



REQUEST FOR CEO APPROVAL

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 (for PPG) 140160 (for the Implementation Phase)
Other Executing Partner(s):	Department of Environment, Ministry of Tourism and Environment, National Electricity Company (SNE)	Submission Date:	1/21/2015
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration(Months)	36
Name of Parent Program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/> ➤ For SGP <input type="checkbox"/> ➤ For PPP <input type="checkbox"/>		Project Agency Fee (\$):	92,625

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)
(select) CHEM-1	Outcome 1.4 POPs waste prevented, managed, and disposed of, and POPs contaminated sites managed in an environmentally sound manner.	Output 1.4.1 PCB management plans under development and implementation.	GEF TF	975,000	5,009,220
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
Total project costs				975,000	5,009,220

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To establish an environmentally sound management system of PCBs and dispose of 200 tons of PCBs contaminated equipment, oil and waste by strengthening the institutional and technical capacities of the power sector for sound management of chemicals

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Cofinancing (\$)
Legal and institutional	TA	1: Legal and institutional	1.1 Existing laws and regulations on the	GEF TF	113,500	645,099

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework when completing Table A.

framework		framework for sound management of PCBs put in place	sound management of POPs and PCBs assessed 1.2 Legal frameworks and institutional tools in place to promote the ESM and final disposal of PCBs 1.3 Environmentally sound management of PCB disseminated to stakeholders and public audience at workshops and trainings			
Sound management and final disposal of PCBs	TA	2: Sound management and final disposal of PCBs contaminated equipment and its wastes	2.1 PCB Inventory updated 2.2 Technical guidelines and best practice adopted at the transformer maintenance workshops 2.3 Identified PCB contaminated equipment and wastes (200 tons) disposed	GEF TF	713,300	3,544,233
Monitoring and Evaluation	TA	3. Monitoring and Evaluation	3.1 Project results monitored and reported 3.2 Project evaluated according to the standards of the GEF	GEF TF	69,600	519,576
	(select)			(select)		
Subtotal					896,400	4,708,909
Project management Cost (PMC) ³				GEF TF	78,600	300,311
Total project costs					975,000	5,009,220

C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED COFINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (\$)

Please include letters confirming cofinancing for the project with this form

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier (source)	Type of Cofinancing	Cofinancing Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministry of Tourism and Environment	Cash	200,000
National Government	Ministry of Tourism and Environment	In-kind	1,000,000
National Government	Société Nationale d'Electricité	Cash	2,645,454
National Government	Société Nationale d'Electricité	In-kind	1,133,766
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Cash	30,000
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			5,009,220

³ PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount in Table D below.

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

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

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.

F. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
International Consultants	95,000	0	95,000
National/Local Consultants	198,400	1,495,400	1,693,800

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? No

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

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN OF THE ORIGINAL PIF⁴

During the PPG phase, the baseline information has been collected by visiting key stakeholders including PCB owners in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire. The updated PCB inventory information has been collected from petroleum sectors in Pointe Noire through the Ministry of Hydrocarbons. In the electricity sector, some actions to identify possibly PCB contaminated equipment has been taken. However, there are neither equipment property lists updated throughout the SNE's facility nor standardized operational procedures for the equipment maintenance adopted in SNE. The storage of such transformers is not properly made available. The identified possibly PCB containing transformers are kept without any labels or distinctions and therefore mixed with the non-PCB retired equipment. The current maintenance practice is also causing oil leaks within the SNE's premise located in the middle of Brazzaville, the capital of the Republic of Congo. Therefore it is clear that the maintenance workshops of the National Electricity Company (SNE) in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire would benefit substantially from this project's intervention. The legal framework has been assessed, and it was found that there are no national legal framework set up for the sound management of chemicals including persistent organic pollutants (POPs). During the PPG phase, there was no PCB inventory updated using the PCB screening test kits. The project will start with updating the old PCB inventory data in 2006 using the PCB screening test kits. The incremental activities have been formulated based on the collected information and agreements between the Ministry of Tourism and Environment, SNE as major co-financing partner and beneficiary of the project. As a result of the discussion on the co-financing contributions, SNE is now committed to the project by making its expert available for the inventory, adoption of best practices to establish the sound management of equipment oil, and final disposal of the identified PCB contaminated equipment in their two workshops at Brazzaville and Pointe Noire.

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

Regional level

⁴ For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF and if not specifically requested in the review sheet at PIF stage, then no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

The Republic of Congo is a Party to the Stockholm and Basel Conventions and supporter of the Rabat Declaration. The country has developed its NIPs under the Stockholm Convention in 2006.

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Environmental Action Plan.

NEPAD is the African Union's strategic framework for pan-African socio-economic development. It was adopted by African Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in 2001 and was ratified by the African Union in 2002 to address Africa's development problems. NEPAD's main objectives are to reduce poverty, put Africa on a sustainable development path, prevent the marginalization of Africa, and empower women. The Project is consistent with the 2003 (June) Action Plan of the Environment Initiative of NEPAD. The Programme Area of Health and Environment under this Action Plan aims at assisting African countries to implement their commitments under chemicals related agreement to which they are Parties.

The Rabat Declaration on the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes (2001).

Ministers and other officials of delegation from Parties to the Basel Convention adopted the Rabat Declaration in January 2001 at the First Continental Conference for Africa on the Environmentally Sound Management of Unwanted Stockpiles of Hazardous Wastes and their Prevention. The Rabat Declaration identifies obsolete pesticides, PCBs and used oils as the three priority hazardous waste streams requiring urgent action in Africa. It includes specific elements that enhance capacity for the environmentally sound management of PCBs and PCB wastes. The Declaration was subsequently endorsed at the 2002 African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, including recognition by the Ministers that "...in order to enable Governments in Africa to put into place measures to prevent accumulation of stocks and hazardous wastes and ensure their environmentally sound management, comprehensive national and regional plans are to be pursued for which financial support should be guaranteed".

Programme of Action for Africa for Environmentally Sound Management of Unwanted Stocks of Pesticides, PCB and Used Oils (2001).

The objectives of the Programme with respect to PCBs and used oils include the prevention of future accumulation of stocks and disposal of existing stocks in an environmentally friendly as well as socially and economically acceptable manner. The Programme calls upon governments, in cooperation with industry, competent organizations and civil society, to implement assessment programmes by collecting the required information relating to stocks of PCBs, as well as sources of used oils, in terms of quantities, types, locations and conditions of storage and maintenance; development of national profiles for PCBs and used oils, and a prevention plan. The specific strategic actions for the environmentally sound management (ESM) of PCBs and used oils called for in the Programme include the development of effective regulation to prevent illegal traffic of PCB contaminated equipment; adoption of PCB phase out programmes and management plans; interim storage of PCBs and used oils; dissemination of the information on alternative proven technologies and a treatment and disposal plan.

1991 Bamako Convention

The Convention sets out obligations for all Parties (as drawn from Organization of African Unity membership) to prohibit the import of hazardous wastes from non-parties, prohibit the dumping at sea of hazardous wastes and control trans-boundary movements of hazardous wastes generated in a State party. Hazardous wastes under the Bamako Convention encompass the hazardous wastes defined in the Basel Convention, with wider application of waste streams and hazardous characteristics to define hazardous wastes. It also includes hazardous substances that have been banned, cancelled or refused registration by government regulatory action or voluntarily withdrawn from registration in the country of manufacture due to human health or environmental concerns. The Convention requires each Party to reduce the generation of hazardous wastes to a minimum; ensure that persons involved in the management of hazardous wastes take steps to prevent pollution from such wastes and, if pollution occurs, minimize the consequences of such incidents for human health and the environment; and strive to adopt and implement the precautionary approach to pollution problems. The Bamako Convention has entered into force and its first meeting of the Conference of the Parties has been held in June 2013 in Bamako, Mali.

The Sirte Declaration (2004)

The Sirte Declaration adopted by the African Ministers of the Environment calls for effective action to deal with all impacts of chemicals, and it then encourages African countries to ratify and implement the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions. It also cites the need for African Governments to set priorities for the sound chemicals

management in national, sub-regional and regional planning. For instance, the Declaration calls upon sub-regional organizations, “to take chemical safety as a priority issue and to play a more active role in the negotiation and implementation of Conventions and participation at Conferences of the Parties to the Conventions.” The Declaration also promotes strengthening the capacity of Regional Centres of Excellence in Africa, including the Basel Convention Regional Centres in Egypt, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa, as key regional instruments for the implementation of the environment initiative of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD).

National level:

The National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention (NIP) in 2006 has developed prioritized action plans based on the POPs inventories that were conducted as part of the NIP development activities. The NIP action plans include the establishment of adequate legal framework as the foundation toward the sound management of POPs. The identification and proper disposal of PCBs as well as public awareness raising have been also listed in the action plans most of which have not been unfortunately put into action at a national level. The ESM of PCBs was also identified as a priority waste stream to be addressed through the adoption of the Rabat Declaration (2001).

Law N°30-2006 which ratified the Stockholm Convention and has been published in the official legislative publication of the government in 2006 has been the only official document and legislation in the area of Stockholm Convention. No related domestic laws/regulations have been updated to adopt the principle of the Stockholm Convention in the domestic legislative framework. This will be the basis for the incremental activity Output 1.2.

A.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). This country has not carried out any post NIP project in the area of chemicals management and POPs. The project takes as its starting point the PCB action plans prepared by the country in the National Implementation Plans for the Stockholm Convention.

Stockholm Convention

Under the provisions of the Stockholm Convention (Annex A, Part II, e), parties to the Convention make determined efforts designed to lead to the ESM of liquids containing PCBs and equipment contaminated with PCBs having a PCB content above 0.005 per cent, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6, as soon as possible but not later than 2028, subject to review by the Conference of the Parties. The National Implementation Plans that are being undertaken in signatory countries to the Convention are aimed at enabling countries to prepare for the implementation of the main provisions of the Convention, in particular concerning the development of national strategies and action plans.

A.3 The GEF Agency’s comparative advantage:

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 PCB projects that are the main components of this project. UNIDO has a project office in the country as well as the field office and other projects on-going in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo, which is located on the other side of a river. Those field resources in the region will be fully engaged during the project preparation and implementation/execution.

UNIDO is providing \$ 30,000 cash contribution as co-financing to the project. This will essentially cover project monitoring, implementation and evaluation.

A.4. The baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

A.4.1 Baseline information and problems to be addressed

Lack of national legal framework and institutional capacities meeting the mandates of Stockholm Convention

The Department of Environment (DOE) under the Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MOTE) is the technical institution which assists the Minister of Tourism and Environment in securing the national environment leading to the sustainable development of the country. It is in charge of leading and coordinating the activities of institutions specialized in the field of the environment, maintaining the cooperation with the national and international bodies regarding environment, and ensuring a good application of the national policy regarding the environmental matters. DOE is also in charge of coordinating the national implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements including Stockholm Convention.

The country has prepared its National Implementation Plan (NIP) in the context of the Stockholm Convention. However, the implementation of the NIP remains a major challenge due to a lack of technical and financial resources. The country has adopted the Stockholm Convention regulations as is and has not established its domestic legal framework on POPs including PCBs management plan meeting the country's context and technical/institutional capacities. The country has not had any GEF projects to implement the actions identified in NIP and therefore DOE neither has any capacities nor has accumulated institutional policy execution experiences.

Needs for updated PCB inventory particularly in the power sector

It is likely that PCBs have not been manufactured in Africa. There is only sparse data on quantities of PCBs exported to Africa. However, it is generally understood that importing PCB containers has been discontinued from Europe (or elsewhere) in the years 1985 to 1990. This trend, although reflected in the statistics compiled from the preliminary inventories, does not take into account cases of illegal traffic of PCB contaminated equipment and oil (including retrofilled PCB containing transformers) to African countries since then. Most of the African countries have small power utilities, typically with a capacity of fewer than 1,000 megawatts. Therefore it is most likely that the country imported and used transformers and capacitors that may have used PCBs.

The country has carried out pilot inventory projects through bilateral/multilateral cooperation in the context of the Basel Convention and the Stockholm Convention at the international cooperate levels. These preliminary or complementary inventories have greatly helped define further the national profiles on PCB management, i.e. amount, volume, concentration levels, electrical power repartition, location, economic sectors, transformers in use versus abandoned transformers, etc. This information, although preliminary, will be used in the context of the present project and will be useful in particular for the purpose of the preparation of the project. Such data have been collected mainly by the international petroleum sectors under the supervision of the Ministry of Hydrocarbons. However, during the PPG phase, it was found that the power sector does not have a good understanding of its PCB equipment portfolio. Therefore, at the onset of this project, it is needed to update the latest PCB inventory in facilities under the possession of SNE including the locations of the possibly PCB contaminated equipment and their PCB concentrations.

Petroleum sectors

The Ministry of Hydrocarbons (MOH) manages the country's oil and gas resources. The Ministry of Hydrocarbons has the mandate of, inter alia, promoting and developing the sector of hydrocarbons in the Republic of Congo as well as following and applying the agreements of cooperation concluded with third parties in the field of hydrocarbons. Some PCB inventory tasks have been already performed in the oil sector by the leadership of MOH. MOH also joined the UNIDO's visit to PCB owners located in Pointe Noire.

The National Company of Oils of Congo, SNPC, is a national entity leading the oil industry in the country. SNPC is tasked to explore oil resources and distribute hydrocarbons to the market in partnership with the international companies while revitalizing the south-south cooperation in this sector. The SNPC is a group which holds five proactive subsidiaries in all the chain of the petroleum industry (SONAREP, SFP, ILOGS, CORAF, SNPC-Distribution). The SNPC manages a 35,000 barrel daily production.

The CORAF (Congolese of Refining), is a public limited company led by a Director General. Situated in Siafoumou in about ten kilometers in the north of Pointe Noire. It is a 100% owned subsidiary of the SNPC (National Company of Oils of Congo), with a nominal capacity of 1 million tons a year. The crude oil comes largely from the oil terminal of Djéno situated in 25 kilometers of the refinery. The production began on August 26, 1982 under the management of a French-Congolese mixed cooperation with 60 % of participation for Congo (represented by Hydro Congo) and the

remaining possessed by France (represented by Elf Aquitaine). The refinery makes the following products: butane gas, high-octane petrol gasoline, jet fuel, diesel oil, light fuel oil light / heavy fuel oil.

UNIDO met the representatives of the three major oil companies in Congo, located in Pointe Noire: Total, Congorep (Perenco) and Eni. All of them follow the international regulation regarding PCBs and have a sound management plan regarding the environment and wastes. At the time of the UNIDO's visit only Total had some PCB transformers left to be exported for final disposal. Nevertheless, all of the companies might still have some PCB oil in its transformers due to cross-contamination.

Total (France) and Eni (Italy) have both operated in Congo since 1968. Total is the country's leading oil producer through its subsidiary, Total E&P Congo. Total produced 107,000 barrels per day (bbl/d) of petroleum and other liquids in 2012, accounting for almost 40% of the country's total production. Most of Total's oil production comes from its deepwater Moho-Bilondo license and the Nkosso oil field. The company also produced 31 million cubic feet per day (MMcf/d) of natural gas in 2012, which came from associated gas at its oil fields. Total has a comprehensive sounds management programme regarding security and environment on their site in Pointe Noire.

Eni is the leading natural gas producer in Congo. Natural gas is used for re-injection into oil wells or processed to fuel power plants in populated areas, as a part of Eni's access to energy projects initiative. Eni's gas production in Congo has increased from 67.9 million cubic feet per day (MMcf/d) in 2010 to 120.5 MMcf/d in 2012. The company also accounted for more than 35% of the country's total oil production (98,000 bbl/d) in 2012. Most of Eni's oil and gas production is from the M'Boundi field, which the company hopes to expand in the future.

Perenco has been operating in the Republic of Congo since 2001, when a joint venture with the SNPC was created in order to operate the Emeraude field. Since then, the production has been raised both through external growth and internal development, allowing for production of 40,000 bbl/d at the end of 2013. In July 2010, Congorep, the joint venture between Perenco and the SNPC took over the operations on the Likouala Field. In addition Congorep has in place an environmental management system in compliance with all relevant regulatory requirements and with exploration and production (E&P) industry standards.

Power sector

The Ministry of Energy and Water (MOEW) has a mission to improve the access to all Congolese to both clear water and electricity. The National Company of Electricity, Société Nationale d'Electricité (SNE) is under the supervision of MOEW.

SNE is the main owner of transformers containing PCB oils, though an inventory is required at the national level to properly capture the overall snapshot of these transformers and their characters. There are two main transformer maintenance workshops in the country in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire. The major repair work (recoiling, etc.) of the transformers is contracted out to maintenance workshops in Kinshasa, the Democratic Republic of Congo.

SNE is currently undertaking efforts to improve its performance in consultation with the Electricity of France (E.d.f). The main mission of SNE is the production, transport, distribution and marketing of the electrical energy in the entire national territory. It had the monopoly in domains quoted before the publication of the Law n°14 - on 2003 of 10/04/2003, of the code of electricity. SNE is expanding its generation and distribution capacities including the construction of a hydroelectric power plant of Liouesso (in the Sangha Department) and adjacent lines with the launch of the studies for the construction of the micropower plants of Mourala and Mbama, the rehabilitation and the modernization of the power plant of Djoué, the construction of the electric line 30 KV Owando-Makoua, and the construction of the line 110 KV Boundji-Ewo with the support of the African Development Bank (AfDB). These projects are designed to connect the national electric system of 60 locations situated along Ngoyo, Tchiamba-Nzassi, Madingou, Mabombo, Djambala, Mbon, Boundji and Okoyo.

Baseline project activities

The country has neither the infrastructure necessary to manage PCBs and PCB containing equipment in an environmentally sound manner nor facilities specialized for the oil/equipment treatment with both high and low PCB oil concentration. In this regard, there is a well-recognized need to train government officials on the criteria for environmentally sound management, including final disposal, of POPs as waste in the context of the Basel Convention and the Stockholm Convention. DOE and SNE have little or no experience on the practical management of PCBs. Although some petroleum companies (e.g. Total E&P Congo) have implemented in-house ESM plans for PCB containing equipment, they simply export the identified PCB equipment to Europe for disposal. There is little attention paid to a need for building the technical and institutional capacities of the local transformer maintenance service providers. In addition, the lack of government's basic knowledge on the technical matters related to the ESM of PCBs and the lack of facilities for the decontamination of PCB oil and PCB containing equipment has prevented the government from taking action in its public power sector, SNE.

With this GEF project, DOE and SNE are committed to investing their own resources including human resources to start their baseline activities and particularly to building up momentum which should last even after the project period ends. It is SNE which is expected to take over and manage the ESM system and final disposal mechanism of PCBs after the project. In the course of the project, small and medium enterprises which repair electrical equipment, if identified in the country, will be invited to the technical capacity training events to encourage the sector development in the area of electric equipment maintenance. DOE officers including POPs Focal Point will be fully engaged to deal with the project's daily operational matters and ensure the project will deliver its results as expected in this project document. The supervision of the project staff and political support for inter-ministerial coordination are also important co-financing activities as baseline project. The administrative process to table as agenda the domestic legal framework for parliament approval is another key role expected for DOE.

SNE has its transformer maintenance facility in the backyard of its Headquarter which is located in the city center of Brazzaville (see Figures 1 and 2). The transformer oil management system is not in place properly and the oil is kept leaking during its maintenance activities to the floor and sewage systems surrounding the facility (see Figures 3 and 4). Other PCB contaminated transformers are stored outside without any labels in poor conditions with other non-PCB retired equipment (see Figure 5). Another SNE transformer maintenance workshop with similar poor conditions is situated in Pointe Noire (see Figure 6). 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 in 2006. During the UNIDO delegate's visits in 2013 and 2014, it was confirmed that there are no technical guidelines for sound management of transformer maintenance and therefore no PCB management plan established in SNE. No actions have been taken in terms of preventing the leaks of possibly PCB contaminated transformer oil at the SNE's facilities in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire.

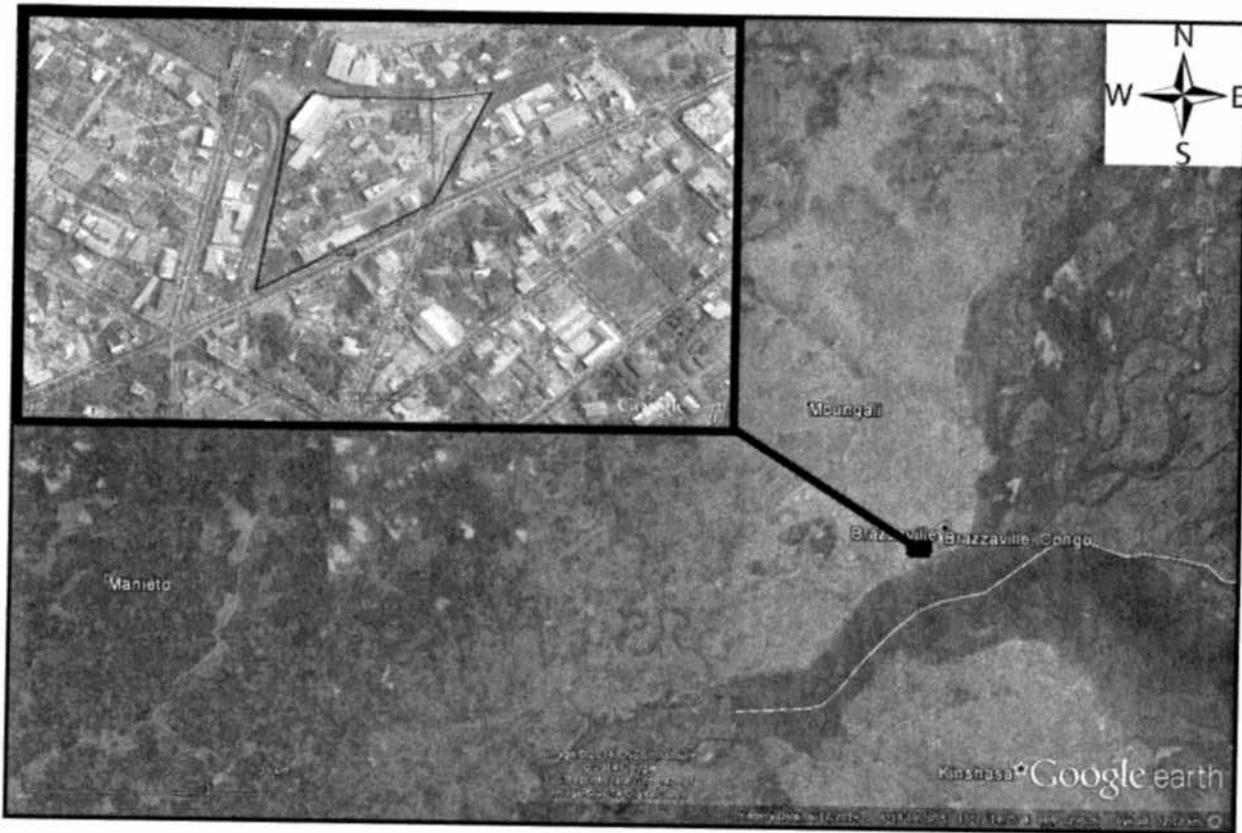


Figure 1. Localization of SNE headquarters and its transformer workshop in Brazzaville, Congo.

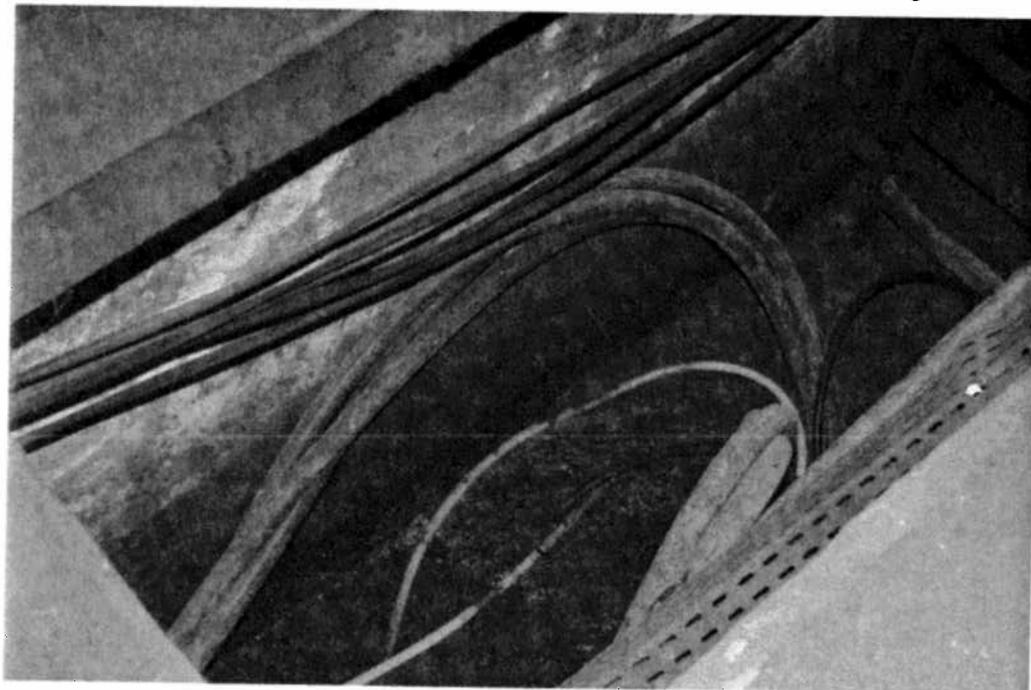


Figure 2 The equipment maintenance workshop underground covered by the oil in Brazzaville

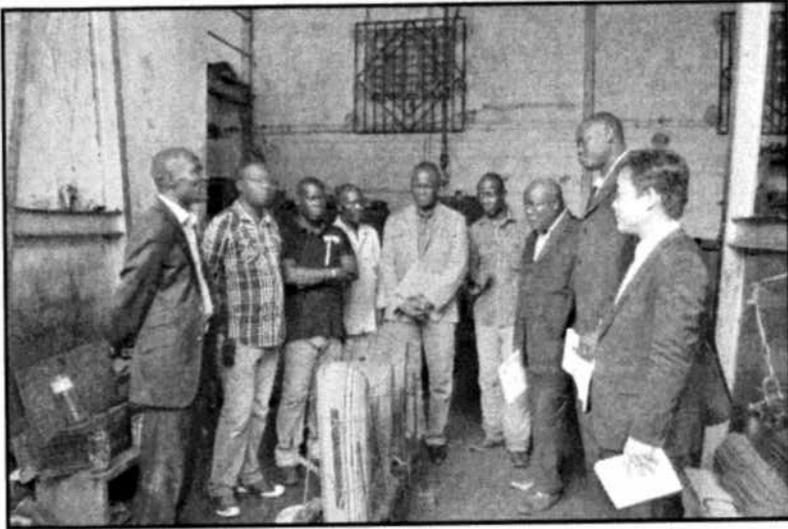


Figure 3 SNE's workshop in Pointe Noire



Figure 4 Polluted canal on SNE's site in Pointe Noire



Figure 5 PCB transformers left outside without any labels on the SNE's site in Pointe Noire

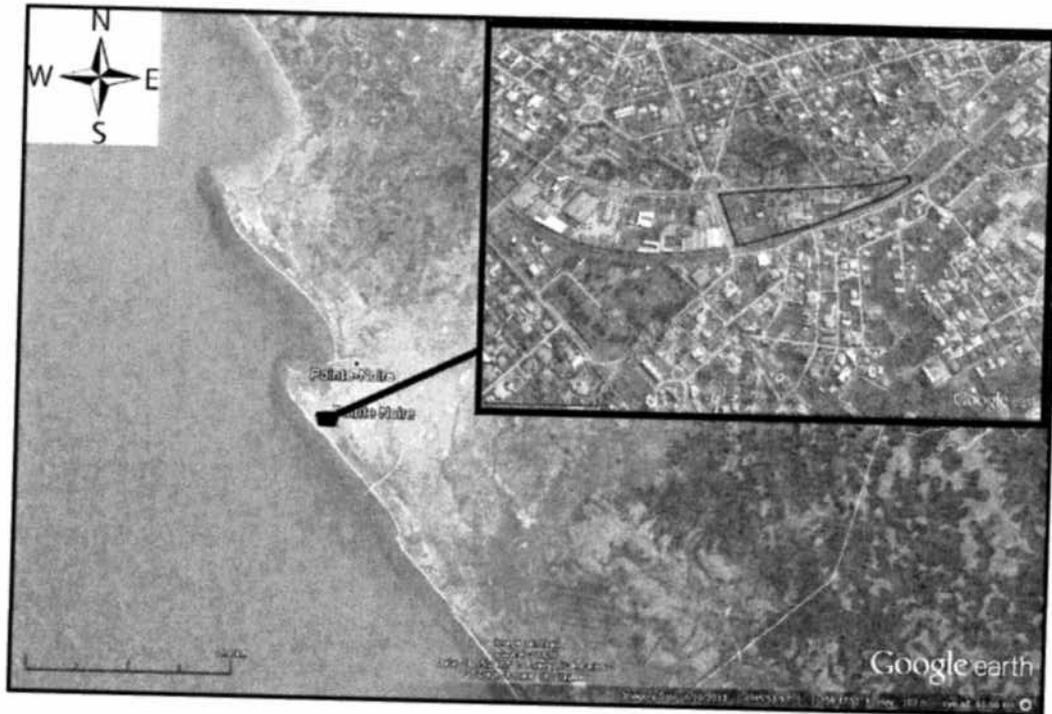


Figure 6 SNE's transformer workshop in Pointe Noire

The initial NIP of the Stockholm Convention was conducted from 2003 to 2006. The transformers amounted to 850 transformers at the moment of the inventory and 540 transformers were inspected by the inventory team and their characteristics were reported in the following Table 1. In total 188 transformers were identified as possibly PCB contaminated equipment, equivalent to about 500 tons including dielectric oil.

Table 1 Quantities of PCBs contaminated oil and materiel out of the total transformers inspected during the initial NIP

Location	Total number of transformers	Number of PCB contaminated transformers	Total mass of transformers (kg)	Total mass of liquid dielectric (kg)	Total mass of PCB contaminated material (kg)	Total mass of PCB contaminated dielectric (kg)
Brazzaville	370	130	759,662	211,480	322,690	83,361
Pointe Noire	115	35	394,200	86,303	83,175	19,249
Nkayi	17	4	38,438	8,472	15,921	3,593
Dolisie	9	5	7,265	1,625	5,195	1,246
Madingou	3	3	21,225	5,175	21,225	5,175
Bouansa-Loudima	10	4	56,700	15,500	56,700	14,000
Loutete-Mindouli	6	4				

Makoua-Owando-Oyo-Olombo	10	3	7,021	1,981		
Total	540	188	1,284,511	330,536	504,906	126,624

Some PCB contaminated transformers and oil identified during the original inventory in 2006 have been disposed of by international petroleum companies, while the new transformer oil technical specification prohibits the use of PCB oil. For example Total E&P Congo and Congo REP have disposed of 1 transformer in 2010 and 3 in 2014 and 130 tons since 2011, respectively. The quantities that were identified at Total E&P Congo during the initial NIP are reported in Table 2.

Table 2 PCB waste quantities inspected in Total, Pointe Noire during the initial NIP

Type	Material	Est. quantity (tons)
Dielectric	Liquids	70
Drums	Waste	8
Soil	Waste	8
Waste	Waste	3
Transformers	Metal	92
Total estimated quantity		181

Considering the fact that PCB equipment identified under the possession of international petroleum companies during the original NIP have been already disposed of (including 130 tons by Total E&P Congo and Congo REP since 2011), this project estimates the amount of PCB contaminated equipment to be treated as 200 tons. This could include both PCB pure and contaminated equipment. It is known, when pure PCB equipment is dismantled in a poorly managed repair workshop, some clean equipment could get cross-contaminated. As a result, the volume of oil (could be considered as 30% of the total weight) could be larger. However, the total PCB amount (counted as pure PCB) to be treated or exported would not be increased.

When the non-combustion technologies are chosen for the project to treat oil contaminated by low concentration PCBs, the average PCB concentration of the contaminated oil is a key factor to determine the final disposal cost. This would not be the case if some pure PCB equipment are identified which will need to be exported for proper disposal by solvent extraction and subsequent incineration. It should be noted, however, the PCB inventory which will be updated at the onset of this project will clarify the actual PCB amount existing in the country and what relative impacts the final disposal of 200 tons by this project will make.

SNE's baseline activities would also include institutional support and quality improvement in its equipment maintenance operations. The most significant contribution expected from SNE is to revamp its transformer maintenance workshop conditions. Currently the occupational safety and environment conditions at the workshops both in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire are not meeting the minimum acceptable level. To being with, SNE could review and update the standard operating procedure for the equipment maintenance as well as establish the equipment inventory record to keep track its property and maintenance history. The technical guideline for ESM and final disposal of PCBs needs to be adopted in the standard operating procedure for the equipment maintenance. The equipment inventory could indicate if the presence of PCBs is suspected. All the human resources, engagement of vehicles and facilities, and re-furbishing its facilities that are not funded by the project will form the baseline project activities by SNE. More details on co-financing activities are found in Table 4.

Although it was found some petroleum companies are advanced in its initiative to establish ESM and promote final disposal of PCB equipment, other international petroleum companies don't have such a good PCB management plan as in Total E&P Congo and Congo REP. Without this project, these PCB contaminated equipment and oil could be released to the environment. There have been no other baseline projects identified so far.

A. 5. 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) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

The current practice at the SNE's maintenance facility using potentially PCB contaminated equipment may be posing environment and health risks unknown to many key stakeholders, their employees, users of used PCB contaminated oil in the country as well as the environment. The country is lacking a locally available technical solution for ESM and final disposal of PCBs. In this project, first, legal and institutional capacities supported by awareness raised by related events would form a foundation for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention. This will be followed by the technical interventions mainly centering on the SNE's institutional and technical capacity building activities that will incorporate the PCB management practice into its regular transformer maintenance activities. From the initial NIP's PCB inventory results and the observations of the current SNE's maintenance workshop operational practice, it is expected that the majority of the PCB contaminated equipment would be in low concentrations. Therefore the final disposal option of this project is currently the establishment of a domestic solution using non-combustion PCB disposal technology. Based on the PCB inventory to be updated at the onset of this project, the requirement for the PCB disposal may change and the project needs to review its technical options once the PCB inventory is updated particularly in SNE's power grid network.

Outcome 1: Legal and institutional framework for sound management of PCBs put in place

Output 1.1 Existing laws and regulations on the sound management of POPs and PCBs assessed

Law N°30-2006 (See Annex) which ratified the Stockholm Convention and has been published in the official legislative publication of the government in 2006 has been the only official document and legislation in the area of Stockholm Convention. All other relevant legislative documents such as environmental laws, waste management laws, custom's list of banned chemicals, and chemicals management laws will be newly drafted.

To do so, the Government of the Republic of Congo will direct its resources to build up regulatory measures for the sound management of hazardous waste, POPs and PCBs. The gap between the mandate of the Stockholm Convention and the country's current legal framework will be assessed to identify to design the POPs/PCB legal framework for the country. As of today, the country has simply adopted the Stockholm Convention as is. The national PCB management plan should be developed at the national level in consultation with SNE and as well as the Ministry of Hydrocarbons toward the 2025 phase out/2028 disposal goal mandated by the Stockholm Convention. To design such a plan, the inter-ministerial discussions involving the PCB owners such as SNE is needed to ensure the proper resource allocation is planned to execute such a plan. The assessment report will be drafted as a result of this activity which identifies the gap, outlines the national PCB management plan discussed with the key partners, and proposes the overall scope of the legal framework needed for the country's sound management of POPs and PCBs.

Output 1.2 Legal frameworks and institutional tools in place to promote the ESM and final disposal of PCBs

Among the governmental organizations involved in this project are the Department of Environment (DoE) under the Ministry of Tourism and Environment, SNE under the Ministry of Energy and Water, and Ministry of Hydrocarbons which supervised the petroleum sector to update PCB inventories and dispose of some identified PCB equipment in the previous years mainly in Pointe Noire. Based on the assessment report prepared in Output 1.1, the legal framework with the scope set for POPs and PCBs will be drafted in consultation with the counterpart Ministries. As users of PCB equipment, SNE and the petroleum sector will need to be involved as well. Ministry of Tourism and Environment will be responsible for establishing the legal framework. When the draft legal framework is ready to be put in use, national training will be organized by inviting wider stakeholders including custom officers, inspectors, and other relevant governmental offices who will be trainers for the governmental colleagues in their organizations and local municipalities.

DOE and SNE need to strengthen their institutional capacities and will be the main beneficiaries and co-financing contributors of this project. The capacity building activities for DOE could range from the setting-up of POPs / chemicals team with proper academic qualification and on-the-job training to the screening capacities of PCB oil and PCB contaminated oil. SNE does not have a systematic procedure to record the inventory and maintenance history of the transformers and other equipment other than paper-based maintenance records that are kept at each facility, and therefore there is no means currently for SNE to manage the transformers in the country to track down the maintenance history and replacement plans. The project will encourage SNE to enhance the transformer property and maintenance management by adopting record keeping practices for the whereabouts of the transformers possessed by SNE which clearly helps function as a basis to establish the ESM of PCBs and support the PCB inventory work. It is also expected that this will improve the resource efficiency of SNE's transformer maintenance and replacement practice and help better design the PCB management plan. Other institutional tools could include the establishment of permit procedures and check lists for the storage installation of the PCB containing equipment and oil as well as the decontamination/export of such equipment and oil.

Output 1.3 Environmentally sound management of PCB disseminated to stakeholders and public audience at workshops and trainings

Awareness among policy makers, employees of the key stakeholders, potential buyers and users of possibly contaminated oil, academic communities, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), as well as general public with strong interests needs to be properly raised to support the establishment and consequent enforcement of the legal framework. This is critical for such partners to also have opportunities to provide their feedback. In addition, awareness raising events also help the country absorb the knowledge through different social actors which would provide a check and balance function for the enforcement of the established legal framework. The gender balance of the participants will be monitored. Appropriate organizations representing vulnerable actors such as women and current artisanal users of the used transformer oil will be invited as well. Awareness raising and training materials will be prepared and distributed for such events which will be developed in a gender-sensitive manner.

Outcome 2: Sound management and final disposal of PCBs contaminated equipment and its wastes

Built further on the legal and institutional capacities that will be strengthened by Outcome 1, this component will establish the ESM of PCBs in SNE's transformer maintenance facilities in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire and dispose of 200 tons of identified PCB containing equipment and its waste. 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 state-owned company will also contribute to the project as a co-financing institute by developing the PCB management plan, improving the working conditions at the two transformer maintenance facilities, and replacing the PCB contaminated equipment as part of its regular equipment replacement. The environmentally sound management of transformer oil at SNE's transformer maintenance workshops will be given the priority where the waste oil is leaked to not only the facility floor but also the ditch and surrounding environments. The project will also aim at disposing of 200 tons of PCBs contaminated equipment and wastes engaging BAT/BEP following the national sound management and disposal plan for PCBs toward 2028 developed in Outcome 1. Such reduction and elimination will assist the country to meet the mandates of the Stockholm Convention.

Output 2.1: PCB Inventory updated

First, the PCB inventory that was conducted in 2006 inspecting only the transformer labels and its specification data will be updated using the PCB screening test kits. Such screening capacities should be built in SNE, particularly, at the transformer maintenance facilities. Currently, however, the SNE's transformer facilities do not possess basic transformer oil analytical capacities such as breakdown voltage measurement. Such basic physico-chemical analytical capacities for transformer oil should be strengthened as part of the SNE's co-financing contributions. The project will equip SNE with the PCB screening test kits. A standard sampling and analytical method needs to be developed and adopted by SNE. Training events will be organized for governmental engineers and SNE technicians. It should be noted that the PCB screening test kits may not be necessarily accurate particularly around the threshold level of 50ppm. The project will prioritize the disposal of PCB contaminated oil and equipment with PCBs higher than 500ppm as indicated in the Convention. Considering the country's capacities and sustainability of the project interventions, SNE's PCB management capacities could be built using such test kits. The project will also ensure that DOE or a designated laboratory also acquires such analytical capacities for enforcement purposes. The use of gas-chromatography spectrometry (GC) will be limited to the double check of some test results with outstanding concentrations. The

project will not be able to purchase a GC, and it is expected that the GC analysis will need to be outsourced to a laboratory in a foreign country, unless a GC will be purchased as part of the co-financing contribution. The oil sampling has to be conducted by the transformer owners / designated service providers such as SNE, private petroleum sectors and their contractors. A PCB inventory report will be prepared referring to the PCB analytical data collected from this activity, and will be submitted to the Steering Committee for endorsement and further presentation at the inventory workshop. This inventory report will provide critical information to finalize the technical option for PCB decontamination of this project.

Output 2.2 Technical guidelines and best practice adopted at the transformer maintenance workshops

SNE in collaboration with DOE will develop the transformer maintenance and its oil regeneration guidelines which should incorporate the ESM of PCBs into regular maintenance activities as required by the legal framework that will be established in Outcome 1. The ESM of PCBs of the country could be most effectively and efficiently established if it is adopted in the SNE's transformer maintenance facilities in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire. As of Feb 2014 when the UNIDO delegate visited the two facilities, there was only one oil de-gas and filtration equipment in Brazzaville and none in Pointe Noire. In both facilities the floors and drains are covered by the transformer oil indicating the oil leak is not properly avoided during the maintenance work. There is neither transformer maintenance guideline developed nor transformer list recorded consistently throughout SNE. Therefore developing the transformer maintenance / oil regeneration guidelines and putting them in use would help improve the current oil management practice. In addition, SNE will improve its transformer maintenance record and property list.

Following the ESM guidelines on transformer oil and PCBs to be developed as described in the above, the best environmental practice at the transformer maintenance workshop will be adopted by SNE's transformer oil maintenance facilities, which 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 disconnected from the power grid and the power transmission could be interrupted. The project's approach to improving transformer maintenance as a whole is key to sustaining the project intervention's results. The project will promote SNE's actions to replace or improve maintenance of PCB contaminated transformers so as to reduce the frequency of unplanned maintenance of the transformers loaded online and consequently save power transmission costs. The cost for the baseline transformer maintenance activities will be mainly funded by SNE as its co-financing contribution, while the additional costs to manage PCB contaminated equipment could be financially supported by the project fund.

The ESM of PCBs will be rolled out by seeking SNE's management's commitment including PCB screening test kits, tanks installed for storing possibly PCB containing oil, and proper storage area for the identified PCB containing equipment both in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire. In Pointe Noire, SNE has already taken its action, and some possibly PCB containing equipment were separated and stored but there was no special attention paid to the way how the equipment are stored. They are left in the waste yard without any particular labels and protection. The ESM guideline on PCBs will guide SNE on how the possible contamination by PCB is identified and how the possibly PCB containing equipment should be stored. These PCB related activities will be funded by the project as the incremental cost.

Most petroleum companies have conducted their PCB inventories in the past with the support of Ministry of Hydrocarbons, and the identified pure PCB contaminated equipment were or will be soon exported to Europe for incineration. The project will facilitate but not fund the adoption of ESM of PCBs by those companies for PCB contaminated equipment with lower PCB concentrations.

Output 2.3 Identified PCB contaminated equipment and wastes (200 tons) disposed

The updated PCB inventory for SNE's transformers will help capture the latest snapshot of the PCB profile in the country including the transformer's size and locations. This information will help determine the best optimized technical option of the PCB management and disposal. Any pure PCB oil or PCB contaminated oil higher than 10,000 ppm and wastes will be exported as one of the PCB disposal options. If the majority of the identified PCB is low ranging from 500 to 5,000 ppm, then leasing PCB decontamination chemical process unit coupled with the oil regeneration unit could be the option for the country. Purchasing the entire unit might be possible financially but the local technical capacity as well as SNE's management and financial commitment need to be carefully assessed before a decision is made to purchase the equipment. The operational risks would need to be taken by SNE with a proper insurance in the case of the equipment purchase option. If it is decided to lease the decontamination equipment, the oil regeneration unit that should

be jointly used with the PCB decontamination unit could be still acquired by the project. The oil regeneration unit could be used by SNE after the decontamination operation is completed. The details of such a strategy to optimize the local benefits while ensuring the safe PCB decontamination operation can be determined only with the final results of the updated PCB inventory that will be updated for Output 2.1.

For the petroleum companies, further identified low PCB concentration transformers could be treated by the equipment arranged by the project. For such transformers, the treatment costs will be born by the companies who wish to have their transformers treated and oil regenerated for reuse.

In case that low PCB concentration transformers are identified in SNE, the project will promote the reuse of the decontaminated equipment. As a part of the PCB decontamination process, the transformers will be washed by the new transformer oil by heating up the circulated oil to remove PCBs from inner paper materials of the transformers. The PCB concentrations analyzed after a certain period of time of the treatment should be kept lower than 50 ppm. The regenerated oil should meet the technical transformer oil specification of SNE. These technical requirements will be described in the Terms of Reference for the international bidding to seek the technical provider to decontaminate the identified PCBs to the concentration lower enough to keep the PCB concentration below 50 ppm even after PCBs absorbed in the paper materials inside the transformers are released to the replaced oil.

A.6 Risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and measures that address these risks:

Table 3. Risks, Mitigation Measures, and Ranking

RISKS	RISK MITIGATION MEASURES	RANKING
Lack of government's commitment due to low priorities of the PCB problems recognized by the Ministries and SNE	During the UNIDO's delegate mission in Feb 2014, two other Ministries and SNE have sent their representatives to the site visits not only in Brazzaville but also in Pointe Noire. Such an involvement of the relevant Ministries and SNE will be secured by having the stakeholders in the decision making flows as well as formally communicating the project progress from the Ministry of Tourism and Environment and Department of Environment.	Low
Lack of contributions from the key co-financing partners	The project is designed to maximize the benefits for the co-financing partners and aligned with the co-financing partners' needs so that it is more likely that they will execute the committed co-financing activities both in-kind and in cash. The co-financing partners have been involved in the project decision making process by consulting them and also inviting them as members of the Steering Committee. Commitment letters from key co-financing partners are collected to ensure their active collaboration during the project implementation phase. Once the project is approved, there should be also memorandum of understanding to be exchanged between the Ministry of Tourism and Environment and all other co-financing partners.	Medium

RISKS	RISK MITIGATION MEASURES	RANKING
Government officials are either not willing or not available to participate in training activities and law-making/regulatory bodies are not responsive to recommendations	Government officials are closely involved in project planning so that the new regulations are practical and meeting the needs at the national and communal levels Relevant stakeholders are invited as steering committee members and closely informed of the project's needs on the new regulations High level government officials are kept aware of the progress of the project and training activities for their officers	Low
There could be delays in development and adoption of proposed laws, regulations, and technical guidelines	Project staff will monitor review and enactment of legal and regulatory measures and provide technical support	Medium
PCB owners and other stakeholders may not be willing to adopt the new business practices. For example, PCB owners may not be willing to release PCB contaminated equipment due to a lack of replacement	PCB owners will be involved from the project design phase as well as invited to the project steering committee Practical PCB management plans are to be developed by PCB owners who will need to have ESM systems of PCBs put in place to execute the plan	Low
There may not be adequate technical capacities for key stakeholders to absorb the ESM of PCBs	Private petroleum sectors have resources to train employees for the ESM and analytical skills of PCBs, and therefore legal framework on ESM of PCBs will be promoted to encourage the private sectors to invest resources and human resources in establishing the ESM of PCBs. The project will support the capacity building in the power sector.	Low
Selecting technical options may be delayed due to the delay in updating PCB inventories that could cause the need to extend the project	Terms of Reference for selecting technical service providers will be developed in parallel to the PCB inventory update so that the bidding for PCB treatment will be completed in the second year.	Low
(Climate Change Risk) The potential project sites may have higher flood risks due to increasing flooding risks and a lack of drainage infrastructure	The site selection will require environmental impact assessment which will have the flood risk assessment as the requirement if relevant.	Low

A.7. Coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives

There has been no post-NIP POPs project or related POPs projects implemented since the NIP submitted in 2006. However, the enabling activity project to update the National Implementation Plan of the Stockholm Convention (GEF ID: 5460) is on-going in parallel by UNIDO, and the PCB inventory activities will be shared by the two projects. The

updated NIP will consider the planning and results of this PCB project. The human resources and technical capacities built in the Department of Environment will be shared among the two projects.

B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED AT PIF STAGE:

B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation.

During the project preparation phase, stakeholders from various sectors were contacted and key stakeholders were consulted. These include Ministries of Tourism and Environment, Health, Energy, Finance, and Local Municipalities, as well as the public and the private sectors, including industry associations and local communities. The involvement and contributions of local NGOs to the national project activities will be assessed on a case by case basis. This will provide opportunities to establish a strong basis for their continued involvement in the project. These stakeholders will be candidate members of the Project Steering Committee, which will endorse the project activities including the technical option of this project. Stakeholders focusing on gender perspectives will be also invited to the Project Steering Committee.

As the national executing agency (NEA) of this project, DOE will lead the local daily tasks contracted by UNIDO including the coordination with co-financing partners. All the expected contributions by DOE as co-financing partner are also described in Table 4.

UNIDO met SNE's Director General in his offices in Brazzaville who expressed his strong commitment to this project recognizing that the company needs training and strengthening of its facilities though the improvement of proper transformer maintenance workshops and adoption of BAT/BEP in the maintenance, storage and final disposal of transformers containing PCB oils. The company plans to renovate its workshop and to better maintain transformers during the course of the project.

The Ministry of Hydrocarbons (MOH) possesses technical capacities to monitor general pollutants common in oil sectors. This project will build chemical analysis capacities of PCBs on general analytical skills already existing in this Ministry. During the project implementation phase, all the self-funded inventory work in the oil sector will be coordinated by MOH.

The co-financing activities by the major stakeholders and their expected roles are described in Table 4.

Table 4. Major GEF-funded activities and contributions by co-financing partners

Activities	GEF-funded activities	Co-financing contributions Department of Environment (DOE) Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MOTE) Ministry of Hydrocarbons (MOH) Ministry of Energy and Water (MOEW) Société Nationale d'Electricité (SNE) Private Sectors
Outcome 1: Legal and institutional framework for sound management of PCBs put in place		
Output 1.1 Existing laws and regulations on the sound management of POPs and PCBs assessed	National project staff National travel for DOE and project staff	Project furnished office space Governmental officials work time National travel by Ministry officials, SNE, and Private Sectors Meeting room and cost

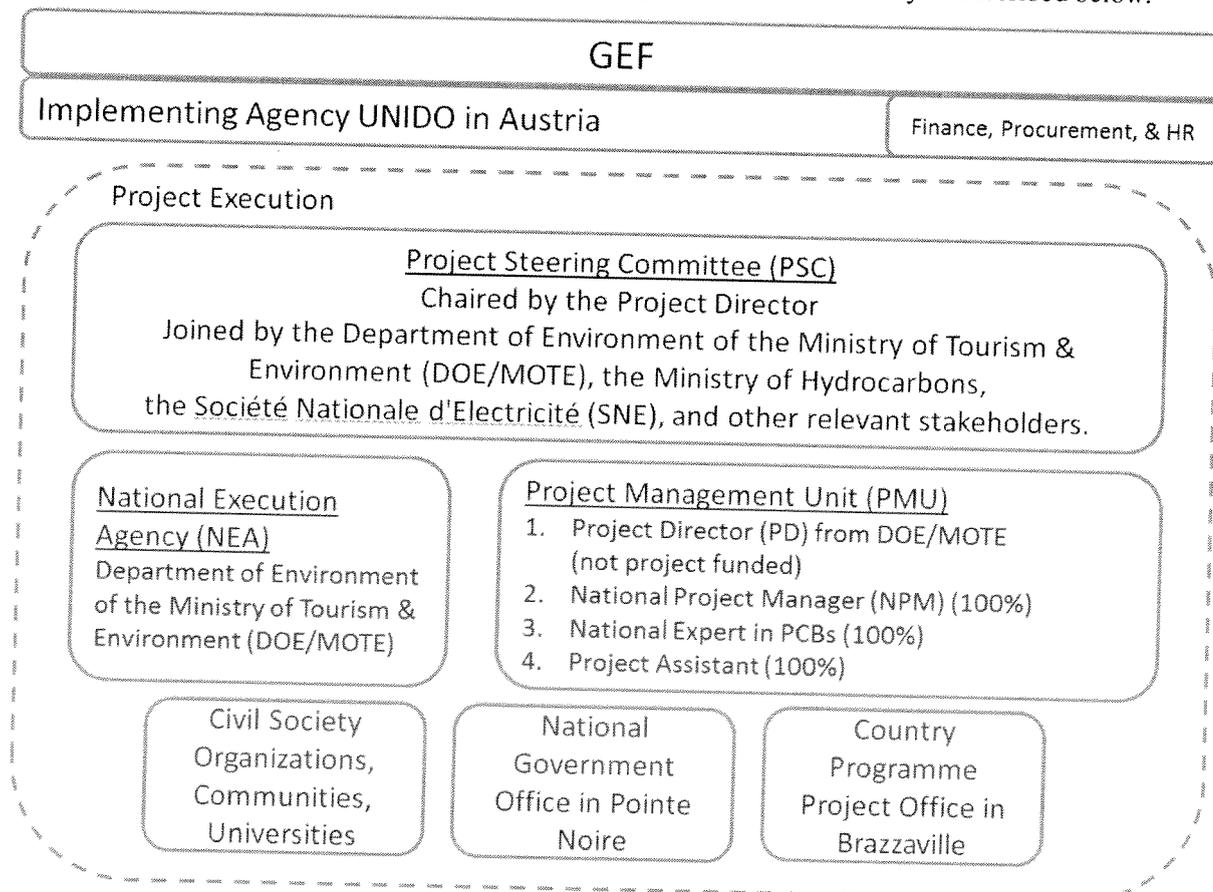
<p>Output 1.2 Legal frameworks and institutional tools in place to promote the ESM and final disposal of PCBs</p>	<p>Training on legal framework as well as ESM and final disposal of PCBs by international consultants</p> <p>National project staff</p> <p>National travel for DOE and project staff</p> <p>Drafting legal framework and developing institutional tools such as project focal points, POPs team, relevant materials, guidelines and procedures, permits, and/or checklists</p>	<p>Project furnished office space</p> <p>Government officials work time</p> <p>National travel by Ministry officials, SNE, and Private Sectors</p> <p>Meeting room and cost</p> <p>Private Sectors experts work time</p> <p>Co-financing partners provide inputs/feedback on the legal framework and institutional tools developed</p> <p>MOTE, DOE, and other Ministry partners officially initiate the process to legislate the legal framework on POPs and PCBs</p> <p>MOTE, DOE, and SNE establish the national PCB management plan</p> <p>Co-financing partners officially acquire permits and adopt the ESM of PCBs following the national PCB management plan</p>
<p>Output 1.3 Environmentally sound management of PCB disseminated to stakeholders and public audience at workshops and trainings</p>	<p>International consultants</p> <p>National project staff</p> <p>National travel for DOE and project staff</p> <p>Workshop and training costs</p> <p>Awareness raising materials printing cost</p>	<p>Project furnished office space</p> <p>Government officials work time</p> <p>National travel by Ministry officials, SNE, and Private Sectors</p> <p>Private Sectors experts work time</p> <p>Co-financing partners' time to participate in and present their efforts and future plans at the workshops and trainings</p>
<p>Outcome 2: Sound management and final disposal of PCBs contaminated equipment and its wastes</p>		
<p>Output 2.1 PCB Inventory updated</p>	<p>International consultants</p> <p>National project staff</p> <p>National travel for DOE and project staff</p> <p>PCB inventory training by international consultant</p> <p>National meetings mainly targeting SNE managers and employees</p> <p>Purchase of two PCB screening test kits, consumables, and personal protection equipment</p> <p>PCB inventory report</p>	<p>Project furnished office space</p> <p>Government officials work time</p> <p>National travel by Ministry officials, SNE, and Private Sectors</p> <p>SNE and Private Sectors' engineers to be engaged in the PCB oil sampling from transformers and other equipment</p> <p>SNE and Private Sectors' trucks, equipment for sampling, personal protection equipment made available for the oil sampling activities</p> <p>SNE adopt/upgrade the transformer and other equipment maintenance recording system to better manage its properties and improve the equipment maintenance activities</p>

	drafted and endorsed by the Steering Committee	
Output 2.2 Technical guidelines and best practice adopted at the transformer maintenance workshops	<p>International consultants</p> <p>National project staff</p> <p>National travel for DOE and project staff</p> <p>Training and meetings to develop technical guidelines on transformer oil maintenance, ESM and final disposal of PCBs at the national level and for SNE</p> <p>Drafting technical guidelines on transformer oil maintenance, ESM and final disposal of PCBs</p> <p>Purchase of relevant equipment and personal protection equipment</p>	<p>Project furnished office space</p> <p>Government officials work time</p> <p>National travel by Ministry officials, SNE, and Private Sectors</p> <p>Co-financing partners' experts provide feedback/inputs to the drafting process of technical guidelines on transformer oil maintenance, and ESM and final disposal of PCBs at the national level and for SNE</p> <p>Co-financing partners' experts and engineers participate in the training and meetings on the technical guidelines on transformer oil maintenance, and ESM and final disposal of PCBs</p> <p>SNE and Private Sectors officially adopt the technical guidelines on transformer oil maintenance, and ESM and final disposal of PCBs following the national PCB management plan</p>
Output 2.3 Identified PCB contaminated equipment and wastes (200 tons) disposed	<p>International consultants</p> <p>National project staff</p> <p>National travel for DOE and project staff</p> <p>Training and meeting costs</p> <p>Administrative cost for obtaining permit for the decontaminatio process</p> <p>Subcontract to decontaminate identified PCB contaminated oil and equipment and regenerate the low-PCB concentration oil for reuse by SNE and Private Sectors</p>	<p>Project furnished office space</p> <p>Government officials work time</p> <p>National travel by Ministry officials, SNE, and Private Sectors</p> <p>Transport cost of the identified PCB containing equipment including cost to obtain transport permit of PCB containing equipment</p> <p>Replacement cost for identified PCB containing equipment includnig purchase of new transformers by SNE and Private Sectors</p>
Outcome 3: Monitoring and Evaluation		
Output 3.1 Project results monitored and reported	<p>National project staff</p> <p>National travel for DOE and project staff</p> <p>Steering Committee meeting cost</p>	<p>Co-financing partners provide their inputs/feedback to calculate the indicators and draft project monitoring report</p> <p>Co-financing partners attend the Steering Committee meetings and contribute to the proper execution of the project</p>

Output 3.2 Project evaluated according to the standards of the GEF	Evaluators National project staff National travel for DOE and project staff	National travel by Ministry officials, SNE, and Private Sectors Co-financing partners accept the evaluators and project staff at their premises and participate in the interview/feedback process Co-financing partners review the evaluation reports and provide comments/feedback
Project Management	National project staff National travel for DOE and project staff Meeting costs Office supplies and communication costs	Project furnished office space Government officials work time National travel by MOTE and DOE

Project Execution Modality

The Department of Environment (DOE) of the Ministry of Tourism & Environment (MOTE) is designated as the National Execution Agency (NEA). Under the UNIDO's contractual agreement DOE/MOTE of the Government of Republic of Congo as NEA will execute the project following the execution modality as described below.



The project will begin with the establishment of the Project Management Unit (PMU), appointment of the members of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) in writing, and the project launching through an Inception Workshop and convening of the first PSC meeting.

Project Steering Committee (PSC)

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established by NEA with the members officially nominated in writing. PSC will act as the coordinating committee for the execution of this project. PSC will be responsible for setting the project strategy, making recommendations to UNIDO, reviewing/updating the work plan, and monitoring/endorsing the delivered results. Relevant ministries, representatives working in the power sectors, representatives from oil sectors, and NGOs could be also invited as PSC members. Under the conditions set by the UNIDO's contractual agreement, PSC will decide on the frequency of the meetings and its working procedures, and will hold its sessions throughout the execution as needed but at least once a year. UNIDO will oversee the activities of PSC as well as project-related work of the NEA/PMU and co-financing partners. All conclusions of the committee, such as respective responsibilities, timelines and the budget will be clearly communicated to in the form of its recommendations to UNIDO as well as those concerned in writing. Some activities will be executed through a contractual agreement. Terms of Reference, submitted tenders, contracts and Memorandums of Understanding between the government and co-financing partners/private sectors will be reviewed and evaluated by PSC as agreed in the UNIDO's contractual agreement. Any major changes in the project plans or programmes deviating from this project document (CEO Endorsement document) recommended by PSC may be subject to the procedures described in GEF PROJECT AND PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH CYCLES, GEF/C.39/Inf. 3. PSC members will facilitate the execution of project activities in their respective organizations and capacities, ensure that project activities are executed in a timely manner and facilitate the integration of project-inspired activities into existing programmes and practices at the national and municipality level, particularly in Pointe Noire where most oil sectors are concentrated. The representatives of co-financing organizations not represented in PSC could be invited to attend the PSC meetings as needed.

Project Management Unit (PMU)

Under the terms and conditions of the UNIDO's contractual agreement, NEA will set up the Project Management Unit (PMU) which is responsible for the overall coordination of the project and day-to-day operations and monitoring activities including updating indicators to measure progress and addressing potential barriers in advance to meet the milestones of the project on schedule. PMU consists of National Project Director (not a project position), National Project Manager, National Expert in PCBs and Project Assistant. NEA will be responsible for the recruitment/appointment process of national project staff and arrange the project management setting including office spaces and proper communication means within the allocated budget and co-financing contributions. The selection procedure of all project staff of PMU will be carried out by a joint decision by NEA and UNIDO.

The National Project Director (NPD) will be appointed by NEA without remuneration from the project. NPD represents the project in DOE and the government, and ensures the smooth execution of the project at a high political level. NPD chairs PSC and provides institutional support and strategic direction of the project.

The National Project Manager (NPM) of NEA will be recruited, on a full-time basis, who reports to NPD, the POPs Focal Point, PSC and UNIDO through project biannual monitoring reports and other means of communication. NPM will assume the overall responsibility for the successful execution of project activities and the achievement of planned project outputs. NPM as an expert in chemicals management will also provide technical advice and inputs to the project. NPM will coordinate the day-to-day management of the project and will ensure adherence to the work plan, which will be finalized during the first phase of the project execution and kept updated as needed. NPM's main responsibilities will include advising on and monitoring of all technical aspects of the project execution as well as the project's financial disbursement over the project execution. NPM will work in close cooperation with GEF Operational Focal Point, POPs Focal Point and UNIDO's project manager. NPM will be responsible for facilitating UNIDO's project monitoring duties as described in the M&E section, which includes drafting biannual monitoring reports in the UNIDO's format and annual monitoring and project implementation report in the GEF formats, organizing PSC and other meetings as a secretariat, making logistical arrangement for field trips, and confirming the quality of the project's outputs.

The National Expert in PCBs will be recruited on full-time basis (100%) by NEA. S/he is expected to have a relevant experience in electric equipment (transformers and capacitors) management and final disposal of waste oil and related chemicals with an advanced degree in a related field. S/he will work in close consultation with key stakeholders i.e. ministries, government organizations, major power and oil sectors and NGOs relevant to the project and provide strategic guidance in her/his areas of expertise. S/he will ensure that highly technical documents are translated in a plain language understandable for the decision makers, stakeholders, and the broader public. S/he will propose candidates for key positions and potential private sector operators and prepare the terms of references for their positions. S/he will organize and/or provide, with international technical expert assistance, training and guidance to the private sectors on business plans, adherence to the legal framework and technical guidelines on PCBs management operations. S/he will be responsible for verifying the work, ensuring the technical validity of their work and products. S/he will compile the project results and for producing (with or without international technical expert assistance) the final reports jointly with NPM. S/he will closely cooperate with the international expert in his or her field of expertise and provide the international expert with necessary local support.

Project Assistant will support project activities including daily coordination and stakeholder consultation on a full time basis. S/he will participate in day-to day activities related to project execution by providing assistance to PM. S/he will be responsible for daily communication with project partners and assigned project tasks (such as organizing workshops, meetings, trainings, preparation of minutes of the meetings and background documents). S/he will also participate in project team and PSC meetings, and maintain day-to-day records of project execution.

B.2 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):

The introduction of environmentally sound management system of PCB-containing equipment together with the demonstration of its securing and disposal by best environmental practices will have the following impacts:

In total 200 tons of PCB-containing equipment and oil will be decontaminated thus removing the risk of their release to the global environment. The country will strengthen PCB related legal framework to facilitate efforts to reduce risks to human health and the environment from PCBs. The capacity within the government and key national stakeholders such as SNE will be enhanced so that PCB owners will adopt the ESM at their transformer equipment maintenance facilities and have active phase-out plans meeting the Stockholm Convention's requirements. The ESM of PCBs adopted at the SNE transformer workshops will help SNE improve the awareness of its worker's occupational safety. In particular the location of the current equipment workshop in Brazzaville is right behind the SNE's headquarters' building and in the middle of the city center where governmental offices and commercial buildings are located. A better management of the equipment workshop will help reduce the current release of the oil that may be contaminated with PCBs and therefore reduce decontamination cost of the SNE site that will be surely a financial and environmental burden for the government in the future. The best practice and awareness adopted with the ESM of PCBs by SNE is also expected to spill over to promote clean and neatly arranged work places in general. Improved safety and cleaner work environment

will lead to keeping workers healthy and out of occupational hazards and health risks in a longer term, which will bring down social costs as a whole.

The project will also regenerate equipment oil that are contaminated with low PCB concentrations. This has direct economic benefits for PCB owners like SNE as the regenerated oil is reusable, and the technology selected for PCB decontamination therefore provides resource efficient options and could possibly save as much as EUR 1 per litre of oil.

The exposure of African populations to PCBs is of particular concern. There are some reported potential cases of direct exposure of women and children to PCBs because of re-use of PCB containing oils. The PCB containing oil is sold on the local market and used as lubricant which will most inevitably be source of emissions of dioxins and furans in combustion engines. There is also strong suspicion of cases of PCB containing oils being used for cooking purposes. Through the awareness raising activities, the most vulnerable stakeholders who may have access to such transformer oil will be the target of the project activities. Improved awareness and dissemination materials will help induce better practice and change in their behaviors to mitigate the human health risks caused by the current practice.

There will be also a co-benefit of reduction in CO₂ emission by replacing old transformer with new ones that are more energy efficiently designed in general. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)'s Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Board offers a method to estimate the reduction, namely, Approved baseline and monitoring methodology AM0067 "Methodology for installation of energy efficient transformers in a power distribution grid" which will be applied as a method for the CO₂ reduction estimation in this project. Considering this co-benefit as part of the project monitoring activities will give the counterpart energy sector opportunities to learn how the good maintenance of the transformers and replacing them with more energy efficient ones will improve their energy loss and environmental impact.

At the sector level, this project will provide an example of UNIDO's Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID) approach. UNIDO is promoting ISID in which the following objectives are set (1) every country achieves a higher level of industrialization in their economies, and benefits from the globalization of markets for industrial goods and services; (2) No one is left behind in benefiting from industrial growth, and prosperity is shared among women and men in all countries; (3) Broader economic and social growth is supported within an environmentally sustainable framework; (4) Unique knowledge and resources are combined of all relevant development actors to maximize the development impact of ISID. This project will aim at delivering UNIDO's services to help the country achieve ISID.

The gender dimensions have been incorporated into the project design and logframe with proper indicators selected following the UNIDO's policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. There are currently no female workers engaged at the transformer maintenance workshops in SNE both in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire. There are some female officers both in other divisions of SNE as well as DOE. By measuring the gender-segregated indicators, the project will encourage key stakeholders to become aware of the gender balance, develop gender-sensitive technical guidelines and awareness raising activities, and make efforts to give priorities and project related tasks to their female officers and workers. Having female workers and technicians in the power sector may take much effort due to a lack of qualified candidates. However, it is expected that the gender-sensitive technical guideline will encourage more balanced decision processes and practices by leading the guideline users to improving their occupational standards to safeguard more vulnerable workers' health conditions. The process of gender mainstreaming will be reflected into relevant stages of the project implementation phase. Gender analysis will be conducted to ensure the gender mainstreaming approach is applied to this project including following up on the gender-specific indicators listed in the logical framework of the project.

B.3. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:

The involvement of private petroleum companies in the project is intended to take advantage of the private sector's resources and capacities that could be engaged in the project's PCB decontamination activities. In this country, there is a large gap in resources and capacities made available between the private petroleum sector and other industrial & public sectors. The project will facilitate knowledge sharing routines between the petroleum sector and others in occasions such as technical trainings and pollution control operations. This collaboration is expected to bring cost-effectiveness to the overall project cost as the engagement of locally available resources and capacities that are generally more affordable will be promoted in the project's activities.

The NIP update project (GEF ID: 5460) in the country has initiated its activities with the support of UNIDO. Not

only the PCB inventory will be shared between the two projects but also the relevant capacity building opportunities and project resources will be made available for the two projects. This will reduce the related direct costs such as international consultant, meeting and travel costs.

The sustainability of the mechanism for the treatment of PCB containing equipment will depend mainly on the cost advantage that will be maintained in comparison to export solutions for the treatment of PCB containing equipment. Setting up a financial mechanism for the private sectors to pay for the treatment of their PCB contaminated equipment will contribute to the cost-effectiveness of the project. Also, the fluctuation of scrap metal (copper particularly) prices will be a non-negligible factor in rendering the recovery of electrical equipment in the region attractive. The project is committed to final disposal of 200 tons of PCB contaminated equipment, which is equivalent to about US\$5/kg. However, the net cost of disposing of PCB contaminated equipment would be much lower. The budgeted subcontract cost for final disposal is expected to be around US\$2/kg, considering the fact that the selected subcontractor may need to visit remote areas for collecting PCB contaminated equipment and oil and then disposing of the collected PCB waste.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:

Monitoring of project activities and evaluation of their results in the project will serve a dual function. First, it will facilitate tracking execution progress toward the outputs and outcome. They will also facilitate learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing on results and lessons among the primary stakeholders to improve knowledge and performance. Below is an estimated budget for M&E:

M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$	Co-financing	Time frame
Measure impact indicators on a bi-annual basis	MOTE, DOE, Project Unit, UNIDO	15,000	340,000	Biannually
Prepare Annual Project Reports	Project Unit, UNIDO	6,600	20,000	Annually
Hold annual Project Steering Committee meetings	MOTE, DOE, Project Unit	0 (to be charged to PMC)	0	Annually
Carry out mid-term external evaluation	Evaluation Consultant, DOE, Project Unit, UNIDO	15,000	60,000	20th month
Carry out final external evaluation	Evaluation Consultant, DOE, Project Unit, UNIDO	30,000	79,576	37th month
Complete the Terminal Report	Project Unit, UNIDO	3,000	20,000	40th month
Total Budget		69,600	519,576	

Monitoring and evaluation of the project will be conducted in accordance with the established UNIDO and GEF procedures by the Project Management Unit (PMU) as well as UNIDO's Headquarters in Austria. The Project Logical Framework provides performance and impact indicators for project execution along with their corresponding means of verification.

Legal Context

The Government of the Republic of Congo agrees to apply to the present project, mutatis mutandis, the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government, signed on 23 October 1976 and entered into force on 2 July 1977.

Monitoring and Evaluation

According to the Monitoring and Evaluation policy of the GEF and UNIDO, follow-up studies including Country Portfolio Evaluations and Thematic Evaluations can be initiated and conducted. All project partners and contractors are obliged to (i) make available studies, reports and other documentation related to the project and (ii) facilitate interviews with staff involved in the project activities.

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 form. For SGP, use this OFFP 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 CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Philippe R. Scholtès Managing Director Programme Development and Technical Cooperation Division UNIDO GEF Focal Point		01/21/2015	Fukuya IINO 	+43 1 260 26 52 18	f.iino@unido.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Interventions	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (Goals, TBD: to be determined with more information collected during the project phase)	Target		Means for Verification	Major Risks/ Assumptions	Mitigation Measures
		Mid-term	End of project			
<p>Project Objective: To establish an environmentally sound management system of PCBs and dispose of 200 tons of PCBs contaminated equipment and waste by strengthening the institutional capacities of power and oil sectors for sound management of chemicals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new businesses (1) Amount of incremental investment (TBD in USD) invested by key stakeholders for sound management of chemicals Amount of PCBs disposed of (200 tons) Number of companies adopting best practices (2) Equivalent CO₂ pollution prevented Number of PCB management plan, environment laws and regulation approved/enacted (1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 national PCB management plan drafted 2 organizations adopting best practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 entity with new business 200 tons of PCBs are disposed SNE and a private sector adopting best practices 1 national PCB management plan has been adopted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress reports Lists of PCB containing oil and equipment disposed of Copies of guidelines Copies of regulations enacted Evaluation report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project may not be the government priority Commitment from the co-financing power and oil sectors may not be sustained after the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project design and proposal is developed in consultation with the government and co-financing electricity and oil sectors considering the benefits of the co-financing partners
<p>Outcome 1: Legal and institutional framework for sound management of PCBs put in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of strengthened institutions adopting ESM of chemicals (2) Number of environment policies, strategies, laws, regulation approved/enacted (1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SNE and a private sector adopting ESM of chemicals 1 relevant policy/law/regulation drafted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SNE and a private sector adopting ESM of chemicals 1 relevant policy/law/regulation approved/enacted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copies of regulation drafts, technical guidelines, meeting minutes Training reports and list of participants (male/female) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There could be delays in development and adoption of proposed laws, regulations, and technical guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cabinets of the counterpart Ministries has been involved in the project design phase. Project staff will monitor review and enactment of legal and regulatory measures and provide technical support and capacity building to reviewing agencies
<p>Output 1.1 Existing laws and regulations on the sound management of POPs and PCBs assessed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A report on the gaps between Stockholm Convention requirements and existing legal/regulatory framework identified 	0	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law-making and regulatory bodies may not be cooperative to collect information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders will be included in the assessment process
<p>Output 1.2 Legal frameworks and institutional tools in place to promote the ESM and final disposal of PCBs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of environment policies, strategies, laws, regulation approved/enacted (1) Number of new guidelines and tools adopted (1) 	0	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copies of legal framework drafts Laws and regulations approved and enacted Copies of guidelines and tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government officials may be unwilling or too busy to participate in drafting legal frameworks and producing tools for ESM and final disposal of PCBs Law-making and regulatory bodies may not be responsive to recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government officials are closely involved in project planning in order to build relationships and promote open information exchange. Ensure recommended laws and regulations meet the governmental priorities and are practical and enforceable Project Steering Committee will be formed to represent all relevant stakeholders Public awareness raising materials will be
<p>Output 1.3 Environmentally sound management of PCB disseminated to stakeholders and public audience at workshops and trainings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of workshops and trainings (3) Number of training participants/trainees (male/female) (90/30) 	1 workshop (30/10)	3 workshops (90/ 30)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop reports and list of participants (male/female) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project might face low levels of participation and support of key stakeholders and public audience for the 	

distributed to target key stakeholders and public audience	implementation of the project		distributed to target key stakeholders and public audience
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders may be unwilling to participate in training activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copies of dissemination materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders may be unwilling to participate in training activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCB owners will be involved from the project design phase as well as invited to the project steering committee
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCB owners will be involved from the project design phase as well as invited to the project steering committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCB owners and other stakeholders may not be willing to adopt the new business practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical guidelines adopted by the stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCB management plan to be developed by PCB owners who will need to have ESM systems of PCBs put in place to execute the plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCB owners may not be willing to release PCB contaminated equipment due to a lack of alternative equipment for replacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record of PCB contaminated equipment and oil treated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCB owners may not be willing to release PCB contaminated equipment due to a lack of alternative equipment for replacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCB owners will be involved from the project design phase as well as invited to the Project Steering Committee
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCB owners may not be willing to release PCB contaminated equipment due to a lack of alternative equipment for replacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCB inventory report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCB owners may not be willing to identify PCB-containing equipment and related waste and provide samples for analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training will be offered for PCB screening procedures Legal framework on ESM of PCBs will be promoted ready for enforcement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There may not be adequate technical capacities for key stakeholders to adopt PCB analytical procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCB inventory report Transformer maintenance record Copy of the standard sampling and analytical methods adopted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There may not be adequate technical capacities for key stakeholders to adopt PCB analytical procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCB owners will be involved from the project design phase as well as invited to the Project Steering Committee
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCB owners and other stakeholders may not be willing to adopt the new business practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and workshop reports with the list of participants (male/female) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCB owners and other stakeholders may not be willing to adopt the new business practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical trainings will be provided to workers of PCB owners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There may not be adequate technical capacities for key stakeholders to adopt business practices for ESM of PCBs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical guideline adopted Internal announcement document in the organizations Communication from the companies about invested amounts Mid-term and terminal evaluation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There may not be adequate technical capacities for key stakeholders to adopt business practices for ESM of PCBs 	

<p>Output 2.3 Identified PCB contaminated equipment and wastes (200 tons) disposed</p>	<p>Quantity of PCB eliminated/discontinued (200 tons)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>200 tons</p>	<p>Terms of Reference for bidding finalized and posted Record of PCB contaminated equipment and oil treated</p>	<p>PCB owners may not be willing to release PCB contaminated equipment due to a lack of alternative equipment for replacement</p>	<p>PCB management plan to be developed by PCB owners who will need to have ESM systems of PCBs put in place to execute the plan</p>
<p>Output 2.3 Identified PCB contaminated equipment and wastes (200 tons) disposed</p>	<p>Equivalent CO₂ pollution prevented (TBD in tons) Materials recycled (TBD in tons) Commercial value of materials recycled (TBD in USD)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>All (TBD in tons) material that could be recycled have been sorted, decontaminated, recycled and sold (TBD in USD) Associated (TBD in tons) CO₂ pollution that has been prevented is reported</p>	<p>Reports estimating CO₂ reduced by the replacement of transformers Record of materials reused and recycled by the service providers</p>	<p>Selecting technical options may be delayed that could cause the need to extend the project period</p>	<p>Terms of Reference for selecting technical service providers will be developed in parallel to the PCB inventory update so that the bidding for PCB treatment will be completed in the second year</p>
<p>Outcome 3: Monitoring and Evaluation</p>	<p>Project management structure established (1)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Steering Committee's meeting minutes Monitoring reports Mid-term and terminal evaluation reports</p>	<p>Lack of political commitment may delay the establishment of the Project Steering Committee and project office</p>	<p>GEF and POPs Focal Points are involved in the project design phase. The cabinets of the counterpart Ministries are informed of the project outline.</p>
<p>Output 3.1 Project results monitored and reported</p>	<p>Project steering committee established (male/female) (8/2)</p>	<p>8/2</p>	<p>8/2</p>	<p>List of Project Steering Committee members appointed</p>	<p>Lack of political commitment may delay the establishment of the Project Steering Committee and project office</p>	<p>GEF and POPs Focal Points are involved in the project design phase. The cabinets of the counterpart Ministries are informed of the project outline.</p>
<p>Output 3.1 Project results monitored and reported</p>	<p>Project office established with each member's responsibility clearly described in job descriptions (1)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>List of project staff members and contracts</p>	<p>The turnover of trained project staff members may be high and new staff training may be needed frequently</p>	<p>Project progress closely monitored against the original work plan, which will be tasked to the governmental counterpart for enhancing ownership of the project activities</p>
<p>Output 3.2 Project evaluated according to the standards of the GEF</p>	<p>Project progress monitored and work plan prepared and updated</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Project progress reports and updated work plans</p>	<p>The project may be delayed due to a lack of interests and commitments of the key stakeholders.</p>	<p>Technical and political guidance received from the Project Steering Committee will be reflected in the project execution.</p>
<p>Output 3.2 Project evaluated according to the standards of the GEF</p>	<p>Evaluation adequately conducted according to the GEF's standard</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Evaluation reports</p>	<p>Evaluation may be delayed due to the project implementation delay</p>	<p>Project progress closely monitored against the original work plan</p>

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

On the GEF Secretariat Review comment sheet on 25 April 2013, there is a comment to be considered for the time of the CEO Endorsement Document submission.

GEF SEC Comment:

1. Cost for PCB disposal needs to be identified separately from other costs and reported on during the implementation of the project.

UNIDO's response:

The unit cost of USD 5/kg is applied in this project which includes the cost of the legal framework review and update and other project activities such as awareness raising.

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS⁵

A. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES FINANCING STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: USD 50,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
International Consultant	10,453	9,953	500.01
National Travel	24,047	19,874.09	4,172.91
National Consultant	1,000	931.43	68.57
Meeting	3,500	2,123.22	1,376.78
Equipment	7,500	0.0	7,500.00
Miscellaneous	3,500	1,804.13	1,695.13
Total	50,000	34,686.60	15,313.40

⁵ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities.
 GEF5 CEO Endorsement Template-February 2013.doc

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLows (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

Annex E: GEF Budget

		in USD							
		GEF contribution							
		TOTAL	w/m	Year 1	w/m	Year 2	w/m	Year 3	w/m
Consultant Intl.		95000	9.5	20000	2	45000	4.5	30000	3
National travel		48000	0	19000	0	20000	0	9000	0
Nat. consultant		198400	124	70400	44	67200	42	60800	38
Subcontract		344000	0	0	0	344000	0	0	0
Natl. meeting		92000	23	40000	10	40000	10	12000	3
Intl. Workshops		40000	4	10000	1	30000	3	0	0
Equipment		138000	0	71000	0	46000	0	21000	0
Miscellaneous		19600	500	5500	0	8000	500	6100	0
TOTAL		975000		235900		600200		138900	

Output		Grant	w/m	Year 1	w/m	Year 2	w/m	Year 3	w/m
Outcome 1: Legal and institutional framework for sound management of PCBs put in place	Consultant Intl.	15000	1.5	5000	0.5	10000	1	0	0
	National travel	8000	0	5000	0	3000	0	0	0
	Nat. consultant	38400	24	16000	10	12800	8	9600	6
	Subcontract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Natl. meeting	36000	9	24000	6	12000	3	0	0
	Intl. Workshops	10000	1	0	0	10000	1	0	0
	Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Miscellaneous	6100	0	2500	0	2500	0	1100	0
	Subtotal	113500		52500		50300		10700	
Output 1.1 Existing laws and regulations on the sound management of POPs and PCBs assessed	Consultant Intl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	National travel	1000	0	1000					
	Nat. consultant	9600	6	3200	2	3200	2	3200	2
	Subcontract	0	0						
	Natl. meeting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Intl. Workshops	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Equipment	0	0						
	Miscellaneous	1000	0	500		500			
Output 1.2 Legal frameworks and institutional tools in place to promote the ESM and final disposal of PCBs	Consultant Intl.	5000	0.5	5000	0.5	0	0	0	
	National travel	1000	0	1000					
	Nat. consultant	9600	6	3200	2	3200	2	3200	2

	Subcontract	0	0						
	Natl. meeting	20000	5	16000	4	4000	1	0	
	Intl. Workshops	0	0	0	0				
	Equipment	0	0						
	Miscellaneous	2700	0	1000		1000		700	
Output 1.3 Environmentally sound management of PCB disseminated to stakeholders and public audience at workshops and trainings	Consultant Intl.	10000	1	0	0	10000	1	0	
	National travel	6000	0	3000		3000			
	Nat. consultant	19200	12	9600	6	6400	4	3200	2
	Subcontract	0	0						
	Natl. meeting	16000	4	8000	2	8000	2	0	
	Intl. Workshops	10000	1			10000	1		
	Equipment	0	0	0		0			
	Miscellaneous	2400	0	1000		1000		400	
Outcome 2: Sound management and final disposal of PCBs contaminated equipment and its wastes	Consultant Intl.	35000	3.5	15000	1.5	20000	2	0	0
	National travel	34000	0	12000	0	15000	0	7000	0
	Nat. consultant	92800	58	32000	20	32000	20	28800	18
	Subcontract	344000	0	0	0	344000	0	0	0
	Natl. meeting	32000	8	8000	2	20000	5	4000	1
	Intl. Workshops	30000	3	10000	1	20000	2	0	0
	Equipment	135000	0	70000	0	45000	0	20000	0
	Miscellaneous	10500	500	2000	0	4500	500	4000	0
	Subtotal	713300		149000		500500		63800	
Output 2.1 PCB Inventory updated	Consultant Intl.	10000	1	10000	1				
	National travel	20000	0	10000		10000			
	Nat. consultant	25600	16	9600	6	9600	6	6400	4
	Subcontract	0	0						
	Natl. meeting	8000	2	4000	1	4000	1	0	
	Intl. Workshops	10000	1	10000	1	0	0		
	Equipment	85000	0	60000		25000			
	Miscellaneous	2000	0	1000		1000			
Output 2.2 Technical guidelines and best practice adopted at the transformer maintenance workshops	Consultant Intl.	15000	1.5	5000	0.5	10000	1	0	
	National travel	6000	0	2000		2000		2000	
	Nat. consultant	28800	18	9600	6	9600	6	9600	6
	Subcontract	0	0						
	Natl. meeting	20000	5	4000	1	12000	3	4000	1
	Intl. Workshops	10000	1			10000	1		
	Equipment	30000	0	10000		10000		10000	
	Miscellaneous	7000	0	1000		3000		3000	
Output 2.3 Identified PCB contaminated equipment and wastes (200 tons) disposed	Consultant Intl.	10000	1	0		10000	1	0	0
	National travel	8000	0			3000		5000	
	Nat. consultant	38400	24	12800	8	12800	8	12800	8

	Subcontract	344000	0			344000			
	Natl. meeting	4000	1	0		4000	1	0	0
	Intl. Workshops	10000	1			10000	1		
	Equipment	20000	0			10000		10000	
	Miscellaneous	1500	500			500	500	1000	
Outcome 3: Monitoring and Evaluation	Consultant Intl.	45000	4.5	0	0	15000	1.5	30000	3
	National travel	3000	0	1000	0	1000	0	1000	0
	Nat. consultant	9600	6	3200	2	3200	2	3200	2
	Subcontract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Natl. meeting	12000	3	4000	1	4000	1	4000	1
	Intl. Workshops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	subtotal	69600							
Output 3.1 Project results monitored and reported	Consultant Intl.	0	0	0		0			
	National travel	3000	0	1000		1000		1000	
	Nat. consultant	4800	3	1600	1	1600	1	1600	1
	Subcontract	0	0						
	Natl. meeting	12000	3	4000	1	4000	1	4000	1
	Intl. Workshops	0	0						
	Equipment	0	0						
	Miscellaneous	0	0	0		0		0	
Output 3.2 Project evaluated according to the standards of the GEF	Consultant Intl.	45000	4.5	0		15000	1.5	30000	3
	National travel	0	0			0		0	
	Nat. consultant	4800	3	1600	1	1600	1	1600	1
	Subcontract	0	0						
	Natl. meeting	0	0	0		0		0	
	Intl. Workshops	0	0						
	Equipment	0	0						
	Miscellaneous	0	0						
Project Management Cost	Consultant Intl.	0	0	0					
	National travel	3000	0	1000		1000		1000	
	Nat. consultant	57600	36	19200	12	19200	12	19200	12
	Subcontract	0	0						
	Natl. meeting	12000	3	4000	1	4000	1	4000	1
	Intl. Workshops	0	0						
	Equipment	3000	0	1000		1000		1000	
	Miscellaneous	3000	0	1000		1000		1000	
	subtotal	78600							

Annex F: Co-financing Table

	in USD	Co-financing Total	MOTE/DOE				SNE			
			3-y total		3-y total		3-y total		3-y total	
Consultant Intl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
National travel	220000	0	60000	0	0	160000	0	0	0	
Nat. consultant	1495400	457000	40000	0	998400	0	0	0	0	
Subcontract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Natl. meeting	192000	0	80000	0	112000	0	0	0	0	
Intl. Workshops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Equipment	2763000	543000	0	0	0	2220000	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous	308820	0	20000	0	23366	265454	0	0	0	
TOTAL	4979220	1000000	200000	0	1133766	2645454	0	0	0	
	(does not include 30,000 of UNIDO)									
Output	BL description		In-kind	w/m	Cash	w/m	In-kind	w/m	Cash	w/m
Outcome 1: Legal and institutional framework for sound management of PCBs put in place	Consultant Intl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	National travel	20000	0	12000	0	8000	0	0	0	0
	Nat. consultant	392733	152333	10000	230400	0	0	0	0	0
	Subcontract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Natl. meeting	20000	0	20000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Intl. Workshops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Equipment	181000	181000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Miscellaneous	31366	0	5000	23366	3000	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	645099	333333	47000	253766	11000	0	0	0	0
Output 1.1 Existing laws and regulations on the sound management of POPs and PCBs assessed	Consultant Intl.	0								
	National travel	0								
	Nat. consultant	69978	50778		19200	12				
	Subcontract	0								
	Natl. meeting	0								
	Intl. Workshops	0								
	Equipment	60333	60333							
	Miscellaneous	2366			2366					
Output 1.2 Legal frameworks and institutional tools in place to promote the ESM and final disposal of PCBs	Consultant Intl.	0								
	National travel	8000		6000		2000				
	Nat. consultant	146778	50778		96000	60				
	Subcontract	0								
	Natl. meeting	10000		10000						
	Intl. Workshops	0								
	Equipment	60333	60333							

	Miscellaneous	10000		2500	6000	1500
Output 1.3 Environmentally sound management of PCB disseminated to stakeholders and public audience at workshops and trainings	Consultant Intl.	0				
	National travel	12000		6000		6000
	Nat. consultant	175978	50778	10000	115200	72
	Subcontract	0				
	Natl. meeting	10000		10000		
	Intl. Workshops	0				
	Equipment	60333	60333			
	Miscellaneous	19000		2500	15000	1500
Outcome 2: Sound management and final disposal of PCBs contaminated equipment and its wastes	Consultant Intl.	0	0	0	0	0
	National travel	96000	0	30000	0	66000
	Nat. consultant	700733	152333	30000	518400	0
	Subcontract	0	0	0	0	0
	Natl. meeting	84000	0	30000	54000	0
	Intl. Workshops	0	0	0	0	0
	Equipment	2401000	181000	0	0	2220000
	Miscellaneous	262500	0	7500	0	255000
	Subtotal	3544233	333333	97500	572400	2541000
Output 2.1 PCB Inventory updated	Consultant Intl.	0				
	National travel	18000		12000		6000
	Nat. consultant	175978	50778	10000	115200	72
	Subcontract	0				
	Natl. meeting	28000		10000	18000	
	Intl. Workshops	0				
	Equipment	180333	60333			120000
	Miscellaneous	32500		2500		30000
Output 2.2 Technical guidelines and best practice adopted at the transformer maintenance workshops	Consultant Intl.	0				
	National travel	18000		6000		12000
	Nat. consultant	233578	50778	10000	172800	108
	Subcontract	0				
	Natl. meeting	28000		10000	18000	
	Intl. Workshops	0				
	Equipment	660333	60333			600000
	Miscellaneous	152500		2500		150000
Output 2.3 Identified PCB contaminated equipment and wastes (200 tons) disposed	Consultant Intl.	0				
	National travel	60000		12000		48000
	Nat. consultant	291178	50778	10000	230400	144
	Subcontract	0				
	Natl. meeting	28000		10000	18000	
	Intl. Workshops	0				
	Equipment	1560333	60333			1500000

	Miscellaneous	77500		2500		75000
Outcome 3: Monitoring and Evaluation	Consultant Intl.	0	0	0	0	0
	National travel	92000	0	12000	0	80000
	Nat. consultant	235956	101556	0	134400	0
	Subcontract	0	0	0	0	0
	Natl. meeting	60000	0	20000	40000	0
	Intl. Workshops	0	0	0	0	0
	Equipment	120667	120667	0	0	0
	Miscellaneous	10954	0	5000	0	5954
	subtotal	519576	222222	37000	174400	85954
Output 3.1 Project results monitored and reported	Consultant Intl.	0				
	National travel	78000		6000		72000
	Nat. consultant	165978	50778		115200 72	
	Subcontract	0				
	Natl. meeting	46000		10000	36000	
	Intl. Workshops	0				
	Equipment	60333	60333			
	Miscellaneous	7454		2500		4954
Output 3.2 Project evaluated according to the standards of the GEF	Consultant Intl.	0				
	National travel	14000		6000		8000
	Nat. consultant	69978	50778		19200 12	
	Subcontract	0				
	Natl. meeting	14000		10000	4000	
	Intl. Workshops	0				
	Equipment	60333	60333			
	Miscellaneous	3500		2500		1000
Project Management Cost	Consultant Intl.	0				
	National travel	12000		6000		6000
	Nat. consultant	165978	50778		115200 72	
	Subcontract	0				
	Natl. meeting	28000		10000	18000	
	Intl. Workshops	0				
	Equipment	60333	60333			
	Miscellaneous	4000		2500		1500
	subtotal	270311	111111	18500	133200	7500



UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Project of the Republic of Congo

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project number: 140160

Project title: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT AND FINAL DISPOSAL OF PCBs - IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

GEFSEC Project ID: 5325

Starting date: March 2015

Duration: 3 years

Project site: Republic of Congo

Government
Coordinating agency: Department of Environment, Ministry of Tourism and Environment

Implementing agency: UNIDO

Project Inputs:

<i>GEF grant:</i>	US\$ 975,000
<i>Support costs (10%):</i>	US\$ 92,625
<i>UNIDO inputs (cash):</i>	US\$ 30,000
<i>Counterpart inputs:</i>	US\$ 4,979,220

Total Co-finance: *US\$ 5,009,220 (US\$ 2,133,766 in-kind and US\$ 2,875,454 cash)*

GRAND TOTAL: *US\$ 3,973,079, in cash including agency fee*

Brief Description:

See project document: "CEO Endorsement Document, Environmentally sound management and final disposal of PCBs" for the Republic of Congo.

Modalities:

This Project Document shall be signed by UNIDO and the Directorate of Environment of the Ministry of Tourism and Environment, including the Annexes specified below.

The Medium Size Project under the GEF Trust Fund (FSP) attached as Annex I, which has been approved by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) through a letter of Endorsement by the GEF CEO on 8 August 2013, see Annex II.

Prior Obligations and Prerequisites

GEF grant assistance will be provided subject to UNIDO being satisfied that obligations and prerequisites listed below have been fulfilled or are likely to be fulfilled. When fulfillment of one or more of these prerequisites fails to materialize, UNIDO may, at its discretion, either suspend or terminate its assistance.

- **Prior to project effectiveness, financing by co-financiers other than the GEF and UNIDO specified in the Annex I (CEO Endorsement Project Document) and the respective commitment letters (see Annex III) are to be made available to the Project,**
- **During the project implementation phase, progress reports and Project Implementation Review (PIR) reports should be prepared as per monitoring plan of the Annex I (CEO Endorsement Project Document).**

Legal Context

The Government of the Republic of Congo agrees to apply to the present project, mutatis mutandis, the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government, signed on 23 October 1976 and entered into force on 2 July 1977.

Monitoring and Evaluation

According to the Monitoring and Evaluation policy of the GEF and UNIDO, follow-up studies including Country Portfolio Evaluations and Thematic Evaluations can be initiated and conducted. All project partners and contractors are obliged to (i) make available studies, reports and other documentation related to the project and (ii) facilitate interviews with staff involved in the project activities.

Approved:

Name and title:

Signature:

Date:

**On behalf of the
Director General of Environment,
Ministry of Tourism and Environment
Republic of Congo: Benjamin DZABA-BOUNGOU**

**On behalf of
UNIDO: Philippe Scholtès
Managing Director
Programme Development and
Technical Cooperation Division
UNIDO GEF Focal Point**

ANNEX H: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONSULTANTS

1. Post: National Project Manager

Duration: 36 w/months

The National Project Manager (NPM) reports to the National Execution Agency (NEA) and UNIDO. The National Project Manager will assume overall responsibility for the successful execution of project activities and the achievement of planned project outputs.

Main duties

- The day-to-day management and coordination of the project activities including preparation of terms of reference for subcontracts, task teams and national experts;
- Facilitate their work in accordance to the ToRs;
- Ensure adherence to the work plan, which will be finalized during the first phase of the project execution;
- Establish an office within the premises of the National Executing Agency for the successful execution of the project;
- Provide a secretariat function to the PSC and stakeholder workshops;
- Report regularly to the PSC and UNIDO on the progress of the execution;
- Advising on, and monitoring of, all technical aspects of the project execution, as well as the financial control over the project execution;
- Disbursement of funds and status of co-financing;
- Organize workshops and meetings in order to introduce to all relevant agencies and local communities the goals of the project and secure local commitment and endorsement of these goals; assist the international experts during field visits;
- Promote coordination and collaboration among all agencies including data and information sharing among these agencies;
- Responsible for working closely with local governments and authorities as well as the private sector and liaise with national agencies to ensure that the GEF intervention is practical and appropriate in the social, economic and institutional context;
- Secure government commitment to the project including the provision of government co-financing in the form of in-kind and cash contributions;
- Facilitate UNIDO's project monitoring duties, which includes preparing technical and financial reports to UNIDO and GEF, organize meetings and appointments during field evaluations, and confirm the quality of the project's outputs; and
- Perform any other related activities, if requested.

Qualifications and Requirements:

- Graduate degree in chemistry, electrical/mechanical engineering or environment related sciences or equivalent
- At least five years of experience in the area of environment management and POPs
- Familiarity with GEF procedures and documents
- Good writing skills in French
- Fluent in English language: able to read, understand technical documents and to write small and concise paragraphs on the project.

2. Post: National Expert in PCB Management

Duration: 36 w/months over a period of three years

In close coordination with the National Project Manager, the National Expert in PCB Management will assist the project partners in the execution of the project activities, outputs and drafting of the project documents, through performance of the following:

Main duties

- Work in close consultation with key stakeholders i.e. ministries, government commissions, major private sector associations and NGOs relevant to the project and provide strategic guidance in her/his areas of expertise;
- Ensure that highly technical documents are translated in plain language understandable for the decision makers, stakeholders, and the broader public;
- Propose candidates for the task teams and prepare the terms of references for their positions;
- Organize and/or provide (with or without international technical expert assistance) training and guidance to the task teams;
- Be responsible for verifying the work for the various task teams, ensuring the technical validity of their work and products;
- Be responsible for compiling the products of the task team work and for producing (with or without international technical expert assistance) the final reports agreed with the National Project Manager;
- Closely cooperate with the international expert in his or her field of expertise and provide the international expert with necessary local support.

Qualifications and requirements:

- Graduate degree in chemistry, electrical/mechanical engineering or environment related sciences or equivalent;
- Extensive practical experience with POPs related issues;
- Experience with execution of international projects;
- Good writing skills in French
- Working level of English language: able to read, understand technical documents and to write small and concise paragraphs on the project.
- Knowledge of the Stockholm Convention on POPs would be an asset.

3. Post: Project Assistant

Duration: 36 months (full-time)

The Project Assistant will assist activities related to national coordination and stakeholder consultation.

Main duties

- Participate in day-to-day activities related to project execution and provide assistance to PMU, the National Project Manager, and UNIDO;
- Be responsible for daily communication with project partners and assigned project work (such as organizing workshops/meetings/training, preparation of background documents);
- Participate in project team and PSC meetings, prepare the minutes of the meetings, and maintain the day-to-day records of project execution;
- Inform the public on project activities;
- Assist PMU and UNIDO to carry out their tasks and arrange logistics;
- Assist NPM in reviewing technical documents such as the Terms of Reference.

Qualifications and requirements:

- Advanced degree in economics, administration, liberal arts, and other relevant discipline

- Experience with communication and coordination for international projects;
- Good communication and writing skills in French
- Working level of English is desirable

PARLEMENT

REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
Unité – Travail – Progrès

LOI N° 30-2006 DU 05 octobre-2006

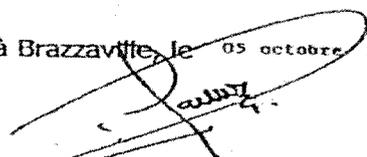
autorisant la ratification de la convention de Stockholm
sur les polluants organiques persistants.

*L'ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE ET LE SENAT ONT DELIBERE ET ADOPTE ;
LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE PROMULGUE LA LOI DONT LA TENEUR SUIT:*

Article premier : Est autorisée la ratification de la convention de Stockholm
sur les polluants organiques persistants dont le texte est annexé à la présente loi.

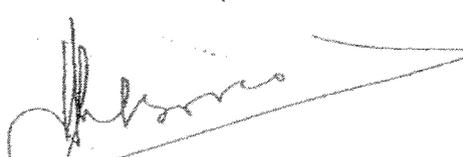
Article 2 : La présente loi sera publiée au Journal officiel et exécutée comme loi
de l'Etat.

Fait à Brazzaville, le 05 octobre 2006

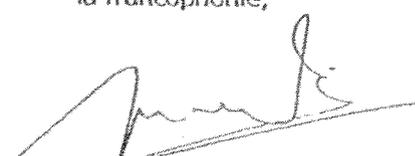

Denis SASSOU N'GUESSO

Par le Président de la République,

Le ministre de l'économie forestière et
de l'environnement,


Henri DJOMBO

Le ministre d'Etat, ministre
des affaires étrangères et de
la francophonie,


Rodolphe ADADA

Annex J Decree of the President of the Republic (2012-1160, 8 November 2012) describing the duties and responsibilities of the Ministry of Tourism and Environment

PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE

SECRETARIAT GENERAL
DU GOUVERNEMENT

REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
Unité*Travail*Progrès

Décret n° 2012 - 1160 du 9 novembre 2012
relatif aux attributions du ministre du tourisme et
de l'environnement

LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE,

Vu la Constitution :

Vu le décret n° 2012-1035 du 25 septembre 2012 portant nomination des membres du
Gouvernement.

DECRETE :

Article premier : Le ministre du tourisme et de l'environnement exécute la politique de
la Nation telle que définie par le Président de la République en matière de tourisme et
d'environnement.

A ce titre, il est chargé, notamment, de :

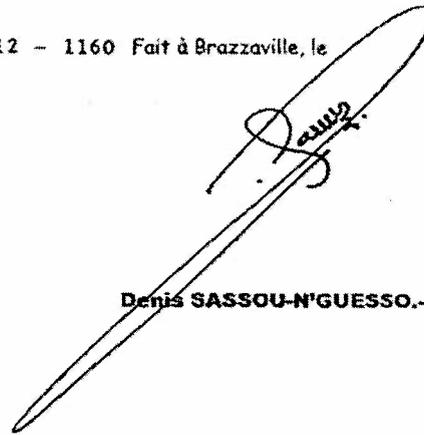
- formuler les stratégies, adopter les mesures et entreprendre les actions en vue de la promotion du tourisme et de l'hôtellerie ;
- élaborer, de concert avec les ministres intéressés, les stratégies à mettre en œuvre pour le développement de l'écotourisme ;
- protéger et entretenir les sites touristiques ;
- promouvoir l'émergence des loisirs ;
- initier et/ou réaliser des études et des projets relatifs au développement du secteur de l'environnement ;
- assurer, de concert avec les ministres intéressés, la police des installations classées et de l'exploitation des carrières ;
- assurer la politique de réduction et de traitement des déchets ;
- participer, en liaison avec les autres ministres, à la réduction des nuisances sonores et à la préservation de la qualité de l'air ;
- veiller à l'application de la politique nationale en matière d'environnement ;
- veiller à la protection et à la conservation du patrimoine naturel ;
- évaluer et contrôler l'application de la réglementation en matière de préservation de l'environnement ;

- proposer toute mesure propre à améliorer la qualité de la vie en contribuant au développement de l'éducation, de la formation et de l'information des citoyens en matière d'environnement.

Article 2 : Le ministre du tourisme et de l'environnement, pour l'exercice de ses attributions, a autorité sur l'ensemble des services de son ministère et exerce la tutelle sur les organismes du ministère qui relèvent de sa compétence tels que déterminés par les textes relatifs à l'organisation du ministère du tourisme et de l'environnement.

Article 3 : Le présent décret, qui abroge toutes dispositions antérieures contraires, sera enregistré et publié au Journal officiel de la République du Congo./-

2012 - 1160 Fait à Brazzaville, le 9 novembre 2012



Handwritten signature of Denis Sassou-N'Guesso in black ink, written over a horizontal line.

Denis SASSOU-N'GUESSO.-

MINISTÈRE DU TOURISME
ET DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
Unité*Travail*Progrès

C A B I N E T

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE
DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

Brazzaville, le 5 Novembre 2014

N° 1522 MTE/CAB/DGE

Le Directeur de Cabinet,

H

M. Philippe Scholtès
Directeur Principal,
Division de l'Elaboration des Programmes
et de la Coopération Technique à l'ONUDI
Wagramer Strasse 5, P.O. Box 300
1400 Vienna, **Austria**

Sujet : Engagement du Ministère du Tourisme et de l'Environnement au projet ONUDI/FEM "Gestion écologiquement rationnelle et élimination des PCB en République du Congo" (GEF ID de projet : 5325; UNIDO ID : 130051 ; 140160)

Monsieur,

En référence aux documents de projet intitulés « CEO endorsement project documents », je confirme que la susdite proposition de projet, intitulée "Gestion écologiquement rationnelle et élimination des PCB en République du Congo" est conforme aux priorités du Gouvernement et du Ministère du Tourisme et de l'Environnement de la République du Congo.

En conséquence, pour mettre en œuvre le projet, le Ministère du Tourisme et de l'Environnement au travers de la Direction Générale de l'Environnement s'engage par le biais de ses activités à la contribution d'un montant total de **600,000,000 FCFA (1,200,000 dollars des É-U)** dont une contribution en nature d'un montant de **500,000,000 FCFA (1,000,000 dollars des É-U)** pour la mise à disposition du temps de ses employés,

l'organisation de réunions nationales et la mise à disposition de locaux équipés avec ligne téléphonique et internet et une contribution en espèces d'un montant de **100,000,000 FCFA (200,000 dollars des É-U)** pour le recrutement d'experts nationaux, la prise en charge des déplacements nationaux à l'intérieur du pays sur une période de **trois ans , c'est-à-dire de 2015 à 2018 pour le co-financement du projet ONUDI/FEM** mentionné plus haut.

Cela comprend le renforcement des cadres législatif et institutionnel, la réalisation d'inventaires et de recommandations techniques, l'identification et l'élimination finale d'équipements contaminés par les PCB ainsi que des activités de formation et de sensibilisation durant les trois années.

Veuillez accepter Monsieur mes sincères salutations,

Le Directeur de Cabinet,



Léonard NIERE

Annex L Unofficial English translation of the Commitment Letter from the Ministry of Tourism and Environment

Ministry of Tourism Industries and Environment
Cabinet
Directorate General of Environment

Republic of the Congo

Brazzaville
November 5th 2014

The Director of Cabinet
To : Mr. Philippe Scholtès
Managing Director
Programme Development and Technical Cooperation Division - PTC
Du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (FEM)
Wagramer Strasse 5, P.O. Box 300
1400 Vienna, Austria

Subject: Commitment of the Ministry of Tourism and Environment to the UNIDO/GEF project "Environmentally Sound Management and Final Disposal of PCBs in Congo" (GEF ID de projet : 5325; UNIDO ID : 130051; 140160)

Dear Sir,

With reference to the CEO endorsement project documents, I confirm that the above project proposal entitled "Environmentally Sound Management and Final Disposal of PCBs in Congo" is in accordance with the priorities of the Government of the Republic of Congo and the Ministry of Tourism and Environment.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Tourism and Environment through the Directorate General of Environment is committed to contributing a total of XAF 600,000,000 (USD 1,200,000), which includes XAF 500,000,000 (USD 1,000,000) in kind for the time of its officers to the project, the organization of national meetings and equipped offices with phone and internet XAF 100,000,000 (USD 200,000) in cash for the recruitment of national experts and the payment of travel expenses over the period of 3 years from 2015-2018 as co-financing resources of the above UNIDO/GEF project. This will include strengthening the legal and institutional frameworks, the development of inventories, technical guidelines, the identification and final disposal of PCB contaminated equipment and training and awareness raising activities over the period of three years.

Sincerely,

Mr. Léonard NIERE
Director of Cabinet
Ministry of Tourism Industries & Environment

**S.N.E**
SOCIÉTÉ NATIONALE D'ÉLECTRICITÉ
Siège-Social : Bd Denis SASSOU NGUESSO
B.P. : 95 – Tél : 222 81 05 66/81 05 69
DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE
PRÉSIDENTIE DU DIRECTOIRE
BRAZZAVILLE

République du Congo
Unité * Travail * Progrès

Brazzaville, 7 5 JAN 2015

*Monsieur le Directeur Général Président
du Directoire*

A

Nos/Réf. : 043 /2015/SNE/DGPD *21*

Objet : Engagement de la Société Nationale d'Électricité (SNE) au projet ONUDI/FEM « Gestion écologique rationnelle et élimination finale des PCB en République du Congo ».
(GEF ID de projet : 5325 ; UNIDO ID : 130051 ; 140160).

*Monsieur Philippe SCHOLTES,
Directeur Principal,
Division de l'élaboration des Programmes
et de la Coopération Technique à
l'ONUDI.
Wagramer Strasse 5, P.O. Box 300.1400
Vienna, Austria.*

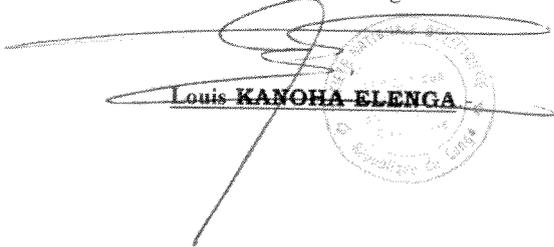
Monsieur le Directeur Principal,

En référence aux documents du projet intitulé « CEO endorsement project documents », nous confirmons que la proposition citée en objet relative au projet intitulé : « Gestion écologiquement rationnelle et élimination finale des PCB en République du Congo » est conforme à nos attentes.

En conséquence, pour mettre en œuvre le projet, la Société Nationale d'Électricité du Congo s'engage à travers ses activités à apporter une contribution qui s'élève à **2 000 000 000 XAF (3 779 220 USD)**, dont **600 000 000 XAF (1 133 766 USD)** en nature pour la mise à disposition à temps de ses employés et l'organisation des réunions nationales, d'une part et **1 400 000 000 XAF (2 645 454 USD)** en espèces pour le recrutement d'experts nationaux, la prise en charge des déplacements des nationaux à l'intérieur du pays, la rénovation des ateliers de maintenance des transformateurs sur une période de trois ans (2015 à 2018) et le cofinancement du projet ONUDI/FEM d'autre part.

Pour la conversion, nous avons considéré **1USD = 529 211 FCFA soit 10 000 F CFA =18,8961 USD**.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur Principal, nos salutations distinguées.


Louis KANOHA ELENGA



Annex N Unofficial English translation of the Commitment Letter from the National Electricity Company

National Electricity Company (SNE)

Brazzaville

January 15th 2015

The General Director-President of the Directory

To : Mr. Philippe Scholtès

Managing Director

Programme Development and Technical Cooperation Division - PTC

Du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (FEM)

Wagramer Strasse 5, P.O. Box 300

1400 Vienna, Austria

Subject: Commitment of the National Electricity Company to “Environmentally Sound Management and Final Disposal of PCBs in the Republic of Congo” (GEF ID de projet : 5325; UNIDO ID : 130051; 140160)

Dear Managing Director,

With reference to the CEO endorsement project documents, I confirm that the above project proposal entitled “Environmentally Sound Management and Final Disposal of PCBs in the Republic of Congo” is in line with our expectations.

Accordingly, to implement the project, the National Electricity Company of Congo is committed to contributing a total of XAF 2,000,000,000 (USD 3,779,220) which includes XAF 600,000,000 (USD 1,113,766) in kind for the time spend by its officers to the project, and for the organization of national meetings, and XAF 1,400,000,000 (USD 2,645,454) in cash for the recruitment of national experts, the payment of in country travel expenses and the renovation of the transformers' maintenance workshops, over the period of 3 years from 2015 to 2018 as co-financing resources of the above UNIDO/GEF project.

For the currency conversion, we have considered 1 USD = 529,211 FCFA or 10,000 FCFA = 18,8961 USD.

Sincerely,

Mr. Louis Kanoha Elenga,
Director,
National Electricity Society,
Republic of Congo.

Annex O Letter of the Director of Environment to the oil companies on an upcoming visit in Pointe-Noire, May 2014 to negotiate commitment letters

MINISTRE DU TOURISME
ET DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

C A B I N E T

DIRECTION GENERAL
DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

N° 0027 MTE /DGE/PFCS-*DM*

REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
Unité * Travail * Progrès

Brazzaville le, 7 0 A/R 2014

Le Directeur Général,

A

Monsieur le Directeur Général
de la société.....

BRAZZAVILLE.

Objet : Engagement pour la mise en œuvre du
Projet relatif à la gestion des PCB en République
du Congo.

Monsieur le Directeur Général,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le Congo a sollicité, auprès du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (FEM), un financement de 975.000 dollars des Etats-Unis pour la mise en œuvre d'un Projet sur la Gestion des Polychlorobiphényles (PCB) en République du Congo, avec le concours de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour le Développement Industriel(ONUDI), agence d'exécution dudit Projet.

L'objectif global de ce Projet est de débarrasser le pays des PCB qui sont des composés très dangereux contenus généralement dans des huiles des transformateurs et condensateurs électriques.

Il sied de noter que la mise en œuvre effective de ce Projet requiert un cofinancement de la Partie congolaise, c'est-à-dire une contribution soit en nature(par exemple la mise à disposition de locaux, de véhicules et personnel), soit en espèces(par exemple un investissement direct dans certaines activités ou équipement prévus par le projet) évaluée par rapport à la capacité des structures techniques à pouvoir détruire et gérer de façon rationnelle les PCB, au niveau national à hauteur de 800.000dollars des Etats-Unis. La durée du Projet est de trois ans.

Eu égard à cela, une équipe de l'ONUDI accompagnée de la délégation interministérielle, est venue vous rendre visite dans vos locaux du 24 au 28 février 2014 à Brazzaville et à Pointe-Noire, pour discuter de ces aspects et de la collaboration que nous pourrions engager avec vous ainsi qu'avec les différents partenaires dans le cadre de ce projet.

Afin de tenir compte dans le cofinancement des activités que vous avez déjà menées et que vous comptez mener à l'avenir dans le cadre de l'élimination des PCB, nous

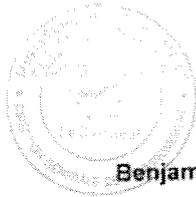
aurions besoin de recevoir de votre part une lettre mentionnant les quantités de PCB éliminés dans le passé, la période où ils ont été éliminés et les coûts ainsi que le budget et les activités prévus à l'avenir pour l'élimination des PCB.

Je vous saurais gré des dispositions que vous allez prendre , pour préparer cette lettre d'engagement de votre société envers l'élimination des PCB en République du Congo.

Une équipe représentée par Mlle **ICKONGA Christiane Estelle**, le Point-Focal de la Convention de Stockholm au Congo, prévoit vous rendre visite la 1^{ère} semaine du mois de Mai 2014, pour vous rencontrer et récupérer cette lettre.
N'hésiter pas à nous contacter par e-mail ou téléphone à l'adresse suivante si vous avez des questions ou besoin de précision :

Mlle ICKONGA
Point focal de la Convention de Stockholm
Tél :+242-06-853-42-85.
e-mail :christia.pfsc@gmail.com

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Directeur Général, l'expression de ma franche collaboration.




Benjamin DZABA-BOUNGO

Annex P Report on the Mission conducted in Pointe Noire, 25-28 February 2014.

MINISTERE DU TOURISME
ET DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
Unité*Travail*Progrès

DIRECTION GENERALE
DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

POINT FOCAL DE LA CONVENTION
DE STOCKHOLM SUR LES POLLUANTS
ORGANIQUES PERSISTANTS

RAPPORT DE MISSION

**RELATIVE A LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DU PROJET « GESTION ECOLOGIQUEMENT
RATIONNELLE ET ELIMINATION DEFINITIVE DES POLYCHOLOROBIPHENYLES (PCB) » EN
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO**

=====

Réalisée **du 25 au 28 février 2014** à Brazzaville et Pointe Noire
Réalisée par Monsieur **Joseph GANONGO**, Point Focal de La convention de Stockholm sur les
Polluants Organiques Persistants (POP)

Brazzaville, février 2014

MINISTERE DU TOURISME
ET DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO

Unité*Travail*Progrès

C A B I N E T

DIRECTION GENERALE
DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

LISTE DES PARTIES PRENANTES ET LEURS REPRESENTANTS RENCONTRES

Brazzaville du 25 au 26/02/2014

N°	STRUCTURES VISITEES	NOMS ET PRENOMS DES REPRESENTANTS	FONCTION DES REPRESENTANTS
1	Ministère du Tourisme et de l'Environnement	- Léonard NIERE - Gaston MFOUTOU - Lambert MBIOMBANI	- Dir. Cabinet - DGE,p.i. - CAJ
2	Min. Energie et Hydraulique	Géoffroy GANKOUE-DZON	Conseiller à l'énergie
3	Société Nationale d'Electricité	-Louis KANOHA-ELEnga - Didier Blaise MOUKALA	- D.G.Président - C.D.Prévention et Sécurité
4	Ministère des Hydrocarbures	-Serge BOUITI VIAUDO -Valentin TCHIBOTA GOMA -Géoffroy J.J.PIKENE	-Dir.Cabinet -D.Cel.AntiPollution -Chef de bureau
5	Ministère du Développement industriel et de la Promotion du secteur Privé	- Hubert BEMBA-MILANDOU - Rigobert YOULOU-YOULOU PASSI	- Conseiller, Dir. Coopération - Directeur Général Industrie
6	Université Marien N'GOUABI	-Molingo MBEMBA-KIELE	-Enseignant chimie de l'environnement

		- Victor N'GOKA	- Enseignant chimie
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Pointe Noire du 27 au 28/02/2014

1	D.D.SNE	- Marie Joseph OPOUMBA - Octave OSSAKETO	Dir.Départemental C.S.Technique
2	SGS	Kaal GURI	Directeur Manager
3	CORAF	Voir liste ci-jointe	
4	enviroSystem	Blaise MOUNDANGA Jacques BIMBAKILA BIVOUA	Directeur Général Project manager
5	TOTAL E&P	Sophie IGNOUMBA et d'autres	Chef de Département Env.
6	CongoReP	-Jean Robert IPPET-LETEMBE - Nick KINZONZI	Dir. Administratif Adj HSEQ
7	Eni Congo	Foudil TAKHERIST	Chef Dép. HSE-QR

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INTRODUCTION

1- contexte

La Convention de Stockholm sur les Polluants Organiques Persistants (POP) est un Accord Multilatéral sur l'Environnement, qui vise la protection de la santé humaine et de l'environnement. Adopté en 2001 à Stockholm (en Autriche), la convention était entrée en vigueur en 2004.

Par la loi n°30-2006 du 05 octobre 2006 la République du Congo avait ratifié cet Accord. Au cours des années 2003 à 2007, il avait été réalisé l'inventaire des douze (12) POP initiaux, parmi lesquels les Polychlorobiphényles (PCB), et l'élaboration du premier Plan National de Mise en œuvre de la Convention. Les résultats de cet inventaire avaient révélé l'existence d'au moins 600 tonnes de Polychlorobiphényles (PCB) au Congo.

Sur recommandation de ce Plan, le projet « Gestion écologiquement rationnelle et élimination des Polychlorobiphényles (PCB) en République du Congo » a été initié avec l'appui de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour le Développement Industriel (ONUDI) pour être soumis au financement du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (FEM).

C'est dans ce cadre que l'ONUDI a envoyé en mission de service des cadres responsables des questions des POP, en République du Congo, pour préparer la mise en œuvre de ce projet.

La délégation de l'ONUDI conduite par Monsieur **IINO Fukuya**, chargé des projets sur les POPs à l'Organisation des Nations Unies sur le Développement Industriel (ONUDI) a été composée de :

- Madame **MACAIGNE Péggy**, assistante aux projets POPs à l'ONUDI,
- Monsieur **NADJO N'ladon**, consultant au projet PCB.

Le Ministère du Tourisme et de l'Environnement, dépositaire de ce projet a été représenté par Monsieur **GANONGO Joseph**, Point Focal de la Convention de Stockholm sur les Polluants Organiques Persistants (POP), qui rend compte, par ce rapport, du déroulement de cette mission.

2- Objectifs de la mission :

2.1. Objectif général :

Le but de la mission a consisté à préparer la mise en œuvre du projet « Gestion écologiquement rationnelle et élimination des Polychlorobiphényles (PCB) en République du Congo ».

2.2. Objectifs spécifiques :

La mission de service a eu pour objectifs spécifiques :

- d'identifier et de sensibiliser les parties prenantes clés du projet à l'échelle nationale;
- se convenir avec chaque partie prenantes des activités de cofinancement du projet ;
- obtenir des parties prenantes la signature des lettres d'engagement pour le cofinancement du projet.

2.2. Résultats attendus :

Les résultats attendus de la mission de service ont été les suivants :

- les parties prenantes clés ont été identifiés et sensibilisés sur le projet à l'échelle nationale;
- Les activités de cofinancement ont été convenues en détail avec chacune des parties prenantes ;
- Des lettres de cofinancement ont été élaborées et soumises à la signature des parties prenantes.

3- Programme de travail :

La visite de travail auprès des parties prenantes identifiées a été prévue être menée dans les villes de Brazzaville et de Pointe Noire.

A Brazzaville douze (12) parties ont été identifiées parmi les administrations et entreprises publiques et privées. Il a été réservé deux jours pour couvrir ces visites, notamment les 25 et 26 février 2014.

Les journées du 27 et 28 ont été prévues pour les visites à Pointe Noire de six (06) partenaires potentiels, en majorité des entreprises privées. Les principales parties prenantes à visiter ont été : la Société Nationale d'Electricité, les sociétés pétrolières, comme TOTAL E&P Congo, CORAF.

Ce programme est présenté dans ce rapport en annexe.

I/ DEROULEMENT DE LA MISSION

I.1- Parties prenantes visitées

Pour diverses raisons, parmi lesquelles l'importance du sujet et la nécessité d'éclairer les partenaires, le programme n'a pas été complètement réalisé. Mais les parties prenantes clés suivantes ont été visitées :

- A Brazzaville
 - ✓ Le Ministère du Tourisme et de l'Environnement. Les visites réalisées à la Direction Générale de l'Environnement et au Cabinet du Ministère ont valu des moments au-delà des civilités. Le Ministère devrait s'approprier le projet en détails afin de pouvoir faire intéresser les autres partenaires au projet au niveau du Gouvernement, des sociétés, des organisations gouvernementales et non gouvernementales.
 - ✓ Le Ministère de l'Energie et de l'Hydraulique, sous la tutelle duquel se trouve la principale cible du projet : la Société Nationale d'Electricité (SNE). Il a été question non seulement de la participation du Gouvernement, mais aussi du soutien à apporter à la SNE.
 - ✓ La Société Nationale d'Electricité (SNE), principal bénéficiaire du projet a été sensibilisée, et l'atelier de maintenance des équipements électriques a été visité.
 - ✓ Le Ministère des Hydrocarbures, tutelle des sociétés pétrolières a été sensibilisé sur le projet et ses attendus de la part du Gouvernement et des sociétés pétrolières.
 - ✓ Le Ministère d'Etat en charge du Développement Industriel et de la Promotion du Secteur Privé, qui est un organe gouvernemental et partenaire important pour la préservation de l'environnement.
 - ✓ L'Université Marien NGOUABI, représentée par deux enseignants, notamment Madame MBEMBA-KIELE Molingo, spécialiste de la chimie de l'environnement et Monsieur NGOKA Victor, enseignant de Chimie.
- A Pointe Noire, les partenaires suivants ont été visités et sensibilisés :
 - ✓ La Direction Départementale de la SNE du KOUILOU, où le personnel a été sensibilisé et les sites (atelier de maintenance de l'équipement électrique et les transformateurs en fonction) ont été visités.
 - ✓ La société SGS, qui est un laboratoire d'analyses.
 - ✓ La congolaise des Raffineries (CORAF), opérateur pétrolier et détenteur de transformateurs dont un possède de l'huile à PCB.

- ✓ La société TOTAL E&P Congo, société pétrolière et détenteur de sept (07) transformateurs, dont trois sont rangés pour l'exportation à fin d'être éliminés.
- ✓ La société CongoRep/Nomeco, société pétrolière qui a détenue les transformateurs à huile à PCB et les a exporté en Europe (France) pour élimination.
- ✓ La société éni congo, société pétrolière dont la situation des PCB a été décrite juste en prouvant des dispositions internationales qui sont respectées comme la réglementation nationale, bien qu'insuffisante.

La liste des parties prenantes et leurs représentants rencontrés est présentée en annexe.

I.2- Description du projet

La sensibilisation des parties prenantes a été focalisée autour des points suivants :

- les grandes lignes du projet
- les avantages, bénéfices
- les activités de cofinancement

I.2.1 des grandes lignes du projet

Le projet a été décrit en trois grandes lignes, à savoir :

- le renforcement des capacités institutionnelles des opérateurs du secteur de l'énergie prioritairement, en relation avec les questions de gestion environnementale. Il s'agit de la mise en place :
 - ✓ d'une réglementation spécifique sur les POP en général et sur les biphényles- polychlorés (PCB) en particulier ;
 - ✓ d'un mécanisme de gestion environnementale, qui tient compte des questions relatives à l'hygiène, à la sécurité, à l'environnement et à la qualité. La SNE en particulier et tout autre opérateur dans les secteurs de production des biens et services devrait comporter un département de l'Hygiène, Sécurité, Environnement et Qualité en sigle HSEQ. Ce département est utile à une entreprise, non seulement pour participer à la protection de la santé humaine et de l'environnement, pour prouver sa légalité vis-à-vis des lois et règlements nationaux et internationaux, mais aussi pour s'équiper des atouts d'être compétitive sur l'échiquier national et international.
- L'inventaire des PCB et des équipements les contenant et les déchets contaminés.

Cet inventaire consistera dans les analyses des huiles des transformateurs électriques et des déchets des applications susceptibles d'être contaminés, tels que les chiffons, les transformateurs électriques hors usage, les huiles usagées, les ateliers de maintenances des équipements électriques, des coupes circuits électriques et autres. Il concernera tout le parc à transformateurs électriques de tout le pays et permettra d'actualiser le premier inventaire réalisé en 2005, qui avait estimé autour 600 tonnes de PCB dans le pays.

Au préalable, l'inventaire de tous les transformateurs (hors usage ou en fonctionnement, à huile à PCB ou à huile minérale, détenus par les structures étatiques ou non étatiques) devrait être fait pour permettre d'estimer le tonnage des PCB à éliminer au cours de ce projet.

Pour cet inventaire, deux alternatives seront envisagées : soit que les équipes des agents désignés pour l'inventaire seront formées sur l'utilisation des équipements d'analyse qui seront acquis, soit qu'un opérateur (national ou étranger) sera sélectionné, selon les procédures en vigueur de passation des marchés, pour se charger des analyses. Cette dernière alternative est en cours dans les sociétés pétrolières qui ont été visitées.

- Après l'inventaire, les PCB et les déchets contaminés devront subir des traitements.

Ces traitements dépendent de la teneur en PCB dans les huiles. Pour des teneurs inférieures à 50 ppm (norme internationale) le transformateur et les huiles qu'ils contiennent seront nettoyés, à plus de 50 ppm, les transformateurs

et les huiles seront décontaminées ou déclassées pour être détruites ou régénérées (pour les huiles) ou encore être valorisées (pour les transformateurs) par un opérateur spécialisé, expérimenté et agréé, donc habilité.

Le Congo ne disposant pas de capacités d'élimination, de régénération, et de valorisation des déchets à PCB dans les conditions de respect et de protection de l'environnement, pourra, soit chercher à s'équiper pour réaliser l'élimination au niveau local, ce qui nécessitera un coût très élevé, soit faire recours à une expertise étrangère, ce qui est plus envisageable.

I.2.2 des avantages et bénéfices

Les parties visitées ont été sensibilisées sur les avantages et les bénéfices du projet.

Les avantages et bénéfices que le projet pourra rapporter à la nation congolaise sont les suivants, sans être limitatif :

- Mise en place au niveau national d'un mécanisme permettant d'atteindre l'objectif fixé par la convention de Stockholm sur les POP, relatif aux PCB, à savoir l'élimination totale du produit d'ici à 2028 ;
- Appui au gouvernement en capacités réglementaires sur la gestion rationnelle des PCB ;
- Mobilisation des ressources étatiques et non étatiques sur la question des PCB ;
- Apport nécessaire au coût des dépenses relatives aux opérations d'inventaire, d'entretien et d'exportation pour élimination des déchets à PCB au niveau du Gouvernement et des sociétés ;
- Appui à la SNE pour asseoir un mécanisme de gestion rationnelle de l'environnement ;
- Respect du pays au niveau de la communauté internationale ;
- Préservation et réduction des effets nocifs des PCB.

I.2.3 des activités de cofinancement

L'apport financier garanti par le Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (FEM) ne sera pas assez suffisant pour atteindre les objectifs du projet. C'est pour quoi, selon les recommandations de cette institution, le pays bénéficiaire devra mobiliser une contre partie correspondante au trois quarts (3/4) de l'apport du FEM.

Le coût du projet est estimé à environ 4.700.000 U\$ et le FEM garantie 1.000.000 U\$, pour que l'Etat congolais mobilise 3.700.000 U\$.

Les parties visitées ont été amenés à comprendre l'importance et les qualités de leur apport. L'ensemble des apports de chaque partie constituera le cofinancement de l'Etat congolais.

Cet apport en **nature** et concerne :

- Les infrastructures : ateliers de maintenance, entrepôts, bureau et la salle de conférence mis à la disposition de l'unité de gestion du projet, et autres,
- Les machines de recyclage des huiles des transformateurs,
- L'équipement d'analyse d'huiles des transformateurs,
- Les machines de bobinages,
- Les grus,
- Les chariots élévateurs,
- Les véhicules de transport de matériel.

Alors que le cofinancement en **espèce**, ne consiste pas à verser l'argent liquide, mais la prise en compte des frais divers relatifs au projet, comme :

- les coûts relatifs à l'entretien et à la gestion des installations ;
- achat des pièces détachées ;
- achat des huiles de remplacement ;

- salaires des travailleurs mis à disposition du projet non payés par le projet;
- achat de nouveaux équipements ;
- le salaire des deux hauts fonctionnaires, faisant partie du comité de pilotage ;

I.3- Engagements des parties prenantes

A l'issue de la sensibilisation des parties prenantes, un constat a été fait concernant l'engagement de ces parties : il s'agit d'un accord de participation au projet, chacun à son niveau et pour la contribution qui reste à définir.

En effet tous les partenaires du projet, gouvernementaux ou privés ont approuvé la nécessité de mettre en œuvre ce projet.

- les Ministères se sont engagés à accompagner le projet en apportant les contributions qu'il faudrait bien définir ;
- la Société Nationale d'Electricité (SNE) a trouvé par le projet un moyen, qui renforcera le mécanisme des réformes en cours et s'engage à s'impliquer totalement en tant que principal bénéficiaire du projet ;
- Les sociétés pétrolières se sont montrées disponibles pour mettre leur expérience au profit du projet et ont souhaité le faire sous la directive du Ministère des Hydrocarbures en tant que Ministère de tutelle.

II. PERSPECTIVES

Il a été retenu en perspective les activités suivantes :

- L'identification et sensibilisation d'autres parties prenantes non sensibilisées pendant la mission ;
- La mise en place d'un comité de pilotage du projet ;
- L'inventaire exhaustif des transformateurs sur tout le territoire national, afin de permettre d'apprécier le volume du travail.
- La formulation des options techniques et des activités du projet ;
- L'organisation d'un atelier pour élaborer et adopter les options techniques pour les équipements et les déchets contaminés des PCB ;
- La formulation des activités de cofinancement des partenaires du projet ;
- La rédaction et signature des lettres d'engagement par les partenaires du projet ;
- toutes ces activités et d'autres contribueront à la préparation du document de projet adopté par le Gouvernement congolais et l'ONUDI et soumis au FEM au plus tard première moitié du mois d'août 2014 ;
- un cadre soit responsabilisé à plein temps pour le suivi de cette période préparatoire, et dont la prestation sera à la charge du projet ;

III. SUGGESTIONS

Au regard du travail présenté et vue l'urgence (la date butoir étant du 1^{er} au 10 août 2014), il y a lieu de suggérer ce qui suit :

- 1- le Ministère du Tourisme devrait développer une coopération avec d'autres Ministres sur le sujet, particulièrement avec les Ministères de l'Hydraulique et de l'Energie, des Hydrocarbures, du Développement Industriel et du secteur privé pour obtenir leurs directives favorables au projet à l'endroit des sociétés sous leur tutelle ;
- 2- il faudrait mettre en place un comité de pilotage du projet. Ce comité devrait être aussi le même pour le projet d'actualisation du Plan National de Mise en œuvre de la Convention de Stockholm au Congo, pour éviter le chevauchement des institutions;

- 3- diligenter la désignation du responsable du suivi des activités de la préparation du document du projet. A ce propos, il était tenu compte des propos de Monsieur le Directeur de Cabinet du Ministre du Tourisme et de l'Environnement, qui désignait le Point Focal mis en mission pour représenter le Ministère, de s'atteler à cette tâche. L'ONUDI attend que ces propos soient traduits en actes administratif pour fournir la prise en charge relative à cette tâche ;
- 4- que soit pris en compte les informations apportées dans le présent rapport.

CONCLUSION

La mission de service relative à la sensibilisation des parties prenantes a permis d'identifier des parties prenantes clés comme les Ministères de l'Hydraulique et de l'Energie, des Hydrocarbures, du Développement Industriel et du secteur privé, la Société Nationale d'Electricité (SNE), la société TOTAL E&P, la société CongoRep, l'usine CORAF. D'autres partenaires nécessitent d'être identifiés et impliqués.

Ainsi les objectifs de la mission ont été atteints sauf la signature des lettres d'engagement pour le cofinancement du projet par les parties prenantes. Ces lettres devront être soumises lors de l'atelier du comité de pilotage.

L'importance du sujet sur l'élimination des PCB interpelle les décideurs afin que la République du Congo prouve sa conformité vis-à-vis des directives de la communauté internationale en la matière et que la santé humaine et l'environnement soient protégés.

Fait à Brazzaville, le 6 mars 2014

Le Point Focal de la Convention
de Stockholm sur les POP

Certifié sincère et véritable



Joseph GANONGO