



**POPS ENABLING ACTIVITY
PROPOSAL FOR GEF FUNDING FOR NATIONAL
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN ON PERSISTENT
ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPS)**

AGENCY'S PROJECT ID: 2607

GEFSEC PROJECT ID: 2322

COUNTRY: El Salvador

COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY: El Salvador signed the Stockholm Convention on 30 July 2001.

PROJECT TITLE: Initial assistance to enable El Salvador to fulfill its obligations under the Stockholm Convention on POPs

GEF AGENCY: UNDP

OTHER EXECUTING AGENCY(IES):

DURATION: 1.5 years

GEF FOCAL AREA: Persistent Organic Pollutants

GEF OPERATIONAL PROGRAM: Enabling activity

GEF STRATEGIC PRIORITY: ENABLING ACTIVITY

ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: March 2006

IA FEE: 54,000

FINANCING PLAN (US\$)	
GEF PROJECT/COMPONENT	
Project	430,800
<i>Sub-Total GEF</i>	430,800
CO-FINANCING	
GEF Agency	
National Contribution	396,000
Others	
<i>Sub-Total Co-financing:</i>	
<i>Total Project Financing:</i>	826,800

RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT:

Walter E. Jokisch

Date: 15 October 2003

Minister and GEF Focal Point at the time of endorsement

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
El Salvador

This proposal has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for POPs Enabling Activity approval.

Implementing Agency: UNDP

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SUMMARY OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

1. Project objectives:

In the global framework of the Stockholm Convention, which consists of protecting human health and the environment from POPs, the project: (i) will establish the bases for implementing the Convention in El Salvador; (ii) will assist El Salvador in fulfilling its data-declaration and other obligations in the framework of the Stockholm Convention, and (iii) will strengthen El Salvador's national capacity to manage POPs and chemicals in general.

The purpose of the project is to build El Salvador's own sustained capacity to fulfill its obligations in the context of the Stockholm Convention, including the preparation of a National Implementation Plan for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) to widely cover important aspects of the safety and management of chemicals, as provided for in Chapter 19 of Agenda 21. The Implementation Plan describes how El Salvador will fulfill its Convention obligations to eliminate POP sources and manage POPs contaminated sites in the country.

2. Project activities:

The proposed project activities will be guided by successive stages recommended in the GEF document "Initial guidelines for activities to support the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants". Briefly, these stages consist of (i) determining process coordination and organization mechanisms; (ii) preparation of a POP inventory and assessment of national infrastructure and capacity; (iii) determination of priorities and objectives; (iv) Preparation of a national implementation plan and a specific action plan; and (v) approval of the National Implementation Plan by the stakeholders.

3. Project Duration: 18 months.

4. Project expected outcomes:

A National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention, in accordance with the precepts of Article 7 of the Convention, including action plans and specific strategies, as provided for in Articles 5 and 6, which identify effective national response mechanisms, processes and measures to reduce POPs emissions.

Expected outputs:

Output 1.1: Identification of a National Focal Point, the Project Coordinator as well as establishment and operationalisation of the Coordinating Committee; definition of the functions of the various stakeholders.

Output 1.2: An approved workplan and timetable.

Output 1.3: Commitment of the main stakeholders.

Output 2.1: National Profile of POPs management.

Output 2.2: Preliminary National POPs Inventory.

Output 2.3: Establishment of a POPs Information System.

Output 2.4: Identification of capacity-building needs including systematization of sanitization capacities in POPs contaminated sites

Output 2.5: Topics of interest identified in reference to El Salvador's POPs-linked human health and environment.

Output 3.1: Preparation of criteria to determine priorities.
Output 3.2: Determination of national objectives linked to POPs priority issues.

Output 4.1: Identification and assessment of POPs management alternatives.
Output 4.2: Preparation of a draft National Implementation Plan.

Output 5.1: Approval of the National Implementation Plan at the highest level and identification with the Plan by various stakeholders.

INFORMATION ON INSTITUTION SUBMITTING PROJECT BRIEF

7. Information on the organization in the country submitting the proposal:
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN)
Focal Point: Miguel E. Araujo, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
Email: maraujo@marn.gob.sv . Telephone: (503) 2267-9318

The obligations of the Environment and Natural Resources Ministry (MARN) include managing chemicals in general and POPs in particular. The Ministry coordinates the activities of the National Plan established in Programme 134 on the management of hazardous materials and is the national authority designated to implement the Basel and Rotterdam Conventions. El Salvador coordinates the Basel Convention Regional Center for Central America and Mexico (BCRC-El Salvador).

The Environment and Natural Resources Ministry (MARN) is responsible for classifying activities with environmental risk and issuing permits for the entry, transit, distribution and storage of hazardous substances, in accordance with the provisions in Article 57 of the Law on Environment. This Law was published on 4 May 1998, while the Special Regulations in the Field of Hazardous Substances, Residues and Wastes was published on 1 June 2000. These regulations were based on the urgent need to conserve the environment and public health through the adoption of measures to minimize the risks of pollution by hazardous substances, residues and wastes. Specifically, these regulations empower the Ministry to:

- Identify hazardous substances, residues and wastes, and to publish lists of them;
- Conduct audits;
- Issue technical regulations in the field;
- Carry out the compulsory information exchange called for in the Rotterdam and Basel Conventions and to fulfill the obligations arising from them;
- Declare substances, residues and wastes hazardous on its own initiative or through duly accredited laboratory analyses;
- Coordinate its activities with other governmental entities whose spheres of competence include this field;
- Authorize the export of hazardous wastes;
- Promote citizen participation in hazardous waste monitoring and, in the productive sector, to advocate the use of technologies or other alternatives to reduce the generation of hazardous wastes.

In some specific aspects of the provisions contained in the above-mentioned laws and regulations, as is the case with the management of chemicals, the Environment and Natural Resources Ministry has to

work in coordination with other centralized or decentralized governmental institutions that have authority in the field, in accordance with their respective laws. This coordination is consistent with the 2004-2009 Government Programme and with GEF requirements for obtaining funds to integrate and implement the POP National Implementation Plan through an inter-sectoral coordinating group.

8. Information on the proposed executing organization (if different from above. The grant has to be executed by an organization in the requesting country): idem

9. Date the proposal was submitted to a GEF Implementing/Executing Agency: [

10. Date the proposal was submitted to the GEF Secretariat: [

11. Date the proposal was approved:

12. Date of first Disbursement

Comment [AHR1]: Please add date here.

Comment [AHR2]: Alejandro – is this the date when it was submitted the first time or this time?

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

INITIAL ASSISTANCE TO ENABLE EL SALVADOR TO FULFIL ITS OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON POPS.

The support activities proposed are compatible with the provisions in the GEF document: "Initial guidelines on activities to support the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants" (GEF/C.17/4), approved by the GEF Council in May 2001.

BACKGROUND

The Government of El Salvador has long recognized the importance of health and environmental problems caused by the inappropriate management of chemicals, residues and wastes, and particularly those that are hazardous. This recognition is reflected in its having signing various international conventions, including particularly and, in chronological order, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal in 1992, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade in 1999 and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in July 2001. This concern also resulted in the signing in 1991 and ratification in 1992 of a regional Agreement on the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, which prohibits the import and transit of hazardous wastes in the Central American area. The United Nations has supported this Agreement through a sub-regional capacity-building centre in this field established in the framework of the Basel Convention. This centre's headquarters are in El Salvador and it has been carrying out regional activities in support of the member countries for the implementation of the Basel Convention. Currently it is implementing a regional project concerned with "Preparing national implementation plans for the environmentally sound management of PCBs and PCB containing equipment in Central America." This project aims to draw together regional efforts on the Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam Conventions to strengthen national capacities in the environmentally sound management of PCBs and PCB containing equipment. The project consists of drawing up national inventories, which are harmonized on a regional level, as well as formulating action plans and strategies, regulations and other capacity strengthening activities including increasing the capacity of customs on PCBs. This project fits within the context of the implementation of the Basel Convention, which was ratified by all of the participating countries, and in accordance with the obligations and objectives for the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions. Despite the above, this POPS Enabling Activity will include all twelve POPs in the Stages III to V (Determination of the Priorities and Objectives, Preparation of a National Implementation Plan and Specific Actions Plans on POPS, and Approval of the National Implementation Plan and its Finalization by the Stakeholders), benefiting from the already identified priorities for anthropogenic generated PCBs, within the PCB inventory project. Being the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources the Designated National Authority for both the Basel and Stockholm Conventions, and having the same person as focal point for these two Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), will facilitate significantly the capturing of potential synergies among the actions implemented within these two MEAs, including this POPS Enabling Activity.

There have been concerted efforts in the Central America and Mexico subregion on establishing regional mechanisms supporting the activities carried out in the framework of the conventions related to dangerous substances and wastes. In the meetings and workshops carried out by the Basel Convention Regional Center for Central America and Mexico (BCRC-El Salvador) and the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD), since the year 2000, there has been a call for

establishing a Regional Committee on Chemical Safety, coordinating interventions on the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions as well as following-up the agreements of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Security. Moreover, during the Technical Meeting of Consultation of the CRBM-CAM Business Plan for 2006-2015, organized on January 27 2006, in San Salvador, it was recommended that the Technical Committee on Chemical Safety becomes the Technical Advisory Committee of BCRC-El Salvador.

It should be noted that the environment ministers of the Central American countries have established the Central American Commission on Environment and Development in the framework of the Secretariat for Central American Integration, and that, in 2001, this Commission held a regional workshop to support its member countries in implementing the Stockholm Convention. It is also through CCAD that joint activities involved in the regulation and control of hazardous substances, residues and wastes are analyzed and defined, such as the activities involved in the region-wide prohibition of high-risk pesticide groups.

LEGISLATION AND INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

The enactment of Special Regulations in the Field of Hazardous Substances, Residues and Wastes, published in the Official Gazette (No. 101, Tome 347, pages 47 to 75), on 1 June 2000 was particularly important at the national level. In addition to provisions of a general nature, these regulations include regulatory specifications in the field of:

1. Registration, listing and importing of hazardous substances;
2. Generation of hazardous residues;
3. Generation of hazardous wastes;
4. Environmentally sound management, transport, storage and disposal of hazardous residues and wastes;
5. International transport of hazardous wastes;
6. Control measures, fines and sanctions.

The provisions in these regulations establish the legal bases for the following activities:

- To require importers of hazardous substances to provide the technical information necessary to assess possible risks to health and the environment, including the information contained on the related safety sheets and the information on the amount of substance to be imported, its origin, its means of transport and its destination.
- To require an environmental permit to import hazardous substances.
- To establish a Register of Hazardous Substances through the Executive Board of Public Health.
- To assign hazardous residue generators and agents involved in hazardous residue processes responsibilities related to determining the extent to which the residues are hazardous, their registration and listing, the submission of six-month reports, an environmental permit for the operation of activities that involve the generation and management of these residues, the minimization of residue generation, and their management in accordance with the applicable legal provisions.
- To make it compulsory for hazardous waste generators to encourage the minimization of such wastes, to adopt sustainable forms of management, to treat wastes as close as possible to the generating sources, and to obtain the authorization required for their export.

- To implement an environmental assessment system to monitor and follow up on activities that involves the management of hazardous substances, residues and wastes.
- To issue regulatory guidelines applicable to the different means of treating hazardous wastes and their final disposal.
- To make the export of hazardous wastes subject to an environmental permit.
- To report and assist with any accidents that may cause leaks or spills of hazardous substances, residues or wastes, and determine related liability and compensation.
- To carry out activities to verify compliance with the legal provisions in these fields and, if necessary, apply any pertinent sanctions.

The purpose of the Health Code, approved by Legislative Decree No. 955 and published in the Official Gazette (Tome 299, number 86) on 11 Mayo 1988, is to safeguard the health of the population. This Code empowers the Health Ministry to carry out environmental health programmes, which include activities such as supplying drinking water; eliminating and controlling vector insects, rodents and other animals; promoting hygiene and safety in the workplace; eliminating and controlling other environmental risks; and eliminating and controlling air, land and drinking-water pollutants. Provisions in this code establish the legal bases for requiring that a permit from the Health Ministry must be obtained by those who generate wastes that cannot be disposed of through a public service because of their nature or degree of danger and by those who provide pest control services in homes or factories and other industrial establishments. The code also authorizes the Health Ministry to intervene in establishing conditions for the management and storage of harmful and hazardous substances in order to protect the population, and for the import, export, distribution, use and destruction, in general, of any matter or waste that may pose a danger to health now or in the future. Nevertheless, not having a set of regulations and standards to establish specification in these matters makes it difficult to enforce the measures included in this Code.

The Law on Plant and Animal Health, published in the Official Gazette (No. 234, Tome 329) on 18 December 1995 as Legislative Decree No. 524, empowered the Agriculture Ministry to carry out the diagnosis and epidemiological surveillance of plant and animal pests and diseases, the registration of inputs for commercial purposes and quality control for plant and animal health protection. The Agriculture Ministry is also in charge of the registration and inspection of establishments that produce, distribute, sell, import or export inputs for agricultural use, as well as the prevention, control and eradication of plant and animal pests and diseases.

There is also a Law on the Control of Pesticides, Fertilizers and Agricultural Products, published as Legislative Decree 315 in the Official Gazette (No. 85, Tome 239), on 10 May 1973. The Law's Regulations were published in the Official Gazette (No. 101, Tome 267) on 30 May of the same year through Executive Decree No. 28. The purpose of the Law is to regulate the production, marketing, distribution, import, export and use of pesticides, fertilizers, herbicides, soil dressings, defoliant and other chemical products used for agricultural, livestock and veterinarian purposes, and their raw materials. In turn, the Regulations establish the permits and means of controlling the operations of pesticide industries, the marketing and distribution of pesticides in bulk, the identification of products and raw materials through a label, and the import, export and registration of such products and raw materials by the Agriculture Ministry.

Article 1 of Executive Agreement No. 151 of 27 June 2000 prohibits the registration, import, export, manufacture, marketing and distribution of the following active ingredients of pesticides, either technical grade or as a formulated product, as well as other chemicals that include persistent organic pollutants.

Pesticides and Other Chemicals Prohibited in El Salvador (27 June 2000)

#	POPS	POPS Prohibited in El Salvador	Other Prohibited Substances	
1	DDT	DDT	Chlordecon	Lindane
2	Endrin	Endrin	Clordimeform	1,2- dibromoethane
3	Dieldrin	Dieldrin	Sodium fluoroacetate	Campechlor
4	Aldrin	Aldrin	Dibromo chloropropane	Sodium cyanide
5	Heptachlor	Heptachlor	Chlorofluorocarbons	Dinoseb and Dinoseb salts
6	Toxafene	Toxafene	Dodecachlor	Daminozide
7	Hexachlorobenzene	Hexachlorobenzene	T, 2,4,5-Ethylene dibromide	Mercury compounds
8	Chlordane	Chlordane	Captafol	Arsenicals
9	Mirex	Mirex	HCH	Leptophos
10	Polichlorinated biphenils (PCBs)		Phosphamidon	Ethyl parathion
11	Polichlorinated dibenzo - p - dioxins		Pentachlorophenol	Quintozene
12	Dibenzofuranes		Monocrotophos	Chlorobenzilate Fluoroacetamide

The use, sale, production and importation of the **nine persistent organic pollutants** listed in the table above are all prohibited in the country.

In spite of the progress described, there is no national policy on the management of hazardous materials that would integrate the efforts of these and other ministries whose spheres of competence include the regulation and control of hazardous substances, residues and wastes. There are inconsistencies and gaps in the regulations; the institutional capacity to monitor and ensure compliance with the existing legal provisions is weak; and there is a lack of infrastructure required for environmentally appropriate monitoring, assessment, management and final disposal of hazardous materials.

RELATED ACTIVITIES

Project objectives

The project objective is to create El Salvador's own sustained capacity to fulfill the obligations assumed in the Stockholm Convention, including the preparation of a National Implementation Plan for Persistent Organic Pollutants ((POPs) to provide broader coverage of aspects important to the safety and management of chemicals, as provided for in Chapter 19 of Agenda 21. The National Implementation Plan describes how El Salvador will fulfill its Convention obligations to eliminate POP sources and manage contaminated sites in the country.

Within the global objective of the Stockholm Convention, which is to protect human and environmental health from POPs, the project will:

- i) Establish bases for implementing the Convention in El Salvador.
- ii) Assist El Salvador to fulfill its data declaration and other obligations established in the Convention.
- iii) Reinforce El Salvador's national capacity to manage POPs and chemicals in general, including hazardous wastes.

Project outputs

Development of a National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention, in accordance with the precepts in Article 7 of the Convention, including the strategies provided for in Articles 5 and 6, which identify effective national response mechanisms, processes and measures to reduce POP releases.

Project activities

Stage 1: Establishment of inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms and organization of the process

Output 1.1: Identification of a Focal Point, the Project Coordinator and establishment of the National Coordinating Committee; definition of the functions of the various stakeholders.

1.1.1 Provision of assistance that seeks enhancing the capacities of the appointed National Focal Point within the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and identification of a Project Coordinator entrusted with implementing the project.

1.1.2 Establishment of a National Coordinating Committee, formed by pertinent government institutions and other entities interested in POPs. In general, the following institutions should coordinate their activities and responsibilities in the stages of hazardous materials management:

- The Environment Ministry in its capacity as coordinator of issues related to environmental management. Its regulatory framework is the Environment Law and the Special Regulations in the Field of Hazardous Substances, Residues and Wastes.
- The Public Health and Social Welfare Ministry is entrusted with safeguarding health, and the Health Code regulates its activities. It carries out basic sanitation and monitoring programmes related to the marketing of psychotropic substances, medicines and other chemicals used in industry.
- The Ministry of Economy, through the Mines and Hydrocarbons Directorate, authorizes, supervises and monitors establishments that store and/or market fuels (gasoline, diesel, fuel oil, propane and other fuels), in accordance with the provisions in the Law on Hydrocarbons.
- The Labour and Social Welfare Ministry is specifically entrusted with supervising and monitoring compliance with the industrial safety and hygiene regulations in the workplace and with verifying safety measures and the satisfactory operation of steam-producing equipment.

- The Transport Vice-Ministry establishes the requirements for cargo-transporting vehicles, including vehicles used to transport hazardous materials, both internally in the country and to the rest of Central America and Mexico.
- The National Defence Ministry is entrusted with the law on managing explosives and similar articles, and through this law it regulates the use, storage, import and marketing of these materials.
- The Plant and Animal Health Directorate of the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry regulates the use and marketing of agrochemicals and carries out the inspection (quality control of products) of pesticide manufacturing plants, agrochemical manufacturers and sales centres. It also establishes programmes for the safe management of agricultural inputs. It has mechanisms for consultation with the National Pesticide Commission, which brings together the companies and distributors of pesticides and agricultural inputs and representatives of government entities: the Public Health and Social Welfare Ministry, the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry and the Environment and Natural Resources Ministry.
- The Fire Department in El Salvador oversees the regulation of the manufacture and marketing of fireworks through the Law on Fireworks, and in the Cargo Transport Regulations proposal, they are assigned the responsibility of assessing and issuing a decision on the compliance with safety regulations by the vehicles that transport hazardous materials, principally fuels.
- Municipalities are entrusted with the responsibility of municipal collection of solid wastes, the establishment of sites for final disposal of wastes and municipal land zoning. Through municipal laws they can establish waste categories for final disposal and establish municipal land uses in the framework of land-use management.

1.1.3 The roles and tasks of the National Coordinating Committee members in relation to the diverse aspects of POP management will be identified, clarified and assigned.

Output 1.2 An approved workplan and timetable

1.2.1 The Focal Point and the Project Coordinator will finalize a workplan and a detailed timetable for implementation, which will be approved by the National Coordinating Committee.

Output 1.3 Commitment of the principal stakeholders

1.3.1 Organization of a high-level initial workshop that will be attended by representatives of institutions and agencies linked to POPs, including representatives of municipal governments. The support of national and international experts is foreseen.

- Presentation of the national and international context pertinent to POP management.
- Presentation of the project's objectives and expected outputs and benefits.

- Commitment of all the stakeholders who take part in POP management and clarification and achievement of agreements on their roles, responsibilities and commitment of resources (technical, human, etc.).

Stage II: Establishment of a POP inventory and assessment of national infrastructure and capacity

Output 2.1: National POP Management Profile

2.1.1. It is envisaged the organizing of a workshop that will aim at initiating activities, defining responsibilities and establishing work teams that will oversee the provision of the necessary data and preparation of various sections of the national profile, especially those pertinent to the POPs. This workshop will include the participation of the main stakeholders and the presence of national and international experts.

2.1.2. The preparation of a national profile on chemicals management with emphasis on POPs. The National Coordinating Committee will meet regularly to guide the preparation of the national profile, examine the preparation of the different sections and provide what is needed to update it at regular intervals. The national profile will require a series management system assessments and specifications for existing chemicals in El Salvador. These assessments can be extended to other toxic substances with properties similar to those of the POPs, such as hexachlorocyclohexane, pentachlorophenol and organic mercury compounds. They will include, inter alia, assessments of:

- Legal instruments for managing chemicals, including POPs.
- Pertinent activities of industrial entities, public interest groups and the scientific community.
- Existing inter-ministerial communication mechanisms.
- Existing human and financial resources.
- The degree of public knowledge on management of chemicals, including issues referring to POPs, and the content and scale of national programmes in force to build awareness among workers and the public in general.
- Implementation of pertinent international agreements.
- Existing initiatives to back technical capacity linked to the management of chemicals, such as the department of environmental pollution prevention, and determination of the degree to which these initiatives meet national requirements in the framework of the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

2.1.3. Circulation of a draft national profile among the principal stakeholders to obtain comments and backing for it through a national workshop.

Output 2.2: Preliminary National Inventory of POPs

2.2.1. Various work teams that will contribute towards the development of the national inventory, will be identified through a workshop. Responsibilities for each work team will be also assigned during the workshop. A national expert will act as facilitator and assistance will be provided by an international expert. At this stage the assistance of specific international agencies and entities could be requested.

2.2.2. A training course on methodologies and technique for estimating inventories.

2.2.3 The work teams will hold regular meetings to develop and update the inventory, a task that will, throughout the process, include consultations with pertinent stakeholders in the municipal governments:

- Inventories of POP production, distribution, use, imports and exports. An inventory of PCBs will not be required as by May 2006 this inventory is expected to be finished, thanks to the support of the project implemented by the Basel Convention Regional Center for Central America and Mexico, financed by the United States and Finland.
- Inventories of dumps, sites and products contaminated with POPs. There have been several efforts in the country during the preparation of the inventories since the year 2000, including a preliminary inventory of sites and wastes contaminated with different types of pesticides.

2.2.4 Preparation of an inventory of dioxins and furans, supported by consulting and training.

2.2.5 Preparation of an inventory of unintentionally released POPs (eg. PCBs, dioxins and furans).

2.2.6 Organization of a national workshop to review the national POPs inventory.

2.2.7 Printing and widespread distribution of the National POPs Management Profile and the POPs inventory, including the use of electronic means.

Output 2.3: Establishment of a POPs Information System

2.3.1 Preparing an electronic database on POPs (Data from the Inventory).

2.3.2 Creation of an integrated information network on POPs linking the relevant departments and institutions, which will allow for rapid access to information and regular updating of the database.

Output 2.4: Identification of capacity-building needs

2.4.1 Assessment of institutional capacity-building needs, including regulation on enforcement capacities to ensure compliance for environmentally sound POPs management.

2.4.2 Assessment of the economic and social consequences of POPs use, as well as reducing POPs use and of disseminating and promoting alternative technologies and products.

Output 2.5: Topics of interest identified in reference to El Salvador's POP-linked human health and environment

2.5.1 Assessment of basic risks to determine priorities to be considered when adopting measures to address POPs-related issues. Such assessment will include potential activities that lead to the release POPs into the environment and the size of the population that would be exposed.

Stage III: Determination of priorities and objectives

Output 3.1: Preparation of criteria for determining priorities

3.1.1 The Focal Point and the Project Coordinator, in close collaboration with the National Coordinating Committee, will prepare a draft set of proposed criteria for determining national priorities in POPs management. They will take into account the priorities defined in the national environmental plan of action, specific conclusions on POPs in the National Profile as well as spheres of special environmental interest that may be affected by POPs.

3.1.2 Prioritization criteria will be circulated among the various stakeholders to obtain their comments and recommendations.

Output 3.2: Determination of national objectives in relation to POPs priority issues

3.2.1 The Focal Point and the Project Coordinator, in close collaboration with the National Coordinating Committee will draw up a set of national objectives related to priority POPs management based on the developed criteria.

3.2.2 The draft of national objectives will be circulated to obtain comments and recommendations.

3.2.3 A high-level national workshop will be organized to approve the prioritization criteria and the national objectives, taking into account social, economic and environmental factors, as well as the availability of alternatives.

Stage IV: Preparation of a National Implementation Plan and specific action plans on POPs

Output 4.1: Identification and assessment of POPs management alternatives

4.1.1 Organization of a workshop on the preparation of an implementation plan. A national expert will act as facilitator for the workshop, with the assistance of international experts.

4.1.2 A training course or seminar will be organized for the members of teams that will prepare the National Implementation Plan. The course will draw from the expertise of various institutions that have extensive experience in POPs management.

4.1.3 Identification of POPs alternatives aiming at eliminating or reducing the risks to human health and environment.

4.1.4 Determine the necessity to introduce alternative technologies, including possible technology transfers to avoid the generation of persistent organic pollutants intentionally, as well as the application of Best Available Technology and Best Environmental Practices to prevent and reduce unintentional pops releases.

4.1.5 Determination of technology alternatives and management options for specific substances, if exemptions have been requested at the time the Convention was signed.

4.1.6 Provision of training in cost-benefit analysis of the various POP management options.

4.1.7 Cost-benefit analysis of the management options identified.

Output 4.2: Preparation of a draft National Implementation Plan

4.2.1 Organization of a planning workshop to define the objectives and results foreseen in the National Implementation Plan and to prepare the terms of reference for the teams to be entrusted with preparing the National Implementation Plan and the related specific action plans.

4.2.2 Preparation of the National Implementation Plan components and the related action plans by the work teams, including a timetable for their implementation. Establishment of a programme of regular meetings of the National Coordinating Committee for follow-up, evaluation and review of the draft National Implementation Plan.

4.2.3 Assessment of costs linked to the implementation of the National Implementation Plan, including the assessment of incremental costs.

4.2.4 Independent analysis of the draft National Implementation Plan by an international expert.

4.2.5 Preparation of a portfolio of projects to be presented to those responsible for adopting decisions and potential credit institutions and donor entities.

4.2.6 Preparation of a national strategy for information exchange, education, communication and awareness raising, taking into account public perception of the risks created by POPs.

4.2.7 Preparation of reform proposals to the legal framework to facilitate the implementation of the National Implementation Plan.

4.2.8 Review of the proposal of policy for hazardous materials to assure the proper incorporation of POPs sound environmental management.

Stage V: Approval of the National Implementation Plan by the stakeholders

Output 5.1: Approval of the National Implementation Plan at the highest levels, and NIP awareness rising amongst various stakeholders.

5.1.1 Presentation of the draft National Implementation Plan to the principal stakeholders to obtain comments and suggestions. Revision of the document, to the extent necessary and pertinent.

5.1.2 Preparation of an information document for those responsible for adopting decisions, the private sector and public interest groups, including an outline of the resources (human, financial, technical, etc.) necessary for its implementation.

5.1.3 Organization of a workshop for those responsible for adopting decisions, potential donors, the private sector and other key participants to obtain approval of the final text of the draft National Implementation Plan and provide an opportunity for stakeholders to familiarize themselves with the plan.

5.1.4 Determination of the final version of the National Implementation Plan and its wide distribution using various media.

BUDGET- US\$

The in-kind contribution includes logistic, technical, administrative support from MARN

	GEF CONTRIBUTION US\$	MARN CONTRIBUTION IN KIND US\$	TOTAL US\$
I: Establishment of inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms and organization of the process	91,400	69,400	160,800
II: Establishment of a POP inventory and assessment of national infrastructure and capacity	166,000	90,900	256,900
III: Determination of priorities and objectives	52,900	68,000	120,900
IV: Preparation of a National Implementation Plan and specific action plans on POPs	43,000	88,800	131,800
V: Approval of the National Implementation Plan by the stakeholders	77,500	78,900	156,400
TOTAL	\$ 430,800	\$ 396,000	\$ 826,800

Component	Cost (US\$) (GEF Contribution)	In-kind contribution from MARN
<i>STAGE I. ESTABLISHMENT OF INTER-SECTORAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE PROCESS</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Coordinator and Technical /Administrative Assistants Coordinator 18 months x \$2,500=\$50,400 Technical-Administrative Assistant 17months x \$1,500=\$25,500 	\$ 75,900	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshops/meetings 	\$ 3,500	\$ 41,640
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel 	\$ 4,500	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment 	\$ 7,500	\$ 27,760
Sub-total	\$91,400	\$ 69,400
<i>STAGE II: ESTABLISHMENT OF A POP INVENTORY AND ASSESMENT OF A NATIONAL INFRAESTRUCTURE AND CAPACITY</i>		
<i>Capacity Building in Support of Project Implementation</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Consultants 	\$ 37,000	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Consultants 	\$ 15,000	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training 	\$ 26,000	\$ 18,180
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment 	\$ 15,000	\$ 18,180
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshops/meetings 	\$ 7,500	\$ 18,180
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel 	\$ 5,000	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Miscellaneous 	\$ 1,500	\$ 9,090
Sub-total	\$ 107,000	\$ 63,630
<i>Assess National Infrastructural and Institutional Capacity</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Consultants 	\$ 20,000	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Consultants 	\$ 30,000	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshops/meetings 	\$ 3,500	\$18,180
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel 	\$ 4,000	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Miscellaneous 	\$ 1,500	\$ 9,090
Sub-total	\$ 59,000	\$ 27,270
<i>STAGE III: DETERMINATION OF PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVES</i>		
Set Objectives and Priorities for POPs and POPs Reduction and Elimination Options		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Consultants 	\$ 13,000	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training 	\$ 8,000	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshops/meetings 	\$ 12,000	\$ 47,600
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel 	\$ 6,400	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotional and Campaign Material 	\$ 12,000	\$ 13,600
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Miscellaneous 	\$ 1,500	\$ 6,800
Sub-total	\$ 52,900	\$ 68,000
<i>IV. PREPARATION OF A NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND SPECIFIC ACTION PLANS ON POPS</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Consultants 	\$ 18,000	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Consultants 	\$ 10,000	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshops/meetings 	\$ 3,500	\$ 62,160
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel 	\$ 10,000	

Comment [a3]: Following A GEF comment you joined preparation of inventory budget with establishment of priorities budget. However, these are two different phases of the NIP preparation, I would suggest to leave it as it was before; and maybe include as part of the inventory the 70,000 of the pilot project.

• Miscellaneous	\$ 1,500	\$ 26,640
Sub-total	\$ 43,000	\$ 88,800
V. APPROVAL OF THE REVIEW AND FINALIZATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLAN BY THE STAKEHOLDERS		
• Local Consultants	\$ 7,000	
• International Consultants	\$ 15,000	
• Training	\$ 5,000	\$ 31,560
• Workshops/meetings	\$ 3,500	\$ 31,560
• Travel	\$ 3,000	
• Printing and Publication/Campaign Development	\$44,000	\$ 15,780
Sub-total	\$ 77,500	\$ 78,900
Total Cost of GEF Contribution to Enabling Activities	\$ 430,800	\$ 396,000

Budget per unit, each unit representing one month of the project.

Component	Number of Units	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1. Coordinating mechanism and organizing process			
Technical assistance (local) (National Coordinator and Assistant).	18	\$4,217	\$75,900
Technical assistance (international)			\$0
Training			\$0
Workshops/meetings			\$3,500
Travel			\$4,500
Others (equipment)			\$7,500
Sub-total			\$91,400
2. Inventory and assessment of national infrastructure capacity			
Technical assistance (local) (2 consultants 12 months)	12	\$4,750	\$57,000
Technical assistance (International)(1 consultant 5 months)	5	\$9,000	\$45,000
Training			\$26,000
Equipment			\$15,000
Workshops/meetings			\$11,000
Travel			\$9,000
Others (miscellaneous)			\$3,000
Sub-total			\$166,000

3. Determination of Priorities and Objectives			
Technical assistance (local)(1 consultant 5 months)	5	\$2,600	\$13,000
Technical assistance (international)			\$0
Workshops/meetings			\$12,000
Travel			\$6,400
Others (promotional and campaign material an miscellaneous)			\$21,500
Sub-total			\$52,900
4. Preparation of a national implementation plan and specific action plans on POPS			
Technical assistance (local) (1 consultant 9 months)	9	\$2,000	\$18,000
Technical assistance (international) (2 months part time consultant)	2	\$5,000	\$10,000
Workshops/meetings			\$3,500
Travel			\$10,000
Others (miscellaneous)			\$1,500
Sub-total			\$43,000
5. Approval of the review and finalization of implementation plan by the stakeholders.			
Technical assistance (local)(1 consultant 3 months)	3	\$2,333	\$7,000
Technical assistance (international)(1 consultant 2 months)	2	\$7,500	\$15,000
Workshops/meetings			\$3,500
Travel			\$3,000
Others (training, campaign development/printing and publishing)			\$49,000
Sub-total			\$77,500
TOTAL GEF	18	\$23,933	\$430,800

TIMETABLE

Comment [AHR4]: This is the recommended format for the budget.

ACTIVITIES	MONTH																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. ESTABLISHMENT OF INTER-SECTORAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE PROCESS																		
2. ESTABLISHMENT OF A POP INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND CAPACITY																		
3. DETERMINATION OF PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVES																		
4. PREPARATION OF A NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND SPECIFIC ACTION PLANS ON POPS																		
5. APPROVAL OF THE NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN BY THE STAKEHOLDERS																		

LETTER OF ENDORSEMENT

FROM : MINISTERIO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE

PHONE NO. : 2603113

Oct. 20 2003 08:46AM P1



MARN/GCIP/820/2003.

San Salvador, 15 de octubre de 2003.

ASUNTO: Remítase Carta de Endoso a
proyecto COPS.

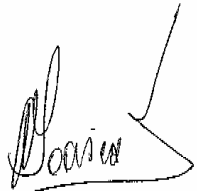
Señor
Beat Rohr
Representante Residente
Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo
Presente.

Estimado señor Rohr:

En nuestra calidad de Punto Focal Operacional del GEF, otorgamos el aval para que se continúe con los trámites correspondientes al proceso de aprobación de financiamiento para el proyecto "Plan Nacional de Implementación del Convenio de Estocolmo sobre Contaminantes Orgánicos Persistentes".

Con toda consideración.




Ing. Walter E. Jokisch
Ministro