights norms and standards. Through the planned activities this project will contribute directly to achieve goal i of the UNDAF and indirectly to achieve goals ii and v.

SDGs in FSM

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

- Sustainable Development Goal (3) ensures healthy lives and promotes well-being for all at all ages. The NIP implementation will prevent the exposure of vulnerable populations to POPs and consequently contribute to reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals (target 3.9);
- The project will also indirectly contribute to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (5) achieve gender equality and empower women and girls. This will be done through the collection of disaggregated data by sex, the participation of stakeholders from both sexes in the consultations and the inclusion of gender sensitive indicators in the project logical framework. As part of the NIP, strategies to prevent exposure of vulnerable populations,

particularly children and women of child-bearing age, especially pregnant women, will be developed. This strategy will contribute to the development of national sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels (target 5c);

- Sustainable Development Goal (6) – ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. The NIP implementation will contribute in particular to achieve the target 6.3 improving water quality by reducing the release of hazardous chemicals;
- Sustainable Development Goal (12) – ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. The project will directly contribute to achieve the target 12.4 under this goal that is to achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment. The NIP implementation contributes to the environmentally sound management of POPs through the early implementation of the Stockholm Convention.

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

PARTICIPATION IN TRAININGS AND OTHER PROJECTS RELATED TO NEW POPs

In 2013, FSM participated in the Consultation Workshop for the global NIP update project in Nadi, Fiji.

Additionally in 2013, FSM became a member of the PACWASTE project which aims to minimize chemical waste generated from hospitals.

In 2015, FSM participated in the Waigani Convention Training, and the GEFPAS uPOPs Steering Committee Meeting in Nadi, Fiji.

Micronesia is currently participating in the regional project “ PAS: Pacific POPs Release Reduction Through Improved Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes” (GEF ID 4066) implemented by UNEP.

FSM continues to participate in the Conference of Parties of Waigani, Basel, and Stockholm.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOAL, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES:

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

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

Project Components and Activities:

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

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

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

Expected Outputs and planned activities:

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

1.1.1 Organise training on project coordination and lessons learned and good practices from previous projects. A gender expert will be engaged at this stage to ensure gender considerations are fully taken into account in the project implementation;

1.1.2 Organise regional discussions and information exchange on POPs on the basis of updated NIPs.

1.2 Knowledge management services provided.

1.2.1 Update/revise/enhance database of experts on POPs management;

1.2.2 Incorporate inventory data into the SSC clearinghouse;

1.2.3 Identify and disseminate lessons learned.

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

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

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

This component will also update existing action plans for the initial POPs listed under the Convention and develop new action plans necessary to address the newly adopted POPs. Action Plans for new POPs may include provisions for: hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether, perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctane sulphonyl fluoride (PFOS-F), endosulfan, lindane and hexabromocyclododecane. The component will engage stakeholders to validate the plans before they are compiled into the revised national implementation plan, assess the national infrastructure and regulatory framework for POPs management and develop POPs inventories using the guidance developed by the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.

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

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

Expected Outputs and planned activities:

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

- 2.1.1 *National inception workshop to identify key stakeholders and agree on their roles; agree on project workplan and budget; development of a monitoring and evaluation plan and an awareness raising strategy to be implemented throughout the project;*
- 2.1.2 *Develop initial assessment of institutional needs and strengths;*
- 2.1.3 *Develop ToRs for National Coordination Mechanism for NIP development.*

2.2 Comprehensive information on the current POPs management institutions and regulatory framework, POPs life cycle in the country and their impacts to human health and the environment compiled and made publicly available.

- 2.2.1 *Develop a comprehensive overview of national infrastructure and regulatory framework to manage POPs and prepare report;*
- 2.2.2 *Develop inventories covering all 23 POPs: including updated inventories for POPs covered in initial NIP and first inventories for newly-listed POPs and prepare report;*
- 2.2.3 *Develop an overview of POPs impacts to human health and the environment and prepare report.*

2.3 Draft updated NIP developed based on identified national priorities.

- 2.3.1 *Develop report on national progress made on POPs management after NIP submission;*
- 2.3.2 *Action Plans for all POPs developed and/or updated and validated by all stakeholders;*
- 2.3.3 *Develop and make available to all stakeholders a gap analysis report;*
- 2.3.4 *Make draft NIP updated available to all stakeholders.*

2.4 Technical support provided to facilitate the NIP endorsement and submission to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.

- 2.4.1 *Develop and implement NIP outreach strategy report in consultation with key national stakeholders;*

2.4.2 *Develop and initiate the implementation of a roadmap for NIP endorsement and submission to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.*

Component 3: Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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

The terminal report and final statement of accounts developed by the Executing Agency at the end of the project closes the Executing Agency monitoring activities for this project. The final financial audit will review the use of project funds against budget and assess probity of expenditure and transactions. The final audit is to be developed by an independent audit authority (a recognized firm of public accountants or, for governments, a government auditor). The final audit is to be sent to UNEP up to six months after the technical completion of the project.

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

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

Expected outputs and planned activities:

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

- 3.1.1 *EA develops and submit technical and financial reports quarterly to UNEP using UNEP's templates;*
- 3.1.2 *UNEP communicate project progress to the GEF yearly during the PIR using GEF's template;*
- 3.1.3 *Develop and submit terminal report and final statement of accounts to UNEP at project end;*
- 3.1.4 *Identify and contract independent audit company or government auditor to carry out the final financial audit;*
- 3.1.5 *Submit final financial audit to UNEP.*

3.2 Independent terminal evaluation developed and made publicly available.

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

Table 1: Monitoring and Evaluation

M&E activity	Purpose	Responsible Party	Budget (US\$)* ¹	Time-frame
Inception workshop*	Awareness raising, building stakeholder engagement, detailed work planning with key groups	EA	0	Within two months of project start
Inception report	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring	Project Coordinator (EA)	0	Immediately following Inception Workshop
Project Supervision and Monitoring	Technical and Administrative support provided on a regular basis ensuring that the project is being carried out according to the agreed work plan and budget	UNEP	0	Regularly
Technical Progress reports	Describes progress against annual work plan for the reporting period and provides activities planned for the next period	Project Coordinator (EA)	0	Every three months
Financial Progress Reports	Documents project expenditure according to established project budget and allocations	Project Coordinator (EA)	0	Every three months
Terminal report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reviews effectiveness against implementation plan; ✓ Highlights technical outputs; ✓ Identifies lessons learnt and likely design approaches for future projects, assess the likelihood of achieving design outcomes. 	Project Coordinator (EA)	0	At the end of project implementation
Terminal evaluation**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Single report that reviews effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation, coordination mechanisms and outputs; ✓ Identifies lessons learnt and likely remedial actions for future projects; ✓ Highlights technical achievements and assesses against prevailing benchmarks. 	UNEP EO appointed Independent external consultant	10,000	At the end of project implementation
Independent Financial Audit	Reviews use of project funds against budget and assesses probity of expenditure and transactions	EA	5,000	At the end of project implementation
Total indicative M&E cost*¹			15,000	

*budgeted as part of activity 1

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

Project Stakeholders and gender considerations

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

The future NIP implementation will lead to the reduction of risks to the population, especially to the most vulnerable ones. For example, in agricultural communities in developing countries men may be at higher exposure to chemicals pesticides during application, while women and children may be more likely to be indirectly exposed during planting and harvesting. In some developing countries Dieldrin and Hexachlorobenzene (solvent in pesticide) are still used in agriculture⁴. In

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

2010, the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimated that approximately 70% of all children labourers from 5 to 17 years old work in agriculture. The FAO statistics from 2010 indicate that approximately 43% of all women in the work market work in agriculture. There is also an established link between poverty and the increased risk of exposure to toxic and hazardous chemicals. Exposure of poor people to toxic chemicals is often strongly correlated to geography, where low income populations typically reside in places considered undesirable, such as areas in the proximity to a factory, landfills, site incinerators and/or hazardous waste dumps (UNDP, 2011).

This project will also encourage the participation of women and minority groups in the whole NIP process. Women will have an active role in the different project components and their equal participation will be sought. When possible, data disaggregated by sex you will be collected to allow policy makers to develop public policies that target both women and man and foster gender equity. A gender specialist will be engaged in project component one to ensure gender considerations are fully taken into account in the NIP development.

At the international level, the project will include:

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

b) UNEP Regional Office for Asia and Pacific: which will identify opportunities for regional synergies and areas of cooperation. Some examples may include: coordination of regional information exchange and provision of documents and inventories from other countries in the region, identification of regional experts, etc;

c) Stockholm/Basel Regional Centres in the region: the Centres will coordinate some key technical activities at the regional level and will provide key expert and technical support as needed. Some examples may include: analytical support for POPs identification and characterization, provision of experts to provide training, assessment of the situation regionally, etc;

d) Stockholm Convention Secretariat: provides technical support to a Party on request as a part of their work-programme. UNEP will coordinate with the Secretariat in specific training activities and will provide technical expertise to deliver effective and needed technical support in a timely manner. Examples of activities to be mutually supported by the Secretariat and UNEP include the organization of webinars on specific topics, the organization of training workshops, the provision of guidance materials, etc;

e) Others: such as internationally accredited recognized laboratories to analyze new POPs, regional and international consultants, interested Intergovernmental Organizations, etc.

At the national level, the project will include:

a) Office of Environment and Emergency Management as national executing agency for the project, whose role is to coordinate the NIP updating process;

b) Department of Health and Social Affairs - is the main ministry responsible for regulating the management of toxic substances. Under the law on chemicals, the department is responsible for issuing permits for the production of hazardous substances and preparations. The Institute of Public health is under this Ministry and monitors environment pollution in the air and water;

c) Department of Resources and Development- will contribute in particular with the POPs pesticides inventories and will also coordinate the NIP updating process closely with the Office of Environment and Emergency Management;

- d) Department of Education;**
- e) Department of Finance and Administration, Division of Customs and Tax;**
- f) Department of Transportation, Communication, and Infrastructure;**
- g) Department of Justice-** Based on the law on chemicals is responsible for substances that possess explosive and oxidizable properties, and the administration and demolition of chemical weapons and/or wastes derived from them;
- h) State Environmental Protection Agencies of the four FSM states: Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei, Kosrae;**
- i) Environment NGOs and Councils** - in charge of disseminating the information on POPs risks to the populations and by participating in the National Consultation they will bring the main concerns from the communities regarding POPs management.. Among the NGOs and other CSOs to be involved in the project implementation:
 - ✓ Island Research and Education Initiative (IREI);
 - ✓ The Nature Conservancy;
 - ✓ Conservation Society of Pohnpei;
 - ✓ Chuuk Women's Council;
 - ✓ Yap Community Action Program;
 - ✓ KSL or KSCO;
 - ✓ College of Micronesia.

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

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

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

The key features of the project are:

UNEP as Implementing Agency will:

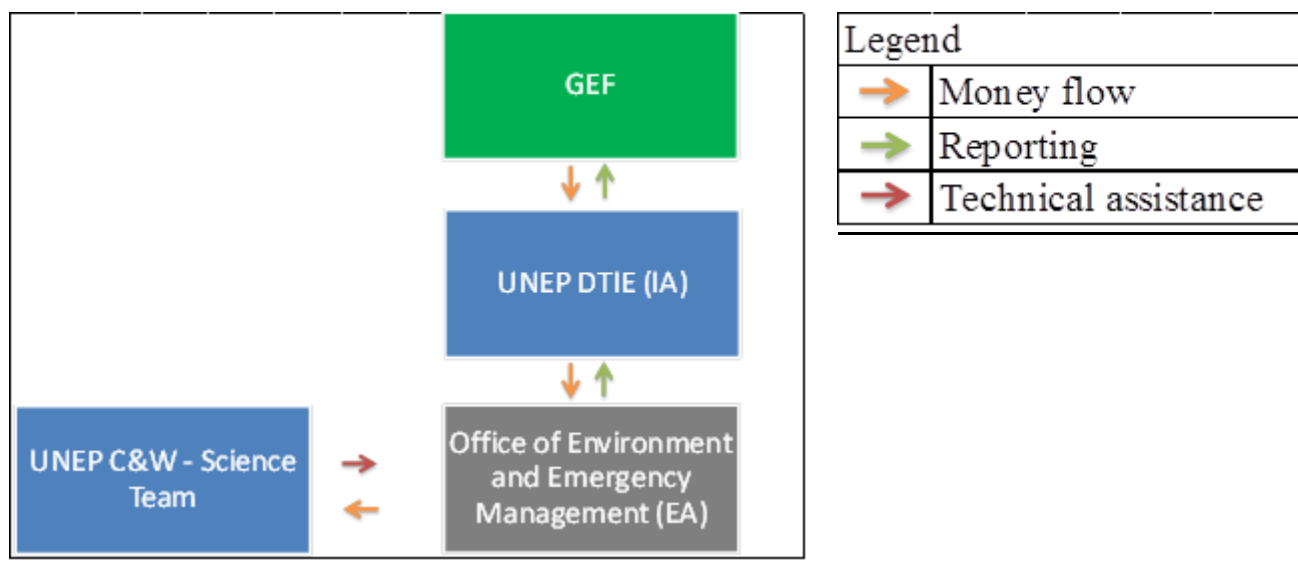
- 1.** Serve as the Implementing Agency for the project;
- 2.** Liaise with technical experts in each region or sub-region for identified groups of Parties. Each Party (or its members) will access regional experts identified by UNEP;
- 3.** Undertake the implementation of the project such as handling administrative issues of the GEF project and in addition UNEP will also provide the global perspective to ensure that knowledge is shared amongst Parties and common approaches are taken. This should produce NIPs that are more comparable;
- 4.** Work, as much as possible, in close cooperation with the BRS Secretariat to ensure that synergies can evolve,

including joint training activities and sharing of guidance materials.

The National Executing Agency will:

1. Engage a National Coordinator for the duration of the NIP updating project. This person will be recruited locally and will be responsible for delivering the components of the project. Reporting to the National executing agency;
2. Engage a technical assistant on a part or full time basis will be engaged to help the National Coordinator deliver the outcomes of the project;
3. Provide the offices and operating expenses of the National Coordinator and the Technical Assistant;
5. Request the National Coordinator to draw on the UNEP Chemicals and Wastes for assistance with the components of the project and with UNEP for additional help and administrative needs;
6. Have access to additional resources such as to engage consultants as necessary to assist further with specialist tasks such as inventorying and audits;
7. Form the National Coordinating Unit, which will have an established place within the Ministry hosting the National Coordinator;

Figure 1: Institutional Arrangements



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

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

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

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

UNEP will assist FSM to continue building capacity for POPs management and will make sure that external expertise contracted for specific reasons would truly build capacity. In this sense, regional and global experts will be available to support countries not only for a single intervention but for longer term if needed. This project will also call upon national expertise in the first place. UNEP will also deploy experts to assist with the NIP development and will work closely with

the Stockholm Convention Secretariat for the organization of face-to-face meetings with countries and to create joint programmes and initiatives to provide technical advice to countries.

Inter-sectorial coordination is the basis for this project. This will imply that sound planning and coordination will be integrated across government and endorsed by key players. POPs actions and further implementation will be the responsibility of many key players, not only the Executing Agency. It will imply that POPs actions will be distributed among a range of ministries implicated or concerned by POPs. In that sense, investing funds now will save a considerable amount of funds that are likely to be spent in remedial costs.

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

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

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

NA

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

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

(Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Mr. Andrew Yatilman	DIRECTOR	Office of Environment and Emergency Management	April, 18, 2016


B. Convention Participation

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD	06/20/1994	Mr. Marion Henry	
UNFCCC	11/18/1993	Mr. Andrew R. Yatilman	
UNCCD	03/25/1996	Mr. Andrew R. Yatilman	
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	07/15/2005	Mr. Andrew R. Yatilman	
MINAMATA CONVENTION	DATE SIGNED	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT:	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
		MR. ANDREW R. YATILMAN	

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies⁵ and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Chemicals and Wastes Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.					
Agency Coordinator,	Signature	Date	Project Contact	Telephone	E-mail Address

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

Agency name		(Month, day, year)	Person		
Brennan Van Dyke Director, UNEP GEF Coordination Office		August 25, 2016	Kevin Helps Senior Programme Officer DTIE, UNEP	+254-20- 762-3140	Kevin.Helps@unep.org

ANNEXES:

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

ANNEX A: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY WITH GEF FUNDING				
<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management				
Local				
Project Coordinator	240	75	18,000	day to day supervision and coordination of the project, position paid at 25%
For Technical Assistance				
Project Component 2: NIP development				
Local				
National experts to assist with the NIP development	250	272	68,000	(i) assist to update the existing POPs inventories and to develop the inventories for the new POPs, including the assessment of the national regulatory and institutional framework for POPs management and a POPs Risk management and impact assessment study; (ii) Development of action plans for all POPs, including the review of the existing action plans and the gap analysis and proposals to address gaps; (iii) Drafting of the updated National Implementation Plan on POPs.
International				
International expert to support NIP development	2,000	12	24,000	(i) International expert to build national capacity on new POPs inventories; (ii) International expert to build national capacity on the development of Action Plans with focus on new POPs.

ANNEX B: GEF OFP ENDORSEMENT LETTER

ANNEX C: Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist

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

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

UNEP/GEF Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist

Project Title:	Review and update of the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)		
GEF project ID and UNEP ID/IMIS Number		Version of checklist	
Project status (preparation, implementation, MTE/MTR, TE)	Preparation/submission	Date of this version:	22/02/2016
Checklist prepared by (Name, Title, and Institution)	Kevin Helps – Senior Programme Officer GEF Operations - UNEP DTIE Chemicals		

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

Section A: Project location

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

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

Section B: Environmental impacts

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

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

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

Section C: Social impacts

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

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

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

Section D: Other considerations






































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

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

ANNEX D: ACCRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

COP	Conference of the Parties
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DTIE	Division of Technology, Industry and Economics
EO	Evaluation Office
EA	Executive Agency
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSM	Federal State of Micronesia
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF SEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GEFTF	Global Environment Facility Trust Fund
IA	Implementing Agency
ILO	International Labour Organization
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIP	National Implementation Plans
OEEM	Office of Environment and Emergency Management
PAS	Pacific Alliance for Sustainability
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl's
PIC	Pacific Island Country
PICTs	Pacific Island Countries and Territories
PMC	Project Management Cost
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
ROAP	Regional Office for Asia and Pacific
SC	Stockholm Convention
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
UN	United Nations
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
uPOPs	Unintentional POPs

ANNEX E: SUPERVISION PLAN

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

ANNEX F: GEF APPROVED BUDGET

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN GEF ACTIVITY BASED BUDGET AND UNEP BUDGET BY EXPENDITURE CODE (GEF FINANCE ONLY)								
Project No:						Total GEF funding		219,000
Project Name: Review and update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on POPs in Federated States of Micronesia						IA fee (9.5%)		19,000
Executing Agency: Office of Environment & Emergency Management						Project funding		200,000
Source of funding (noting whether cash or in-kind):		GEF Trust Fund Cash						
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE	BUDGET ALLOCATION BY PROJECT COMPONENT/ACTIVITY *					ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR **		
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3					
	Support to share information and evaluate NIPs worldwide	NIP development, endorsement and submission to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat	Monitoring and Evaluation	Project Management	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Total
		US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
10 PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT								
1161 Project Personnel								
1161 National Project coordinator				18,000	18,000	9,000	9,000	18,000
1161 Technical Project Officer								
1161 Sub-Total		0		18,000	18,000	9,000	9,000	18,000
1161 Consultants w/m								
1161 National Consultants		68,000			68,000	34,000	34,000	68,000
1161 International Consultants		24,000			24,000	24,000		24,000
1161 Sub-Total		92,000		0	92,000	58,000	34,000	92,000
1161 Administrative support								
1161 Support staff					0	0	0	0
1161 Sub-total		0		0	0	0	0	0
1561 Travel on official business								
1561 Travel on official business experts		10,000			10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
1561 Sub-Total		10,000		0	10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
Component Total		102,000		18,000	120,000	72,000	48,000	120,000
20 SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT								
2161 Sub-contracts (UN organizations)								
2161 Subcontract	14,000				14,000	14,000	0	14,000
2161 Sub-Total	14,000	0		0	14,000	14,000	0	14,000
Component Total	14,000	0		0	14,000	14,000	0	14,000
30 TRAINING COMPONENT								
1561 Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)								
1561 National Workshop on POPs inventory		15,000			15,000	7,500	7,500	15,000
1561 Training workshop on POPs priority		1,000			1,000		1,000	1,000
1561 Sub-Total		16,000		0	16,000	7,500	8,500	16,000
1561 Meetings/conferences								
1561 Inception workshop		6,000			6,000	3,000	3,000	6,000
1561 Outputs validation workshops								
1561 Final workshop for NIP endorsement		6,000			6,000	3,000	3,000	6,000
1561 National Coordination Meetings	1,000	6,018			7,018	3,509	3,509	7,018
1561 Sub-Total	1,000	18,018		0	19,018	9,509	9,509	19,018
Component Total	1,000	34,018		0	35,018	17,009	18,009	35,018
40 4261 Expendable equipment								
4261 Operating costs		5,000		182	5,182	2,591	2,591	5,182
4261 vehicle maintenance					0			0
4261 Sub-total		5,000		182	5,182	2,591	2,591	5,182
4261 Non-expendable equipment								
4261 Computer, fax, photocopier, projector		2,500			2,500	1,600	900	2,500
4261 Software		500			500	300	200	500
4261 Sub-total	0	3,000		0	3,000	1,900	1,100	3,000
Component Total	0	8,000		182	8,182	4,491	3,691	8,182
50 MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT								
5161 Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)								
5161 Finalization of report and dissemination strategy		7,800			7,800	3,900	3,900	7,800
5161 Sub-Total		7,800		0	7,800	3,900	3,900	7,800
5161 Project closing and evaluation								
5161 Terminal Evaluation			10,000		10,000		10,000	10,000
5161 Final audit			5,000		5,000		5,000	5,000
5161 Sub-Total		0	15,000	0	15,000	0	15,000	15,000
Component Total		7,800	15,000	0	22,800	3,900	18,900	22,800
TOTAL	15,000	151,818	15,000	18,182	200,000	111,400	88,600	200,000
IA fee (9.5%)					19,000			
TOTAL GEF COST					219,000			