



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Integrated Health and Environment Observatories and legal and institutional strengthening for the Sound Management of chemicals in Africa (African ChemObs)			
Country(ies):	Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe	GEF Project ID: ¹	9080
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	01361
Other Executing Partner(s):	WHO Afro and African Institute	Resubmission Date:	March 22, 2017
GEF Focal Area (s):	(select)	Project Duration (Months)	60
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of Parent Program	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	945,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
(select) CW-1 Program 1 (select)	Develop and demonstrate new tools and economic approaches for managing harmful chemicals and waste in a sound manner	GEFTF	2,000,000	20,332,000
(select) CW-2 Program 3 (select)	Reduction and elimination of POPs	GEFTF	2,000,000	0
(select) CW-2 Program 6 (select)	Support regional approaches to eliminate and reduce harmful chemicals and waste in LDCs and SIDS	GEFTF	6,500,000	0
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
Total project costs			10,500,000	20,332,000

¹ Project ID number remains the same as the assigned PIF number.

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

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To contribute to improved health and environment through strengthening national and regional institutions, and implementing priority chemicals and waste related interventions						
Project Components/ Programs	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co- financing
1. Strengthen capacity of relevant national government departments and institutions to monitor pollution, prioritize areas for intervention as well as plan and implement solutions through active involvement of local communities	TA	Institutional and technical barriers preventing adequate management of harmful chemicals and wastes reduced and sound data available to the established national Chemical Observatories.	<p>Output 1.1: Major chemicals, waste and pollution problems requiring action are identified and prioritised</p> <p>Output 1.2: Key progress indicators established to measure improvements in sound chemicals management</p> <p>Output 1.3: Institutional/legal and capacity building needs assessed, and capacity building activities identified</p> <p>Output 1.4: Establish data collection, monitoring and surveillance, and Intersectoral coordination mechanism</p>	GEFTF	1,950,000	5,000,000

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

2. Development of broad-based action plans to promote sound chemicals management and reduce negative impacts on health and the environment	TA	Sound management of chemicals mainstreamed into the decision making processes and national planning and national implementation of chemicals related MEAs and voluntary instruments advanced	<p>Output 2.1: No of countries reporting under Basel and Stockholm Conventions and making notification of final regulatory actions under the Rotterdam Convention and identifying new POPs</p> <p>Output 2.2 Identification of population sub/vulnerable group needs that are particularly exposed to chemicals</p> <p>Output 2.3: Benefits and cost of action to mitigate risks and specific interventions are defined and compared to the estimated costs of inaction.</p> <p>Output 2.4: No. of countries with national action plans developed, including business case for investment, and integrated into national development plans.</p>	GEFTF	2,150,000	5,500,000
3. National action plan implementation	TA	Governments are able to implement actions from national action plans and monitor changes in exposure to chemicals and wastes	<p>Output 3.1: Training for key stakeholders to strengthen capacity for on-the-ground action to mitigate health risks</p> <p>Output 3.2: Communities informed about the local level public health risks of chemicals exposure, and communication for behavioural impact undertaken to support community-based responses and reporting to regulators</p>	GEFTF	5,400,000	8,362,000

			Output 3.3: Implementation of situation-specific interventions and policy measures (including clean-up, import control improvements, and pilot activities)			
			Output 3.4: Dissemination of accessible, policy-relevant messages, on scope of pollution, and impacts of hazardous chemicals and wastes			
			Output 3.5: Financial plan for observatories discussed with governments			
4. Monitoring and Evaluation	TA		Output 4.1. Monitoring of project execution; Output 4.2. Evaluation of project impacts.	GEF TF	500,000	470,000
Subtotal					10,000,000	19,332,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴				GEFTF	500,000	1,000,000
Total project costs					10,500,000	20,332,000

C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF [CO-FINANCING](#) FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for [co-financing](#) for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Government of Gabon	In-kind	1,000,000
Recipient Government	Government of Kenya	In-kind	1,050,000
Recipient Government	Government of Kenya	Grants	100,000
Recipient Government	Government of Madagascar	In-kind	705,000
Recipient Government	Government of Madagascar	Grants	295,000
Recipient Government	Government of Senegal	In-kind	900,000
Recipient Government	Government of Zambia	In-kind	1,000,000
Recipient Government	Government of Mali	Grants	250,000
Recipient Government	Government of Mali	In-kind	750,000
Recipient Government	Government of Tanzania	In-kind	1,000,000
Recipient Government	Government of Ethiopia	In-kind	3,000,000
Recipient Government	Government of Zimbabwe	In-Kind	1,000,000
Donor Agency	WHO Afro	Grant	1,002,000

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.

Donor Agency	WHO Afro	In-kind	300,000
CSO	Pure Earth (formerly Blacksmith Institute)	In-kind	2,500,000
Others	ECOWAS	Grant	750,000
Others	ECOWAS	In-Kind	1,000,000
Others	University of Cape Town	In-kind	500,000
GEF Agency	UNEP ⁵	In-Kind	1,730,000
GEF Agency	UNEP ⁶	Cash	1,500,000
Total Co-financing			20,332,000

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee ^{a)} (b) ²	Total (c)=abs
UNEP	GEF TF	Regional (Africa)	Chemicals and Wastes	POPS	10,500,000	945,000	11,445,000
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total Grant Resources					10,500,000	945,000	11,445,000

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

⁵ UNEP ROA (\$1,000,000); UNEP C&W Branch (\$250,000); UNEP Science (\$500,000)

⁶ UNEP C&W Branch

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁷

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	0 hectares
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	0 hectares
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	0 Number of freshwater basins
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	0 Percent of fisheries, by volume
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)	0 metric tons
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	1350+ metric tons
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	0 metric tons
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	0 ODP tons
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	Number of Countries: 0
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	Number of Countries: 9

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A [“NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT](#)? (Select)

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

⁷ Update the applicable indicators provided at PIF stage. 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.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF⁸

A.1. Project Description. Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area⁹ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) [incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and [co-financing](#); 5) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Global environmental problems, root causes and barriers: Africa's contribution to global chemicals production is currently small but a clear trend indicates a shift in chemicals production and use from developed to developing countries. The chemicals sector is thus expected to play an increasingly important role in the economies of specific African countries (UNEP, GCO, 2012). In most African countries, industrial and agricultural production has intensified, accompanied by the corresponding use of chemical inputs. UNEP's Costs of Inaction Report reveals that the costs of injury (lost work days, outpatient medical treatment, and inpatient hospitalization) from pesticide poisonings in sub-Saharan region alone amounted to USD \$4.4 billion in 2005, and conservatively projected to US\$6.2 billion in 2009.

Heavy metals such as lead and mercury; Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs); and highly hazardous pesticides, which are either controlled or withdrawn in the developed world, continue to be used in Africa with major environmental and health impacts. Chemical substances and their derivative are widely used in industry, agriculture, mining, water purification, public health (particularly disease eradication) and infrastructure development.

African populations face risk of both acute poisonings, through occupation hazards, or exposure at chemical waste disposal sites, and also cumulative exposure to various chemicals and toxins. These exposures are not quantified, and data on women and other vulnerable groups is particularly lacking, despite the fact that human health impacts of unsound chemicals and waste management are often gender differentiated and socially determined, with the greatest burdens carried by women, children and members of poor and disadvantaged communities. Unlike other environmental issues, such as climate change or water management, there is a lack of analysis and evidence on the short and long term effects of chemicals on women's health (WECF 2016, Women and Chemicals - The impact of hazardous chemicals on women: A thought starter based on an experts' workshop). Gender-sensitive approaches are also applicable to addressing other biological or socio-economic determinants of increased vulnerability, such as for children, people with immune system disorders, migrant or informal sector workers. The project integrates gender and vulnerability issues throughout the project components in three ways:

- Gender specific tools to identify and propose indicators and datasets for the Chemical Observatories that adequately describe women's exposures, considering among others:
 - whether data on women's exposures and risks are adequately represented in existing official data sources – Component 1;
 - identifying exposure settings and health impacts specific to women (e.g. textile industry, household settings; menstrual or pregnancy and early years health impacts) – Component 2;

⁸ For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF , no need to respond, please enter "NA" after the respective question.

⁹ For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving..

- what supplementary or new sources of data can provide gender-specific data
- Sex-disaggregated data collection and reporting of indicators;
- Gender sensitive capacity building and communication (Component 3) for action targeting:
 - policy makers to encourage action and policy responses that focus on protecting women and vulnerable groups
 - women and vulnerable groups themselves to become agents for change, protecting themselves and their children from exposures, and strengthening their involvement in decision making and policy development.

The root causes of the current problems include lack of awareness and capacity at national level. Consistent with the GEF6 Programing Direction, greater awareness of the impacts, including the health impacts, of harmful chemicals and waste needs to be communicated to policy makers at the national level so that sound management of chemicals and waste is fully integrated into national budgets and sector level plans.

Baseline scenario: Realizing the dramatic health gains that could be achieved through preventive strategy that protects populations from major environmental hazards, African health and environment Ministers gathered at Libreville on 29 August 2008, and adopted the Libreville Declaration on Health and Environment in Africa. Reflecting on the need for an environment and health information system to support decision-making, Ministers agreed in the Declaration to support the establishment of an African network for surveillance of communicable and non-communicable diseases, in particular those with environment determinants. In November 2010, at the Second Inter-ministerial Conference on Health and Environment in Africa in Luanda, Angola, Ministers adopted the Luanda Commitment in which they committed to accelerate the implementation of the Libreville Declaration and identified chemicals management as one of the top continental health and environment priorities to be addressed for the years to come.

A Situation Analysis and Need Assessment exercise (SANA) completed in 2013 in 34 African countries, including project countries, reveals that quantitative up-to-date data for immediate use in decision-making and action is crucially missing. This is due to incomplete information systems, fragmentation of surveillance activities, insufficient coordination among the various established systems, unharmonized methodologies, obsolete tracking tools and lack of standardized indicators. Even where data are available, its analysis to adequately inform decision-making processes remains poor. In circumstances where policy recommendations exist, there are challenges in the uptake and implementation of such recommendations.

Regional assessment conducted in 2014 by WHO in 40 African countries reveals that only 38% of the countries have legislation that govern all chemicals comprehensively, 27% of the countries have established intersectoral coordination, 60% have no surveillance capacities.

Country Specific baseline: During project preparation, national consultants completed baseline assessments in each participating country. These national level reports are attached as Annex O, and key findings are summarized below, including: identified health issues related to chemicals management; key industrial sectors using chemicals; current chemical waste management practices; known contaminated sites; current institutional arrangements; and identified national needs.

GABON

Identified health issues related to chemicals management	Cases of misused chemicals include four illegal abortions using sodium and potassium permanganate. Eight cases of hospital staff at CHU Angondjé hospital suffering skin burns and related to incineration of biomedical waste. Numerous reports of pesticide inhalation resulting in injury.
Chemicals production, import and export	Chemicals, such as pesticides are imported. Significant export of petroleum products.
Key industrial sectors in country	Mining and extractive industries 46% of GDP, agriculture (palm oil, sugar) 3% of GDP
Chemical waste management	One cement kiln (Ntoun) reported to be incinerating hazardous waste (including, but not limited to, used oils). Few dedicated hazardous waste management sites in Gabon, reports of spreading of obsolete pesticides in a working class neighborhood of rubber plantation in Mitzic in Woleu-Ntem require investigation.
Contaminated sites	PCB contaminated transformer storage sites in Libreville and Franceville, to be investigated. Two potentially contaminated sites: an enclosed storage and site for repackaging of pesticides, suspected to have residual insecticide contamination (Lberaville); and a wood processing plant contaminated with wood treatment chemicals (Owendo).
Existing institutional arrangements	Currently the following interministerial committees exist: Interministerial Committee on Health and the Environment; Pesticide Registration Committee; Biovigilance Commission; Rotterdam Convention Committee.
Identified national needs	Disposal of 56 tons of PCB contaminated end of life transformers stored in Libreville and Franceville. Other priorities include: the establishment and strengthening of environmental monitoring systems; establishing a National Environment and Health Strategy; strengthening of institutions in charge of environment and health; development of partnerships for targeted advocacy; and awareness, training and information of populations vulnerable to chemical hazards.

ETHIOPIA

Identified health issues related to chemicals management	<p>A study conducted in 2015 on chemical incident Cases Admitted to Adama Hospital showed that of the 292 patients with acute chemical poisoning (18.8% farmers; and 18.2% unemployed individuals). There are 2,500 homes in the North and East of the Adama site.</p> <p>Inadequate solid waste management practice is affecting the quality of the environment and public health of residents in many urban centers.</p>
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Chemicals production, import and export	Pesticides produced at Adama Tulu Pesticides Processing S.Co, in Adama Tulu, annual production capacity of 1.5 million litres and 1.5 million Kg. Significant quantities of DDT imported for vector borne disease control. Industrial breakdown: 28 tanneries processing 2,026,288 hides, 18,937,238 skins per year; 32 textile plants; 1 petrochemical plant; 57 iron and steel fabrication plants; and 22 cement factories.
Key industrial sectors in country	Agriculture represents 40% of GDP, and 80% of employment nationally.
Chemical waste management	In urban areas, 15% of waste is industrial and 85% is from households and institutions. Open-burning is common at dump sites . Estimated over 2 ton of medical waste being produced per year, current disposal methods to be clarified, no healthcare facilities have healthcare waste management plans. DDT currently stored in 1,383,095 kg of obsolete DDT in Ethiopia, at stores across the country, with no in-country disposal/management options. Biggest store is Adama Tulu, and the second biggest is Adama City Store.
Contaminated sites	220 contaminated sites/stores in the 11 regional states including the autonomous administrators of Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa. These contaminated sites consists of 23 burial sites, 137 possibly contaminated chemical storage facilities, 41 facilities contaminated with spilled out chemicals and 19 open fields contaminated due to poor storage and/or handling of chemicals. In addition, Tilku and Tinishu Akaki river in the Awash basin have unacceptable levels of chemical oxygen demand, heavy metals and pesticides
Existing institutional arrangements	CTT established for SANA report (including: 23 experts; 15 institutions; and 10 sectors). Government of Ethiopia has recently established a chemical and construction inputs industry development institute under ministry of industry. No strong communication between the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MEFCC) and the Ethiopian Revenues and Customs Authority (ERCA)
Identified national needs	Establishing a centrally managed Chemical task force that deals with all the stages of chemical life-cycle. Disposal of 1,383,095 Kg of obsolete DDT; legislation that specifically deals with chemicals other than pesticides (including industrial, obsolete and hazardous chemicals); actions to address land degradation, due to deforestation and soil erosion, to environmental pollution, ensuing from the unwise use of a wide variety of chemicals; prevention of further damage to waterways (currently under threat from siltation and pollution).

KENYA

Identified health issues related	Makueni County referral hospital reports 57 people reported to have been
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to chemicals management	poisoned in Makueni County from drinking water polluted with triatix pesticide
Key industrial sectors in country	Agriculture: coffee, horticulture, sugar, fishery, livestock Manufacturing: paints, lacquers, furniture, paper, textiles, leather. Tanneries: 14 tanneries processing 920,000 hides, 6.5m skins per year.
Chemical waste management	Medical waste has been identified as one of the most problematic hazardous waste.
Contaminated sites	Five identified sites, with suspected toxic chemicals contaminated soils estimated at 700 metric tonnes awaiting excavation and disposal. Sites are located at Gaitu in Meru Central, Naivasha, Ngurumaini in Kajiado, Wajir and Mandera.
Existing institutional arrangements	National Chemicals Policy committee (interministerial); and CTT created for SANA report (including: 16 experts; 14 institutions; and 8 sectors).
Identified national needs	To improve enforcement measures and link chemical risks management activities and projects to national development programs. Improved collaboration between Government sectors in promoting sound chemicals and waste management. Increased involvement of women in decision making processes. Building of local capacity to train key players in priority setting

MADAGASCAR

Identified health issues related to chemicals management	No systematic monitoring in place, government just responds to complaints.
Key industrial sectors in country	Agriculture (28%): 30 million hectares under cultivation, litchis, vanilla, coffee, peas, beans, rice, maize, cassava. Industry (14%): textile and leather, wood industry, stationery, publishing, chemical industry, metal industry, mechanical, electrical, construction industry Mining (10%): metals – titanium, nickel, cobalt
Chemical waste management	No dedicated chemical waste management: lead, chromium, mercury and POPs released respectively from battery and leather factories, cement industries, from burned plastic wastes, from stockpiles of oil contaminated with PCBs, transformers and capacitors. Illegal practice of ASGM using mercury has also recently been identified.
Contaminated sites	Assays carried out on over 30 individuals living on areas where these contaminated oil, transformers and capacitors are stored revealed the presence of PCBs in their urine. More than 10 contaminated sites identified. Contaminants include PCBs, Chromium, rejection of tank flushing water containing hydrocarbon.
Existing institutional arrangements	National bureaux exist for SAICM, the Stockholm Convention, the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention, and the Minamata Convention, SANA task team, Agricultural Pesticides Committee

Identified national needs	<p>Improved capacity for chemicals management – currently very low expertise in country</p> <p>Increase political and financial commitment of Government to chemicals management (availability of data is crucial for this)</p> <p>Reduce chemical health risks and raise community awareness</p>
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MALI	
Identified health issues related to chemicals management	No specific issues have been identified
Key industrial sectors in country	Agriculture – pesticides imported, insignificant production in country
Chemical waste management	No chemicals waste management, informal industries to reuse waste, and landfilling of other waste. Significant amounts of waste pesticides.
Contaminated sites	None defined
Existing institutional management	<p>Working Group for the implementation of CHEMOBS project established (including representatives from health and environment)</p> <p>Other interministerial committees include: Inter-ministerial Committee for environmental issues; National Pesticides Management Committee; and Country Task Team established for SANA report (including: 21 experts; 12 institutions; and 10 sectors).</p>
Identified national needs	<p>Formal mechanism for intersectional coordination for health and environment</p> <p>Infrastructure – bulk storage for imported chemicals, and disposal/storage facilities</p> <p>Training, capacity building and awareness raising, and improved interministerial communication, linking health and environment.</p>

SENEGAL	
Identified health issues related to chemicals management	Approximately 200 pesticide poisoning related incidents reported from 2009-2015
Key industrial sectors in country	Significant pesticide formulation in Senegal, including some unauthorized formulations. Dieldren reportedly used in construction industry to prevent termites, frequently used on Louga and Touba.
Chemical waste management	<p>Very old incinerators working at capacity on biomedical waste. Concerns over non-intentional releases of PCDD/PCDF. Open burning of mixed waste at Mbeubeuss dump also a key concern.</p> <p>No specific chemical waste management infrastructure of activities in Senegal</p>
Contaminated sites	8 contaminated sites identified by Blacksmith Institute: Dakar (3 sites Lead, Creosote/PCB); Kedougou (1 site mercury and cyanide); Saint Louis (2 sites

	Chlorpiriphos, Cypermethrine)); and Zinguinchor (2 sites lead)
Exiting institutional management	Senegal has an Anti-Poison Centre National Commission for the Management of Chemical Products (NCMCP) is responsible for the management of chemical products at each stage of the life-cycle (currently meets twice per year).
Identified national needs	A centralized database on chemical use Reinforcement of the technical capacities of organs of control (Trade, Customs) and of laboratories; Diffusion of best practices and support for the private and community sectors in concern.

TANZANIA	
Identified health issues related to chemicals management	Report noted from 2007-2014 several discrete accidents causing death and injuries to humans, these include fuel tanker accidents and chemicals accidents in a textiles factory.
Key industrial sectors in country	Agricultural sector in Tanzania accounts for 30% of GDP, maize is the major crop. Most pesticides are imported, but there is one pesticide production facility at Kibaha- Coas Region. Tanzania also has a significant manufacturing sector, including clothing and furniture.
Chemical waste management	Waste management, hazardous and municipal waste, identified as a key concern in urban areas.
Contaminated sites	There are about thirty three (33) sites are possibly contaminated with PCBs and four (4) sites are likely to be contaminated with DDT, Aldrin and Toxaphene.
Existing institutional arrangements	The National Environmental Advisory Committee under the Vice President's Office - Division of Environment offers a national chemical governance framework for the country.
Identified national needs	Greater awareness on the quantity, type and toxicity of hazardous chemicals waste generated in Tanzania; institutional awareness on risk assessment, management and communication.

ZAMBIA	
Identified health issues related to chemicals management	Poisoning incidences reported due to incorrect use and poor storage conditions; observed disease prevalence including cancer, and the triggering of respiratory ailments like asthma; poor growth patterns especially in children; and discomfort and disturbances of normal enjoyment of life due to odours.
Key industrial sectors in country	Agriculture (fertilizer and pesticides), cement production (heavy metals, including mercury), electronics production and recycling (open burning releasing dioxins and furans), mining (heavy metals), tanneries (sulphides and chromium), and textile production (heavy metals and organic chemicals)

Chemical waste management	Licensing system in place for hazardous waste storage and disposal sites (mainly applies to larger facilities like mines, farms and some commercial enterprises); compliance inspections of the storage facilities, transportation and also checking the stock balances of chemicals; environmental impact assessments undertaken of facilities dealing in chemicals and likely to produce some waste or accumulate obsolete chemicals; management of empty pesticides containers by recycling; and disposal of hazardous waste using different methods such as exporting for destruction, incineration, and encapsulation).
Contaminated sites	Identified contaminated sites include: Kabwe town in Central Province due to pollution from the Lead mine – both aquatic and terrestrial environments contain elevated Pb; several mining towns, for example - Kankoyo area in Mufulira on the Copperbelt; some river banks along the upper and middle Kafue River impacted by acidic tailings, sulphates, heavy metals etc. from mining activities on the Copperbelt; and some river banks along the lower Kafue River due to farming activities and heavy loading of fertilizers eg. Zambia Sugar.
Existing institutional arrangements	A Health Management Information System was established, and is hosted by the Ministry of Health Head Quarters and is decentralised at Provincial, District and facility level. Zambia labels chemicals according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).
Identified national needs	Including: Establishing laboratories for testing chemicals (specifically pesticides); capacity building and training of key stakeholders in chemicals management in various sectors (Health, bureau of standards, environment, industry, regulators, etc); establishing an integrated health and environmental monitoring and surveillance system which follows life-cycle of chemicals (i.e. from importation through to disposal); capacity building in Information Management Systems e.g. HMIS at different levels data collection; and capacity building in setting up and management of a Poison Center.

ZIMBABWE

Identified health issues related to chemicals management	Contamination of aquatic and soil systems by mercury that is used in the ASGM sector; pesticide poisoning either intentionally (for suicidal purposes) or accidentally (through use of empty but contaminated pesticide containers for food / water storage in the home, or easy access of chemicals to children; and poisoning of wildlife by poachers using cyanide (60 elephants in 2015).
Key industrial sectors in country	Agriculture (maize, tobacco, fish), forestry; industrial and manufacturing; and mining (nickel, copper, platinum, gold; also have large PCB transformers onsite). In terms of POPs still used: DDT (restricted use for malaria control) and lindane is used for public health purposes as a second line treatment for scabies and lice.
Chemical waste management	Chemical (or hazardous) waste is supposed to be managed and is the responsibility of both the producers of the hazardous waste, as well as the local authority. The producers are supposed to pre-treat the hazardous waste, before disposing of it, and a licensing system is in place.

Contaminated sites	Harare City Council manages a dedicated hazardous waste disposal site – this is unlined and likely to be contaminating the receiving environment. Other identified sites include: storage sites where some of the big companies (e.g. certain mines) store their stockpiles of obsolete chemical waste; sites where large quantities of pesticides will have been disposed of into the environment; areas where ASGM is very active, and the environment has been contaminated with mercury; and abandoned, decommissioned (or even active) mines where the mining waste has been poorly managed
Existing institutional arrangements	Robust health system, but limited monitoring and surveillance for chemical exposure related conditions. Currently the data collecting and reporting tools in place – T series (T12, T5, T9) and the National Annual Health Profile provide the data combined under Poisoning and Toxic Effects, but this data is not disintegrated by cause of poisoning e.g. mercury exposure. A poison information centre, the Drug and Toxicology Information Service (DaTIS). DaTIS is housed in the Department of Pharmacology in the College of Health Sciences of the University of Zimbabwe: DaTIS carries out research, but does not have emergency communication services. The POPs NCC is functioning and considered highly effective (meets every two months). The National Environmental Council, a statutory body comprising Permanent Secretaries of key stakeholders ministries, planned but yet to be established.
Identified national needs	Waste oil is imported into Zimbabwe and is untested for PCBs. Approximately 162 tonnes of transformers, including 70 tonnes of PCB contaminated oil have been identified ¹⁰ , significant numbers of transformers yet to be tested. 100 tons of obsolete pesticides have been inventoried and require disposal, but most of the country is yet to undergo a full inventory, and anecdotal evidence indicates storage conditions are often very poor. Other national priorities include: implementing GHS at a national level; establishing proper chemicals storage facilities at ports of entry; improving capacity for data collection on production, import, export, storage, transport, use, and waste disposal of chemicals, therefore there is insufficient data.

Associated Baseline Projects: The following subsection offers a regional overview of associated regional baseline projects, and outlines the complementarities between these projects' activities and activities to be undertaken under ChemObs.

Capacity Building related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) in African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries – Phase II (ACP MEAs Phase 2): The objective of this project is to promote environmental sustainability in ACP countries. The project aims to strengthen and enhance the capacity of ACP countries to effectively mainstream and implement MEAs and related commitments in the chemicals and waste and biodiversity clusters of MEAs. Activities in Africa are implemented by the African Union Commission and UNEP with different partners. The activities to be implemented under the ACPMEAs Phase II Programme include: support to negotiators during Conventions of Parties; awareness raising and capacity building on MEAs towards African Parliamentarians; and strengthening of the

¹⁰ Zimbabwe is participating in the Disposal of PCB oils contained in transformers and disposal of capacitors containing PCB in Southern Africa project, under which, these will be disposed of.

African Union Commission capacities on the subject. The project will also convene workshops on : e-waste management, environmental reporting, legislative and regulatory measures for sound industrial chemicals management, promotion of the role of civil society in Chemicals and Waste management in East Africa, ratification and implementation the Minamata convention. It will also develop: tools and guidelines for the management of integrated waste and chemicals for selected countries, legislative and regulatory framework for POPs for selected countries, development of integrated waste management strategies in selected countries.

The proposed project will actively communicate with the implementation team of the ACP MEAs Phase 2 project. Both projects are being implemented by UNEP, facilitating good communication. Specifically ChemObs will build on the training of Parliamentarians in ChemObs countries, ensuring these trained individuals are included in the national level communication of ChemObs activities. In addition, efforts will be made to achieve complementarities in training scheduled to avoid overlap, and build on synergies between the two projects.

Capacity Building for Environmental Data Sharing and Reporting in Support of a Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS): Ethiopia, Madagascar and Zambia are participating in this recently approved, four-year European Commission funded, global project being executed by UNEP. The project will provide countries with access to data sharing and visualization tools, methods and technologies for the establishment and/or improvement of online State of the Environment Reporting (SoER) web-platforms and online portals on environmental indicators. UNEP is also making available UNEP's Indicator Reporting Information System (IRIS), and also enable countries to link national datasets and publish data in UNEP Live global platform, increasing visibility and discoverability of country data by sharing it with a global audience. Data sharing agreements will be prepared with countries based on the core principles of SEIS to cater for regular updating and sharing of data. These activities will be complemented by technical support on the production of environmental statistics for national reporting on the environmental dimension of the SDGs. UNEP, as Implementing Agency, will ensure strong links between the UNEP SEIS team and the Executing Agencies for this project, to ensure that complementarities are forged, duplication avoided (in activities in Ethiopia, Madagascar and Zambia) and lessons are hard between both projects.

Continuing regional Support for the POPs Global Monitoring Plan under the Stockholm Convention in the Africa Region (Africa GMP): Ethiopia, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania, and Zambia are included in this recently approved, four year project. The Africa GMP project aims to strengthen the capacity for implementation of the updated POPs GMP and to create the conditions for sustainable monitoring of POPs in the African Region. This project involved the analysis of air, water and human breast milk in the African region for POPs, as well as the assessment of the capacity of African laboratories to analyze POPs. National level results from this project will be shared with the project, and the data integrated into the ChemObs in each participating country.

Demonstration of effectiveness of diversified, environmentally sound and sustainable interventions, and strengthening national capacity for innovative implementation of integrated vector management (IVM) for disease prevention and control in the WHO AFRO Region (DDT Afro II): Zambia and Zimbabwe are participating in this recently approved project as Tier 1 countries, as they are registered for use of DDT under the Stockholm Convention exemption and are therefore eligible for support at national level to promote alternatives to DDT. Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Senegal and Tanzania are participating Tier 2 countries as they are not currently registered for use of DDT but were registered at the time of PIF approval, and have been identified as at risk of reverting to re-introduction of DDT to combat the spread of malaria. The project is being executed by WHO Afro, the co-Executing Agency of this

project. This arrangement will ensure that execution of the two projects is coordinated, and information, data and results from DDT Afro II will be integrated into the National Chemical Observatory of each of the respective countries.

Disposal of PCB oils contained in transformers and disposal of capacitors containing PCB in Southern Africa (SADC PCB): Madagascar, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe are participating in this recently approved project. The project objective is to reduce environmental and human health risks from PCB releases through the demonstration of a regional approach to the introduction of cost-effective and socially acceptable environmentally sound management (ESM) of PCB oils, equipment and wastes held by electrical utilities and other PCB owners in participating countries. During the project preparation phase, the project identified PCB management and waste needs in the four participating countries, and the project has been designed to address these needs over the next four years. This project will coordinate with the SADC PCB project, which is also being executed by the Africa Institute, ensuring that activities are complimentary and avoid duplication, and that information and data gathered through the SADC PCB project activities, is shared and integrated into the databases in the respective countries' National Chemical Observatories. Where feasible project meetings, such as PSCs will be convened back to back to allow cost savings for both projects, and to ensure opportunities to enhance project synergies are enhanced.

Demonstration of a Regional Approach to Environmentally Sound Management OF PCB Liquid Wastes and Transformers and Capacitors Containing PCBs in West Africa: This project included Mali and Senegal, and aimed to achieve: regionally-harmonized national regulatory and administrative frameworks for PCBs; Convention-compliant ESM regimes for PCB oils, equipment and wastes; destruction of target quantities of PCBs or PCB-contaminated oils; and the environmentally-sound waste management of target quantities of equipment-containing or contaminated with PCBs. The project, which is close to completion, is expected to result in approximately 1500 metric tons of PCB contaminated out of service transformers in total with approximately 150 metric tons expected to be exported from Senegal. Work completed under the project in Mali and Senegal will be used to inform the assessment of needs in these countries, and data collected under this project will be stored in the Chemical Observatory of each respective country.

Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention NIPs in African Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the COMESA, ECOWAS and SADC Sub regions: This series of projects is being implemented from 2011 to the end of 2017, and is active in Ethiopia, Mali, Senegal and Tanzania. The project was developed after African LDCs completed their NIPs, and then failed to take further action or develop projects to address NIP priorities, due to lack the financial capacity to match the GEF potential funds and the administrative capacity to design activities and attract co-finance to sustain their global role in the elimination and reduction of POPs. A regional programmatic approach was therefore undertaken in an effort to maintain the momentum of the national coordination mechanism built during and by the NIP development process, to support a collective action, build national capacity, and enhance mainstreaming of chemicals issues into the work of national governments. The project has focused on the development of guidelines, and the training of provincial level staff on the Stockholm Convention. This project is complimentary to ChemObs, providing valuable background and capacity building to provincial environment staff. The ChemObs project will make use of these networks, as National Chemical Observatories are established in each country, together with reporting and information networks. ChemObs will build upon these existing networks of provincial environment staff, by adding provincial health staff.

Minamata Initial Assessments (MIAs): MIAs, Enabling Activities (EAs) aiming to strengthen national decision-making toward ratification of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and build national capacity towards implementation of

future obligations, are currently being completed by Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Information collected during the MIA process, including through the inventory and identification of emissions, the policy and institutional assessment, and the identification of populations at risk, will be stored in National Chemical Observatories. As part of the ChemObs project, this information will be integrated fully into Component 1 (Observe – chemical and waste issues), and Component 2 (Inform – key parties of chemical and waste issues), and Component 3 (Act – take actions on priority issues to reduce risks to human health and the environment).

National Action Plans (NAPs): NAPs are expected to cover baseline estimates of mercury use, reductions targets and strategies, and more holistic considerations such as education, health, and professionalizing the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector. Public health and exposure issues are of particular concern, and strategies to prevent the exposure of vulnerable populations are expected. Madagascar, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, all have active ASGM sectors and have submitted NAP projects for GEF funding. It is expected that these projects will be executed concurrently with ChemObs. National Chemical Observatories will provide a repository, for the information collected and assessments completed under the NAPs, ensuring that key stakeholders, including vulnerable communities are informed of dangers, and action taken in high priority areas.

UNEP mainstreaming activities: UNEP in close cooperation with WHO and with the support of Norway and Sweden developed mainstreaming related products and guidance that have demonstrated a management method for national ministries to make better use of available evidence through linked assessment and health and environment impacts. This has been used to develop guidance on the costs and benefits which supports evidence-based economic development policies that help the design of comprehensive and coherent legal frameworks and institutional arrangements for life-cycle management of chemicals. This include sustainable financing options with a view to stimulate the needed investment and further strengthen and sustain the institutional infrastructure.

Kemi and UNEP have a long-standing cooperation on (Sound Management of Chemicals (SMC)) issues particularly topics relating to assessment of the cost of inaction and development of guidance on legal/institutional infrastructures and economic instruments for cost recovery. UNEP has also developed the guidance on the Development of Legal and Institutional Infrastructures for Sound Management of Chemicals and Measures for Recovering Costs of National Administration (LIRA-Guidance). The LIRA-guidance focuses on an overarching level, in the form of drafting of framework legislation addressing chemicals when put on the market in a country, institutional aspects and mechanisms for arranging cost recovery of national chemicals control.

There is a continued need to make use of this material and to develop additional material containing guidance on different components at a more detailed level.

Libreville declaration: Another activity that has laid important foundation for the project is the Libreville Declaration on Health and Environment Linkages, which all member states of the WHO African region have ratified. African countries (including Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) established Health and Environment Strategic Alliances (HESAs), and Country Task Teams (CTTs), and recently completed Situation Analysis and Needs Assessments (SANAs) in the context of the Libreville Declaration on environment and health linkages. A number of countries have indicated the difficulties at country level to fully comply with the requirements of the Stockholm Convention, among others issues, due to limited capacity, scarcity of resources and weak inter-sectoral collaboration. SANAs were completed in 34 African countries and revealed that quantitative up-to-date data for immediate use in decision making and action is crucially missing. This is due to incomplete information systems, fragmentation of surveillance activities, insufficient coordination among the various established systems,

unharmonized methodologies, obsolete surveillance tools and lack of standardized indicators. Based on the gaps identified through the SANAs, countries have prepared National Plans of Joint Action (NPJAs) which have further catalyzed the development of priority inter-sectoral projects and investment plans. A total of 17 of the SANA 34 countries have prepared National Plans of Joint Action (NPJAs) which have further catalyzed the development of priority inter-sectoral projects and investment plans. Project countries with completed NPJAs include: Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, and Mali.

The CTTs through the SANA have been recognized as a valuable driving force for health and environment intersectoral action at the country level. They have provided opportunities to experts from different fields to effectively engage in a technical and scientific dialogue, and to reach consensus on the status and importance of environmental risk factors that impact on health development as well as on ecosystems preservation. As a result of SANAs and because of this dialogue, it has been easier for decision-makers from the various sectors concerned to agree on the national and continental priorities for health and environment. Although the CTT may have underutilized since the achievements of the SANAs and NPJA, the CTTs remain a readily available, valuable and experienced instrument to coordinate and guide the implementation of ChemObs at country level, and the project plans to make full use of these.

Despite the important progress recorded and valuable lessons learnt at policy, programmatic and institutional levels, significant challenges are limiting the expected impact on our ecosystems and the health and wellbeing at grassroots levels. One of the most important of such challenges is the current limited investments of governments and their development partners on proven and cost-effective interventions. This project was designed to assist countries in overcoming these challenges.

Planning is currently underway for the Third Inter-ministerial Conference on Health and Environment in Africa, which is expected to convene in mid-2017. Key anticipated outcomes of this meeting are: a strategic agenda for an increased coverage of health and environment interventions for primary prevention in public health and ecosystems preservation endorsed; commitment from member states and stakeholders for enhanced joint policies and actions on health and environment in Africa scaled up; and opportunities for accessing investments and mobilizing domestic resources for health and environment priority actions identified. This Conference will provide an excellent opportunity to raise the profile of this project, and grow regional awareness on the potential of Integrated Health and Environment Observatories to facilitate joint action by health and environment ministries.

UNEP Chemicals and Waste (C&W) Branch: The country activities are implemented through collaboration of countries with UNEP's Chemicals and Waste Branch, Regional UNEP Offices and relevant international and bi-lateral partner organizations. The Chemicals and Waste Branch is responsible for overall coordination at the global level and facilitating technical support. UNEP regional offices provide back-stopping support for the needs analysis and country activities, explore synergies with relevant activities of UNEP and other organizations in the regions, and engage in fund-raising. As such, the project will be compatible with a strengthened UNEP Strategic Regional Presence in the area of chemicals management.

Summary of regional projects: The table below outlines key current and planned regional projects, together with the project countries participating in each project.

	GMP Africa	DDT Afro II	SADC PCB	ECOWAS PCB	ECOWAS/ COMESA/ or SADC LDCs	MIA	NAP	SANA compl ete
Ethiopia	Yes	Yes*			Yes	Yes		Yes
Gabon						Yes		Yes
Kenya		Yes*				Pipeline		Yes
Madagascar		Yes*	Yes			Yes	Pipeline	Yes
Mali	Yes			Yes	Yes			Yes
Senegal	Yes	Yes*		Yes	Yes		Pipeline	Yes
Tanzania	Yes	Yes*	Yes		Yes	Yes	Submitt ed	Yes
Zambia	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Pipeline	Yes
Zimbabwe		Yes	Yes			Yes	Pipeline	Yes

* Designates countries participating in Afro II as Tier 2 countries

Summary of baseline findings: The above section outlines the key findings of national level baseline studies, including the: identified health issues related to chemicals management; key industrial sectors (i.e. users/producers of chemical); chemicals waste management issues; contaminated sites; existing institutional arrangements; and identified national needs.

The baseline information supports the thesis that the current lack of a coherent approach to the complex and interlinked range of hazards and risks is exacerbating health and environment issues at the national level, and has and continues to lead to reduced impact of interventions and efficiency. All countries note the lack of available, and up to date data, together with lack of registries for existing data on the life-cycle of chemical and wastes, hampers efforts to manage chemicals and wastes soundly at the national level, as well as to protect human health.

The baseline reports call for: improving capacity for data collection through the chemical life-cycle; establishing an integrated health and environmental monitoring and surveillance system; reducing risks posed by chemicals and raising community awareness; a formal mechanism for intersectional coordination for health and environment; and improved understanding of the link between health and environment issues, to facilitate effective policymaking.

A review of existing projects and initiatives indicates some important discreet activities are occurring in the region, but despite the clear need, there are no current efforts to develop national integrated health and environment observatories, to capture data generated. As such, this project is both in accordance with identified national needs, and avoids duplication with other initiatives. The establishment of chemical observatories will instead capture and

integrate data sets derived from related projects and activities, and ensure they are included in the national chemical observatory, and not lost post-project, therefore improving the sustainability of other national and regional activities also.

Proposed alternative scenario (with component outline): This project proposes to develop a prototype of national integrated health and environment observatory, including a core set of indicators enabling data aggregation, to provide timely and evidence based information to predict, prevent and reduce chemicals risk to human health and the environment.

The central premise of the concept of national chemical observatory, is that with the aforementioned data and indicators in place, observatory staff will be able to identify causal pathways for key pollution issues. Using this information observatory staff will be able to assess potential interventions to break links in these causal pathways, through: improved legislation; new regulations; effective enforcement; licensing; environmental clean up; or educating impacted communities.



This project proposes to support the development of national observatories, capacity building of staff, support to identify causal pathways, risk ranking and priority settings, and activities to break links in causal pathways, thereby improving health and environment outcomes.

Component 1: Is focused on strengthening capacity of selected existing relevant national government departments and institutions to monitor pollution, prioritize areas for intervention as well as plan and implement solutions through active involvement of local communities. This will lead to removal of barriers preventing adequate management of harmful chemicals, providing decision-makers with access to objective data to support SCM. Activities include: establishment of integrated health and environment Observatory in each country based on an initial capacity assessment completed under the leadership of the relevant Basel / Stockholm regional centre; identification and prioritisation of major chemicals, waste and pollution problems requiring action; establishment of key progress indicators to measure improvements in sound chemicals and waste management; assessment of institutional/legal and capacity building needs; and, identification of priority capacity building activities.

Expected Outcome: Institutional and technical barriers preventing adequate management of harmful chemicals and wastes reduced and sound data available to the established national Chemical Observatories.

Expected Outputs:

Output 1.1: Integrated health and environment Observatory established in each country

In cooperation with UNEP Law Division, this output activities will be carried out by UNEP Chemicals and Waste Branch that will lead the design of the integrated legislative framework. At the national level, national consultants will consult stakeholders on the hosting arrangements for each country, and provide input to the UNEP Chemicals and Waste Branch on the specific situation in, and needs of, each country, in terms of legislation and regulation. The

arrangements for each Chemical Observatory will be enshrined in a terms of reference drafted by the national consultant, after national consultations, with the support of an international expert.

Specific activities include:

- 1.1.1 Design standard overall institutional, legislative, regulatory framework for health and environment integrated management of chemicals to be adapted to specific needs of each country (international level).
- 1.1.2 Establish national working groups to debate and negotiate the terms of National Observatories
- 1.1.2 Agree observatory hosting arrangements in each participating country
- 1.1.3 Establish observatories in each country, including national Term of reference, and institutional arrangements as well as knowledge management to harmonize data collection (including on the scope of pollution, chemicals and wastes, and hazardous wastes sites) and establish information retention infrastructure to effectively monitor trends and identify significant problem areas across regions within a country.

Output 1.2: Major chemicals, waste and pollution problems requiring action are identified and prioritized

UNEP Chemicals and Wastes Branch and Science team technical experts in cooperation with WHO technical experts will design a standardized integrated health and environment data collection system, to be utilized by each project country. This system will utilize a simple web interface, for data entry. National consultants will work on national level data collection, from the various ministries responsible for collecting data on environment and health issues, and enter the data, to ensure comparability across participating countries. With the support of an international expert, national consultants will work with the data sets to identify chemicals and waste pollution problems, establishing causal pathways. These pathways, complete with source of pollution, contamination pathway, receptor, and health impact, will be presented in a report to national stakeholders, including the CTTs, and national priorities for intervention will be set.

Specific activities include:

- 1.2.1 Development of (web-based) chemicals and hazardous waste integrated health and environment data collection system to collect, analyze and publish environmental information and enable provision of timely-based evidence to decision-makers as well as priority actions to be taken
- 1.2.2 Identify major chemicals and waste pollution problems in each participating country
- 1.2.3 Set national priorities

Output 1.3: Key progress indicators established to measure improvements in sound chemicals management

National consultants use the casual pathways report, and the nationally agreed priorities, and work under the guidance of the international consultant to develop national progress indicators (NPIs). These NPIs will be used to measure the success of project activities under project Components 2 and 3, and also be used post-project, to guide the work, and measure the effectiveness of the national chemical observatories. The international consultant will also guide national consultants in the identification of country, and situation specific gender progress indicators, ensuring that the effectiveness of the project on the special needs of women and men, is measurable.

Specific activities include:

- 1.3.1 Agree NPIs in each participating country
- 1.3.2 Identify gender specific progress indicators

Output 1.4: Capacity development plan for institutional/legal and capacity building needs assessed

Activities for this output are nationally based, under the overall guidance of the international consultants. The national consultants will use the detailed report on causal pathways of key issues, to analyse where improved capacity would break causal pathways responsible for key health and environmental impacts. For example, a causal pathway originating from the use of mercury in AGSM may involve the use of mercury on site, the contamination of the environment surrounding the site, and health impacts on the people and communities working and living at the site. The capacity assessment will look at the causal pathway to establish if for example: legislation exists for AGSM in the country, and if so, if training of enforcers may break the pathway; if the miners require training to use mercury in a more contained environment; or if the community can be trained and consulted on ways to identify mercury contamination, and avoid the contaminated area. The national consultant will also assess the impacts on both men and women, and their special needs. A capacity building assessment will be presented to national stakeholders, including the CTT, to agree capacity building activities, and a workplan for the activities. These activities will then be executed by the national consultant, specific task teams, and NGOs where appropriate.

Specific activities include:

- 1.4.1 In country discussion on the process for developing and implementing
- 1.4.2 Assess capacity building needs in each country including gender specificities
- 1.4.3 Debate and agree capacity building activities in each country
- 1.4.4 Execute capacity building and gender empowerment activities in each country

Component 2: Is focused on the development of broad-based action plans to promote sound chemicals management and reduce negative impacts on health and the environment. The component will be executed in partnership with the relevant Basel/Stockholm Regional Centre. This will lead to the mainstreaming of chemicals and waste issues in decision making processes and national planning and the advancement of national implementation of chemicals and waste related MEAs.

The component responds to the need to develop the enabling conditions, tools and environment for the sound management of harmful chemicals and wastes, and more particularly to develop and demonstrate new tools and economic approaches for managing harmful chemicals and waste in a sound manner. Through the development of such tools and enabling services, the component will promote the integration of the sound management of chemicals into national budgets and planning processes.

The activities are to support the development of a coherent set of practical guidance and services on the benefits of preventive chemicals management in chemicals management implementation. This includes a coherent set of complementary guidance on different steps and elements of the sound management of chemicals including:

- Identifying priority issues to be addressed through integrated health and environment data collection system and assessment;
- Identification of population sub/vulnerable group needs that are particularly exposed to chemicals;
- Assessment of the cost-effectiveness of sound chemicals management actions against the costs of inaction, and
- Development of national action plan including business case for investment on identified interventions,

The component is a full part of the ongoing work on broader UNEP programme to supports national efforts to create an enabling environment for sound chemicals management, which will deploy and develop a coherent 'menu' of

technical and advisory services to provide support to governments based on their national needs and capacity in order to:

- Assist their establishment of legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks and economic instruments as appropriate, for the sound management of chemicals through the use of the LIRA Guidance;
- Increase coherent and coordinated implementation of the chemicals and waste MEAs at the national level through capacity building and development of national institutional frameworks;
- Support inter-ministerial and inter-agency collaboration towards coherent policy making and programming with regard to the sound management of chemicals including, in particular, joint objective setting and programming by health and environment authorities.
- Support national and regional inter-ministerial coordination and meetings to promote the mainstreaming of sound chemicals management;
- Build national capacities to assess the cost-effectiveness of sound chemicals management actions against the costs of inaction;
- Implement the Flexible Framework initiative; building systems and capacity for policies promoting systematic accident prevention and emergency preparedness;
- Strengthen controls on the illegal trafficking of chemicals and waste, including through regional collaboration between enforcement bodies, and
- Ensure that the information and data required for the sound management of chemicals is exchanged by industrial enterprises, made accessible to the wide range of stakeholders including the public, and, where appropriate, reported by governments to the Chemicals Conventions.

The component will further benefit and contribute to the work undertaken by IOMC which is developing a toolbox for providing supportive documents that can be used to attaining the overarching objectives in the global chemicals strategy SAICM. The Toolbox for Decision-Making in Chemicals Management (IOMC Toolbox) is aimed at countries who wish to address specific national issues regarding chemicals management.

The IOMC Toolbox is a problem-solving tool that enables countries to identify the most appropriate and efficient national actions to address specific national problems related to chemicals management.

The toolbox identifies the available IOMC resources guidance's that will help the country address the identified national problem(s) or objectives. Special focus is given to identifying simple cost-effective solutions to national chemicals management issues. The development of the Toolbox is a work in progress and future updates will expand the scope of the Toolbox.

The LIRA-guidance is integrated in the toolbox as part of the gap analysis and the activities on industrial chemicals. The development of the IOMC toolbox is financed by the EU and the IOMC organizations that participate in the toolbox work are ILO, FAO, UNEP, OECD, UNIDO, UNITAR and WHO.

Specific activities under Component 2 include: identification of the main immediate and longer term chemicals, and pollution risks and priorities for action; improved country reporting under Basel and Stockholm Conventions and notification of final regulatory actions under the Rotterdam Convention; identification of population sub/vulnerable group needs that are particularly exposed to chemicals; assessment of the cost-effectiveness of sound chemicals management actions to mitigate risks and specific interventions against the costs of inaction; and, development of national action plans.

Expected Outcome: Sound management of chemicals mainstreamed into the decision making processes and national planning and national implementation of chemicals related MEAs and voluntary instruments advanced.

Expected Outputs:

Output 2.1: Number of countries reporting under Basel and Stockholm Conventions and making notification of final regulatory actions under the Rotterdam Convention and identifying new POPs

Activities under this output will occur first on the international level, where the Chemicals and Wastes Branch team (working under Output 1.1) will review reporting systems of the BRS Conventions, integrate the reporting system requirements and the standardized integrated health and environment data collection system being developed, and also the UNEP IRIS system. The Chemicals and Waste Branch team will collaborate closely with UNEP's Science team, and the national consultants to rollout the IRIS system in each project country. The University of Cape Town (UCT) will also be involved in activities under this output, developing training modules to complement existing materials linked to the chemicals MEAs and to support countries in developing and sustaining national chemical observatories. Before the development of these modules UCT will review the capacity assessment, consult with the EA, and liaise with UNEP as Implementing Agency. Modules are likely to focus on topics complementary to the work of observatories such as: health impact assessment, Minamata Convention, SAICM and BRS reporting. UCT will also host a virtual discussion forum for participating countries to exchange views and ideas on areas of concern. This will be an extension of an existing forum established for pesticide registrars which has been in operation since 2010. The forum will also provide a platform for integration of the various GEF projects listed above to exchange experience and raise issues for discussion across the Region. The project will also support a number of national experts to complete distance learning courses in the new and existing modules of relevance to the aims of the project.

Specific activities include:

2.1.1 Review of national reporting systems for BRS Conventions

2.1.2 Update national reporting processes to integrate Chemical Observatory and BRS Convention reporting responsibilities in each country

2.1.3 Implementation of UNEP IRIS system in each country

2.1.4 Development of three modules by University of Cape Town on health and environment linkages such as: health impact assessment, BRS convention reporting, SAICM and Minamata Convention reporting. UCT will also host a virtual discussions forum for use by all project countries and other related GEF funded projects.

Output 2.2 Identification of population sub/vulnerable group needs that are particularly exposed to chemicals

Work under this output will be led by national consultants under the overall guidance of an international consultant, who will provide consultants with a framework for vulnerable group assessment, and guidance throughout the assessment process. National consultants will use the causal pathway report as a basis for assessing vulnerable groups, focusing on populations/communities/groups identified in each of the causal pathways. The international consultant will also provide advice and guidance on the gender analysis included in the assessment, ensuring the special needs of women and men are taken into account. Each vulnerable group will be ranked according to risk, using a standardized framework, and resulting in a list of risk-ranked vulnerable groups in each country.

Specific activities include:

2.2.1 National vulnerable group assessments of populations living near priority sites

2.2.2 Gender analysis of each vulnerable group

2.2.3 Ranking of vulnerable groups according to risk

Output 2.3: Benefits and cost of action to mitigate risks and specific interventions are defined and compared to the estimated costs of inaction

It is normally highly cost-effective to take preventive measures in comparison to dealing with problems at later stages, once a long standing environmental risk erupts into a health, economic or political emergency. Nevertheless, the development imperative shapes policy agenda directly and indirectly. The need to demonstrate short term achievements in economic growth may override longer term consideration of resource sustainability, ecosystem degradation, pollution and ill-health.

In such a context, the development of the scientific evidence base alone does not gain policy makers understanding and acceptance of evidence-based policies. Assessment processes that includes components of monetary valuation of various health and environment benefits are more useful in communicating an economic bottom line to decision makers.

Economic analysis helps decision makers measure efficiency; either by reaching a defined health and environment goals with the lowest financial cost or by obtaining the greatest level of benefits from a defined level of resources helping to choose the most efficient of alternative options.

Such tools and economic approaches that precludes better decision and promote action are sorely lacking and when existing not used routinely. There is a need to develop new guidance and to further use existing guidance incorporating these basic decision-making elements and tools, making it easier for low- and middle-income countries to develop cost-effective and long-term functioning systems for the sound management of chemicals that are integrated into national budgets and planning processes.

Innovative methods of simple economic valuation, undertaken in consultation with stakeholders can provide extremely useful inputs to decision makers at very little expense. The economic valuation will be linked directly to implementation plans, i.e. infrastructure investment, regulations, tax and economic instruments.

UNEP Chemicals and Wastes Branch will coordinate under the overall guidance of an international consultant the work of international experts group to produce a guidance document providing an innovative method of simple economic valuation to assess the cost-effectiveness of sound chemicals management actions to mitigate risks and specific interventions against the costs of inaction. This work will be completed in year one, and a training completed with national consultants from each participating country at the beginning of project year two. National consultants will utilise the guidance, the NPI reports, and the risk-ranked vulnerable groups analysis, to develop analysis of cost-effectiveness of sound chemicals management actions to mitigate risks and specific interventions against the costs of inaction for potential national interventions. These will be reviewed by Chemicals and Waste Branch experts to ensure that calculations have been completed robustly.

Specific activities include:

- 2.3.1 Design standard guidance for conducting the cost-effectiveness analysis of sound chemicals management actions to mitigate risks and to identify specific interventions compared to the estimated costs of inaction;
- 2.3.2 Assess NPI reports and risk-ranked assessments of vulnerable groups
- 2.3.3 Develop cost-effectiveness analysis, cost of inaction and benefit calculations of specific interventions
- 2.3.4 Train Chemical Observatory staff in the cost of inaction/benefit calculation measures

Output 2.4: Number of countries with action plans developed, including business case for investment, and integrated into national development plans.

National consultants will develop costed national action plans based on the NPI report, vulnerable group assessment, and cost of inaction and benefits report. These reports will be reviewed by the international consultant for quality assurance, and to ensure that data collected during these interventions is linked back and included in the national Chemical Observatory. A national workshop will then be convened with key stakeholders including the CTTs. The national consultant will present the action plans to the workshop, and seek agreement on national actions to be funded under the project. To facilitate the engagement process and the buy-in from stakeholder and decision-makers the development of the action plan and business case will be particularly sensitive to the following important aspects:

- Potential solutions should be presented alongside discussion of the problems to help overcome the sense of inertia and helplessness that decision-makers often feel in confronting health and environment chemicals related issues;
- Target explicitly barriers to change: Avoid confrontational strategies or language and favour honest exploration of how real problems may be surmounted;
- Consider incremental changes: Rarely decision makers and their institutions are likely to discard long-entrenched attitudes and policies overnight;
- Support diversity of approaches to solve problems.

Specific activities include:

2.4.1 TORs for national action planning process agreed, with data from NPIs, vulnerable group assessments and national level cost of inaction report. Business case scenarios for investment in recommended interventions drafted, including remediation action, including harmonized systematic data collection as an integral part of implementing the conventions.

2.4.2 Define benefits for women in each country and presented to stakeholders

2.4.3 National workshops to debate and agree on recommendations and plans

Component 3: This component will focus on the support of countries to reduce risks from chemicals and wastes identified as posing specific risks to public health and environment. The interventions foreseen include the development of integrated waste management approaches to chemicals and waste issues at national level with targeted demonstration interventions to remove risks in high priority cases from wastes such as POPs and highly hazardous pesticides, PCB, electronic wastes, flame retardants such as PBDE and related compounds used in the textiles and building products sectors. Therefore the component can be seen to focus on assisting countries to implement the national action plans developed under Components 1 and 2, leading to reduced risk of exposure of humans and the environment to harmful chemicals and waste through reduced exposures and emissions. Activities include: mobilisation of key stakeholders with strengthened capacities for on-the-ground action to mitigate health risks; informing of communities about the local level public health risks of chemicals exposure and communication for behavioural impact undertaken to support community-based responses and reporting to regulators; implementation of specific interventions and policy measures to reduce exposure to harmful POPs chemicals and other highly toxic substances resulting the environmentally sound disposal of prioritized stockpiles of waste and / or remediation of contaminated sites posing the greatest risk; and, dissemination of accessible, policy-relevant messages, on scope of pollution, and impacts of hazardous chemicals and wastes.

Expected Outcome: Governments are able to implement actions from national action plans and monitor changes in exposure to chemicals and wastes

Expected Outputs:

Output 3.1: Training for key stakeholders to strengthen capacity for on-the-ground action to mitigate health risks

The national consultant will develop, together with the CTT, and using information from the vulnerable groups analysis and causal pathway report, a list of stakeholders in each country. The consultant will produce a short report on the

stakeholders, including an outline of gender balance between stakeholders groups. Using project reports, the international consultant will develop a short user-friendly guide on mitigating health risks from pollution sources, to be used by national consultants to train key stakeholders. The national consultant will conduct training for key stakeholders in each country.

Specific activities include:

- 3.1.1 Identification of stakeholders in each country.
- 3.1.2 Define gender balance of stakeholder groups.
- 3.1.3 Hold consultations and training on key stakeholder groups on mitigating health risks from pollution.
- 3.1.4 Recommendations for specific interventions shared with key stakeholders.
- 3.1.5 Training workshops held in each country to build national capacity in the use of set of guidance developed.

Output 3.2: Communities informed about the local level public health risks of chemicals exposure, and communication for behavioural impact undertaken to support community-based responses and reporting to regulators.

Using information from the vulnerable groups assessment, the national consultant will develop a national schedule of community information sessions in affected communities. The consultant will host each community information session and deliver information and answer question about local level public health risks, and provide information on community responses, together with information on how to report observations to regulators. The consultant will produce a short report on each consultation outlining the gender balance of each group. Community groups will then report observations, and activities to the relevant regulators, as well as directly to the Chemical Observatory.

Specific activities include:

- 3.2.1 Scheduling of community information sessions in communities across each country.
- 3.2.2 Holding of community information sessions about local level public health risks of chemical exposure, to support community-based responses and reporting to regulators.
- 3.2.3 Report on gender balance of participants.
- 3.2.4 Community reports to regulators.

Output 3.3: Implementation of situation-specific interventions and policy measures (including clean-up, import control improvements, and pilot activities).

Situation-specific activities will be undertaken in each country, based on the action plans agreed in Output 2.4. The national consultant will deliver the endorsed national action plan to the international consultant and EA. The EA will approve the budget and advise the national focal point on the approval of the budget, and disburse funds for the activities. National situation-specific measures include the repackaging, removal, and safe disposal of approximately 1400 metric tons of disused / obsolete DDT identified during PPG baselining in Ethiopia. The DDT is currently located in 460 stores in the following regions: Oromia, Gambela, Tigray, SNNPR, Harari, Dire-Dawa, Somali, Benshangul, Amhara, Afar. As discussed in the baseline summary section, the largest store is Adam Tulu which is currently storing over 450 metric tons of DDT in a store in the vicinity of 2,500 households, and significant lakes, Ziway, Abijata and Shalla Lakes. These are shown on the map below, together with a photograph of the DDT store.

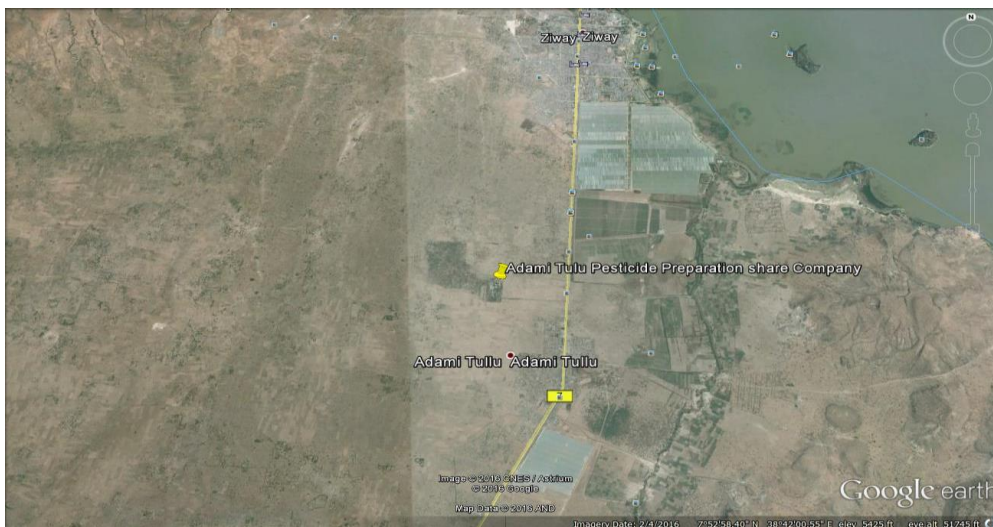


Photo 1: Google Earth image showing the Adama Tulu store in relation to Lake Ziway



Photo 2: Adama Tulu DDT store, overflowing with degrading packaging

Further information is available is provided in Annex O. At Inception a training will be conducted for all countries based on this demonstration which will cover the cradle to grave environmentally sound management of such stockpiles so that all counties can benefit. The methodology will be based on existing guidance developed by FAO such as the Environment Management Tool Kit for Obsolete Pesticides (EMTK 1 – 4);

Other situation-specific interventions identified during the project formulation workshop, but not included in the design due to lack of verification during baselining included: uPOPs emissions from wood-burning and household cooking in Kenya; DDT stocks in Madagascar; intermediary and temporary stock of obsolete pesticides and packaging in Mali; and, PCBs in the energy sector in Gabon. There will be opportunities to address the needs for these interventions during the establishment of chemical observatories in each country, and the analysis of causal pathways, and that these potential interventions may be revisited. However, the information gleaned on health and environmental impacts from baselining in each of the countries, was most convincing for Ethiopia, so this is highlighted as the key upfront project intervention. Situation-specific interventions for other project countries will be identified during the project and as a result of robust analysis of data and causal pathways, specifically related to the reduction of POPs.

Specific activities include:

3.3.1 Situation specific measures implemented in each participating country.

3.3.2 National reports on specific measures and related impacts.

Output 3.4: Dissemination of accessible, policy-relevant messages, on scope of pollution, and impacts of hazardous chemicals and wastes.

This work will be led by the international communications consultant, who will derive policy relevant messages from the project reports and outcome. In consultation with the national consultants, the communication consultant will prepare tailorable regional level messaging. The national consultants will then transpose these into national message packs and work with NGOs and other stakeholders to deliver them to key stakeholders groups throughout the country, ensuring that women's groups are targeted. In developing the messages the consultants will pay particular attention to the following communication strategies:

- Present case studies of good practices: successful applications being often more persuasive than evidence of the problem alone;
- Identify how health and environment action related to sound chemicals management can also advance other goals that are important to policy makers and the public such as job creation;
- Present knowledge on sound management of chemicals in categories relevant to decision-makers and stakeholders;
- At national level address the economic and social sectors in which government ministries operates i.e. agriculture, industry energy and transport;
- At local level ecosystem and healthy settings perspectives that relate to urban, rural domestic and occupational environment may be more relevant;
- Briefings on key issues should be available at various level of details for political and technical levels;
- Link health and environment chemicals related issues to basic livelihood or survival issues; and
- Sustained communication "marketing" and dissemination. One-off campaign are not enough. Sustained communication strategies and networking at regional and country level are needed to demonstrate the long term commitment necessary to translate concept to action.

Specific activities include:

3.4.1 Prepare tailorable regional level messages for dissemination.

3.4.2 National message packs distributed to each country.

3.4.3 Women's groups targeted for message dissemination in each country.

Output 3.5: Financial plan for observatories discussed with governments

This work will be led by the national consultant who will work with the international consultant to calculate the annual running costs of the national chemical observatory, together with a finance plan for ongoing operations. The national consultant will then present this to project stakeholders including the CTT, in an effort to mobilise ongoing finance to maintain the observatory.

Specific activities include:

3.5.1 Calculation of annual running costs for national observatory in each country.

3.5.2 Finance plan developed for ongoing operations of observatory each country (including government contribution, donor contribution).

Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from baseline: This project is intended to serve as a demonstration and proof of concept, with eventual replication and roll out of chemical observatories to many more African countries and in other regions. Without this project, participating countries lack the resources to overcome barriers and systematically assess vulnerable populations, set national priorities, and manage chemicals soundly. This project will provide incremental support to improve institutional capacity to define the benefits of sound chemicals management and the costs of inaction at the national level, and to extensive consultations with communities, resulting in communities that are empowered to protect themselves and to communicate chemicals issues to their national chemical observatory, allowing governments to take informed decisions and action.

In terms of incremental support to national governments, it is anticipated that national experts will be engaged through the life of the project. These experts will work within existing institutions in order to develop systems, build institutional capacity, and train national staff. This will ensure that national staff are not overburdened by project responsibilities, during project execution, but that after the project, the capacity and systems exist to operate national chemical.

Global environmental benefits: The project will increase the awareness of the health, environmental and economic impacts of harmful chemicals, leading to increased priority of SCM issues, and mainstreaming into national development plans in nine African countries. It contributes to the enabling conditions and provides tools to remove the barriers currently preventing adequate management of harmful chemicals and wastes through: the provision of the sound data; analysis and policy framework to mainstream chemicals and hazardous waste management concerns into the national budgets, national planning and policies; and, development agenda as well as sector policies. It will also include actions to reduce specific health and environment risks caused by current unsound management of chemicals, protecting vulnerable populations in priority locations, as well as reducing emissions to the global environment.

Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up: The complex and interlinked range of hazards and risks requires the development of integrated policies that address, environment and development goals coherently. Even within the health sector itself, disease surveillance and management program sometimes sharing the same root causes and determinants have been disconnected and managed separately. This has led to reduced impact of interventions and efficiency. It is now widely acknowledged that policies should be founded upon up to date data and indicators as well as information that is accessible to decision maker responsible for taking action to ensure the maintenance of goods and services. Despite this understanding and widespread acknowledgement that chemicals management remains a cross-sectoral issues, responsibility for which (in all participating countries), is divided among environmental protection ministries, public health agencies, labour ministries, agricultural departments, customs departments, and natural resource management organisations. As such, currently problematic redundancies, gaps and inconsistencies exist in chemicals management.

This innovative project aims to implement the recommendations of the UNEP Global Chemical Outlook (2012) by harmonizing data and establishing information retention infrastructure to effectively monitor trends and identify problems areas within a country. These integrated chemical surveillance and information management systems, or Chemicals Observatories, will be organized in a manner that broadens awareness and understanding of chemicals, particularly in sectors such as public health, community development, and resource protection. In addition, the project will increase the capacity of environment and health agencies to use economic analysis and methodologies such as cost of inaction, to inform decision making.

A key design innovation in this project is the planned solid engagement from both ministries of health and environment, with clear roles and responsibilities, to take a leading and catalytic role in identifying monitoring risks, and justifying needed interventions. It is anticipated that this should provide a permanent institutional structure that has been missing in previous interventions.

A.2. Child Project? If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

NA - This project is not a child project.

A.3. **Stakeholders.** Identify key stakeholders and elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project. Do they include civil society organizations (yes ☒ /no ☐)? and indigenous peoples (yes ☐ /no ☒)? ¹¹

The following table identifies key stakeholders, outlines their respective engagement in both the project preparatory phase, and their planned engagement in the implementation/execution phase.

STAKEHOLDER	ENGAGEMENT IN PREPARATION (PPG) PHASE	ENGAGEMENT IN PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION/EXECUTION
National stakeholders		
Gabon		
Government: Ministry of the Environment, Protection of Natural Resources, Forests and the Sea; Ministry of Health, Welfare and National Solidarity; Ministry of Sustainable Development, The Economy, Promotion of Investments; Ministry of Industry and trade; Pesticides Registration Committee; Customs Office; Ministry of Labour; Ministries of Interior.	Consulted during preparation of national baseline report	Ministries will be included in the CTTs and consulted on project activities. Relevant staff from ministries will be engaged in national training activities. The Chemicals Observatory will be located in either the Ministry of Environment, or the Ministry of Health, depending on the outcomes of further consultations during project inception
Non-governmental: Friends of the Earth; Brainforest; and Grow Healthy Environments,	Consulted during preparation of national baseline report	Will be represented on the ChemObs National Steering Committee, and engaged in communication activities.
Ethiopia		
Government: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MEFCC); Ministry of Health; Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources; Ministry of Livestock and Fish; Ministry of Industry; Ministry of Mine, Petroleum and Gas; Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; The Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Science and Technology; Ethiopian Revenue and Customs Authority.	Consulted during preparation of national baseline report, and review of current activities completed.	Representatives from each of these ministries will be included on the National ChemObs Steering Committee. Relevant staff from ministries will be engaged in national training activities. The Chemicals Observatory will be located in either the MEFCC, or the Ministry of Health, depending on the outcomes of consultations during project inception.
Non-Governmental: Pesticide Action Nexus Association (a member of the International POPs Elimination Network); Population, Health and Environment, Ethiopian Consortium.	Consulted during preparation of national baseline report.	Representatives from each of these NGOs will be included on the National ChemObs Steering Committee.
Kenya		
Government: Ministry of Environment Natural	Consulted during	Representatives from each of these

¹¹ As per the GEF-6 Corporate Results Framework in the GEF Programming Directions and GEF-6 Gender Core Indicators in the Gender Equality Action Plan, provide information on these specific indicators on stakeholders (including civil society organization and indigenous peoples) and gender.

STAKEHOLDER	ENGAGEMENT IN PREPARATION (PPG) PHASE	ENGAGEMENT IN PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION/EXECUTION
National stakeholders		
Resources; Ministry of Health (Malaria Control Programme); Ministry of Industry and Enterprise Development (MT&I); Ministry of Health; Ministry of Agriculture (MOA); Ministry of Labor. (MOL); Ministry of Devolution; Ministry of Water development and Irrigation (MoWI); National Treasury; National Environment management Authority; Kenya Bureau of Standards; Water Resources Management Authority; Government Chemist Department; Pest Control Products Board; Kenya Ports Authority; Kenya Revenue Authority; Department of Occupational Health and Safety Services; Kenya Medical Research Institute; Kenya Industrial Research Institute; Horticulture Crops Development Authority; Kenya National Cleaner Production Centre.	preparation of national baseline report, and review of current activities completed.	ministries will be included on the National ChemObs Steering Committee. Relevant staff from ministries will be engaged in national training activities. The Chemicals Observatory will be located in either the Ministry of Environment Natural Resources, or Ministry of Health, depending on the outcomes of consultations during project inception.
Non-Governmental: Centre for Environmental Governance; PSR-Kenya; Health Care Without Harm (A recent capacity self-needs assessment of major stakeholders in POPs pointed to these three NGOs being available keenly interested in POPs awareness raising activities.)	Consulted during baseline reporting.	Will be represented on the ChemObs National Steering Committee, and engaged in communication activities.
Private Sector: Agrochemical Association of Kenya Kenya Association of Manufactures; Federation of Kenya Employers; Trade Unions	Consulted during preparation of national baseline report	Representatives from each of these associations will be included on the National ChemObs Steering Committee.
Multi-sector platforms: Standards Enforcement and Review Committee	Functions reviewed during national baselining	Representatives from each of these committees will be included on the National ChemObs Steering Committee.
Madagascar		
Government: Ministry of the Environment; Environmental Protection Agency; Ministry of Public Health; Agriculture Agency; Ministry of Industry and Trade; Labor inspector; Customs Bureau; Research Laboratory; National Institute of Statistics; Health and Environment Service; Epidemiological surveillance management and health monitoring; Emergency and Disaster Response Service.	Consulted during preparation of national baseline report, and review of current activities completed.	Representatives from each of these ministries will be included on the National ChemObs Steering Committee. Relevant staff from ministries will be engaged in national training activities. The Chemicals Observatory will be located in either the Ministry of Environment, of the Public Health Agency, depending on the outcomes of consultations during project inception.
Non-Governmental: Consumer Protection; WWF; CropLife	Consulted during preparation of	Will be represented on the ChemObs National Steering Committee, and

STAKEHOLDER	ENGAGEMENT IN PREPARATION (PPG) PHASE	ENGAGEMENT IN PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION/EXECUTION
National stakeholders		
	national baseline report	will be engaged in communication activities.
Multi-sector platforms: National Committee implementation of SAICM; Working Group on Health and Environment for Libreville Declaration; National Coordination Committee for the management of POPs; Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues; Agrochemicals Registration Committee; Anti-Vector Committee; National Committee of implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury; National Committee of implementation of Basel Convention	Functions reviewed during national baselining	Representatives from each of these committees will be included on the National ChemObs Steering Committee.
Mali		
Government: <u>Ministries</u> : Ministry of Environment and Sanitation; Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene; Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries. <u>Authorities</u> : National Directorate of Sanitation and Pollution and Nuisances Control (DNACPN); National Directorate of Water and Forests; The National Agency for Sustainable Development (DNS); National Directorate of Health; National Directorate of Mines and Geology; National Directorate of Industries.	Consulted during preparation of national baseline report, and review of current activities completed.	Representatives from each of these ministries will be included on the National ChemObs Steering Committee. Relevant staff from ministries will be engaged in national training activities. The Chemicals Observatory will be located in either DNACPN, or DNS, the two lead agencies for the Libreville Declaration, pending outcomes of consultations during project inception.
Non-Governmental: Association pour la Défense de l'Environnement et la Sensibilisation des Consommateurs (ADESCOM)	Consulted during baselining	Will be represented on the ChemObs National Steering Committee, and engaged in communication activities.
Multi-sector platforms: The National Standardization Council, responsible for the development of standards; The inter-ministerial Committee for environmental issues; The National Mining Council; National Pesticides Management Committee; and The Intersectional Committee for Atomic Energy.	Functions reviewed during national baselining	Representatives from each of these committees will be included on the National ChemObs Steering Committee.
Senegal		
Government: Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment; Ministry of Health and Social Action; Ministry of Industry and Mines; Ministry of Industry and Commerce; Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance; Ministry of Labour, Social Dialogue, Professional Organisations; Ministry of Transport.	Consulted during preparation of national baseline report, and review of current activities completed.	Representatives from each of these ministries will be included on the National ChemObs Steering Committee. Relevant staff from ministries will be engaged in national training activities. The Chemicals Observatory will be located in either the Ministry of Environment or the Ministry of Health, pending outcomes of consultations during project

STAKEHOLDER	ENGAGEMENT IN PREPARATION (PPG) PHASE	ENGAGEMENT IN PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION/EXECUTION
National stakeholders		
		inception.
Non-Governmental: ENDA-Pronat, PAN-Africa, l'Institut Africain de Gestion Urbaine (IAGU), GREEN Sénégal, CONGAD.	Consulted during baselining	Will be represented on the ChemObs National Steering Committee, and engaged in communication activities.
Multi-sector platforms: National Commission for the Management of Chemical Products (NCMCP)	Functions reviewed during national baselining	Representatives from this committee will be included on the National ChemObs Steering Committee.
Tanzania		
Government: Vice President's Office - Division of Environment (VPO-DoE), Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW), Ministry of Labour and Employment, Occupational Safety and Health Authority, Ministry of Energy and Minerals, Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Dar es Salaam City Council, Government Chemist Laboratory Agency, Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, National Institute for Medical Research, Tanzania Electric Supply Company. Tropical Pesticide Research Institute	Consulted during preparation of national baseline report, and review of current activities completed.	Representatives from each of these ministries will be included on the National ChemObs Steering Committee. Relevant staff from ministries will be engaged in national training activities. The Chemicals Observatory will be located in either the VPO-DoE or the Ministry of Health, pending outcomes of consultations during project inception.
Non-Governmental: Journalists' Environmental Association of Tanzania, AGENDA for Environment and Responsible Development	Consulted during baselining	Will be represented on the ChemObs National Steering Committee, and engaged in communication activities.
Multi-sector platforms: National Environment Management Council	Functions reviewed during national baselining	Representatives from this committee will be included on the National ChemObs Steering Committee.
Zambia		
Government: Ministry for Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection; Environmental Protection Agency; Ministry for Health; Ministry for Agriculture and Livestock; Ministry for Commerce, Trade and Industry; Ministry for Community Development; Ministry of Justice; Occupational Safety Agency; Pesticide Bureau; Customs Bureau (Zambia Revenue Authority); Product Safety Agency	Consulted during preparation of national baseline report, and review of current activities completed.	Representatives from each of these ministries will be included on the National ChemObs Steering Committee. Relevant staff from ministries will be engaged in national training activities. The Chemicals Observatory will be located in either the Ministry for Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection or the Ministry for Health, pending outcomes of consultations during project inception.
Non-Governmental: Zambia Alliance for Women, WWF	Consulted during baselining	Will be represented on the ChemObs National Steering Committee, and engaged in communication activities.

STAKEHOLDER	ENGAGEMENT IN PREPARATION (PPG) PHASE	ENGAGEMENT IN PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION/EXECUTION
National stakeholders		
Zimbabwe		
Government: Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate Change (through the Environmental Management Agency – EMA); Ministry of Health and Childcare; Ministry of Agriculture Mechanization and Irrigation Development; Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare; Ministry of Industry and Commerce; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Defence; Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs; Ministry of Energy and Power Development.	Consulted during preparation of national baseline report, and review of current activities completed.	Representatives from each of these ministries will be included on the National ChemObs Steering Committee. Relevant staff from ministries will be engaged in national training activities. The Chemicals Observatory will be located in either the EMA or the Ministry of Health and Childcare, pending outcomes of consultations during project inception.
Private Sector Organizations: Business Council for Sustainable Development Zimbabwe; Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries; Consumer Council of Zimbabwe.	Functions reviewed during national baselining	Will be represented on the ChemObs National Steering Committee, and engaged in communication activities.
Non-Governmental: CropLife Zimbabwe	Consulted during baselining	Will be represented on the ChemObs National Steering Committee, and engaged in communication activities.

STAKEHOLDER	ENGAGEMENT IN PREPARATION (PPG) PHASE	ENGAGEMENT IN PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION/EXECUTION
	International stakeholders	
UNEP Regional Office for Africa	Led consultation with national project partners, discussing co-finance contributions, and seeking input into the project design.	Member of PSC, providing insight into the complementarities of this project, with other regional activities.
WHO Afro	Provided input into key health contact points for each of the project countries, and assisted in the planning of the project formulation workshop. Consulted on project design and execution arrangements	Co-executing agency, focusing on Francophone countries
Africa Institute (BCRC)	Consulted on project design and execution arrangements	Co-executing agency, focusing on Anglophone countries
PAN Africa	Provided input into the project design, attended the project formulation workshop	National PAN organizations will be represented on national coordinating committees (NCCs), and specifically involved in communication and outreach activities. Where capacity exists national organizations will be contracted to executed communication activities
National governments	Coordinated baseline national assessments for the PPG. Representatives of both health and environment ministries attended the project formulation workshop	Will be responsible for leading national activities such as the establishment of national Chemical Observatories, and coordinating inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder NCCs, ensuring all stakeholders are engaged in project activities.
Country Task Teams (CTTs) for the Liberville declaration	Consulted during baselining, representatives attended national workshops in each country	These inter-sectoral groups of competent professionals from a range of interested institutions including ministries, academia, research institutions, as well as representatives of other stakeholders such as development partners and civil society. CTT teams work under the supervision of the government and are established in all project countries. The CTT will serve as the interface between the governments and the national technical institutions that will be identified as key executing institutions at the country level.
Parliamentarians	Being trained under ACP-MEAs Phase 2 in the provisions of the	The project will consult with the ACP-MEAs Phase 2 project on the list of

STAKEHOLDER	ENGAGEMENT IN PREPARATION (PPG) PHASE	ENGAGEMENT IN PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION/EXECUTION
	International stakeholders	
	chemicals and wastes conventions, the Liberville Declaration, and SAICM.	Parliamentarians trained under the project, and ensure that this group is included in project communications, so continue building their capacity, and the capacity of Parliamentarians regionally.
National civil society groups (including women's groups)	Identified during national baseline assessment and consulted to varying degrees.	Key civil society groups, and women's groups representatives will be consulted during project implementation and engaged in communication activities at the national and local levels.

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Elaborate on how gender equality and women's empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men. In addition, 1) did the project conduct a gender analysis during project preparation (yes ☒ /no ☐)?; 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators (yes ☐ /no ☐)?; and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries (women % , men %)?¹²

Gender is a cross-cutting issue, which is considered in all project components, and gender disaggregated data, and indicators have been included in Annex 1 (Project logical framework).

Component 1 involves the establishment of Chemical Observatories in each participating country. As part of this, institutional/legal and capacity needs will be assessed. This needs assessment will include an assessment of gender involvement in chemicals management, and recommendations for improving opportunities for women, as well as the inclusion of gender progress indicators, to ensure activities focused on improving activities for women can be measured.

Component 2 involves the mainstreaming of chemicals management into decision making processes in each participating country, through national Chemical Observatory reporting. Chemical Observatories will identify vulnerable populations exposed to chemicals. This identification process will include gender data on the percentage of vulnerable women, men and children in each group. National action plans will be developed in response to reporting and will include specific information on addressing the special needs of women.

Component 3 of the project involves national actions to address priority needs. This will involve the mobilization and strengthening of capacities of key stakeholders to mitigate health risks. Gender will be a key factor in stakeholder identification, and the percentage of women, men and child stakeholders defined in all stakeholder assessments. This component will also involve community information sessions and support for community responses to specific issues. Concerted efforts will be made to ensure women are fully involved in this project activity, with the project targeting 50% of participants at each session to be women. Furthermore as information on chemicals, wastes, and the scope of pollution is developed, women's groups will be targeted as key recipients of the information.

¹² Same as footnote 8 above.

A.5 Risk. Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

RISK	RISK RANKING	MITIGATION MEASURES
Governments supportive, but lack adequate resources to be engaged	Low	Significant efforts were made during the PPG phase to fully understand the needs of each participating country, and to broaden awareness of the project among stakeholders. National baseline assessments were completed for each country, and a workshop convened for all participating countries in Nairobi, at UNEP Headquarters. The results of the workshop indicated that participating governments are very supportive of the project, and outlined the resources required by individual countries to be engaged in the project. These have been taken account in the final design of the project.
Business case for sound chemicals management (SCM) is not convincing to governments	Low-medium	The project plans to calculate the cost of sound chemicals management and compare it to the eventual cost of inaction, and developing a business case for partner governments to mainstream chemicals management into national planning. There is a risk that governments lack the funds to improve chemicals management and prevent bearing the eventual costs of inaction. To mitigate this, the project will focus on a suite of measures to improve chemicals management including low-cost, locally available measures.
Lack of stakeholder, community and NGO interest in the project	Low	Anecdotal evidence from discussions with project counterparts during project development indicates this risk is low and that local communities are very interested in protecting their own health, through looking after their environment. In areas where understanding about the links between environment and human health and chemicals management are low, the project will seek to build capacity and inform communities through extensive consultation. PAN Africa attended the project preparatory meeting in Nairobi, provided advice on the needs of stakeholders, and will continue to be engaged in project implementation.
Situation-specific policy measures are outside the project budget	Low	The project will identify specific chemicals management measures in each country. The PPG phase identified urgent items in several countries, and these have been budgeted for in the project budget. Should other necessary measures be found to cost more than the project budget, additional action will be undertaken to identify additional co-finance through development partners. Where funds cannot be identified, low cost measures will be developed to ensure risks are reduced.
Impacts of climate change on the project	Low	According to the findings of the fourth Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPPC) Assessment report, the possible impacts of climate change on participating countries are variable. To mitigate climate risks the project will ensure that all repackaging activities are undertaken in the dry season, and that

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination. Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Implementing Agency (IA): This project will be implemented by UNEP. UNEP 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). UNEP will closely collaborate with the EAs and provide it them with administrative support in the implementation of the project.

Executing Agencies (EA): Subject to confirmation after project approval, the Basel / Stockholm Regional Centre for English Speaking Countries based on Pretoria, South Africa (Africa Institute or AI) will execute activities in the Anglophone project countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe). As EA, AI's key roles include:

- Establishing and house the Anglophone project implementation unit (PIU)
- Acting as joint Secretariat (with WHO Afro) for the Project Steering Committee (PSC)
- Oversee that the project runs according to the agreed work plan, budget and reporting tasks in Anglophone countries

WHO Africa Regional Office in Congo Brazzaville (WHO AFRO) will execute activities in the Francophone project countries (Madagascar, Gabon, Senegal and Mali). As EA, WHO Afro's key roles include:

- Establishing and house the Anglophone project implementation unit (PIU)
- Acting as joint Secretariat (with WHO Afro) for the Project Steering Committee (PSC)
- Oversee that the project runs according to the agreed work plan, budget and reporting tasks in Francophone countries

The EAs will be contracted through a tripartite Project Cooperation Agreement.

PIU: The PIU (housed jointly at AI and WHO Afro) will be staffed by a Project Manager (at AI) and a Project Coordinator (at WHO Afro). 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.

PSC: The PSC's membership includes IA, EAs, country National Coordinating Committee, ECOWAS, COMESA and other stakeholders. 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

CTT and NCC: The Country Task Team (CTT) for the implementation of the Libreville Declaration is an intersectoral group of competent professionals from a range of interested institutions including ministries, academia, research institutions, as well as representatives of other stakeholders such as development partners and civil society etc. The CTT works under the supervision of the government. The CTT will serve as the interface between the beneficiary governments and the national technical, research or academic institutions that will be identified as implementing institutions at the country level. The following organogram outlines the project structure.

Figure 1: Proposed project governance structure

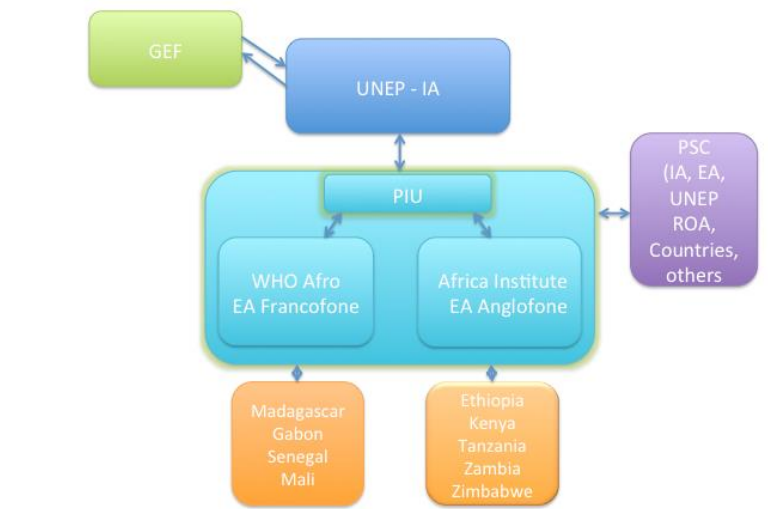
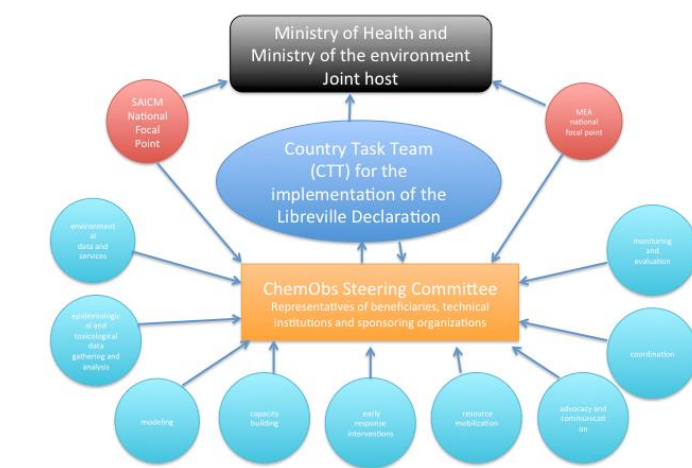


Figure 2: Proposed national institutional arrangements



The following table specifies the lead entities at national level.

Country	Intersectoral entity	Coordinators of the CTT/Head ¹³	Address	Department
Ethiopia	Ethiopia Country Task Team (ECTT)	Dr. Aynalem Abebe	Federal Environmental Protection Authority	Environment
Gabon	Commission Technique Interministérielle sur la Santé et l'Environnement (CTISE)	Dr BAKARY OZAVINO, Special advisor, prime Minister	Adviser, Health and environment. The Prime Minister office	Prime Minister office
Kenya	KCTT (Kenya country task team)	Kepha M. Ombacho	Chief Public Health Officer	Department of public health
Madagascar	Groupe de Travail Santé et Environnement (GTSE)	RAKOTOARISON Norohasina &	Médecin référent en SE	Ministry of health
		RANDRIANOMENJANAHARY Hanitriniaina	Natiopnal focal person, Health and Environement, MoE	Ministry of Environment
Mali	Groupe Technique National de Travail (GTNT)	Boubacar Abida MAIGA	Direction de la santé publique, Ministère de la santé	Ministry of Health
Senegal	GTN ¹⁴	Dr Marie-Khémesse NGOM/NDIAYE	Directeur de la Lutte contre la Maladie	Ministry of Health
Tanzania	CTT ¹⁵	Mr. I. Mangalili (VPO – DoE).	Department of Environment	Ministry of Environment
		Mr. E.B.M Chinamo (MoHSW)	Department of Health	Ministry of Health
Zambia	ZCTT (Zambia Country Task Team)	Mr Absalom Sakala	Ministry of Lands Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (MLNREP)	Environment
Zimbabwe	¹⁶ Country Task Team (CTT).	Mr K Mupandaguta (coordinator from Ministry of Environment)	Natural Resources Officer	Ministry of Environment

¹⁴ Yet to be formalized in Senegal

¹⁵ Joint coordination

¹⁶ Joint coordination

Mr G.T. Mangwadu
(coordinator from MOHCC)

Director –
Environmental
Health Services (EHS)

Ministry of Health

A.7 Benefits. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The project intends to provide health and environment interjectorily response to the essential capacity building and technical assistance needs to increase the awareness of the health, environment and economic impacts of harmful chemicals to be communicated to policy makers nationally to allow the integration of sound chemicals management into national budget and sector level plans. This increased use of data to inform policy making is expected to yield significant socio-economic benefits. Currently the cost of inaction is not factored into national planning in participating countries, meaning serious socio-economic threats are overlooked, resulting in detrimental impacts of populations at the local level, and nationally. The three components of this project aim to address this through: Observing and collating data the current impact of unsound chemical management; Reporting this data; and then acting on this data through situation-specific actions aimed to deliver environment, health and socio-economic benefits.

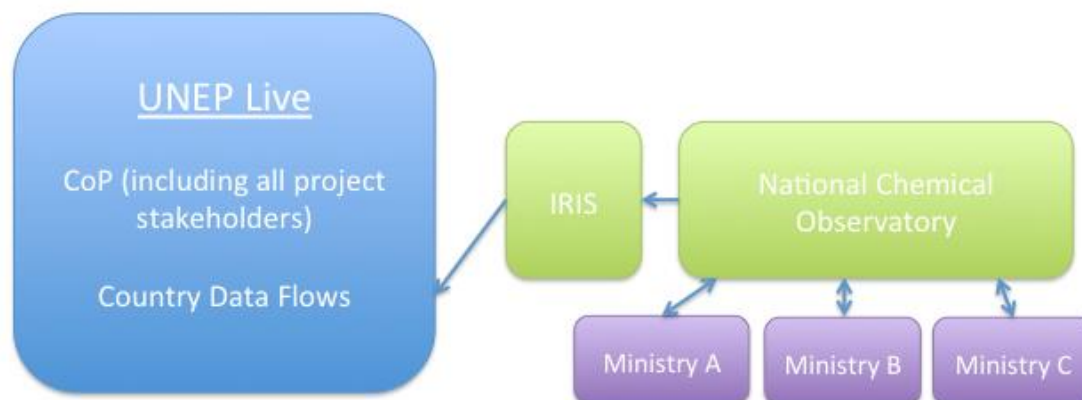
A.8 Knowledge Management. Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

Knowledge management for this project will be managed through existing UNEP platforms such as the Indicator Reporting Information System (IRIS), UNEP Live and MAP-X. 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. The use of IRIS will be fully integrated into the Chemical Observatories established in each project country. The information entered into IRIS links directly with UNEP Live, the key Knowledge Management tool of the project.

Launched in 2014, UNEP Live provides data access to both the public and policy makers using distributed networks, cloud computing, big data and improved search functions. UNEP Live fills gaps between data providers and consumers, extending the knowledge base for global environmental policy-making and evidence-based analysis. Data generated through ChemObs project activities will be shared through the UNEP Live platform, and systems established in participating country to ensure data generated post-project, is also added to UNEP Live.

In addition, UNEP Live hosts Communities of Practice (CoP), which allow practitioners to actively participate, share knowledge, best practices, ask/answer questions of their colleagues and peers. CoPs 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. A Chemical Observatory CoP will be established under the project, and members of each NCC and other project stakeholders will be invited to join to share knowledge and learn from each other.

The following diagram outlines the relationship between the Chemicals Observatories, and IRIS and UNEP Live / MAP-X.



B.1 Consistency with National Priorities. *Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.:*

Ethiopia submitted its NIP in May 2008, and prioritized establishing a mechanism for information collection and dissemination.

Gabon submitted its NIP in May 2008, and prioritized information collection as key to improved chemicals management.

Kenya submitted its NIP in April 2007, and prioritized improving health impact monitoring and surveillance of POPs.

Madagascar submitted its NIP in September 2008 and is currently completing its NIP Update. Madagascar prioritized informing the public about SCM and surveillance of health impacts.

Mali submitted its NIP in August 2006, and prioritized protecting human health and the environment through restoration of contaminated areas.

Senegal submitted its NIP in April 2007, and prioritized action on the establishment of a poison centre and early warning system.

Tanzania submitted its NIP in December 2006, and prioritized establishing chemical information systems.

Zambia submitted its NIP in November 2009, and prioritized the evaluation of DDT persistence in environmental matrices, as well as impacts and risks to communities.

Zimbabwe submitted its NIP in April 20012, and is currently completing its NIP Update. Zimbabwe prioritized the establishment of monitoring and evaluation for POPs risks to human health and the environment.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:

UNEP will be responsible for managing the mid-term review/evaluation and the terminal evaluation. The PIU and partners will participate actively in the process.

The project will be reviewed or evaluated at mid-term. The purpose of the Mid-Term Review (MTR) or Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) is to provide an independent assessment of project performance at mid-term, to analyze whether the project is on track, what problems and challenges the project is encountering, and which corrective actions are required so that the project can achieve its intended outcomes by project completion in the most efficient and sustainable way. In addition, it will verify information gathered through the GEF tracking tools.

The project Steering Committee will participate in the MTE and develop a management response to the evaluation recommendations along with an implementation plan. It is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented.

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place at the end of project implementation. The UNEP Evaluation Office (EO) will be responsible for the TE and liaise with the UNEP Task Manager 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.

While a TE should review use of project funds against budget, it would be the role of a financial audit to assess probity (i.e. correctness, integrity etc.) of expenditure and transactions.


The TE report will be sent to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the EO in an open and transparent manner. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six point rating scale. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the EO when the report is finalized. The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

The direct costs of reviews and evaluations will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The detailed M&E budget is included as Annex G.

PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹⁷ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Brennan Van Dyke Chief, Strategic Donor Partnerships and Global Funds Coordination UN Environment		March 22, 2017	Kevin Helps Senior Programme Officer Economics Division, UN Environment	+254-20-762-3140	Kevin.Helps@unep.org

¹⁷ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF
GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-Dec2015

