



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Environmentally Sound Management and Final Disposal of PCBs		
Country(ies):	the Republic of Congo	GEF Project ID: ¹	5325
GEF Agency(ies):	UNIDO (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	130051
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Tourism and Environment	Submission Date:	
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration (Months)	36 months
Name of parent program (if applicable):		Project Agency Fee (\$):	92,625
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/> • For SGP <input type="checkbox"/> • For PPP <input type="checkbox"/> 			

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²:

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
(select) CHEM-1	GEFTF	975,000	3,800,000
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
Total Project Cost		975,000	3,800,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To establish the sound management system of PCBs and dispose of 200 tons of PCBs contaminated equipment and waste by strengthening the power sectors' institutional capacities for sound management chemicals						
Project Component	Grant Type ³	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
1. Legal and institutional framework for sound management of PCBs	TA	Legal and institutional capacities built for the ESM and final disposal of PCBs	1.1 Assessment on the existing laws and regulations on the sound management PCBs 1.2 Legal and institutional tools in place to promote the ESM and final disposal of PCBs 1.3 Communication and education strategy developed to disseminate the policy	GEFTF	150,000	300,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework](#) when completing Table A.

³ TA includes capacity building, and research and development.

			and guidelines on PCBs to NGOs and public audience 1.4 Enforcement means developed to implement the regulation on PCBs			
2. Sound management and final disposal of PCBs contaminated equipment and its wastes	TA	Best practice and technical guidelines adopted at the transformer maintenance workshop for sound management of PCBs contaminated equipment	2.1 Country baseline on PCB electrical equipment updated 2.2 Adoption of technical guidelines and best practice at the transformer maintenance workshops 2.3 Final disposal of 200 tons of identified PCB contaminated equipment and its wastes	GEFTF	700,000	2,800,000
3. Monitoring and Evaluation	TA	Project successfully monitored and evaluated, which would be reflected back into the project implementation	3.1 Project results monitored and reported 3.2 Project evaluated according to the standards of the GEF	GEFTF	80,000	400,000
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
		Subtotal			930,000	3,500,000
		Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴		GEFTF	45,000	300,000
		Total Project Cost			975,000	3,800,000

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	Government of Congo	Cash	1,450,000
National Government	Société Nationale d'Electricité	In-kind	2,300,000
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Cash	50,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Cofinancing			3,800,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES (\$) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF	Type of	Focal Area	Country	Grant	Agency Fee	Total (\$)
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⁴ To be calculated as percent of subtotal.

Agency	Trust Fund		Name/Global	Amount (\$ (a)	(\$ (b) ²	c=a+b
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(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. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

² Indicate fees related to this project.

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁵

Please check on the appropriate box for PPG as needed for the project according to the GEF Project Grant:

	<u>Amount Requested (\$)</u>	<u>Agency Fee for PPG (\$)⁶</u>
• No PPG required.	-- 0--	--0--
• (upto) \$50k for projects up to & including \$1 million	50,000	4,750
• (upto)\$100k for projects up to & including \$3 million		
• (upto)\$150k for projects up to & including \$6 million		
• (upto)\$200k for projects up to & including \$10 million		
• (upto)\$300k for projects above \$10 million		

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES) FOR MFA AND/OR MTF PROJECT ONLY

Trust Fund	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total PPG Amount				0	0	0

MFA: Multi-focal area projects; MTF: Multi-Trust Fund projects.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION⁷

A. PROJECT OVERVIEW

A.1. Project Description. Briefly describe the project, including ; 1) the global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline , the GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF, NPIF) and adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up
(1) Global environmental problems

The GEF-5 strategy follows the recommendation of the COP to the Stockholm Convention on POPs which, at its fourth meeting in May 2009, reaffirmed the central guiding principle that the GEF should “take into account the priorities identified by Parties in their implementation plans

⁵ On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁶ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the GEF Project Grant amount requested.

⁷ Part II should not be longer than 5 pages.

transmitted to the Conference of the Parties”. Despite being a middle-income country, the country has common characteristic as other developing countries in Africa with regard to low awareness and knowledge on sound management of chemicals and waste. The country also lacks legal, institutional and technical infrastructure as well as human resources to develop and operate environmentally sound management system for hazardous chemicals and waste.

There are neither POPs nor PCB specific regulations in place. The power sector will benefit from more awareness to address not only PCBs but also best environmental practice in general at their transformer maintenance workshop. The oil possibly contaminated with PCBs has been mixed with new transformer oil after regeneration. The workshop facility is not designed to prevent oil leak to the floor of the workshop or avoid the discharge of the leaked oil to the sewage system. It is highly possible that some part of the initial PCB amount identified in the NIP in 2006 could be already released to the environment.

(2) Baseline scenario and activities

The Société Nationale d'Electricité (SNE) has its transformer maintenance facility in the backyard of its Headquarter which is located in the city center of Brazzaville. The transformer oil management system is not in place and the oil is leaking during its maintenance activities to the entire floor and sewage systems surrounding the facility. Recoiling is being outsourced to service providers in Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of Congo. There have never been any activities to promote sound management of PCBs since the NIP has been formulated. In total 500 tons of PCBs materials and 126 tons of PCB contaminated oil were identified during the original inventories. During the UNIDO delegate's visit in 2013, it was witnessed some of the transformers at the SNE's maintenance workshop are new and has labels stating no PCBs contained. The amount of PCB contaminated transformers and oil has been probably reduced since 2007. Therefore, considering the limited resources for the PCB component, the project will estimate the amount of PCB contaminated equipment to be treated is about 200 tons. Without this project, these PCB contaminated equipment and oil will be released to the environment. There have been no other baseline projects identified so far.

(3) Alternative scenarios, components and outcomes

This project will have two project components.

The first component will include identifying gaps between the existing regulations/policies on sound management of chemicals & wastes and the country's needs to meet the mandates of the multilateral environmental agreements, mainly Stockholm Convention. Then, the project will update and draft the regulations and guidelines needed to fill the legal gap, while institutional capacities are strengthened as the government co-financing activities for implementation of the regulations and guidelines. Awareness raising on chemicals and waste in general and enforcement of the regulations will be also addressed as part of the first component.

The second component of this project is to establish the sound management system for PCBs and dispose of at least 200 tons of PCB contaminated equipment and oil. A more precise estimation of PCB contaminated equipment and oil will be made during the PPG phase engaging the PCB test kits. The project will encourage the improvement of the transformer maintenance activities particularly focusing on the transformer oil management by avoiding oil leakage and securing the oil spill while the awareness of workers could be raised so as to use the minimum personal protection equipment. The final disposal of PCB contaminated equipment could be done by consolidating the PCB contaminated materials and wastes to reduce the volume and export them to Europe for incineration. The overall cost of the PCB disposal in this component will be US\$3.5/kg including regulations, awareness raising, inventories, ESM, and final disposal. The co-financing of SNE will be devoted to the development of the PCB disposal plan by 2025, the establishment of proper transformer maintenance management in place, and the purchase of new transformers that must be replaced to phase out PCBs during the project period.

(4) Incremental cost reasoning and co-financing contribution

With this GEF funding, the Government of the Republic of Congo will direct its resources to build up regulatory measures for the sound management of hazardous waste and PCBs. With the baseline activities, the GEF fund will be made available for the establishment of ESM and final disposal of PCB contaminated equipment. As a key stakeholder and beneficiary, SNE, a governmental organization, will also contribute to the project as a co-financing institute by having the PCB management plan in place, improving the working conditions at the transformer maintenance facility, and replacing the PCB contaminated equipment as a part of its regular budget.

(5) Global environmental benefits

The project will reduce further release of PCB contaminated oil from the power sector's transformer maintenance workshop where the waste oil covers not only the facility floor but also the ditch and surrounding premises. The project will also aim at disposing of 200 tons of PCBs contaminated equipment and wastes engaging BAT/BEP. The country will have its sound management and disposal plan for PCBs by 2028. Such reduction and elimination will assist the country to meet the mandates of the Stockholm Convention.

(6) Innovativeness, sustainability, and potential for scaling up

The adoption of best environmental practice at the transformer maintenance workshop will not only reduce the release of PCBs to the environment but also contribute to the better quality of transformer oil. This will lead to energy sector's resource efficiency and eventually energy efficiency due to less frequency of transformer maintenance during which transformers need to be discharged from the power grid and the power transmission could be interrupted. The project's approach to improving transformer maintenance as a whole is a key to sustaining the project intervention's results, as the maintenance of transformers is a critical interest of SNE to save power transmission costs.

A.2. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders (including civil society organizations, indigenous people, gender groups, and others as relevant) and describe how they will be engaged in project preparation:

With regard to PCB, Société Nationale d'Electricité (SNE) has neither adopted sound management of PCBs nor implemented any disposal of PCB contaminated equipment that were identified in the original National Implementation Plan. The transformer maintenance workshop located at the premise of the SNE headquarters at the centre of Brazzaville does not have any protection against oil leakage of transformers. The floor and surroundings of the maintenance workshop is covered with leaked transformer oil. SNE is expected to play a proactive role to revamp the transformer maintenance workshop working environment as well as to secure leaked oil as co-financing activities, while the project could help establish the sound management system of transformer oil including PCB contaminated equipment and oil.

A.3 Risk. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental 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 (table format acceptable):

RISKS	RISK MITIGATION MEASURES	RANKING
Failing to secure co-financing support from the key stakeholders	The project will address this risk through the strengthening/updating of the coordinating mechanism already established for the NIP development process. The aim is to involve as suitably as appropriate the key stakeholders in the project governing mechanism. The broader participation issue will be addressed during the PPG phase. In addition, awareness raising and targeted training will be conducted to ensure active and fruitful participation of all stakeholders, to disseminate knowledge and to provide skilled personnel to sustain the technology changes. The project is focusing on adapted technology promotion in close cooperation with local industries and will provide support to	Medium

	promote private public partnership. UNIDO has a long experience in working with the industry and will make appropriate usage of this know-how. UNIDO also visited potential bilateral and multilateral stakeholders in formulating this PIF and solicited the cooperation to meet the co-financing requirement. During the PPG phase, the details on the co-financing commitment and how to create synergies at the field level will be elaborated.	
Difficulties to obtain an effective cooperation of the public administration and the national government	All concerned governmental bodies, whether public or parastatal, have been involved in the NIP process and the capacity for information production, processing, archiving and dissemination that was developed will be strengthened by administrative assistance and technical capability enhancing during the project. Congo has already developed her National Chemical Profile. All relevant stakeholders (public sector, private sector, green NGOs, relevant grass root associations such as ALPEPAB – an association to promote environmental protection has been identified as a potential NGO but more NGOs will be explored.) have been involved or are going to be involved, which will facilitate the cooperation with this project by the time it will start. Awareness raising campaigns and target groups training activities foreseen in this project will increase the level of understanding of the POPs issues in particular and that of the protection of human health from the adverse effects of hazardous chemicals in general. This will improve commitment and participation.	Low
Social and cultural resistance	The positive changes the project intends to introduce are not only technology-dependant but also will require the willingness and acceptance of the employees in the power sectors and PCB owners. The communication strategy foreseen in this project along with participatory approach will help enhance commitment and involvement.	Medium

A.4. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed and other initiatives:

There has been no post-NIP POPs project or related POPs projects implemented since the NIP submitted in 2006. However, the enabling activities to update the National Implementation Plan of the Stockholm Convention will be developed in parallel, and the inventory activities for PCBs could be shared by the two projects, if the NIP update project is approved in parallel of this project by GEF. European development agencies such as French Development Aid agency (AFD) and the German aid agency (GIZ) are currently developing or planning to further strengthen the management capacities for the solid waste including medical waste and waste water. For legal framework of hazardous waste and PCBs, during the PPG phase, synergies with these projects will be manifested to solidify and expand the baseline project.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.:

(i) Regional level: Project consistent with the 2003 (June) Action Plan of the Environment Initiative of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD); Programme Area of Health and Environment under this Action Plan aims to assist African countries to implement their commitments under chemicals related agreement to which they are Parties.

(ii) The 2001 Rabbat Declaration of African Parties to the Basel Convention making the ESM

of PCBs a priority concern, which was subsequently endorsed by the 2002 AMCN (African Ministerial Conference on the Environment) as a priority continental issue in the NEPAD Action Plan for the Environment.

National level: The foundational basis of the project is the NIP. Measures foreseen to eliminate/reduce POPs releases and the capacity strengthening needs identified have been fully taken into account during the identification of the project components and expected outcomes. The project will build synergies or benefit from the lessons learned from the NIP update being implemented in parallel if approved by GEF.

B.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities:

The present proposal is in line with the Focal Area Objective CHEM-1 of the GEF-5 Strategy is: Phase out POPs and reduce POPs releases. The outcomes of the proposed project are consistent with the corresponding Focal Area Outcome 1.4: POPs waste prevented, managed, and disposed of, and POPs contaminated sites managed in an environmentally sound manner (Output 1.4.1). The project activities will also cover the regulation on the introduction of ESM and final disposal of PCBs. This country has not received any post NIP project in the area of chemicals management and POPs, and so it is expected that this project is considered to be a GEF's priority.

B.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage for implementing this project:

UNIDO has implemented GEF projects in various regions in the Chemicals Focal Area including environmentally sound management of PCBs, unintentional POPs, contaminated sites, original NIP and NIP updates, and e-waste/medical waste. In particular, UNIDO has successfully delivered BAT/BEP and PCB projects that are the main components of this project. UNIDO has a project office in the country as well as other projects on-going in Kinshasa which is located next on the other side of a river. Those field resources in the region will be fully engaged during the project preparation and implementation.



UNIDO is providing \$ 50,000 in-kind contribution as co-financing to the project. This will essentially cover project monitoring, implementation and evaluation.

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)
Joël LOUMETO	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Tourism and Environment	02/21/2013

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
Philippe Scholtès Officer-in-Charge Programme Development and Technical Cooperation Division (PTC) UNIDO GEF Focal Point		04/11/2013	Fukuya IINO 	+43 1 260 26 52 18	f.iino@unido.org