



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)¹

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Implementation of BAT and BEP for reduction of UP-POPs releases from open burning sources in Armenia		
Country(ies):	Armenia	GEF Project ID: ²	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNIDO (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	XXARM12xxx
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Nature Protection	Submission Date:	2012-06-29
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration (Months)	24
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>		Agency Fee (\$):	81,035

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
(select) CHEM-1	Outcome 1.3 POPs releases to the environment reduced.	Output 1.3.1 Action plans addressing un-intentionally produced POPs under development and implementation.	GEFTF	550,000	1,990,000
(select) CHEM-1	Outcome 1.5 Country capacity built to effectively phase out and reduce releases of POPs.	Output 1.5.1 Countries receiving GEF support for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention.	GEFTF	263,000	1,980,000
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)	Others		(select)		
Sub-Total				813,000	3,970,000
Project Management Cost ⁴			(select)	40,000	160,000
Total Project Cost				853,000	4,130,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: Reduce UP-POPs releases in open burning sources in Armenia through the introduction of BAT and BEP and create capacity within the Government and private sector on BAT and BEP implementation.						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
1. Updated regulatory framework	TA	National regulatory and enforcement infrastructures are in place to assure continuous release reduction of Annex C	Law on chemicals management formulated and enforced. Manual for inspection of landfills developed.	GEFTF	123,000	1,180,000

¹ It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

⁴ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount.

		POPs from open burning sources.	Laboratory capacity strengthened for Annex C POPs analysis; National standardized method for PCDD/PCDFs analysis developed. Incentive mechanism in place for BAT/BEP adoption Updated Annex C POPs inventory for the open burning sector.				
2. Promotion of BAT/BEP at selected demonstration locations	Inv	Annex C POPs releases into the environment are gradually reduced from open burning activities.	Cost and benefit of the available BAT/BEP measures for reducing Annex C POPs releases from open burning analyzed and adopted. Pilot demonstration activities in Yerevan promoting waste reduction, re-use, recycle undertaken. BAT and BEP for landfill management adopted.	GEFTF	550,000	1,990,000	
3. Awareness and dissemination	TA	Project activities are sustainable and replicated	Awareness raising campaigns implemented POPs and chemical safety related matters mainstreamed into post-graduate studies;	GEFTF	80,000	760,000	
4. Impact monitoring and evaluation	TA	Adherence to project document and attainment of project objective.	Project impact monitoring system identified and implemented	GEFTF	60,000	40,000	
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
Sub-Total						813,000	3,970,000
Project Management Cost ⁵				GEFTF	40,000	160,000	
Total Project Costs						853,000	4,130,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministry of Nature Protection	In-kind	400,000
National Government	Ministry of Nature Protection	Grant	100,000

⁵ Same as footnote #3.

Private Sector	Not known at PIF stage	Grant	50,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	European Union framework of the European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument	In-kind	1,000,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	KfW	In-kind	650,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	EU	In-kind	1,300,000
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Grant	18,000
Others	NATO Science for Peace and Security Programme	Grant	150,000
Bilateral Aid Agency (ies)	Bureau for Chemical Substances, Lodz, Poland	Grant	430,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	SAICM Quick start programme	In-kind	32,000
Total Cofinancing			4,130,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				0	0	0

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1 the [GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF](#) strategies /[NPIF](#) Initiative:

1. The project is consistent with the objectives set by GEF 5 to promote the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the global environment. The project addresses GEF focal area *Objective 1: Phase out POPs and reduce POPs releases* objectives. Project Components No1, 3 and 4 are to build capacity to effectively reduce releases of POPs, while component No 2. aims to reduce unintentionally produced POPs (UP-POPs) releases to the environment by implementing BAT and BEP at selected locations.
2. Armenia is party to the Stockholm Convention since 26 November 2003. The NIP has been prepared with the technical assistance UNIDO through a GEF enabling activity project. It was submitted to the Secretariate of the Convention on 29th April 2006.

A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:

N/A

A.1.3 For projects funded from NPIF, relevant eligibility criteria and priorities of the Fund:

N/A

A.2. national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:

3. Article 5 of the Stockholm Convention (SC) requests Parties to reduce the total releases of Annex C POPs derived from anthropogenic sources. The objective is to achieve a continuous release reduction, where feasible, ultimate elimination. The National Implementation Plan (NIP) of Armenia discusses the major sectors that release UP-POPs and provides for a strategy to achieve release reduction. This project is built on this strategy and its actions.
4. The project is consistent with the national priorities set out in the NIP in particular with the following points:
 - i) Minimizing/ elimination of POPs releases into the environment; minimizing POPs impact on human health;
 - ii) Updating of the National Register on POPs releases in order to facilitate implementation of Stockholm Convention; Application of BAT/BEP principles as background for development of the strategy for future industrial progress;
 - iii) Establishment of POPs Central Analytical Laboratory to perform constant monitoring programmes, analyses and ecological control aimed to solve POPs problems relevant to implementation of the Stockholm Convention;
 - iv) Working-out/ development of a concept for long-term POPs monitoring aimed to facilitate implementation of the Stockholm Convention.
5. Inventories of the releases of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (PCDD/PCDF) revealed that the major PCDD/PCDFs releases are due to uncontrolled combustion processes. Within that source category landfill and dump site fires have the highest shares. The demonstration activities of the project specifically address this sector, as the largest release reduction of UP-POPs releases could be achieved in this sector.
6. The NIP also called for strengthening central institutions and facilitating enforcement. National POPs inventories showed that the central authorities have limited capacity to implement the

measures of the NIP which is addressed in the project by appropriate technical and human resource development.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

7. The UP-POPs inventory of Armenia analyzed industrial and diffuse sources of PCDD/PCDFs releases. The trend from 1985 shows a dramatic decline in industrial production compared to the time of the fall of the Soviet Union. Since 1993 the industrial production has been slowly, but steadily increasing, still these sectors have not reached their full capacity.
8. Unlike the industrial sectors, the diffuse sources, such as household heating, trash burning, have higher shares from the total PCDD/PCDFs releases. The waste burning sector is responsible for 58.2 to 91.8% of the total annual dioxin and furan releases.

Baseline scenario:

9. The baseline scenario could be described with the following barriers:
10. Constant burning and smouldering of wastes at many landfills and dump sites generate environmental pollutants such as POPs, PAHs, SO_x, NO_x and others. Due to their transboundary nature they deteriorate the local and global environment.
11. Since the approval of their NIP, intensive capacity building programs have been undertaken within the central government. Several trainings and projects have been launched to build a solid foundation for chemicals management. The Swiss Government through UNITAR assisted the preparation of the PRTR for Armenia. NATO supported training of specialists on POPs analysis. SAICM contributed to identifying the main sources of hazards in Armenia, industrial impacts of POPs and other chemicals on human health. UNIDO has implemented a GEF project on environmentally sound PCB management of PCBs, which created the necessary technical and human resources within the government and key stakeholders to implement the PCB related obligations of the SC. However, the UP-POPs related regulatory infrastructure is still weak specifically, concerning the waste management and disposal sector. Legal measures concerning appropriate and environmentally sound landfill management is lacking.
12. Consequently the enforcement capacity within the Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture concerning the disposal of wastes and discouraging open burning is limited.
13. The improvement of the monitoring capacity of UP-POPs was called for in the NIP. The Central Analytical Laboratory has been established. The UNIDO PCB project has further strengthened this laboratory for basic PCB analysis, but still there are limited technical and human resources capacity for the analysis of UP POPs in environmental samples, specifically dioxins and furans.
14. The UP-POPs inventory collected information on all potential sources of POPs releases. This initial survey could not look at and investigate all landfill and dump sites and thus the figures may be erroneous. Since the waste burning sector is the major UP-POPs releasing sector a very detailed analysis is needed before any further measures are developed and implemented.
15. Currently the waste is not looked at as a potential resource. Many times chemicals, metals, needed for the industry may appear larger concentration in the waste as in the environment. The recovery of these resources are not fully tapped.
16. People working on or living close to the landfill and dump sites are not aware of the health risks of inappropriate waste management practices. NGOs are also lacking information and data concerning the harmful effects of UP-POPs and other waste-borne diseases, thus their key role in warning citizens are not appropriately practiced.

17. Current projects on waste management do not consider Annex C POPs releases and thus can not fully tap the positive impacts they have on the environment and human health. This might be important especially when the increasing costs of waste management services have to be justified to the public.
18. Without GEF's assistance open burning activities would continue to be prevalent, as knowledge to look at waste as a potential resource for income generation and the expertise to undertake waste recycling on a business oriented manner would continue to be seldom.
19. The Government obviously in an economically-uncertain global environment would very carefully place stringent environmental requirements on the industry especially when the major releases are not from this sector. On the other hand, with a more appropriate waste management system, with better housekeeping practices, with better legal environment and improved enforcement, drastic improvement could be achieved in UP-POPs release reduction, which is the driving force of this project.

Baseline Project:

20. The baseline project aims to put in place regulatory infrastructure and strengthen governmental, and public sectors to achieve continuous release reduction of UP-POPs from open burning sources. It will encompass a review of current legislation and development of policies on waste management and disposal.
21. The promotion of BAT and BEP at selected demonstration locations in Yerevan is envisaged in the project. For this component, the Government of Armenia will solicit the support of private sectors involved in the business of waste management. It proposes to make UP-POPs release reduction a targeted priority rather than just a positive "side effects" of private sector initiatives.
22. The improvement of the monitoring capacity of UP-POPs was a priority action plan described in the NIP. As part of this commitment, the Central Analytical Laboratory has been established. However, there are still limited technical and human resource capacity for the analysis of UP POPs in environmental samples, specifically dioxins and furans. The baseline project proposes strengthening of the laboratory infrastructure and will endeavour to build technical capacity for dioxin sampling, monitoring and analysis. This may be realized through the framework of the "Science for Peace and Security Programme" where the strengthening of the analytical lab is envisaged.
23. As part of their obligation to the Stockholm Convention, the Ministry of Nature Protection have undertaken several awareness raising activities to the general populace and to targeted audience on the basis of available resources. A stronger and wider IEC is envisaged during the project implementation.
24. The Ministry of Nature Protection is the executing partner in a Regional Waste Governance project financed by the European Union within the framework of the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument for seven countries, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine is being implemented by EPTISA. The project started in 2009 and will finish in 2013. The primary objective of the project is to develop strategies to solve the municipal waste management problem of the participating countries. Activities reinforce facilitating waste selection at source and separate collection of different waste streams, diverting wastes from being burnt and promoting recycling. The baseline project will build on the outputs of the regional project and will continue to strengthen environmentally sound management of municipal solid waste management.
25. The Ministry of Urban Development (MUD) aims to build seven regional sanitary landfills to serve the whole country. The baseline project proposes to develop BAT/BEP-related training for landfill operators and workers and within the context of uPOPs release reduction and to drive the adoption of these BAT/BEP measures in landfill management.
26. In coordination with the World Bank project which supports private sector involvement in municipal

solid waste management of the city of Yerevan, the baseline project will ensure the commitment and support of the private sector through provision of grant and in-kind support to the demonstration facility.

27. UNIDO has an existing National Cleaner Production Center (NCPC) in Armenia. Successful programme has been implemented by the NCPC in priority industrial sectors such as mining, chemicals and food sectors. It tapped to create capacities for the implementation of national action plans for the identification, labeling and environmentally sound disposal of persistent organic pollutants (POPs), as required under the Stockholm Convention on POPs.

B. 2. [incremental /Additional cost reasoning](#): describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated [global environmental benefits](#) (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

28. Because UP-POPs are global pollutants, the reduction of their releases in Armenia will have positive global environmental impact. By discouraging open burning through diverting highly chlorinated waste streams from burning and promoting reduction, recycling and reuse of articles, not only Annex C POPs releases will be reduced, but other pollutants load as well, such as PAHs, NO_x, SO_x, and CO₂. The project targets a 90% UP-POPs release reduction at selected demonstration sites compared to the baseline. During the PPG where demonstration projects will be identified, dioxin release reduction or dioxin release avoided through the project will be quantified.
29. To build on the national plans and to achieve the envisaged global benefits, the assistance of the GEF is envisioned. The GEF resources would be utilized in the following activities:
30. Update of the regulatory framework on this sector will be carried out. On this component, coordination with the project on the management of obsolete POPs pesticides being implemented by UNDP will be sought. The current proposal will benefit largely on the general policy framework that will be developed on POPs management in the country. However, the issue of open burning requires sector-focused policies and will involve stakeholders which may differ from the target groups in the management of obsolete POPs pesticides and thus, the framework of the current proposal still include legislation development specifically targeting UP-POPs and UP-POPs releases in the open burning sector.
31. As part of updating the regulatory framework a handbook on sound landfill management will be developed, which would provide detailed guidelines for landfill owners concerning improved waste management, recycling and opportunities for increased profit earning. A manual will also be developed to standardize and harmonize open burning related inspection procedures. Enforcement authorities will receive intensive training before its implementation. This is expected to improve efficiency of regulatory enforcement.
32. Laboratory capacity developed by the NATO project would be further enhanced in the field of UP-POPs analysis especially by preparing it for accreditation.
33. The inventory of UP POPs releases from open burning sources will include detailed laboratory analysis, statistical data collection and risk assessment. National emission factors will be established for quantification of dioxin and furan releases. The emission factors would be published in scientific papers to increase global knowledge on POPs. This would build up the necessary laboratory expertise in UP-POPs analysis for accreditation and for adopting a national method for UP-POPs analysis. The assessment of the composition of the waste is also foreseen which would allow for developing cost-benefit assessments for waste diverting, recycling activities.
34. With GEF's assistance the project aims to involve the private sector, through demonstration activities and trainings. Pilot activities will be conducted in Yerevan, as pilot city, and should demonstrate that waste can be a resource and investment in BAT/BEP with a vision of cleaner production (CP) not

only reduces the releases of UP-POPs and other pollutants, but at the same time improves cost-efficiency and generates return on investment. In line with UNIDO's mandate and experience the project will seek to address open burning activities with a vision to boost small and medium scale industries engaging waste recycling. The concept is to divert and recycle as much waste streams as possible from being burnt with a primary focus on highly chlorinated and high metal containing waste streams such as PVCs, iron, or copper. Successful UNIDO projects and cleaner production initiatives in other regions show that these measures can generate returns and thus can be sustainable. It will also involve creation of employment/generation of jobs if recycling sector can be established or strengthened.

35. Aside from recycling, waste management alternatives like waste segregation, composting and reuse shall be undertaken to prevent materials from being burnt reducing possible UP-POPs releases.
 36. The NCPC would receive an intensive training on UP-POPs and BAT/BEP. They will be key partners in technology transfer. The project would on the other hand support the acceptance of this NGO by the industrial and public sectors.
 37. The GEF scenario would provide information to owners of landfills and waste recycling enterprises on appropriate landfill and dump site management, the ways how recycling, re-use and strong economic ties within the waste sector can generate profit while eliminating open burning. POPs, chemical safety, specifically BAT/BEP related information will be mainstreamed into a) post-graduate education and b) into the duties of the National Cleaner Production Centre to assure the replicability of project interventions.
 38. Human health related risks for those who work at landfills and dump sites or live close to these places will be assessed and appropriate risk management tools and trainings will be provided. This will also assure that those working on the project will not be excessively exposed to UP-POPs during the project implementation. The intention is to train trainers to carry on project activities after its lifetime.
 39. The impact monitoring system of the project will establish a relationship between investment, release reduction of PCDD/PCDFs and return of investment. This will increase the global knowledge concerning the implementation of BAT/BEP, and might increase investments in cleaner technologies and sound environmental practices.
 40. The sustainability and replicability of the project will be ensured by putting in place incentive mechanisms for BAT/BEP adoption.
- B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read [Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF.](#):
41. The introduction of BAT and BEP at selected dump sites and landfill will address POPs releases and reduce its global negative environmental impact. The changes in the technology of the landfill and dump site, the improvement of small and medium-sized businesses engaging in waste recycling would require specialized staff to be employed and would involve many trainings and human resources development. Therefore the project will provide benefit to the community and generate employment at the professional and skilled labor levels.
 42. The project also foresees the human resources development at Governmental institutions and environmental NGOs. These human resource development initiatives are open for all genders and would encourage the participation of women. This will further improve the gender equity especially at the professional level.
 43. The improvement expected by introducing BAT and BEP will increase productivity of the waste management sector. Therefore, more employment will be generated for women and gender rights for employment would be observed.

44. The project will ensure collection of adequate data that will enable continuous monitoring of socioeconomic impact and reasonable inclusion of the community in decision making process.

B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design:

45. Since the project aims to discourage open burning of the waste by recycling and reuse, the amount of waste being burnt will consequently be reduced. This has a positive impact on climate change. The project would also closely look at the landfill gas generation and aims to build capacity for its utilization as a source of energy, as methane is at least 20 times stronger greenhouse gas than CO₂.

46. Project related risks and their mitigation measures are detailed below:

Assumptions and Risks	Risk Level	Mitigation Measures
Law-making and regulatory bodies will not be positively responsive, which will result in delays in adoption of new/revised legislations.	Low	All concerned stakeholders will be involved in the development of new/revised legislations. Trainings and workshops are planned to increase the awareness of the need for cross-sectoral cooperation.
The BAT/BEP practices transferred to the demonstration sites will not be as adopted/ functional as planned.	Medium	In each case the technologies will be adopted to the local circumstances in consultation with the representatives of the demonstration sites.
Project activities will not be sustainable.	Low	At the governmental level sustainability will be assured by 1) putting in place legal instruments aiming at reduction of UP-POPs releases and BAT/BEP promotion, 2) strengthening laboratory and enforcement capacities and 3) awareness raising at the policy maker level. At the non governmental level sustainability will be assured by 1) demonstration activities that implementation of BAT/BEP at the landfill and dump sites with cleaner production concept is generating returns on investment, 2) providing awareness raising workshop for the NGOs on BAT/BEP, 3) including and supporting NGOs to promote BAT/BEP.
The project may not reach its targets.	Low	Project target indicators will be quarterly assessed and evaluated. Project manager will be responsible to propose project alteration immediately.

B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:

47. The key stakeholder of the project is the Ministry of Nature Protection. This organization will be the executing agency for the project. Local authorities present another key partner, because they are responsible for waste management at their administrative area.

48. The project will provide good opportunity for involving national stakeholders, such as the Ministry of Health, municipalities, local authorities, research and academic institutions, and universities as technical partners. NGOs working in the field of industries and environment including women's groups and organizations involved in the health of children will be invited as part of the project implementation as required by paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the SC.
49. The private sector will be tapped to participate in the project. Pilot demonstration activities will address selected dump sites and landfills. These enterprises will be key stakeholders in implementing BAT/BEP, and making a shift from burning of waste to recycling or re-use.
50. Relevant government ministries and departments, laboratories will be involved for awareness raising activities and for the coordination of the project implementation.

B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

51. A SAICM Quick start programme through a UNEP Armenian partnership to develop chemicals related legislation together with industry involvement has recently been launched. This regional project involves Ghana, Chile and Armenia with a budget of 355,500 USD. The SAICM project will provide trainings for risk assessment and management. The potential linkage is to utilize the training workshop of SAICM to address landfill management related risk assessment.
52. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) has financed a project to develop a feasibility study for the solid waste management of Kotayk county. The project will mitigate environmental hazards and would counter the pollution and adverse impact on land and water resources. The project has a strong public awareness arm for solid waste management and would prepare the public for increased fees.
53. The World Bank financed an Advisory Study on the solid waste management in the city of Yerevan through private sector participation. The implementation is undertaken by Fichtner GmbH & Co. KG with the objective to improve the municipal solid waste management of the city of Yerevan and evaluate private sector involvement to achieve this goal.
54. World Bank has further supported private sector involvement in municipal solid waste management of the city of Yerevan with consulting services for Transaction Advisory Services. This project aims to assist the Government of Armenia to engage qualified operators through competitive bidding process in waste collection and sanitary cleaning in the city of Yerevan as well as development and operation of the Noubarashen landfill.
55. KfW is financing solid waste management expert analysis in the city of Vanadzor and surrounding communities. The study will specify the activities needed for closure of the current landfills and opening a new one in accordance with EU standards.
56. A new project on Integrated Pollutant Prevention and Control (IPPC) is in the pipeline by the EU. The project will address pollution reduction of water, air and waste sources in the Republic of Armenia.
57. The project will also seek coordination with the UNDP-implemented project "Elimination of Obsolete Pesticide Stockpiles and Addressing POPs Contaminated Sites within a Sound Chemicals Management Framework" specifically on the drafting of relevant legislations and awareness-raising activities.
58. While several projects have been undertaken in Armenia on waste management, there has been no BAT/BEP-focused and uPOPs-related undertaking. The proposed project will build linkages with on-going landfill and waste management project and introduce the concept of BAT/BEP and quantify uPOPs release reduction achieved by these initiatives.

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

59. The project falls under the comparative advantage of UNIDO. The project involves initiatives for technological solutions and best environmental practices to address the impacts of open burning activities which is clearly within the functions and mandate of the organization. UNIDO has expertise with the waste recycling industries and has a large pool of experts to provide technical assistance.
60. UNIDO has been implementing projects focused on the introduction of BAT/BEP in priority industrial source categories. It has built partnerships with several institutions with regard the issue of UP-POPs in general and these will be tapped for the project. It has also long experience in private sector involvement and sectoral development.

C.1 Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:

61. UNIDO is providing \$18,000 cash contribution as co-financing to the project. This will be used for project monitoring, implementation and evaluation activities.

C.2 How does the project fit into the GEF agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation:


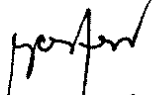
62. UNIDO's thematic priorities centers on poverty reduction through trade capacity building and environmental and energy management. The organization is committed in introducing technology solutions in an integrated manner to issues that impact health and the environment. UNIDO's network of country offices and Cleaner Production centers have built confidence in the governmental and industrial sectors worldwide.
63. UNIDO will appoint a dedicated project manager to implement the project in coordination with a field staff in the country. The UNIDO-established NCPC in Armenia will be a key partner in the technology transfer component and will be tapped to provide the necessary technical trainings in the area of BAT/BEP.

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. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
H.E. Aram HARUTYUNYAN	Minister	THE MINISTRY OF NATURE PROTECTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA	03/12/2012

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Mr. Dmitri Piskounov, Managing Director UNIDO GEF Focal Point		July 3, 2012	Ms. Carmela Centeno  29.6.2012	+43-1-26026 3385	c.centeno@unido.org