



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR CHEMICALS AND WASTES ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

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PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	Review and update of the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Ukraine		
Country(ies):	Ukraine	GEF Project ID: ¹	9732
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	01551
Other Executing Partner(s):	Green Cross Switzerland	Submission Date:	May 11, 2017
GEF Focal Area (s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	18
Type of Report:	National Implementation Plan (NIP)	Expected Report Submission to Convention	18 months after receipt of the first cash advance

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: Review and update the National Implementation Plan (NIP) in order to comply with article 7 under the Stockholm Convention			
Project Component	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co financing ²
1. Support to share information and evaluate NIPs worldwide	1.1 Capacity building and technical assistance provided to countries to develop NIPs while building sustainable foundations for their future implementation; 1.2 Knowledge management services provided.	17,500	0
2. NIP updating, endorsement and submission to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat	2.1 Technical guidance and support provided to strengthen the national coordination mechanism for NIP updating and future implementation; 2.2 Comprehensive information on the current POPs management institutions and regulatory framework, POPs life cycle in the country and their impacts to human health and the environment compiled and made publicly available; 2.3 Draft updated NIP developed based on identified national priorities; 2.4 Technical support provided to facilitate the NIP endorsement and submission to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.	298,400	0

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

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

3. Monitoring and Evaluation	3.1 Status of project implementation and probity of use of funds accessed on a regular basis and communicated to the GEF.	15,000	0
	3.2 Independent terminal evaluation developed and made publicly available.		
Subtotal		330,900	0
Project Management Cost ³		19,100	0
Total Project Cost		350,000	0

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

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

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

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNEP	GEFTF	Ukraine	Chemicals and Wastes	POPs	350,000	33,250	383,250
Total GEF Resources					350,000	33,250	383,250

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

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Ukraine ratified the Stockholm Convention in 25 September 2007. Ukraine recognizes its obligation under article 7 of the Convention to develop a National Implementation Plan (NIP) and transmit it to the Conference of the Parties (COP) within two years of entry into force of the Convention. Ukraine also recognizes its obligation under article 15 to report at periodic intervals to the Conference of the Parties on the measures it has taken to implement the provisions of the Stockholm Convention.

Article 13 of the Convention sets out the principles on which "...developed country Parties shall provide new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures that fulfil their obligations under the convention". The GEF is a principal component of the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention and, as such, supports activities to meet its objectives. The GEF Council in its 17th meeting (May 2001) has decided that a typical enabling activity proposal is expected to have a total cost not exceeding \$500,000. In this context Ukraine participated in the GEF funded project Initial Assistance to the Union of the Ukraine for Enabling Activities to Implement the Stockholm Convention on POPs (POPs (GEF ID 2189). The NIP was endorsed and submitted to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat in 21 January 2016.

At its fourth meeting, held from 4 to 8 May 2009, the COP, adopted decisions SC-4/10 to SC-4/18 that amended Annexes A (elimination) and C (unintentional production) of the Stockholm Convention to list nine additional chemicals as Persistent

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

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

Ukraine is bounded by all the amendments adopted by the Conference of the Parties and the amendments enter into force in the country one year after the notification of the adoption of the amendments.

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

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

At COP-5, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) announced that it would make available grants of up to 250,000 USD to each eligible country embarking upon NIP review and updating. Parties to the Stockholm Convention were requested not only to include information on new POPs but also to update existing information on the twelve initial POPs. Taking into account the size of Ukraine (second largest country in Europe after Russia); the massive chemicalisation of agriculture which leads to a far above average number of sites to be assessed; and the heavy industry with many potential locations be assessed, UNEP, Green Cross Switzerland and the Ministry of Environment of Ukraine have agreed that a higher amount of resources, 350,000\$, were necessary to revise and update the original NIP.

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

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

OVERVIEW OF POPs IN UKRAINE

POPs pesticides

Under the former Soviet Union, from the late fifties to the 1990s, DDT was among the pesticides most widely used in agriculture and medicine in all oblasts of Ukraine. Ukraine was also the manufacturer and exporter of DDT to the former soviet republics in Central Asia and abroad. The production stopped in Ukraine in 1986. DDT application in medicine was prohibited in 1989 by the Order of the Ministry of Health of the USSR.

On 5 August 1997 "the list of pesticides prohibited for use in agriculture, which cannot be registered or re-registered in Ukraine" was approved. The list includes Aldrin, HCH (mixed isomers), Lindane, HCB, Heptachlor and its mixtures with Three-dimensional model of the Thiram molecule and HCB, DDT and agents based on it, DDD, DDE, Dieldrin, Endrin, Toxaphene, Chlordane. The list has to be updated to include some of the new POPs pesticides listed in the Convention ever since. The prohibition to use these pesticides has led to the accumulation of residues in warehouses on the territory of Ukraine. At this time they are in the warehouses of varying degrees of destruction and their identification is difficult. They are poured randomly in a heap, over time they begin to react. The effects of such chemical reactions are generally difficult to predict. Sometimes self-ignition happens. Toxic substances poison the air, soil and water, and the indiscriminate dumping of pesticides is a ticking time bomb. According to the results of the first inventory, conducted by the local organs of the Ministry of Environmental Protection in 2005-2006, the volume of wastes was approximately 21,38 thousand tones. From this amount of wastes, nearly 30 % belong to I and II classes of danger. It should be noted that information coming from regions about the amount of obsolete pesticides changes constantly. The reason for this is that many places have no owner and there are different sources of data. Obsolete pesticides are stored in 4752 warehouses that are a subject to continuous supervision.

Inventory has been done on oblast levels by the Commissions under Oblast Administrations. Traditionally these Commissions were chaired by Deputy Heads of Oblast Administrations and included specialists from Departments of Agriculture, Ecology and Emergency Situations, representatives of police and local (district or village) authorities. From the UA country report "Legal and Technical assessment of the management of obsolete pesticides Ukraine" in 2006 the amount of substances that shall be handled as POPs stockpiles in Ukraine are even higher than those identified in the NIP, amounting to 31,689.2 tons. As a matter of fact the national inventories of POPs pesticides that are the basis for the NIP were developed in accordance with National Guidelines, but neither PSMS nor any other International system was used. Moreover some small amounts of obsolete pesticides found in private yards may have not been accounted for in the NIP inventories. Illegal imports of POPs pesticides and used containers are also not included in the inventory.

Since 2007 Ukraine has started a program to export obsolete pesticides to EU for incineration. The program was developed based on the National Implementation Plan for Ukraine for Stockholm Convention on POPs and strictly in accordance with the regulations of the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste. The first exports were done by the private Zaporozhye-located company "Dynamyka", followed by state-owned "National Center for Hazardous Waste Management" (NCHWM), and then, after its liquidation – by the subsidiaries of the Israeli company "S.I. Group (Consort)" Ltd.

In 2007-2010, export operations were funded from the State budget, in 2011-2012 – both from the State and oblasts budgets. Relevant funds are allocated both in the State and oblasts budgets. The program aimed at collecting, processing, transporting and destroying obsolete pesticides and containers in 22 regions of Ukraine by end of 2011: Crimea, Vinnitsa, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Zhytomyr, Zakarpattia, Zaporizhia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kyiv, Kirovohrad (now – Kropivnitskiy), Luhansk, Lviv, Nikolayev, Odessa, Poltava, Rivne, Sumy, Kharkiv, Kherson, Khmelnytsky, Cherkasy and Chernihiv regions. The remaining regions would be cleared from obsolete pesticides by 2012. However, analysis of the situation on the treatment of obsolete and banned pesticides and toxic chemicals in the regions as of January 2013 showed that according to official data Ukraine still possessed more than 11 thousand tons of obsolete pesticides, located at more than 1200 warehouses and areas, whose condition was mostly very poor. Other data refers to an amount of 7500 tons. Also, during the repackaging of obsolete pesticides in the period 2009-2012, an additional 6 thousand tons of obsolete pesticides were identified. The conclusion of independent experts and the results of practical work on the repackaging of obsolete pesticides has shown that the actual number of obsolete pesticides in Ukraine is at least twice as much as data that was provided by the official statistics, and their number cannot be less than 40 thousand tons. Evaluation of the amount of obsolete and banned pesticides and toxic chemicals in the regions as of January 2014, carried out according to the Environmental Passport of Ukrainian regions, showed that, according to official figures, only in 8 regions (Volyn, Zakarpattia, Dnipropetrovsk, Ivano-Frankivsk,

Kirovograd, Lviv, Kharkiv, Chernivtsi) there are no obsolete pesticides. In 4 regions the amount of obsolete pesticides exceeds 500 tones: Vinnytsia - 2778.60 tones Kherson - 1921.80 tones, Sumy - 563.09 tones, Odessa - 554.26 tones. All these inconsistencies in the national POPs inventories will have to be further investigated in the new project. The guidance recommended by the BRS Secretariat and the Country guidelines developed by the FAO will be fully used.

The project will also take into account the outputs of the regional EU-FAO GCP 040 project aimed improving pesticide management in the countries of the former Soviet Union. The project was implemented from 2013 to 2016 and a number of documents were developed evaluating both existing and newly generated waste, including obsolete and counterfeit pesticides that may contain POPs.

PCBs

Analysis of PCB data obtained from Ukrainian enterprises proves that the largest amounts of PCBs are used and/or located at the most power consuming enterprises of metallurgic and engineering sectors.

Regarding various types of PCB-containing equipment the «hot spots» are:

- a) transformers - Donetsk oblast (25%); Dnipropetrovsk oblast (11%); Kyiv oblast (11%);
- b) capacitors - Zaporizhzhya oblast (18%); the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (12%); Dnipropetrovsk oblast (7%);
- c) PCB containing liquids - Donetsk oblast (27%); Dnipropetrovsk oblast (26%); Kyiv oblast (14%).

As of today, the inventory revealed a total of 1,002 transformers of 27 different models, and 102.032 capacitors of 157 different models as well as 250,048 kg of synthetic liquids of 8 various types. Each transformer weighs between 490 kg and 12,000 kg while the total weight of liquid dielectric in each one varies from 160 kg to 4,160 kg. The total weight of all transformers is 5,746,540 kg, of which PCB makes up 2,051,160 kg. The total amount of PCB contained in the equipment and stored at Ukrainian enterprises, as estimated by the preliminary inventory, makes up about 4,240 tons. It should be noted that experts' estimated the real amounts to be 1.5-3 times larger. These estimates are based on comparison of industrial and economic performance of Ukraine and the Russian Federation as well as data on PCBs and PCB-containing equipment in Russia showing about 10,000 transformers and 500,000 capacitors located there. Total amount of PCBs in Russia amounts up to 35,000 kg.

Therefore, the total amounts of PCBs and PCB-containing equipment currently available in Ukraine may be estimated as follows: transformers: 1,500-3,000 items; PCBs in transformers: 3,000-6,000 tons; weight of transformers: 8,300-16,600 tons; capacitors: 150,000-200,000 items; PCBs in capacitors: 2,850-3,800 tons; weight of capacitors: 9,000-12,000 tons; PCBs stockpiled: 400-600 tons; total amount of PCBs: 6,220-10,540 tons.

Analysis of available published data and similar research projects carried out by Russian and Belorussian teams helped to estimate PCBs leakage from operating equipment, which makes up 0.3 kg/ton for transformers and 2 kg/ton for capacitors. Estimation of PCBs releases from electric equipment has been performed on the outcome data of the UNEP/ Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine project on PCBs inventory. Estimated total PCBs leakage made up 4,148.25 kg in 2002. However the whole PCBs leakage cannot evaporate. An assumption based on the research findings is that PCBs leakage make up 0.06 kg/ton for transformers and 0.8 kg/ton for capacitors.

There is no information about the amount of PCBs that could have been managed or exported from Ukraine. The national PCB inventories will also be revised in the new project.

Dioxins and furans

Inventory of POPs releases sources from unintentional production for the period of 2002-2004 has been carried out in Ukraine to evaluate gross releases. The evaluation was undertaken based on the recommendations of the EMEP/ Corinair Guide for estimation of releases and their forecast by sources mentioned in the Guide. Guide for inventory of dioxins and furans leakage was proposed by UNEP. Determination of the amounts of POPs releases is rather costly and is accompanied by a number of obstacles in Ukraine, that's why the inventory was based on the statistical data received from the SSCU. The following types of releases sources have been considered: incineration of domestic wastes, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, electricity and heat power production, cement, brick, glass, and lime manufacturing, transport, forest fires, cellulose and paper manufacturing etc. Total annual amounts of PCDDs/PCDFs releases in Ukraine were estimated as 2,516.5 g of TEQ in 1990 and 1,451.4 g of TEQ in 2002, of which ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, electricity and heat power production make up 95%.

The national PCDD and PCDF inventories will also be revised using the January 2013 version of the UNEP Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Releases of Dioxins, Furans and Other Unintentional POPs under article 5 of the Stockholm Convention.

New POPs (COP4, COP5 and COP6)

There is no baseline information about POPs added in COP 4, COP 5 and COP 6 in Ukraine. Inventories of these new chemicals will be fully developed in the NIP update project.

Relevant trainings, meetings and publications

In December 2015 the NGO "MAMA-86" organized a National training on inventory of obsolete pesticides in accordance with international standards and the use of a special application program on inventory management of FAO (PSMS – Pesticides Stock Management System). Also, since 2015, the State Ecological Academy of Postgraduate Education and Management in cooperation with the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources has conducted courses on treatment of obsolete pesticides and implementation of the National Plan for the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention.

SDGs in Ukraine

The NIP updating and future implementation contribute to achieve the following Sustainable Development Goals in Ukraine:

- Sustainable Development Goal (3) ensures healthy lives and promotes well-being for all at all ages. The NIP implementation will prevent the exposure of vulnerable populations to POPs and consequently contribute to reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals (target 3.9);
- The project will also indirectly contribute to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (5) achieve gender equality and empower women and girls. This will be done through the collection of disaggregated data by sex, the participation of stakeholders from both sexes in the consultations and the inclusion of gender sensitive indicators in the project logical framework. As part of the NIP, strategies to prevent exposure of vulnerable populations, particularly children and women of child-bearing age, especially pregnant women, will be developed. This strategy will contribute to the development of national sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels (target 5c);
- Sustainable Development Goal (6) – ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. The NIP implementation will contribute in particular to achieve the target 6.3 improving water quality by reducing the release of hazardous chemicals;

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

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

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOAL, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES:

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

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

Project Components and Activities:

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

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

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

Expected Outputs and planned activities:

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

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

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

1.2 Knowledge management services provided.

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

1.2.2 Incorporate inventory data into the SSC clearinghouse;

1.2.3 Identify and disseminate lessons learned.

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

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

This component will also review the status of any specific exemptions requested by Ukraine and any progress made on action plans set out in the initial NIP submitted in 29 January 2008. Existing inventories, of the chemicals originally listed in the Stockholm Convention, will be updated. As part of the updating POPs inventories exercise, it should be noted that the Toolkit for the development of the PCDD/PCDF inventory has been revised. This revised Toolkit will be used by staff trained in its use aided by the new guidance made available by UNEP.

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

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

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

Expected Outputs and planned activities:

- 2.1 Technical guidance and support provided to strengthen the national coordination mechanism for NIP updating and future implementation.
 - 2.1.1 *National inception workshop to identify key stakeholders and agree on their roles; agree on project workplan and budget; development of a monitoring and evaluation plan and an awareness raising strategy to be implemented throughout the project;*
 - 2.1.2 *Develop initial assessment of institutional needs and strengths;*
 - 2.1.3 *Develop ToRs for National Coordination Mechanism for NIP updating.*
- 2.2 Comprehensive information on the current POPs management institutions and regulatory framework, POPs life cycle in the country and their impacts to human health and the environment compiled and made publicly available.
 - 2.2.1 *Develop a comprehensive overview of national infrastructure and regulatory framework to manage POPs and prepare report;*
 - 2.2.2 *Develop inventories covering all 23 POPs: including updated inventories for POPs covered in initial NIP and first inventories for newly-listed POPs and prepare report;*
 - 2.2.3 *Develop an overview of POPs impacts to human health and the environment and prepare report.*
- 2.3 Draft updated NIP developed based on identified national priorities.
 - 2.3.1 *Develop report on national progress made on POPs management after NIP submission;*
 - 2.3.2 *Action Plans for all POPs developed and/or updated and validated by all stakeholders;*
 - 2.3.3 *Develop and make available to all stakeholders a gap analysis report;*
 - 2.3.4 *Make draft NIP updated available to all stakeholders.*
- 2.4 Technical support provided to facilitate the NIP endorsement and submission to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.
 - 2.4.1 *Develop and implement NIP outreach strategy report in consultation with key national stakeholders;*
 - 2.4.2 *Develop and initiate the implementation of a roadmap for NIP endorsement and submission to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.*

Component 3: Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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

The terminal report and final statement of accounts developed by the Executing Agency at the end of the project closes the Executing Agency monitoring activities for this project. The final financial audit will review the use of project funds against budget and assess probity of expenditure and transactions. The final audit is to be developed by an independent audit

authority (a recognized firm of public accountants or, for governments, a government auditor). The final audit is to be sent to UNEP up to six months after the technical completion of the project.

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

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

Expected outputs and planned activities:

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

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

3.2 Independent terminal evaluation developed and made publicly available.

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

Table 3: Monitoring and Evaluation

M&E activity	Purpose	Responsible Party	Budget (US\$)* ¹	Time-frame
Inception workshop*	Awareness raising, building stakeholder engagement, detailed work planning with key groups	EA	0	Within two months of project start
Inception report	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring	Project Coordinator (EA)	0	Immediately following Inception Workshop
Project Supervision and Monitoring	Technical and Administrative support provided on a regular basis ensuring that the project is being carried out according to the agreed work plan and budget	UNEP	0	Regularly
Technical Progress reports	Describes progress against annual work plan for the reporting period and provides activities planned for the next period	Project Coordinator (EA)	0	Every three months
Financial Progress Reports	Documents project expenditure according to established project budget and allocations	Project Coordinator (EA)	0	Every three months

Terminal report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reviews effectiveness against implementation plan; ✓ Highlights technical outputs; ✓ Identifies lessons learnt and likely design approaches for future projects, assess the likelihood of achieving design outcomes. 	Project Coordinator (EA)	0	At the end of project implementation
Terminal evaluation**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Single report that reviews effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation, coordination mechanisms and outputs; ✓ Identifies lessons learnt and likely remedial actions for future projects; ✓ Highlights technical achievements and assesses against prevailing benchmarks. 	UNEP EO appointed Independent external consultant	10,000	At the end of project implementation
Independent Financial Audit	Reviews use of project funds against budget and assesses probity of expenditure and transactions	EA	5,000	At the end of project implementation
Total indicative M&E cost*¹			15,000	

*budgeted as part of activity 1

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

Project Stakeholders and gender considerations

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

The future NIP implementation will lead to the reduction of risks to the population, especially to the most vulnerable ones. For example, in agricultural communities in developing countries men may be at higher exposure to chemicals pesticides during application, while women and children may be more likely to be indirectly exposed during planting and harvesting. In some developing countries Dieldrin and Hexachlorobenzene (solvent in pesticide) are still used in agriculture⁴. In 2010, the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimated that approximately 70% of all children labourers from 5 to 17 years old work in agriculture. The FAO statistics from 2010 indicate that approximately 43% of all women in the work market work in agriculture. There is also an established link between poverty and the increased risk of exposure to toxic and hazardous chemicals. Exposure of poor people to toxic chemicals is often strongly correlated to geography, where low income populations typically reside in places considered undesirable, such as areas in the proximity to a factory, landfills, site incinerators and/or hazardous waste dumps (UNDP, 2011).

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

At the international level, the project will include:

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

- b) UNEP Regional Office for Europe (ROE):** which will identify opportunities for regional synergies and areas of cooperation. Some examples may include: coordination of regional information exchange and provision of documents and inventories from other countries in the region, identification of regional experts, etc;
- c) Stockholm/Basel Regional Centres** in the region: the Centres will coordinate some key technical activities at the regional level and will provide key expert and technical support as needed. Some examples may include: analytical support for POPs identification and characterization, provision of experts to provide training, assessment of the situation regionally, etc;
- d) Stockholm Convention Secretariat:** provides technical support to a Party on request as a part of their work-programme. UNEP will coordinate with the Secretariat in specific training activities and will provide technical expertise to deliver effective and needed technical support in a timely manner. Examples of activities to be mutually supported by the Secretariat and UNEP include the organization of webinars on specific topics, the organization of training workshops, the provision of guidance materials, etc;
- e) Others:** such as internationally accredited recognized laboratories to analyze new POPs, regional and international consultants, interested Intergovernmental Organizations, etc.

At the national level, the project will include:

- a) Green Cross Switzerland** as national executing agency for the project, whose role is to coordinate the NIP updating;
- b) The Ministry of Agriculture** will address concerns regarding POPs pesticides and will also coordinate closely with the Ministry in charge of the Environment;
- c) Ministry of Economic Development:** Industry is a key sector to be involved in the NIP updating and the Ministry will address issues related to the fabrication/use/disposal of items possibly contaminated with POPs, such as: electronic parts, industrial sheets, interiors, wires, furniture stores, etc;
- d) The Ministry of Health:** is the main ministry responsible for the preparation of the regulations for the management of the toxic substances. Based on the law on chemicals is responsible for issuing permits for the production of substances and preparations that posse risk properties or are Harmful to health. Under this Ministry is Institute of Public health which performs measurements of the work environment pollution: air, water, noise, toxic substances and infections;
- e) The Ministry of Defence:** Based on the law on chemicals is responsible for substances that possess Explosive, oxidizable properties, administration and demolition of the chemical weapons and/or wastes derived from them;
- f) NGOs:** in charge of disseminating the information on POPs risks to the populations and by participating in the National Consultation they will bring the main concerns from the communities regarding POPs management. The consumers' association will also be considered.

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

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

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

The key features of the project are:

UNEP as Implementing Agency will:

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

Green Cross Switzerland as Executing entity will:

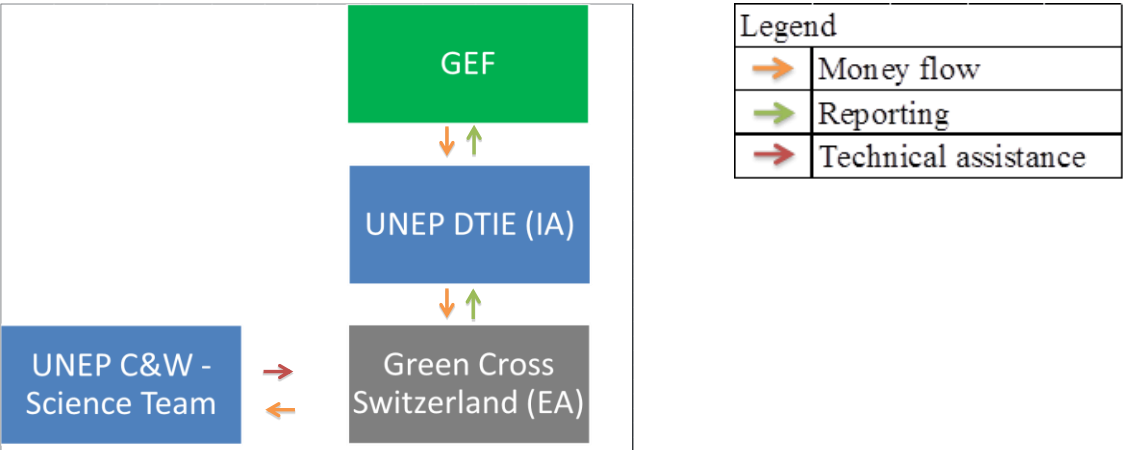
1. Provide technical assistance to the EA and the national team to deliver on project outputs;
2. Provide project management services in the form of financial management and reporting;
3. Identify and recruit international experts and guide their work to ensure delivery of project outputs;
4. Organize technical workshops and meetings to train national team;
5. Assist in technical and operational reporting to UNEP/GEF;
6. Support the exchange of expertise and information regionally and globally;
7. Facilitate support that can be provided by regional centers and POPs Secretariat;
8. Provide financial and progress reports on a timely basis to UNEP.

The National Executing Agency will:

1. Engage a National Coordinator for the duration of the NIP updating project. This person will be recruited locally and will be responsible for delivering the components of the project. Reporting to the National executing agency;
2. Engage a technical assistant on a part or full time basis will be engaged to help the National Coordinator deliver the outcomes of the project;
3. Provide the offices and operating expenses of the National Coordinator and the Technical Assistant;

4. Request the National Coordinator to draw on the UNEP Chemicals and Wastes for assistance with the components of the project and with UNEP for additional help and administrative needs;
5. Have access to additional resources such as to engage consultants as necessary to assist further with specialist tasks such as inventorying and audits;
6. Form the National Coordinating Unit, which will have an established place within the Ministry hosting the National Coordinator.

Figure 1: Institutional Arrangements



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

This project will use the recently developed guidance, prepared by UNIDO, to develop the National Implementation Plan on POPs (<http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/NIPs/Guidance/GuidanceforDevelopingNIP/tabid/3166/Default.aspx>). Using the guidance is the first step to ensure that NIPs are comparable and consistent with the Convention objectives.

UNEP will assist Ukraine to continue building capacity for POPs management and will make sure that external expertise contracted for specific reasons would truly build capacity. In this sense, regional and global experts will be available to support countries not only for a single intervention but for longer term if needed. This project will also call upon national expertise in the first place. UNEP will also deploy experts to assist with the NIP updating and will work closely with the Stockholm Convention Secretariat for the organization of face-to-face meetings with countries and to create joint programmes and initiatives to provide technical advice to countries.

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

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

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

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

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

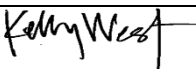
A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
 (Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Valentyna Pylypenko	HEAD OF DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine	07/26/2016

B. Convention Participation

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD			
UNFCCC			
UNCCD			
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	09/25/2007	Mr. Yevheniy Fedorenko	
MINAMATA CONVENTION	DATE SIGNED	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT:	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies ⁵ and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Chemicals and Wastes Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Kelly West UN Environment/GEF Coordinator Portfolio Manager Corporate Services Division UN Environment		May 11, 2017	Kevin Helps Senior Programme Officer DTIE, UNEP	+254-20-762- 3140	Kevin.Helps@unep.org

ANNEXES:

- A. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY WITH GEF FUNDING**
- B. GEF OFP ENDORSEMENT LETTER**
- C. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS**

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

D. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**E. SUPERVISION PLAN****F. GEF APPROVED BUDGET****G. NATIONAL BUDGET**

ANNEX A: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY WITH GEF FUNDING				
<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management				
Local				
National Project Coordinator	220	110	24,200	day to day supervision and coordination of national project activities undertaken with funds allocated in budget line 2261, research and provision of technical input.
International project coordinator	360	100	36,000	day to day supervision and coordination of project activities, provision of technical input, review of documents.
For Technical Assistance				
Project Component 2: NIP development				
Local				
International				
International expert to support NIP development	2,000	6	12,000	(i) International expert to build national capacity on new POPs inventories; (ii) International expert to build national capacity on the development of Action Plans with focus on new POPs.

ANNEX B: GEF OFP ENDORSEMENT LETTER

ANNEX C: Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist

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

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

UNEP/GEF Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist

Project Title:	Review and update of the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Ukraine		
GEF project ID and UNEP ID/IMIS Number		Version of checklist	
Project status (preparation, implementation, MTE/MTR, TE)	Preparation/submission	Date of this version:	09/01/2017
Checklist prepared by (Name, Title, and Institution)	Kevin Helps – Senior Programme Officer GEF Operations - UNEP DTIE Chemicals		

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

Section A: Project location

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

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

Section B: Environmental impacts

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

	Yes/No/N.A.	Comment/explanation
- Are ecosystems related to project fragile or degraded?	N.A.	The project will assess the situation with regard to POPs in Ukraine. It will not take direct action on the ground but assessments and POPs
- Will project cause any loss of precious ecology, ecological, and economic functions due to construction of infrastructure?	No	
- Will project cause impairment of ecological opportunities?	No	
- Will project cause increase in peak and flood flows? (including from temporary or permanent waste waters)	No	
- Will project cause air, soil or water pollution?	No	

- Will project cause soil erosion and siltation?	No	inventories will assist the country to identify priority issues in relation to human health and the environment, where socio-economic and environmental considerations will be identified.
- Will project cause increase waste production?	No	
- Will project cause Hazardous Waste production?	No	
- Will project cause threat to local ecosystems due to invasive species?	No	
- Will project cause Greenhouse Gas Emissions?	No	
- Other environmental issues, e.g. noise and traffic	No	
Only if it can be carefully justified that any negative impact from the project can be avoided or mitigated satisfactorily both in the short and long-term, can the project go ahead.		

Section C: Social impacts

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

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

		avoid contamination with those chemicals.
- Will the project cause impairment of recreational opportunities?	<i>No</i>	
- Will the project cause impairment of indigenous people's livelihoods or belief systems?	<i>No</i>	
- Will the project cause disproportionate impact to women or other disadvantaged or vulnerable groups?	<i>No</i>	
- Will the project involve and or be complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage?	<i>No</i>	
- Does the project include measures to avoid corruption?	<i>Yes</i>	Close supervision of the expenditures will be done at the national level by the EA and overall by UNEP as IA. Cash advances will be related to outputs and held until proper justification of the expenditures and budget plans are provided.
<i>Only if it can be carefully justified that any negative impact from the project can be avoided or mitigated satisfactorily both in the short and long-term, can the project go ahead.</i>		

Section D: Other considerations

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

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

ANNEX D: ACCRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

COP	Conference of the Parties
DDD	Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane
DDE	Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DTIE	Division of Technology, Industry and Economics
EO	Evaluation Office
EA	Executive Agency
EMEP	European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme
ESM	Environmental Sound Management
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF SEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GEFTF	Global Environment Facility Trust Fund
GCP	Government Cooperation Programme
HCB	Hexachlorobenzene
HCH	Hexachlorocyclohexane
IA	Implementing Agency
ILO	International Labour Organization
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAMA	Ukrainian National Environmental NGO
NCHWM	National Center for Hazardous Waste Management
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIP	National Implementation Plans
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PCDD/PCDF	Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins / Polychlorinated dibenzofurans
PFOS	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid
PFOS-F	Perfluorooctanesulfonyl fluoride
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PMC	Project Management Cost
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PoW	Programme of Work
PSMS	Pesticides Stock Management System
ROE	Regional Office for Europe
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SC	Stockholm Convention
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SSC	Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention
TEQ	Toxic equivalency factor
TEQ	Toxic Equivalent
UN	United Nations
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP EO	UNEP Evaluation Office
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
uPOPs	Unintentional POPs
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

ANNEX E: SUPERVISION PLAN

Project Title:		Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Ukraine																									
Project executing partner:		Green Cross Switzerland																									
Project implementation period (add additional years as required):		2017												2018													
	Mth no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
Executing partner		■																									
UNEP/DTIE Chemicals (Implementing)		◆																									
Output		♣																									
Activity/Task/Output																											
Output 1.1 Capacity building and technical assistance provided to countries to develop NIPs while building sustainable foundations for its future implementation		♣																									
1.1.1 Organise training on project coordination and lessons learned and good practices from previous projects. A gender expert will be engaged at this stage to ensure gender considerations are fully taken into account in the project implementation		■																									
1.1.2 Organise regional discussions and information exchange on POPs on the basis of updated NIPs																		■									
Output 1.2 Knowledge management services provided		♣																									
1.2.1 Update/revise/enhance database of experts on POPs management		■																									
1.2.2 Incorporate inventory data into the SSC clearinghouse																		■									
1.2.3 Identify and disseminate lessons learned																			■								
Output 2.1 Technical guidance and support provided to strengthen the national coordination mechanism for NIP development and future implementation		♣																									
2.1.1 National inception workshop to identify key stakeholders and agree on their roles; agree on project workplan and budget; development of a monitoring and evaluation plan and an awareness raising strategy to be implemented throughout the project		■																									
2.1.2 Develop initial assessment of institutional needs and strengths		■																									
2.1.3 Develop ToRs for National Coordination Mechanism for NIP development		■																									
Output 2.2 Comprehensive information on the current POPs management institutions and regulatory framework, POPs life cycle in the country and their impacts to human health and the environment compiled and made publicly available		♣																									
2.2.1 Develop a comprehensive overview of national infrastructure and regulatory framework to manage POPs and prepare report						■																					
2.2.2 Develop inventories covering all 23 POPs: including updated inventories for POPs covered in initial NIP and first inventories for newly-listed POPs and prepare report						■																					
2.2.3 Develop an overview of POPs impacts to human health and the environment and prepare report.										■																	
Output 2.3 Draft updated NIP developed based on identified national priorities		♣																									
2.3.1 Develop report on national progress made on POPs management after NIP submission													■														
2.3.2 Action Plans for all POPs developed and/or updated and validated by all stakeholders															■												
2.3.3 Develop and make available to all stakeholders a gap analysis report															■												
2.3.4 Make draft NIP updated available to all stakeholders																	■										
Output 2.4 Technical support provided to facilitate the NIP endorsement and submission to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.		♣																									
2.4.1 Develop and implement NIP outreach strategy report in consultation with key national stakeholders																		■									
2.4.2 Develop and initiate the implementation of a roadmap for NIP endorsement and submission to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat																		■									
Output 3.1 Status of project implementation and probity of use of funds accessed on a regular basis and communicated to the GEF.		♣																									
3.1.1 EA develops and submit technical and financial reports quarterly to UNEP using UNEP's templates						■						■						■		■							
3.1.2 UNEP communicate project progress to the GEF yearly during the PIR using GEF's template														■													
3.1.3 Develop and submit terminal report and final statement of accounts to UNEP at project end																			■								
3.1.5 Submit final financial audit to UNEP																									■		
Output 3.2 Independent terminal evaluation developed and made publicly available		♣																									
3.2.1 UNEP EO carry out the terminal evaluation upon the request of the UNEP Task Manager and make it publicly available in the UNEP website																									■		

ANNEX F: GEF APPROVED BUDGET

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN GEF ACTIVITY BASED BUDGET AND UNEP BUDGET BY EXPENDITURE CODE (GEF FINANCE ONLY)										
Project No:										
Project Name: Review and update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on POPs in Ukraine						Total GEF		383,250		
Executing Agency: Green Cross Switzerland						IA fee (9.5%)		33,250		
						Project funding		350,000		
Source of funding (noting whether cash or in-kind):			GEF Trust Fund Cash							
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE			BUDGET ALLOCATION BY PROJECT COMPONENT/ACTIVITY *				ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR **			
			Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Project Management	Total	2017	2018	Total
			Support to share information and evaluate NIPs worldwide	NIP development, endorsement and submission to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat	Monitoring and Evaluation					
				US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
10 PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT										
1161 Project Personnel										
1161 National Project coordinator			14,200		10,000	24,200	16,200	8,000	24,200	
1161 International Project coordinator			28,000		8,000	36,000	24,000	12,000	36,000	
1161 Sub-Total			42,200		18,000	60,200	40,200	20,000	60,200	
1161 Consultants w/m										
1161 National Consultants						0			0	
1161 International Consultants			12,000			12,000	6,000	6,000	12,000	
1161 Sub-Total			12,000			12,000	6,000	6,000	12,000	
1161 Administrative support										
1161 Support staff						0			0	
1161 Sub-total						0	0	0	0	
1561 Travel on official business										
1561 Travel on official business experts			12,000			12,000	8,400	3,600	12,000	
1561 Sub-Total			12,000			12,000	8,400	3,600	12,000	
Component Total			66,200	0	18,000	84,200	54,600	29,600	84,200	
20 SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT										
2261 Sub-contracts (UN organizations)										
2261 Subcontract			17,500			17,500	17,500	0	17,500	
2261 Sub-Total			17,500			17,500	17,500	0	17,500	
2261 Sub-contracts (SSFA, PCA non-UN)										
2261 Subcontract for national implementation in Ukraine			187,200			187,200	93,600	93,600	187,200	
2261 Sub-Total			187,200			187,200	93,600	93,600	187,200	
Component Total			17,500	187,200	0	204,700	111,100	93,600	204,700	
30 TRAINING COMPONENT										
1561 Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)										
1561 National Workshop on POPs inventory			7,000			7,000	7,000		7,000	
1561 Training workshop on POPs priority									0	
1561 Sub-Total			7,000			7,000	7,000	0	7,000	
1561 Meetings/conferences										
1561 Inception workshop			5,000			5,000	5,000		5,000	
1561 Outputs validation workshops			5,000			5,000		5,000	5,000	
1561 Final workshop for NIP endorsement			8,000			8,000		8,000	8,000	
1561 National Coordination Meetings			8,000			8,000	5,600	2,400	8,000	
1561 Sub-Total			26,000			26,000	10,600	15,400	26,000	
Component Total			33,000	0	0	33,000	17,600	15,400	33,000	
40 4261 Expendable equipment										
4261 Operating costs					1,100	1,100	770	330	1,100	
4261 vehicle maintenance						0			0	
4261 Sub-total					1,100	1,100	770	330	1,100	
4261 Non-expendable equipment										
4261 Computer, fax, photocopier, projector						0			0	
4261 Software						0			0	
4261 Sub-total						0	0	0	0	
Component Total			0	0	1,100	1,100	770	330	1,100	
50 MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT										
5161 Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)										
5161 Finalization of report and dissemination strategy			2,000			2,000		2,000	2,000	
5161 Translation			10,000			10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	
5161 Sub-Total			12,000		0	12,000	5,000	7,000	12,000	
5161 Project closing and evaluation										
5161 Terminal Evaluation				10,000		10,000		10,000	10,000	
5161 Final financial audit				5,000		5,000		5,000	5,000	
5161 Sub-Total			0	15,000	0	15,000	0	15,000	15,000	
Component Total			12,000	15,000	0	27,000	5,000	22,000	27,000	
TOTAL			17,500	298,400	15,000	19,100	350,000	189,070	160,930	350,000
IA fee (9.5%)						33,250				
TOTAL GEF COST						383,250				

ANNEX G: NATIONAL BUDGET

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN GEF ACTIVITY BASED BUDGET AND UNEP BUDGET BY EXPENDITURE CODE (GEF FINANCE ONLY)								
Project No:								
Project Name: Review and update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on POPs in Ukraine								
Executing Agency: Green Cross Switzerland								
Source of funding (noting whether cash or in-kind):								
GEF Trust Fund Cash								
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE	BUDGET ALLOCATION BY PROJECT COMPONENT/ACTIVITY *					ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR **		
	Component 1 Support to share information and evaluate NIPs worldwide	Component 2 NIP development, endorsement and submission to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat	Component 3 Monitoring and Evaluation	Project Management	Total	2017	2018	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
10 PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT								
1161 Project Personnel								
1161 National Project coordinator				0	0	0	0	0
1161 International Project coordinator					0			0
1161 Sub-Total	0			0	0	0	0	0
1161 Consultants w/m								
1161 National Consultants		91,200			91,200	45,600	45,600	91,200
1161 International Consultants					0			0
1161 Sub-Total		91,200			91,200	45,600	45,600	91,200
1161 Administrative support								
1161 Support staff				8,000	8,000	5,000	3,000	8,000
1161 Sub-total		0		8,000	8,000	5,000	3,000	8,000
1561 Travel on official business								
1561 Travel on official business experts		36,000			36,000	18,000	18,000	36,000
1561 Sub-Total		36,000			36,000	18,000	18,000	36,000
Component Total		127,200	0	8,000	135,200	68,600	66,600	135,200
20 SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT								
2261 Sub-contracts (UN organizations)								
2261 Subcontract	0				0	0	0	0
2261 Sub-Total	0				0	0	0	0
2261 Sub-contracts (SSFA, PCA non-UN)								
2261 Subcontract for national implementation in Ukraine					0			0
2261 Sub-Total		0			0	0	0	0
Component Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 TRAINING COMPONENT								
1561 Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)								
1561 National Workshop on POPs inventory		16,000			16,000	16,000		16,000
1561 Training workshop on POPs priority		16,000			16,000	16,000		16,000
1561 Sub-Total		32,000			32,000	32,000	0	32,000
1561 Meetings/conferences								
1561 Inception workshop		0			0	0		0
1561 Outputs validation workshops		0			0		0	0
1561 Final workshop for NIP endorsement		0			0		0	0
1561 National Coordination Meetings		0			0	0	0	0
1561 Sub-Total		0			0	0	0	0
Component Total		32,000	0	0	32,000	32,000	0	32,000
40 4261 Expendable equipment								
4261 Operating costs		8,000			8,000	5,600	2,400	8,000
4261 vehicle maintenance					0			0
4261 Sub-total		8,000		0	8,000	5,600	2,400	8,000
4261 Non-expendable equipment								
4261 Computer, fax, photocopier, projector		4,000			4,000	3,000	1,000	4,000
4261 Software					0			0
4261 Sub-total		4,000			4,000	3,000	1,000	4,000
Component Total		12,000	0	0	12,000	8,600	3,400	12,000
50 MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT								
5161 Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)								
5161 Finalization of report and dissemination strategy					0		0	0
5161 Translation					0	0	0	0
5161 Sub-Total		0		0	0	0	0	0
5161 Project closing and evaluation								
5161 Terminal Evaluation					0		0	0
5161 Final financial audit		8,000			8,000		8,000	8,000
5161 Sub-Total		8,000	0	0	8,000	0	8,000	8,000
Component Total		8,000	0	0	8,000	0	8,000	8,000
TOTAL	0	179,200	0	8,000	187,200	109,200	78,000	187,200
IA fee (9.5%)					0			
TOTAL GEF COST					187,200			