



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR Chemicals and Wastes ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	Review and update of the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)		
Country(ies):	Panama	GEF Project ID: ¹	8027
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	5511
Other Executing Partner(s):		Submission Date:	1/27/2015
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	24
Type of Report:	National Implementation Plan (NIP)	Expected Report Submission to Convention	1/31/2017

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: To update the National Implementation Plan for Panama in accordance with the new requirements of the Stockholm Convention.				
Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing ²
1. Start up of NIP review and update process	1.1. National project team for NIP update identified. 1.2. Project objectives, scope and activities agreed, and key stakeholders informed.	1.1.1. National Coordinator hired and project team established. 1.2.1 National inception workshop organized. 1.2.2. Workshop Report endorsed; including: a) project objective, activities and scope; b) awareness raising strategy; c) workplan and budget;	6,000	
2. Assess the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs.	2.1. Comprehensive information on current POPs management practices, POPs use and their impacts to human health and the environment available. 2.2. Research, development and monitoring undertaken on the effects of POPs as endocrine disruptors.	2.1.1. Comprehensive report on national infrastructure and regulatory framework to manage POPs prepared. 2.1.2. Quantitative and qualitative data on POPs collected and POPs inventories prepared (update conventional and develop for new POPs). 2.1.3. Overview Report on POPs exposure and impacts on human health and the environment prepared.	39,000	

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

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

		2.2.1. Environmental health research methods and risk analysis system defined and developed.		
3. Develop/Revise Action Plans for new POPs, update Action Plans for original POPs and update the NIP accordingly	<p>3.1. Improved understanding and analysis methods of the current management conditions of all POPs.</p> <p>3.2. Recommendations on targeted actions needed to meet the Stockholm Convention's goal prepared</p> <p>3.3 An updated NIP, which identifies POPs priorities, and recommends a course of action for the country to address national POPs challenges.</p>	<p>3.1.1. Action Plans for all POPs updated and validated.</p> <p>3.2.1. Report with comprehensive overview of POPs management gaps and practices completed.</p> <p>3.3.1 National objectives and priorities for all POPs updated and/or defined.</p> <p>3.3.2 Draft NIP made available to all stakeholders</p>	80,000	
4. NIP Endorsement and submission to the SC Secretariat.	<p>4.1 NIP is applied to guide national actions for addressing the new POPs and the initial 12 POPs and allows Panama to comply with article 7 and 15 of the Stockholm Convention.</p>	<p>4.1.1 NIP discussed, reviewed/endorsed by the government.</p> <p>4.1.2 Updated NIP submitted to the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention.</p>	66,000	
Subtotal			191,000	
Project Management Cost (Including Direct Project Cost up to \$ 4,000) ³			19,000	
Total Project Cost			210,000	

* 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 (\$)
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			

³ This 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.

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
UNDP	GEFTF	Panama	Chemicals and Wastes	POPS	210,000	19,950	229,950
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			
Total GEF Resources					210,000	19,950	229,950

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

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

<p>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p>	<p>In 2001, Panama signed the Stockholm Convention during the course of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and ratified the Convention through the Law no.3 of January, 20th 2003, being one of the first countries in the Latin American region to demonstrate its concern related to chemicals issues and reinforcing its intentions to protect the environment, natural resources and population health.</p> <p>In 2009, Panama presented its National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention. The NIP incorporate three national inventories:</p> <p>(a) The national inventory of POPs pesticides (2005) indicated that the largest remnant of POPs in the country where located in a storage facility of the Ministry of Health (MOH), located in the town of Bejuco. In this storage facility obsolete pesticides were identified totaling 7,802.06 kilograms in solid state and 22,854.10 liters in liquid state. These quantities contained 3,454.50 kilograms of expired DDT (10% purity) intended for domestic use; 102.06 kg of expired Lindane for agricultural purposes; 828 kilograms of contaminated material (with Malathion and DDT) and 265 kg of contaminated sand (with Malathion and DDT). Moreover, in other parts of the country obsolete pesticides have been detected but not identified, as such these are referred to as unknown pesticides.</p> <p>(b) As for PCBs, the national inventory (2007) concluded that 117 pieces of PCB containing equipment were still in use in the country while 419 pieces of PCB containing electrical equipment had been decommissioned, and were mostly held by the private sector (utility companies).</p>
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	<p>(c) Finally, according to the national UPOPs inventory (2005) the total releases of unintentionally produced dioxins and furans (u-POPs), totaled 99.61 g TEQ/year, with open pit burning accounting for 78.41%, followed by waste incineration (8.52%) and final waste disposal (7.66%).</p> <p>To address national priorities, 5 lines of action within the National Action Plan were defined to be implemented in the period 2009-2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Strengthening National Capacities for management of POPs; (ii) Awareness, Training and Communication in Groups of interest related to the management of POPs; (iii) Reduction of Dioxin and Furan Release; (iv) Environmentally Sound Management of PCBs; and (v) Use and Control in the Sound Management of POPs Pesticides <p>The activities were implemented in the country with extreme success. Among others, main results included the collection and storage of 325 tons of obsolete pesticides and contaminated soil; 130 tons of PCB contaminated equipment and oils exported for disposal; implementation of 4 pilot projects related to reducing open burning of waste in different places in the country; and capacity building activities related the creation of institutional capacities for sound chemicals management, training, awareness raising; Publication of 2 laws to regulate the use and disposal of PCBs; and, Creation of the National Sanitation Authority that is responsible to deal with all issues related to waste management.</p>
<p>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation):</p>	<p>JUSTIFICATION: Article 7 of the Stockholm Convention states that Parties shall “review and update, as appropriate, their implementation plan on a periodic basis and in a manner to be specified by the decision of the Conference of the Parties”. In this sense, the Government of Panama needs to update its NIP to account for the addition of chemicals to Annexes A, B or C of the Convention, as well as to comply with its environmental responsibilities vis-a-vis its citizens and of the international community.</p> <p>PROJECT GOAL: To update the POPs inventory of POPs, carry out the inventories of new POPs and develop an Action Plan for the new POPs, with the aim to protect human health and the environment from the risks posed by the unsound use and management of POPs.</p> <p>PROJECT OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To comply with Article 7 of the Stockholm Convention by updating the National Implementation Plans (NIPs) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs); and b) Build capacity on the management of new POPs. <p>PROJECT COMPONENTS:</p> <p>Updating Panama’s NIP will have two main components:</p>

	<p>1. Start up of NIP review and update process. 2. Assess the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs.</p> <p>Panama has not carried out activities related to inventories of new POPs that have entered into the Stockholm Convention list, therefore the importance for Panama of updating its NIP.</p> <p>Among the activities that will be carried out to update Panama's NIP is the preparation of awareness raising campaign to call up stakeholders and players for preparing and implementing the project's activities, an assessment of the legal framework and preparing inventories for new POPs.</p> <p>Additional to inventories, the country will evaluate its capabilities to analyze, manage and dispose or eliminate said substances; establish a work plan to comply with the objectives set and country commitments with the Convention.</p> <p>The work plan may include workshops and meetings with several stakeholders and players, activities with national and international consultants, reviewing databases, among other activities.</p> <p>As a result of implementation of the work plan and its related activities, inventories will be updated or developed for the new substances, the national capabilities and shortcomings assessed and the National Implementation Plan shall be updated, resulting in a document discussed with the national stakeholders, reaching consensus and a common purpose. This document will be presented to the Stockholm Convention.</p> <p>STAKEHOLDERS: The key stakeholders involved in the project are the following.</p> <p><u>Governmental entities</u> [Ministry of Health (MOH), National Environmental Authority (ANAM), Ministry of Agricultural Development (MIDA), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Directorate General of Customs, Ministry of Trade and Industry (MITI), Ministry of Labor and Workforce Development (MITRADEL), Ministry of Education, the Social Security Fund (CSS), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MIRE), Ministry of Government and Justice (National Traffic and Land Transport Corps; Firefighters, National Civil Guard)]: Responsible for providing policies pertaining to environmental, human health and occupational protection and the development and implementation of related regulations, programmes and projects. Those entities will promote innovation in the priority sectors and support the formulation and administration of the rules and regulations pertaining to SMC and POPs.</p> <p><u>Private Sector:</u> (National Council of Private Enterprise, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Union of Industrialists of Panama, the Utilities, waste collecting companies): Involved in various important aspects of the proposed project: companies/industries responsible for the release of POPs containing wastes; Service providers involved in waste collection, disposal and treatment; Distributors and retailers; Laboratories for testing and certification;</p>
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	<p><u>Civil Society Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations (CSOs/NGOs)</u> - Will be engaged in the project to help required and important information reach local communities at risk, the general public and decision makers on environmental and health aspects and concerns of POPs releases and accumulation in the environment</p> <p>GENDER DIMENSIONS: Generally, groups at risks posed by POPs are: (a) men and women that work in industries which make use of POPs; (b) employees of utility companies which handle PCB containing transformers (although there is the risk of contamination to the immediate vicinity of contaminated areas and areas where transformer explosions have happened); and (c) agricultural communities, mainly children and women, that are regularly exposed to POPs-pesticides. The NIP update will pay particular attention to assessing national capacity to keep such risk groups safe. Recommendations on how to improve gender dimensions and gender mainstreaming related and priorities actions in this area will be highlighted in the NIP report.</p>
<p>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p>INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</p> <p>Panama's Ministry of Health, is the entity responsible for chemicals management in general, including Persistent Organic Pollutants in particular. It chairs the inter-ministerial committee on Chemical Safety and hosts the focal point to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. The Ministry of Health hosts the department responsible for vector control and a department covering toxic substances and hazardous wastes. Both departments also manage programmes related to the control and handling of POPs.</p> <p>The General Sub-directorate for Environmental Health of the Ministry of Health will be the Executing Agency for the project, working in collaboration with a multi-stakeholder coordinating committee, comprising of the main POPs stakeholders. The General Sub-directorate for Environmental Health acts as the national focal point for the Stockholm Convention and will also serve as the Project Coordination Unit.</p> <p>Each stakeholder will provide inputs with guidance of technical experts. This allows each Party to proceed at their own pace and to include elements that are specific to their needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP will serve as the Implementing Agency for the projects; • Technical experts will be selected to provide support in the implementation of activities; • The project will engage a National Coordinator for the (anticipated) two-year duration of the NIP update. This person will be recruited locally and will be responsible for delivering the components of the project. • The National Coordinator will draw on the Regional Center in Panama CIIMET to coordinate activities. • A Technical Assistant on a half time basis will be engaged to help the National Coordinator deliver the outcomes of the project. <p>The offices and operating expenses of the National coordinator and Technical Assistance will be provided</p>

By the Government.

PROJECT FRAMEWORK

The NIP updating project has four components. Each component includes information on project outcomes and outputs as follows:

Component 1: Start up of NIP review and update process:

The Amendments to the Convention are one of the key drivers to update the NIP. In this project component, awareness will be raised among to the national stakeholders on the amendments to the Convention and Party's obligation to update the NIP, its implications and the work to be done. This component will include the establishment of a multi-sector Coordinating Committee that will aim to gain political commitment to the NIP updating process and the national structure for executing the NIP updating process. It is advisable not only to maintain this structure but also to reinforce it with key stakeholders involved in the chemicals life cycle of the newly adopted POPs.

Outcome 1.1. National project team for NIP update identified.

Output 1.1.1. National Coordinator hired and project team established.

Outcome 1.2 Project objectives, scope and activities agreed, and key stakeholders informed.

Output 1.2.1. National inception workshop promoted.

Output 1.2.2. Workshop Report endorsed; including: a) project objective and scope; b) awareness raising strategy; c) workplan and budget;

Component 2: Assess the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs. This is a key step in the process of updating the National Action Plan. One of the first activities is to review the specific status of POPs, exemptions, reports and inventories of new POPs. Panama does not have an updated inventory of POPs, despite all the efforts made in respect of establishing the laws and regulations thereof; So, this National Action Plan update process will also include an update exercise of the existing ones, such as inventories of PCDD/PCDF. These Updates are to be conducted through a consultant supervised by the Project Coordinating Unit.

Outcome 2.1. Comprehensive information on current POPs management practices, POPs use and their impacts to human health and the environment available.

Output 2.1.1. Comprehensive Report on national infrastructure and regulatory framework to manage POPs prepared.

Output 2.1.2. Quantitative and qualitative data on POPs collected and POPs inventories prepared (update conventional and develop for new POPs)

Output 2.1.3. Overview Report on POPs exposure and impacts in human health and the environment prepared.

Outcome 2.2. Research, development and monitoring undertaken on the effects of POPs as endocrine disruptors.

Output 2.2.1. Environmental health research methods and risk analysis system defined and developed.

Component 3: Develop/Revise Action Plans for New POPs and update Action Plans for original POPs and update the NIP accordingly: The updated national implementation plan will include new action plans for “new” POPs and updated/revised versions of the action plans of the initial POPs. This project component will engage stakeholders on its validation.

Outcome 3.1. Improved understanding and analysis methods of the current management conditions of all POPs.

Output 3.1.1. Action Plans for all POPs updated and validated.

Outcome 3.2. Recommendations on targeted actions needed to meet the Stockholm Convention’ goal prepared.

Output 3.2.1. Report with comprehensive overview of POPs management gaps and practices completed.

Outcome 3.3. An updated NIP, which identifies POP’s priorities, and recommends a course of action for the country to address national POPs challenges.

Output 3.3.1. National objectives and priorities for all POPs updated and/or defined.

Output 3.3.2. Draft NIP available to all stakeholders.

Component 4: Endorsement of National Implementation Plan and submission to the SC Secretariat: This project component will submit the updated NIP for technical endorsement by national stakeholders. This consultation process will include consultation meetings, workshops, written communications, consolidation of inputs, revision of the NIP and consolidation of a final version. The endorsed NIP will be transmitted to the SC Secretariat.

Outcome 4.1. NIP is applied to guide national actions for addressing the new POPs and the initial 12 POPs and allows Panama to comply with article 7 and 15 of the Stockholm Convention.

Output 4.1.1. NIP discussed, reviewed/endorsed by the government.

Output 4.1.2. Updated NIP submitted to the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention.

<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED <u>COST-EFFECTIVENESS</u> OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>It is not possible to apply conventional quantitative cost effective measures to this proposal. However, the proposal is structured and designed to fully utilize the established existing institutional structure established for the original NIP project as well as new coordination mechanisms for the management of chemicals that have been developed in the country. This allows the project to fully capitalize on the government's normal budget allocations to support the project. Similarly, the project activities will build on results from on-going programs such as PCB removal project funded by the GEF and other planned projects. Such results include use of updated inventories on PCBs and obsolete/POPs pesticides.</p>
<p>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:</p>	<p>The Coordinating Unit from the Office of Environmental Health, in coordination with the Multi sectorial Coordination Committee, will act as Executing Agency and, ultimately, is the responsible for the oversight of the entire project.</p> <p>UNDP will assist the country to continue building capacity for POPs management and will make sure that external expertise contracted for specific reasons would truly built capacity through continuous evaluation.</p> <p>In this sense, regional and global experts will be available to support the country not only for a single intervention but for longer term if needed. This project will also call upon national expertise in the first place. UNDP will also deploy experts to assist with the NIP updating and will work closely with the Stockholm Convention Secretariat for the organization of face-to-face meetings with the country and to create joint programmes and initiatives to provide technical advice to country.</p> <p>UNDP will also deploy it major efforts to identify lessons learned and to disseminate NIP update monitoring results.</p> <p>Day-to-day management and monitoring of the project activities will be the responsibility of the Executing Agency, at the national level. UNDP will provide implementation services and targeted expertise for NIPs updating according to the work plan and expected outcomes.</p> <p>The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will comprise UNDP, MINSA and the Ministry of Economy and Finance. The Project Steering Committee will meet back-to-back with the technical meetings, i.e., inception workshop and final workshop and will review together the documentation generated by the project and the Monitoring & Evaluation Officers. The PSC will give advisory to the implementation team and will put in place all accountability measures needed for this.</p>

	Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures and will be provided by the project team and the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) with support from the UNDP/MPU Chemicals team. This will be done through project implementation reviews, quarterly review reports and a final evaluation (the latter conducted at least 3 months before project closure).
F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):	Not applicable.

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)
Elba Cortés Bonilla	Director of International Cooperation	NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AUTHORITY	01/07/2015

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD			
UNFCCC			
UNCCD			
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	06/01/2003	ING. FRANKLIN GARRIDO, SUB DIRECTORATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, MINISTRY OF HEALTH. FAGARRIDO@OUTLOOK.COM	
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION			

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies⁴ and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for (select) Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Adriana Dinu, UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator		01/27/2015	Mr. Jacques Van Engel, Director, UNDP MPU/Chemicals	212-906- 5782	Jacques.van.engel@undp.org

⁴ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF