



United Nations Development Programme

Country: Georgia

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project Title: Disposal of POPs Pesticides and Initial Steps for Containment of Dumped POPs Pesticides in Georgia

UNDAF 2006-2010 Outcome(s): Progress towards environment sustainability demonstrated

2006-2010 Expected CP Outcome(s): National and local capacities enhanced and best practices adopted for sustainable environmental and natural resources management

2006-2010 CP Output (s): Output 5.1.3: National and local capacities for implementation of local and global commitments enhanced; 5.1.3 Output target: MoE's capacities in law enforcement, environmental information management and, in meeting major requirements of UN conventions on Climate Change, Biodiversity, Combating Desertification, Protecting Ozone Layer and on Persistent Organic Pollutants enhanced. Output 5.1.4: Practices for sustainable environmental and natural resource management demonstrated at sub-national, national and trans-boundary levels; 5.1.4 Output target: Integrated river basin planning framework for the Kura-Aras Basin developed and at least one trans-boundary demonstration project started; Sustainable land management practices demonstrated in one pilot area with serious land degradation issues; At least one innovative model for the management of protected areas piloted in one protected area and replicated to other protected areas; Sustainable POPs management practices demonstrated through implementing two pilot projects for POPs pesticide and PCB management

UNDAF 2011-2015 Outcome(s): UNDAF outcome 4 under thematic area 3: Disaster Risk Reduction. "Underlying disaster risk factors are reduced, focusing on sustainable environmental and natural resource management"

2011-2015 CP Output(s): 3.2.1. Sustainable practices and instruments for the management of chemicals and natural resources, including land, water and biological resources demonstrated at pilot areas and up-scaled at national and/or trans-boundary levels 3.2.2. System, institutional and staff level capacities enhanced for implementation of national environmental commitments and major international agreements on climate change, biodiversity, land degradation and chemicals

Executing Entity/Implementing Partner: Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Brief Description

The project objective is to "minimize releases of POPs from obsolete pesticide stockpiles in Georgia and create capacity in management of the POPs pesticide stockpiles". The project objective will directly contribute to the broader goal "support to sustainable development through elimination of POPs from the environment".

Three principal outcomes will be used as indicators for achieving Project objective. Outcome 1 "Legal and administrative capacity strengthened" will assure that pre-conditions, such as training and improvement of legal basis necessary for project implementation and further POPs related hazardous waste management issues are met. The key outcome of the project is Outcome 2 "Minimization of releases from obsolete pesticide dumps". This outcome will ensure the biggest POPs pesticide stockpile is partly eliminated in an environmentally sound manner and further releases to the environment are minimized. The second outcome will also contribute significantly to creating a local capacity in environmentally sound disposal of POPs containing wastes. The last Outcome which was designed in the project structure is to establish project monitoring, accumulation and dissemination of lessons learnt.

The project will be implemented under the national implementing modality (NIM) with a Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources through its Integrated Environmental Management Department being a project implementing agency. The project duration is 3 years (2011-2013) and GEF portion of funds US\$ 1 million. US\$ 2.14 million is considered as co-funding both cash and in-kind from UNDP, state and local governments and EU Twinning. A small Project management unit will be established composed of a Project Manager and Assistant and hosted by the Waste & Chemicals Management Division of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources.

Programme Period:	2006-2010; 2010-2014
Programme component:	Energy & Environment for Sustainable Development; Disaster Risk Reduction
Atlas Award ID:	00060720
Project ID:	00076584
PIMS #	3875
Start date:	2011
End Date:	2013
Management Arrangement:	NIM

Total budget:	US\$3,141,080
Allocated resources:	
• Government	
• Regular	US\$ 150,000
• GEF	US\$ 1,000,000
In-kind contributions:	
• Central Government:	US\$ 240,400
• Central Government/EU-Twinning:	US\$ 1,700,680
• Local Municipality:	US\$ 50,000

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I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.1 Context and global significance

Persistent organic pollutants (POPs) are chemical substances that pose toxic properties, resist biodegradation, bioaccumulate and are transported, through air and water across international boundaries and deposit in long-distances away from places of release, where they accumulate in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, having significant impacts on human health and the environment.

POPs are of particular concern because of the following characteristics, e.g. toxicity, persistence, long-range transport and bioaccumulation. POPs are toxic chemicals that laboratory, field, and health studies have linked to certain adverse health effects in people and wildlife. POPs are highly stable chemicals that resist the natural processes of degradation. Once introduced into the environment, they can persist for a long time. POPs released in one part of the world can travel far from their original source via wind, water and, to a lesser extent, migratory species. POPs are readily absorbed in fatty tissue and accumulate in the body fat of living organisms; these substances become more concentrated as they move up the food chain, especially into larger, longer-living organisms.

Studies link POPs exposure to population declines, diseases, or abnormalities in a number of wildlife species, including certain kinds of fish, birds, and mammals. Wildlife also can act as sentinels for human health: abnormalities or declines detected in wildlife populations can sound an early warning bell for people. Behavioral abnormalities and birth defects in fish, birds, and mammals in and around the Great Lakes, for example, led scientists to investigate POPs exposure in human populations.

In people, reproductive, developmental, behavioral, neurological, endocrine, and immunologic adverse health effects have been linked to POPs. People are mainly exposed to POPs through contaminated foods. Less common exposure routes include drinking contaminated water and direct contact with the chemicals. In people and other mammals, POPs can be transferred through the placenta and breast milk to developing offspring.

The Stockholm Convention is a global treaty with the general objective to protect the environment and human health against the threat of POPs. The Stockholm Convention divides POPs into 3 categories: *chemicals that must be eliminated*, including 8 pesticides and PCBs (Annex A); *chemicals whose use and production need to be reduced*: DDT (Annex B); and *unintentionally produced chemicals*: Dioxins, Furans and PCBs (Annex C).

POPs pesticides are persistent chlorinated organic compounds capable of bioaccumulation and bioconcentration. Pesticides are among the first group of substances widely used for plant pest and disease suppression. The most common and widely used POP pesticide is DDT, but the Stockholm Convention also includes chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, mirex, toxaphene, aldrin and lindane.

Organochlorine pesticides, including POPs (DDT, HCH, heptachlor and others) are toxic to wide range of insects and marine animals. DDT is particularly genotoxic to certain bird species. Human exposure to organochlorine pesticides is linked to variety of developmental and reproductive impacts on human health. In particular studies link POPs pesticide exposure to endocrine disrupting effects, retarded psychomotor development and decreased cognitive skills for youngsters and early pregnancy loss. Several POPs pesticides are classified as possible human carcinogens. Some of the latest research suggest link of early exposure of DDT to breast cancer later in life.

1.2 Status of POPs pesticides in Georgia

POPs pesticides, mainly DDT, started accumulating in Georgia during early 1970s due to the oversupply of pesticides as a result of the former planned economy system. The POPs pesticides were stored around the country at farming centers and smaller warehouses. Most widely used POPs pesticide – DDT has been banned in 1975, though the last authorized uses were finally phased-out in 1980. The stockpiles were left in the major and minor warehouses owned by former state organization “Sopflkimia” (“Rural chemistry”) and state collective farms

From mid-1970s onwards, once it was realized that these pesticides are obsolete, a major initiative was launched to collect all obsolete pesticides into a hazardous waste dumpsite in a remote area at the Iagluja Mountain, Marneuli district of eastern Georgia. The dumpsite is located on the top of the mountain on clayey sediments well above the groundwater table. Geographic location of the dumpsite is 41°30'42"N, 44°53'23"E, 700m a.s.l. Dumpsite covers territory of approximately 4ha. Distance to nearest populated site 5km.

Iagluja pesticide dumpsite contains a number of concrete sarcophaguses/cells (10) casted for the final storage of the pesticides. According to archive data the pesticides in the sarcophaguses consist of mainly of DDT, while the remaining quantities are mainly different HCH isomers. Laboratory analysis of 2 samples made during 2004-2005 inventories indicates presence of α -HCH and heptachlor. Today pesticides in sarcophaguses are mixed in an unrecognizable paste with some packaging material etc. It should also be noted that local residents have opened some cells of these sarcophaguses for retrieving obsolete pesticides and the steel used as concrete enforcement. The capacity of the concrete sarcophaguses is about 400 tons according to experts estimate.

The less toxic pesticides with approximate amount of 2,700 tons, including HCHs and other organochloride pesticides (POPs uncertain, DDT not found, possibly toxaphene heptachlor) were simply dumped at site under open sky in trenches and partly compacted together with soil. Today this pesticide-soil mix covers great areas beside the concrete sarcophaguses. According to study by Institute of Organic Chemistry analysis of soil-compacted pesticides stockpile samples show 5-7% content of organochlorine pesticides.

Obsolete pesticides have been dumped at the Iagluja dumpsite from 1976 till 1985. Currently dumpsite is in a very bad condition. The dumpsite territory has no fencing, drainage ditches are not operational and grazing animals have free access to the territory and pesticide stockpiles.

The obsolete pesticide collection during 70s and 80s was not extended to minor warehouses. Therefore, some 400 tons of pesticides were left stored in smaller warehouses and stores, more than 200 tons in total in the country. The pesticides are mixed together, and possible labels are not usually illegible. Obsolete pesticide stockpiles were sampled and analyzed during the POPs Enabling Activity project. The laboratory analysis showed that 47 out of 71 unknown chemical samples and all soil samples contained POPs. Particularly, in Kakheti (Achinebuli, Tsnori) heptachlor was discovered, in Shida Kartli (Kaspi, Kareli, Gori) – heptachlor, DDT and DDE, in Khashuri – heptachlor and DDT, in Achara (Batumi, Kobuleti) – heptachlor, DDT and DDE, in Imereti (Zestaponi, Samtredia) – heptachlor and DDT. Though 66% of the samples contained POPs it is impossible to clearly demark the POPs from the remaining chemicals as everything is mixed after years of mismanagement and deterioration of packages and containers.

In 2003-2007, Government of Georgia with assistance of GEF/UNDP developed a draft National Implementation Plan for the implementation of POPs Stockholm convention, under which the reduction of releases of POPs pesticides from small storages and from the lagluja dump was identified as one of the top priorities. The Plan now is under the process of formal endorsement by the government.

Although, Georgia with its own resources and donor (Dutch) assistance was able to start implementation of some NIP activities, e.g. collection of about 235 tons of non-soil mixed pesticides at purposefully built storage; still, there are a number of barriers impeding the full-scale implementation of the NIP measures and sound management of POPs pesticides in general. Specifically, technical guidelines on safe management of POPs pesticides do not exist.

There is no special legislation regulating POPs control related issues in Georgia, although, according to existing laws, such control is an integral part of regulating hazardous chemicals, pesticides and agrochemicals. Government entities lack knowledge on hazardous waste export procedures, safe disposal of POPs pesticides, contaminated site assessment, etc. Furthermore, regardless of some government and donor funding available for safe disposal of POPs pesticides there is still lack of needed funding for these purposes.

1.3 Institutional, sectoral and policy context

POPs related policies and legislation

Georgia is a party to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. The country signed the Stockholm Convention on May 23, 2001 and ratified it on October 4, 2006. The Convention aims at elimination of wastes containing persistent organic pollutants and limitation of POPs use.

In 2003-2007 with assistance of UNDP/GEF government of Georgia developed a National Implementation Plan (NIP) for Persistent Organic Pollutants for 2006-2018. The final draft of the National Implementation Plan for POPs has been cleared at technical level and is ready for final adoption by the government. The NIP draft underlines collection and elimination of obsolete pesticides (waste) the most urgent action for the Government of Georgia.

The National Environment Action plan for Georgia outlines hazardous waste management, and obsolete pesticide stocks in particular as one of priority area for future environmental action in Georgia.

Sound management of persistent organic pollutants is included in the UNDP Country Programme Action Plan for 2006-2010 as one of priority areas.

There is no special legislation on persistent organic pollutants in Georgia; neither there is definition of POPs included in the relevant environmental legal acts. Control of some POPs substances is integrated in the hazardous chemicals and agrochemicals control legislation.

Hazardous chemicals legislation in Georgia currently undergoes structural transformation process. Until recently chemicals management legislation in the country was based on two principal laws: Law "On Hazardous Chemical Substances" (1998); and Law "On Pesticides and Agrochemicals" (1998). The framework Law "On Hazardous Chemical Substances" adopted on 1998 was abolished in 2010 and new legislation currently is being implemented to upgrade old system with new that would correspond to European Union legal base.

Most of chemical substances included in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants Annexes are regulated by 2005 law "On Licenses and Permits". The law defines a category of chemical substances – Limited Market Access Materials. Chemicals and chemical substances included in this category are subject to permitting for the following areas: production, transportation, export, import, transit and re-export. The permits are issued by a controlling institution – Technical and Construction Inspection.

The permitting system is not yet fully implemented as some more improvements is yet to be made in order to ensure full compliance of the legal system with requirements of Stockholm Convention. In particular current hazardous chemicals legislation lacks definition of terms, explanatory technical documents and enforcement mechanism. It is expected the permitting system will become fully operational and enter into force in 2011-2012.

Plant protection chemicals legislation on contrast is much better developed. Production, import, storage, sales, advertising and use of plant protection chemicals is subject to registration by National competent authority according to the 1998 Law "On Pesticides and Agrochemicals". Registration of new plant protection chemicals is carried out on the basis of results of state examination or the results of state expertise of accompanying documents. National Service of Food Safety, Veterinary and Plant Protection, a subordinate body of the Ministry of Agriculture performs this function and maintains the list of registered plant protection chemicals - State Catalogue of the Pesticides Allowed for Use in Georgia (the State Catalogue).

The State Catalogue does not include plant protection products - pesticides regulated by Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions. Accordingly import, sale and use of pesticides regulated by Stockholm and Rotterdam conventions are denied in the Georgian market. The market is episodically checked for existence of non-registered plant protection chemicals, but these measures are not enough for preventing illegal import of restricted pesticides.

No specific hazardous or non-hazardous waste legislation exists in the country. Waste containing hazardous chemicals processing is subject to environmental permitting, regulated by 2005 law "On Licenses and Permits" and subsequent regulations Nr. 184 of 28.09.2006 "On Limited Access Materials". Wastes regulated by the Order cover categories of waste included in the Basel Convention, lists of EU Regulation No 1013/2006 and OECD Decision C(2001)107.

Environmental permits are issued by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia based on environmental impact assessment of the activity. The prerogative for issuing the environmental permit for the activity is that it should exclude emission of hazardous chemicals into the environment.

Georgia is a party to the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes (the Basel Convention). 1995 Law "On Transit and Import of Wastes on the Territory of Georgia" transpose Basel Convention requirements into national legislation and bans import and transit of hazardous wastes in Georgia.

Institutional and administrative context

Key government institutions involved in POPs and POPs pesticide management are:

- Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection (MoE);
- Ministry of Agriculture (MoA);

The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Protection is a government agency having a mandate for environmental and resource strategy development, legislation and policy formulation, environmental and resource institution building, environmental impact assessment and development of environmental quality standards. In relation to POPs MoE oversees waste and waste related environmental aspects of hazardous chemicals - POPs pesticide wastes. In particular MoE issues permits on Environmental Impact and Limited Market Access Materials.

The Ministry of Agriculture holds a responsibility for governmental management of activities related to agriculture, forestry and rural development. In relation to POPs, Ministry of Agriculture overview issues related to new plant protection product registration and control over the plant protection product import and use. Ministry of Agriculture maintains the register of plant protection chemicals – State Catalogue of Pesticides Allowed for Use in Georgia.

Apart from the Ministries of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources and Ministry of Agriculture working with practical aspects of POPs legislation and control, the Ministries of Economy and Sustainable Development and Finance are involved in POPs management.

The Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development with its subsidiary body - Technical and Construction Inspectorate carries out control of Limited Market Access Materials. Ministry of Finance, the State Revenue Service is a body that controls import, export and transit of the Limited Access Materials.

1.4 Stakeholder involvement

The principal stakeholder of the project is the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources. It is a central project implementation institution being both the project coordinating and implementing/executing agency through its Waste Management Division under the Department of Integrated Environmental Management.

Marneuli municipality in whose territory hazardous waste dumpsite is located is a principal project partner as it will be directly involved in the project. The municipality will undertake activities related to obsolete pesticide extraction and implementation of low-cost site protection measures thus, contributing to project implementation.

Apart from the Ministry of Environment and local municipalities, which will provide main inputs to the project, it is expected Ministry of Agriculture will contribute to development of POPs pesticides legal basis and technical guidelines by bringing in experience from government’s efforts in safe pesticide use and capacity building projects.

Academic institutions are expected to provide technical advice on issues related to development of long-term management plan for lagluja dumpsite and other technical issues upon necessity. Representatives of relevant academic institutions will be included in the PEB.

Non-governmental organizations will help to maintain the link between Ministry of Environment as a project implementing agency and general public. Representatives of relevant NGOs will also be included in the PEB.

Stakeholder	Role	Responsibility
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Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia	GEF project Executing agency, Executive role in the board	Chair and convene the Project Executive Board
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection, Waste department	Implementing agency	Project management
Kvemo-Kartli regional and Marneuli Municipality	Beneficiary, project partner	Extraction of obsolete pesticides from the lagluja dumpsite, fencing of the dump-site, putting warning signs, restoring drainage ditches, etc.
Ministry of Agriculture	Project partner	Integrate experience of government's efforts in safe pesticide use and capacity building projects ¹ ,
Local private companies dealing with hazardous wastes handling and transportation	Contractor	Repacking, labeling, temporary storage, transportation to the port
International company dealing with destruction of POPs pesticides	Contractor	Destruction of the POPs pesticides
Academic and research institutions	Project partner	Provide technical advice on environmental issues, technology and means in obsolete pesticide management
NGOs	Link to the general public	
General public	Beneficiary (reduced risks to human health and the environment in general)	

¹ Ministry of Agriculture/USAID Project AgVantage

GEF/FAO regional Project on Capacity Building on Obsolete Pesticides in EECCA Countries

1.5 Business-as-usual analysis

Obsolete pesticides wastes are considered one of the highest priority environmental issues in Georgia since establishing the state environment policy and management system in mid 90s. Since then country has been making efforts to tackle the issue and resolve the obsolete pesticides problem.

The most significant step towards resolving the obsolete pesticide issue is the collection of obsolete pesticides from former warehouses in Kakheti region in 2005. This can be considered significant achievement because approximately 1/2 of obsolete pesticide amount dispersed in minor warehouses in country have been collected and stored in a safe temporary storage site – refurbished pesticide warehouse in Kakheti region (Badiauri municipality).

Currently, the primary challenge is destruction of POPs pesticide stocks from lagluja dumpsite and site remediation. It is noteworthy to mention that because of having no ready finances for elimination of pesticides stored in Badiauri temporary storage and close location of the storage to the settlement in 2010 the government relocated POPs-pesticides from Kakheti to the lagluja that aggravated the already poor situation at lagluja. At the lagluja dumpsite, without GEF project interaction the site will continue to leave impact on nearby areas by impacting the quality of surface runoff and nearby watercourses and grazing cattle. If access control measures are not implemented, local population and animals will have free access to dumpsite and cattle continue to graze in the dumpsite area thus exposing local population to POPs pesticides.

Furthermore, some activities for pesticides destruction via co-incineration in local cement kilns or small incinerators would be planned since it is practical and feasible POPs destruction option. In this case there is a risk of POPs – dioxin emissions through pesticide destruction, if the co-incineration is not properly planned and carried out.

In the absence of the GEF project the temporary pesticide stockpile from Kakheti region under the public pressure probably would be relocated to the lagluja dumpsite and stored in less appropriate conditions than it was in temporary storage site. Considering the lack of pollution prevention measures at the lagluja dumpsite POPs exposure to humans and releases into environment (water courses) is expected to increase.

It should be noted that without GEF support a comprehensive POPs pesticides initiative could not take place. The government would be able to undertake some isolated efforts in tackling the pesticides issue and pool international support. But still risks from increasing POPs pesticides releases would remain since it would not tackle the whole issue of obsolete pesticides in an integrated manner.

The key challenges in relation to POPs pesticides management in Georgia which need to be addressed through the project are:

- a) Improvement of legal base;
- b) Improvement of institutional and systemic capacity of POPs pesticide management;
- c) Improvement of technical capacity.

II. STRATEGY

2.1 Project Goal, Objective, Outcomes and Outputs/Activities

The objective of the project is to “minimize releases of POPs from obsolete pesticide stockpiles in Georgia and create capacity in management of the POPs pesticide stockpiles”. The project objective will directly contribute to the broader goal “support to sustainable development through elimination of POPs from the environment”.

Three principal outcomes will be used as indicators for achieving Project objective. Outcome 1 “ Legal and administrative capacity strengthened” will assure that pre-conditions, such as training and improvement of legal basis necessary for project implementation and further POPs related hazardous waste management issues are met. The key outcome of the project is Outcome 2 “Minimization of releases from obsolete pesticide dumps”. This outcome will ensure the biggest POPs pesticide stockpile is partly eliminated in an environmentally sound manner and further releases to the environment are minimized. The second outcome will also contribute significantly to creating a local capacity in environmentally sound disposal of POPs containing wastes. The last Outcome which was designed in the project structure is to establish project monitoring, accumulation and dissemination of lessons learnt.

Outcome 1. Legal and administrative capacity strengthened

Legal basis of hazardous waste management in Georgia needs to be revised and updated in order to facilitate sound management of hazardous wastes, e.g. obsolete pesticides in particular for needs of this project. Particular areas that are lacking proper legislative and administrative basis are chemicals and hazardous waste management.

Outputs that will contribute to this outcome are following.

Output 1.1 Baseline hazardous waste legislation and policies reviewed, developed adopted

Legal base of management of chemicals and hazardous waste will be reviewed, e.g. all relevant Georgian laws, regulating bylaws and standard acts will be reviewed and gap analysis carried out. Based on review and gap analysis proposals for amendments and modification to existing chemicals and hazardous waste legal base will be developed in order to conform the Georgian legislation to European Union legislative basis as well as to incorporate latest amendments of Stockholm convention.

Output 1.2 Technical guidelines on safety procedures for POPs pesticides handling, transport and storage (disposal) developed

To create enabling environment for sound management of obsolete pesticides, a series of technical guidelines and safety procedures for hazardous waste handling, transport, storage and final disposal will have to be developed and incorporated into the national legislation. It is expected though that this will entail adoption of international guidelines to national circumstances instead of developing such from scratch.

Output 1.3 Government entities trained in pesticide site investigation and risk assessment, management option screening for creating a buyer competence for such services.

Under this output government entities will receive training in pesticide site investigation, risk assessment and management options in order to create a buyer competence for such services. In addition, government entities will receive also training in hazardous waste export procedures and rules according to international law (Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, hazardous waste transportation rules (UN), ADR etc)

Outcome 2. Minimization of releases of POPs from obsolete pesticide stockpiles

Given the provisions provided under the Outcome 1 are met, stockpiles of POPs containing pesticides will be partly eliminated in an environmentally sound manner. The outcome will address biggest obsolete pesticide stockpile in Georgia, e.g. the lagluja pesticide dumpsite. The total amount of obsolete pesticides in lagluja stockpiles stored from Soviet period amounts to approximately 400 tons. In addition to this, about 230 tons packed and labeled obsolete pesticides from Badiauri has been recently transported and stored at the site.

Main activities under this outcome include site investigation at lagluja dumpsite, obsolete pesticides excavation and repackaging, provision of low cost access control measures to lagluja site and exporting pesticides abroad for the final destruction.

Site investigation will help to detail out POPs pesticides stockpile and assess the POPs content. Within site assessment a comprehensive site remediation plan will be developed since the project will cover only non-soil mixed part of obsolete pesticides that constitutes minor part of the whole stockpile at lagluja. The largest part of pesticides dumped in dumpsite is compacted with soil and therefore difficult to destroy thermally. The long-term site management plan will consider options for alternative treatment of pesticides (phyto-remediation, for example). The long-term plan will also assess options for local co-incineration of pesticides in a cement kiln.

The proposed technology for pesticide elimination is destruction in a specialized facility abroad so the waste will be exported to selected hazardous waste destruction facility abroad. The main reason for selecting this strategy is lack of feasible local hazardous waste destruction capacity in the country. Several local hazardous waste destruction options have been considered upon developing a project document, but none of options turned out feasible enough for the project needs.

The outputs that will contribute to this Outcome are:

Output 2.1 Volume of non-soil mixed obsolete POPs pesticides stockpile corrected through detailed site assessment and development of long-term site remediation plan.

Development of the site remediation plan will help to assess the real concentrations, amount and volume of both soil and non-soil mixed POPs pesticides being stored at the dumpsite, propose the best treatment technology and the timescale for site remediation. The plan will fix in detail the volume of non-soil mixed POPs pesticides stored in concrete sarcophaguses to be destroyed in hazardous waste destruction facilities upon extracting and repackaging. It is important as current knowledge of non-soil mixed part of POPs pesticides stored in the dumpsite is rather limited and based on expert's estimates.

Site remediation plan will also include a small prefeasibility study on obsolete POPs pesticides preparation and a test burn at local cement kiln. The aim of the study is to determine the potential of using local cement kilns in obsolete pesticides destruction via co-incineration at cement kiln. The objective of the prefeasibility study is to determine parameters for POPs pesticides homogenization

required for preparation of optimal feed for pesticide co-incineration at cement kiln. A test burn of pesticides and analysis of exhaust gases will be carried out to test the obsolete pesticides destruction and removal efficiency rate (DRE) and test stack emissions for dioxins and furans. In order to deliver the given output, the contract will be outsourced to either international or local company, if such/consortium of the companies through open competitive bidding process.

Output 2.2 Obsolete non-soil mixed POPs pesticides at Iagluja dumpsite excavated and repackaged

Non-soil mixed POPs pesticides at Iagluja dumpsite are buried in concrete sarcophaguses and will therefore require excavation. Pesticides in sarcophaguses are stored without containers or pesticides containing containers are in so bad shape that repackaging will be required for safe handling and transportation. New containers and repackaging materials will be UN approved and suitable for pesticide repackaging. The repackaging will be done in accordance with internationally acknowledged standards (FAO, Basel convention guidelines) to ensure safe and effective containment and minimal safety risks. It is estimated approximately 400 tons of non-soil pesticides will be excavated from the sarcophaguses and repackaged.

Pesticide excavation will be carried out by a team of personnel provided by the relevant municipality(ies) (e.g., Marneuli), supervised by senior expert. Repacking, labeling and transportation to the port will be conducted by a Georgian company having a license in handling and transportation of hazardous wastes through open competition. There is couple of local companies in Georgia specialized in this area. Repackaging works will comply with the internationally acknowledged standards

Local Municipality(ies) will also provide all necessary equipment and means for pesticide extraction from dumpsite cells (fork-lifts, trucks, excavation machinery etc).

Due to the lack of funds destruction of the whole non-soil mixed pesticide stockpile is not possible at this stage and the part of repackaged obsolete pesticide waste that will not be exported will be temporary stored at the Iagluja site. It is suggested to reuse cells of the dumpsite for this purpose, upon extraction of pesticides and following cell cleanup, provided cell structures are in technically satisfactory condition. It is estimated volume of cells will allow storing all amount of non-exported repackaged pesticides.

Output 2.3 Implementation of low cost access control measures in Iagluja dumpsite

Urgently needed low cost access control measures will help to restrict access to local population and most notably grazing cattle. Access control measures include fencing of the perimeter of the dumpsite area, installation of signs and securing access control to the area. It would also be necessary to carry out restoration of the drainage ditch along the perimeter of the dumpsite in order to minimize risks of pesticides entering surrounding areas via surface runoff from the site. Low cost access and protection measures will be implemented by the Marneuli Municipality.

Output 2.4 Pesticide destruction facility selected and obsolete pesticide stocks exported abroad for destruction in an environmentally sound manner at specialized destruction facility

The destruction facility will be selected based on the international tender. Only tested and licensed hazardous waste destruction facilities will be considered in the bidding process. The bidding process will follow standard UNDP procurement procedures. Obsolete pesticide destruction technology must be environmentally sound and approved by the Basel convention.

Excavated and repackaged pesticides from the Iagluja dumpsite storage site will be transported to the selected hazardous waste destruction facility. The transportation process shall be done in accordance

with international transportation regulations – Basel convention: Manual for Implementation (UNEP); IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations and the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Orange Book); or European Agreement for the transport of Hazardous Cargo by Road (ADR) and the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) so as to maintain safety risks of pesticide transportation at lowest possible level. Given the location of dumpsite transportation by road will be required from Iagluja to the sea port.

Once stocks have been repackaged and transported to the destruction facility, POPs containing pesticides will be destroyed within the time period of several months taking into account facility's capacity and safe pesticide utilization requirements.

The exact amount of pesticides exported abroad for destruction will be determined upon corrected amounts of POPs pesticides as a result of site assessment and market prices by the time of destruction. It is expected to export and eliminate approximately 250 tons of obsolete non-soil mixed pesticides out of pesticides being stored at Iagluja. This constitutes about 50% of the amount stored at Iagluja dumpsite.

Outcome 3 - Monitoring, learning, adaptive feedback, outreach and evaluation

This component is expected to ensure that the project delivers sustained results for the country and for the replication of the experience elsewhere where it is appropriate and according to dominant circumstances. The outputs of the component are:

Output 3.1: M&E and adaptive management are applied to provide feedback to the project coordination process to capitalize on the project needs; and

Output 3.2: Lessons learned and best practices are accumulated, summarized and replicated at the country level.

Details are provided in Part I Section H: Monitoring and Evaluation plan of the CEO Endorsement Document.

2.2 Sustainability, Replicability, Cost-effectiveness

Sustainability

Environmental sustainability: direct outputs of Outcome 1, Legal capacity building, do not include any sustainability considerations beyond typically expected ones for such activities, including political acceptance of developed amendments and changes to legal acts. For the Outcome 2, Obsolete pesticide collection and final destruction, the sustainability issue emerges from the fact that the project will not resolve all the POPs pesticides stockpiles in the country. Therefore, it is important to underline that capacity creating in obsolete pesticides handling and destruction is of very high concern in the project design. Local pesticides management, handling and destruction capacity is essential for finishing collecting and disposing remaining POPs pesticide stockpiles in the future.

There is legislation in place that bans the import and the use of POPs pesticides in the country. Therefore, once stockpiles will become eliminated, the global environmental benefits will be sustained, provided illegal import of POPs pesticides is prevented. The project will assist the government in building capacity for eliminating main barriers preventing implementation of the current legislative and regulatory instruments thus strengthening the sustainability of project outcomes.

Social sustainability: Increased capacity for the pesticide stockpile management will contribute indirectly to social sustainability through improvement of quality of the environment (reducing risks of POPs exposure) associated with elimination of remaining hot-spots of obsolete pesticide stockpiles in minor warehouses in future. Variety of stakeholders involved in the project – government institutions, state and private companies, local municipalities, NGOs will be directly or indirectly involved in the project. A positive message of cleaning up the environment and getting rid of the legacy of the past will be conveyed from project stakeholders to general public thus strengthening the perception of general public to government efforts in improving the quality of environment.

Institutional sustainability: The project will affect positively institutional sustainability through increased capacity of pesticide stockpile management by institutions involved in management of chemicals and hazardous waste. Raised capacity for hazardous waste management and experience gained from project realisation will furnish institutions with skills and experience necessary for future work in the field of hazardous waste management, obsolete POPs pesticide waste in particular.

Replicability

Replication potential of this project is substantial not only regionally (Caucasus region in particular, also other former republics of the Soviet Union), where countries are currently seeking to implement similar measures and the replication effect could be most significant, but actually in any country where obsolete pesticide stockpiles have been identified and are to be eliminated in environmentally sound manner. So lessons learned from the project implementation potentially could be of good value to many countries.

Cost-effectiveness

Considering national and global environmental and health risks, the project is cost-effective, as it is aimed at the destruction of POPs pesticide stockpiles and principal outcome of the project is reduced risks of obsolete POPs pesticides entering the environment and food chain. Benefits of the project hence are tangible during the project implementation. At the same time project also contributes to building structure of action and framework for eliminating remaining pesticide stockpiles in the future.

The proposed pesticide destruction option entailing exporting of pesticide stockpiles abroad for incineration at a specialized facility certainly is less cost-efficient in comparison with comparable local pesticide destruction option. However, since the country currently does not have local pesticide destruction capacity, the average costs of exporting waste abroad for incineration should present a good medium range cost example.

2.3. Relevance, Policy Conformity Alignment with National Priorities and Expected Global Environmental Benefits

The project addresses POPs priorities in Georgia as identified by the POPs Enabling Activity project and outlined in the draft final POPs National Implementation Plan for Georgia yet to be endorsed by the Government of Georgia.

The final draft NIP states elimination of obsolete POPs pesticides is the most urgent action for the Government of Georgia in relation to management of POPs issues. The principal objectives of the POPs NIP are:

- developing and implementing an integrated legislative framework and institutional system to prevent POPs impact on human health and environment;

- Ensuring reduction of POPs pollution and clean-up of POPs polluted sites;
- Preventing of formation of new POPs sources.

NIP addresses proposed project actions in several sections of the policy part of the NIP document. Most notably, these are included in the Action Plan 1 and Action Plan 3.

Action Plan 1 of NIP "Improvement of Legislative Basis and Institutional Setting" contains provisions for:

- Preparation of legal gap analysis visavis the Stockholm convention's requirements and provisions; and
- Development of legislation according to the results of gap analysis un each sector ministry.

Action Plan 3 of NIP "POPs Pesticides: Import, Use and Elimination of Stockpiles" includes the following actions in relation to obsolete pesticides:

- Urgent measures for remediation of lagluja landfill;
- Disposal of pesticides and remediation of lagluja landfill;
- Safe storage of obsolete pesticides of Kakheti region;
- Detailed inventory of POPs pesticides; and
- Country wide elimination of obsolete pesticides, including final destruction.

Both Action plans of the POPs National Implementation Plan are provided in Annex 2 and Annex 3 of this document.

The National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) for Georgia adopted in 1996 singles out waste management, particularly hazardous waste and obsolete POPs pesticides as one of the priority areas for future environmental action in Georgia. In the area of pesticides, this project will be the most important set of activities implemented under the NEAP.

The sound management of POPs is identified as one of the priority areas under the UNDP Country Programme and Action Plan for 2006-2010 as well as in a new Country Programme for 2011-2015 as separate outputs.

Direct global environmental benefits include the disposal of 250-300 ~~of~~ of dumped nonsoil mixed pesticides volume in lagluja dumpsite) tons of POPs pesticides and follow-up minimization of risks of pesticide waste entering the environment and affecting health of humans and animals. The development of a long-term plan for the remediation of the lagluja dumpsite will help identify and assess the most appropriate methods for dumpsite remediation, particularly for approximately 3,000 tons of low chlorine containing pesticide waste. This can be considered as the first step for the dumpsite remediation in long term and elimination of the lagluja pesticide waste problem.

Increased technical and administrative capacity for hazardous waste (pesticide) management will provide the framework for collecting, repackaging and eliminating additional 300-400 tons of remaining obsolete non-soil mixed POPs pesticide quantities in future. Experience gained from the realisation of the project can be useful for other countries in the region that are seeking to implement similar measures for elimination of obsolete pesticide stockpiles.

The project is a direct continuation of the POPs Enabling Activity project and will contribute to objectives of GEF-4 strategic program 1 "Strengthening capacities for NIP development and Implementation" (SP-1). Under this program eligible countries are supported to the capacity to implement measures required to meet their obligations under the Stockholm convention. Outcomes of the Project component 1 "Strengthening legal and administrative capacity" complies with the GEF Strategic Programme 1 (SP-1) indicators: a) legislative and regulatory framework in place in supported countries for the management of POPs and chemicals in general; b) strengthened and sustainable administrative capacity, including chemicals management administration within the central government in supported countries; c) strengthened and sustainable capacity for enforcement. The project component 2 "Minimization of POPs releases from obsolete pesticide stockpiles" will contribute to reduction of POPs releases and destruction of POPs in environmentally sound manner as called for in GEF strategic programme 2 (SP-2). SP-2 indicators that are directly relevant to the project component 2 are: a) POPs destroyed in an environmentally sound manner (tons and cost per ton per compound); b) Reduced exposure to POPs, measured as number of people living in close proximity to POPs wastes that have been disposed off or contained.

Objectives of the project are also consistent with GEF-5 focal area objectives. The overall project objective complies with the GEF-5 focal area objective 1.5 (CHEM-1) "Phase out POPs and reduce POPs releases". Under this program eligible countries are supported to the capacity to implement measures required to meet their obligations under the Stockholm convention. Outcomes of the Project component 1 "Strengthening legal and administrative capacity" comply with the GEF Focal Area objective CHEM-1 "Phase out POPs and reduce POPs releases" indicator "Progress in developing and implementing a legislative and regulatory framework for environmentally sound management of POPs, and for the sound management of chemicals in general, as recorded in the POPs tracking tool". The project component 2 "Minimization of POPs releases from obsolete pesticide stockpiles" will contribute to reduction of POPs releases and destruction of POPs in environmentally sound manner as called for in GEF Focal Area Objective 1.4 "POPs waste prevented, managed, and disposed of, and POPs contaminated sites managed in an environmentally sound manner (CHEM-1). Indicator directly relevant to the project component 2 is "Amount of obsolete pesticides, including POPs, disposed of in an environmentally sound manner; measured in tons".

Regarding the linkages with national and UN/UNDP priorities, POPs pesticide elimination is the highest priority action as determined by the POPs National Implementation Plan of Georgia which was updated in 2010. Furthermore, draft National Environment Action plan for Georgia outlines hazardous waste management, and obsolete pesticide stocks in particular as one of priority area for future environmental action in Georgia. Sound management of chemicals, including system, institutional and staff level capacity development for implementation of Stockholm convention as well as demonstration of practices and instruments for sustainable management of chemicals, including POPs pesticides are included in the UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF) and UNDP Country Programme for 2006-2010 and 2011-2015 programme periods. More specifically, Sound management of chemicals, including system, institutional and staff level capacity development for the implementation of the Stockholm convention as well as demonstration of practices and instruments for sustainable management of chemicals are included in the on-going (2006-2010) and upcoming (2011-2015) UNDAF and UNDP country programme. More specifically, under the upcoming UNDAF, sustainable environment is considered as one of the major disaster risk reduction factors and included in the UNDAF outcome 4 under thematic area 3: Disaster Risk Reduction. "Underlying disaster risk factors are reduced, focusing on sustainable environmental and natural resource management". The outcome has the targets to increase knowledge on and scale of the use of sustainable environmental and natural

resource management practices and tools, which among others presumes the sustainable management of chemicals. In addition, it aims at enhancing the level of compliance with international environmental conventions, including the Stockholm convention. UNDP Country Programme for 2011-2016 further elaborates its plans for the next programme cycles, which among others include such outputs as adoption of practices and tools for sound management of chemicals and strengthening of system, institutional and staff level capacities enhanced for implementation of national environmental commitments and major international agreements on climate change, biodiversity, land degradation and chemicals.

2.4 Indicate Risks and Assumptions

Risk	Level	Measures for risk mitigation
Political instability with potential policy shift and staff turnover in the Ministry of Environment	L	The project will ensure a close and adequate contact with key decision makers on the important objectives of the project. Further, the project steering structures would include a broad gathering of key line ministries for ensuring the approval of technical staff influencing political decisions.
Fluctuation in exchange rates may stretch the disposal budget	M	Application of phased disposal strategy will help to report success at early stages. This will facilitate securing of further resources in case the currency fluctuations disturb budgetary control.
Existing data on obsolete pesticide volume in the lagluja dumpsite is significantly underestimated and project funding inadequate to extract and eliminate amount of POPs pesticides specified upon investigation of volume of non-soil mixed pesticides at lagluja dumpsite	M	Investigation into the lagluja dumpsite will be done at the earliest possible project stage to specify the exact amount of non-soil mixed pesticides. Risk is considered medium since current knowledge on pesticide amount is based on expert's judgment, not measurements.
Releases and exposure of POPs pesticides during re-packaging, storage and transport stages of the project	L	Internationally recognized standards (Basel convention guidelines, FAO guidelines, UN Orange Book, IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations, EU ADR, IMDG) will be followed during re-packaging, storage and transportation phases. This will be ensured by proper training and supervision by international experts and experienced local experts
Low cost measures at the lagluja site are not sufficient for minimizing general public's exposure to POPs from the site	L	The planned investigation into the site will be done at the earliest possible stage to ensure time for appropriate response to increased environmental and human exposure. Risk is not considered high as dumpsite is located in a remote area with favorable geological

		conditions.
Standards specified in the project are not adhered to during project implementation	L	Independent monitoring will be utilized during the project to ensure that international standards are adhered to.
Overall rating	M	

III. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK:

<p>This project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome:</p> <p>2011-2015 UNDAF Outcome(s): UNDAF outcome 4 under thematic area 3: Disaster Risk Reduction. "Underlying disaster risk factors are reduced, focusing on sustainable environmental and natural resource management"</p> <p>2011-2015 CP Output(s): 3.2.1. Sustainable practices and instruments for the management of chemicals and natural resources, including land, water and biological resources demonstrated at pilot areas and up-scaled at national and/or trans-boundary levels 3.2.2. System, institutional and staff level capacities enhanced for implementation of national environmental commitments and major international agreements on climate change, biodiversity, land degradation and chemicals</p>					
<p>Primary applicable Key Environment and Sustainable Development Key Result Area: Mainstreaming environment and energy; 1. Strengthened capacity of local institutions to manage the environment and expand environment and energy services, especially to the poor.</p>					
<p>Applicable GEF Strategic Objective and Program:</p> <p>CHEM-1: Phase out POPs and reduce POPs releases</p>					
<p>Applicable GEF Expected Outcomes:</p> <p>1) Country capacity built to effectively phase out and reduce releases of POPs;</p> <p>2) POPs waste prevented, managed, and disposed of, and POPs contaminated sites managed in an environmentally sound manner.</p>					
<p>Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators:</p> <p>1) Progress in developing and implementing a legislative and regulatory framework for environmentally sound management of POPs, and for the sound management of chemicals in general, as recorded in the POPs tracking tool.</p> <p>2) Amount of obsolete pesticides, including POPs, disposed of in an environmentally sound manner; measured in tons.</p>					
	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source verification	of Risks and Assumptions
Objective: to minimize releases of POPs from obsolete pesticide stockpiles in Georgia and create capacity in POPs pesticide stockpiles management	Risk of POPs exposure to humans and environmental releases decreased; Amount of obsolete pesticides stored at the lagluja dumpsite eliminated in an environmentally sound way	Obsolete pesticide dumpsite at lagluja containing app. 400 tons of non-soil mixed obsolete pesticides disposed to the site from Soviet period; 230 tons packed and labeled obsolete pesticides, part of which are about 180-190 tons of pesticides, and 2700 tons soil-mixed obsolete pesticides	Significant part (250 t) of non-soil mixed obsolete pesticides at lagluja eliminated in an environmentally sound way; Risk of POPs exposure reduced; Obsolete pesticide handling and disposal capacity strengthened	Project reports; Government reports; Field survey data and reports	a) No changes in government policy; b) High commitment and willingness to participate in the project and contribute to resolving of the obsolete pesticide problem from government officials; c) Research reveals no substantial changes in pesticide stockpile volume and composition at lagluja dumpsite;

Outcome 1: Legal and administrative capacity strengthened	Legal acts covering chemicals and hazardous waste legislation	No specific hazardous waste legislation exists	Legal acts covering chemicals and hazardous wastes developed	Government documentation and legal acts	a) High commitment and cooperation among involved government agencies, b) Risk of change of government or policy is immitigable
	Existence of technical guidelines and bylaws	Absence of technical guidelines	By the end of the project technical guidelines and/or bylaws prepared and endorsed by the government, disseminated to involved project stakeholders	Project reports; Government reports; Surveys	Technical guidelines are consistently applied over the course of project implementation
	Number of government entities and staff received training; Training workshops organized	Government institutions and staff remain untrained	At least one representative of relevant, involved government agencies trained in pesticide site investigation, risk assessment, management option screening and disposal options selection (Basel convention, FAO)	Project reports; Training manuals, reports	a) Knowledgeable training providers are available locally or regionally; b) Training can be mobilized timely
Outcome 2: Minimization of releases of POPs from obsolete pesticide stockpiles	Detailed information on pesticide stockpiles being stored at lagluja dumpsite; Long-term dumpsite remediation plan; Feasible local PoPs pesticide destruction options	No site remediation plan exists, no detailed information on pesticide stockpile is available	Within 12 months of the start of project implementation a long-term site remediation plan is prepared	Project reports; Long-term site management plan for remediation of the lagluja dumpsite	No additional, previously unknown non-soil mixed obsolete pesticide stockpile revealed
	Amount of obsolete non-soil mixed POPs pesticides excavated and repackaged	Non-soil mixed part of stockpile left in the dumpsite	Within 24 months of the start of project implementation appr. 400 tons of pesticides extracted from sarcophaguses and repackaged in appropriate packaging materials and labelled.	Project reports	a) The volume and composition of non-soil mixed pesticides is not substantially different from experts estimates; b) International standards are constantly applied to minimize potential impacts on environment and human health; c) The excavation and repackaging process is supervised by independent, competent supervisor; d) No opposition to excavation works from nearby communities
	Fencing of the territory of dumpsite (4ha), installation of signs, restoration of the drainage ditch	No access control measures exist or in place	By the end of the project the territory of dumpsite is fenced, warning signs installed, access control secured, drainage ditches restored	Project reports	Access control measures provide adequate trespassing protection
	Obsolete pesticide destruction facility selected;	Non-soil mixed POPs pesticides left at the	By the end of project significant part of the non-soil	Project reports; Government reports	a) Price established by the tender procedure does not exceed average price

	Obsolete non-soil mixed pesticides exported abroad for destruction	dumpsite	mixed part of obsolete pesticide stockpile (app. 250 tons) exported abroad for destruction at specialized destruction facility		for the pesticide destruction b)International standards are applied to minimize potential impacts of obsolete pesticides on environment and human health during transportation
Outcome 3. Project's results are evaluated, used in adaptive management and replicated	M&E and adaptive management applied to project in response to needs with lessons learnt extracted	No Monitoring and Evaluation system; No evaluation of project output and outcomes	a) Monitoring and Evaluation system developed; b) Final evaluation report ready in the end of project	Project document inception workshop report; Independent final evaluation report	Availability of reference material and progress reports; Cooperation of stakeholder agencies and other organizations.

TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN

Award ID:	00060720	Project ID(s):	00076584
Award Title:	Country Name Project Title: PIMS 3875: POPs MSP: Disposal of POPs Pesticides and Initial Steps for Containment of Dumped POPs Pesticides in Georgia		
Business Unit:			
Project Title:	Country Name Project Title: PIMS 3875: POPs MSP: Disposal of POPs Pesticides and Initial Steps for Containment of Dumped POPs Pesticides in Georgia		
PIMS no.	3875		
Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia		

Project Outputs	GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Timeframe (Years)	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	Notes
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Project ID Expected Outputs	Key Outcomes/Activities	Timeframe			Responsible Party	Planned Budget								Notes
		2011	2012	2013		Fund	Donor	Budget code	Budget Description	Amount US\$				
										2011	2012	2013	Total	
Enhanced environmental quality and avoided human health impacts by ensuring minimization of POPs pesticide releases in Georgia	1. Legal-regulatory and institutional framework	X	X	X	GoG	62000	GEF Trustee	72100	Contractual services-companies	16,667	16,667	16,667	50,000	1
					GoG	62000	GEF Trustee	74200	Audio visual and Printing and production costs	3,333	3,333	3,333	10,000	2
	Sub-total GEF									20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000	3
	Total Activity									20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000	4
	2. Minimization of POPs releases	X	X	X	GoG	62000	GEF Trustee	72100	Contractual services-companies	-	368,110	388,055	756,165	5
					GoG	62000	GEF Trustee	71200	International consultant	-	12,445	12,445	24,890	6
					GoG	62000	GEF Trustee	71400	Contractual services-Individuals	25,000	-	25,000	50,000	7
					GoG	4000	UNDP	72100	Contractual services-companies	73,110	26,890	-	100,000	8
	Sub-total GEF									25,000	380,555	425,500	831,055	9

<i>Sub-total UNDP</i>										73,110	26,890	0	100,000	10
Total Activity										98,110	407,445	425,500	931,055	11
3. Monitoring, learning, adaptive feedback, outreach and evaluation			x	x	GoG	62000	GEF Trustee	71400	Contractual services - Individuals			8,945	8,945	12
<i>Sub-total GEF</i>												8,945	8,945	13
Total Activity												8,945	8,945	14
4. Management and Oversight		X	X	X	GoG	62000	GEF Trustee	72400	Communications & Audio visual equipment	540	540	540	1,620	15
					GoG	4000	UNDP	71400	Contractual services-Individuals	13,720	13,720	13,720	41,160	16
					GoG	62000	GEF Trustee	71400	Contractual services-Individuals	30,848	30,848	30,848	92,544	17
					GoG	62000	GEF Trustee	74100	Professional services (audit)	1,667	1,667	1,667	5,000	18
					GoG	62000	GEF Trustee	74200	Audio visual and Printing and production costs	180	180	476	836	19
					GoG	04000	UNDP	71600	Travel-Local DSAs	2,928	2,928	2,984	8,840	20
<i>Sub-total GEF</i>										33,235	33,235	33,531	100,000	21
<i>Sub-total UNDP</i>										16,648	16,648	16,704	50,000	22
GEF TOTAL										78,235	433,790	487,976	1,000,000	
UNDP TOTAL										89,758	43,538	16,704	150,000	
GRAND TOTAL										167,993	477,328	504,680	1,150,000	

Budget notes:

1. Contractual services-companies: Contract for professional services to firm/consortium to develop regulatory framework and conduct trainings;
2. Communication materials;
3. GEF portion for Activity 1;
4. Sub-total budget for Activity 1;
5. Contractual services - companies:
 - 5.1 Contract with local company holding license for hazardous waste handling to repack, label and transport 250 tons of PoPs pesticides to the port: US\$ 56,165;

5.2 Contract with overseas company to export and destroy 250 POPs pesticides: US\$ 700,000.

6. Technical assistance (international experts);
7. Technical assistance (national experts);
8. Contractual services - companies: US\$ 100,000 UNDP funds to contract a company/consortium of companies to conduct site assessment, develop site management plan and pre-feasibility study for local PoPs pesticide destruction options;
9. GEF portion for Activity 2;
10. UNDP portion for Activity 2;
11. Sub-total for Activity 2;
12. M&E consultant costs (including travel): US\$ 700 daily fee for 10 man/days; DSA for Tbilisi for 5 days and ticket cost at US\$ 1,000;
13. GEF portion for Activity 3;
14. Sub-total for Activity 3;
15. Communication costs for the project management unit: internet charges: US\$ 50 per month, 36 months;
16. Service contract costs for Project Assistant, US\$ 1143.33 gross monthly salary as per UNDP Georgia local service contract scale. Equivalent to service band 4, quartile minimum;
17. Service contract costs for Project Manager, US\$ 2,325.83 monthly salary as per UNDP Georgia local service contract scale. Equivalent to service band 4, quartile 1; and, for Communication manager (part time) as described in Annex C of the CEO Endorsement Document;
18. Audit costs, US\$ 5000 over 36 months;
19. Production of printed materials;
20. Local travel costs: DSAs (UNDP local DSA within country, for trips outside the capital DSA is US\$ 122);
21. GEF portion for Activity 4;
22. UNDP portion for Activity 4;

IV. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Overall Responsibilities

The project will be executed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources through the Department of Integrated Environmental Management, which is responsible developing and implementing waste management policies, including POPs policies in Georgia. In order to perform these functions the Department has a special Waste and Chemicals Management Division. The Ministry will assign a National Project Director (NPD) responsible for implementation of the project as well as for the achievement of the overall project outputs. The NPD will be a senior/mid-level official from the Department of Integrated Environmental Management, but will be ultimately accountable to the Project Executive Board for the overall progress on project implementation. A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be created and will be composed of a Project Manager (PM) and an Assistant. The PMU will be in charge of project day-to-day management. The PMU will be hosted by the Waste & Chemicals Management Division under the Department of Integrated Environmental Management.

The Project Executive Board (PEB) will direct the project and will be the ultimate decision-maker for it. It will ensure that the project remains on course to deliver the desired outcomes of the required quality. The PEB will make management decisions for the project when guidance is required by the Project Manager or when project tolerances have been exceeded. More specifically, the PEB will set up tolerance levels for project stages in terms of duration and disbursement of financial resources. The PEB will review and clear Annual Work Plans (AWP) and annual progress achieved by the project through Annual Project Reviews based on the approved annual work plans. The Annual Workplan and the budget revisions will be sent to the UNDP Regional Center in Bratislava for clearance by the Regional Technical Advisor on chemical. It will review and approve project stage (quarterly) plans and will authorize any major deviation from these agreed stage plans. The PEB is the authority that signs off on the completion of each stage plan as well as authorizes the start of the next stage plan. It will ensure that required resources are committed, will arbitrate any conflicts within the project or negotiate a solution to any problems between the project and external bodies. The PEB will meet on a quarterly basis (more often if required). Prior to the quarterly meetings, the PM will duly submit the progress report on the previous period and the plan for the next one. The PEB will evaluate submitted documents and be in charge of approving plans and budgets.

The PEB will be composed of the Executive, Senior User and Senior Supplier components. The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior User/Beneficiary and Senior Supplier.

The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its outputs. The Executive has to ensure that the project has a cost-conscious approach, balancing the demands of the user (or beneficiary) and supplier. For the project purposes, the Ministry of Environmental Protection through its National Project Director, staff member of the Division of Waste Management, Integrated Environmental Management Department will assume the Executive Role in the Board.

The Senior User/Beneficiary is responsible for specification of the needs of all those who will be primarily using or benefiting from the project outputs, for user liaison with the project team and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs. The Senior User role commits user resources and monitors project outputs against agreed requirements. Representatives of The Department of

International Relations and Environmental Policy Department and relevant Municipal services will represent the Senior User in the PEB.

The Senior Supplier represents the interests of those committing resources either financial or human to the project. The Senior Supplier is accountable for the quality of the outputs delivered by the supplier(s). The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. UNDP Assistant Resident Representative will represent the senior supplier role together the Head of the Integrated Environmental Management of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources and the Heads of the local Municipalities supported by other major project co-financier donors/donor programme, including EU Twinning programme, etc.

Project Assurance – this is one of the key roles in the project management structure. The Project Assurance will act as an independent and objective quality monitoring agent, avoiding the potential “self-serving bias”. In addition, the project assurance will verify the products’ or outputs’ quality. The Regional Technical Advisor for Chemicals at the UNDP Bratislava Regional Center, Georgia UNDP Energy and Environment Team Leader and Programme Associate will play the Project Assurance role.

For development of relevant regulations for PoP pesticides, trainings and site assessments UNDP will outsource the contract to either individual company or a consortia of companies.

Communications

The NPD and the PMU will communicate with a variety of audiences and be in charge of keeping the stakeholders informed of the progress overall and on the most important project events. Further, they will be responsible for building and sustaining the Ministry’s commitment to the project and the involvement of project stakeholders. To do this, the Waste Management and Chemicals Division of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources and PMU will develop a communications strategy. They will maintain a high level of transparency and openness throughout the project implementation. The PMU and the Ministry will prepare promotional materials which will bear the logos of all project partners. The same standard will also apply for all other written materials and publications and will also apply to all public events.

Financial and other procedures

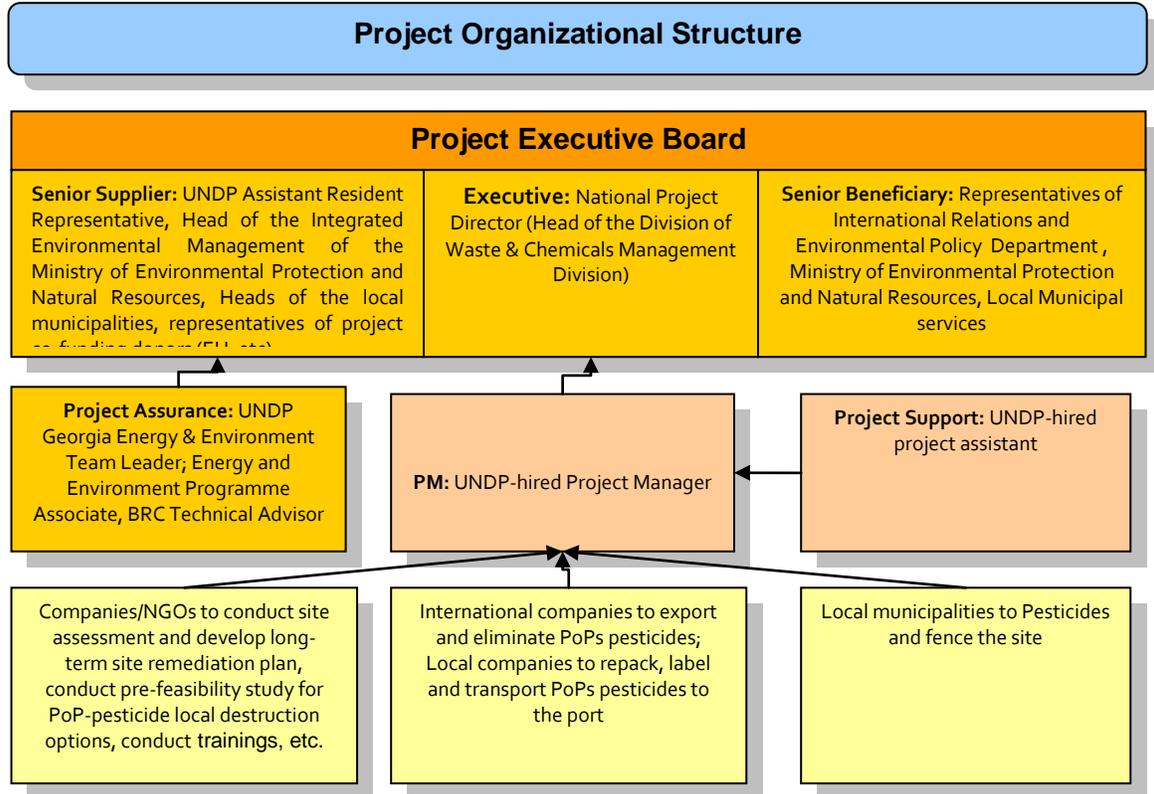
Payments will be performed primarily through direct payments. A letter of agreement will be signed between the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources and UNDP CO outlining the support services that UNDP will provide to the executing agency during the project implementation. The NPD will authorize the payments to be made on the basis of the budget approved by PEB. During absence of the NPD, the Project Manager will be authorized to process such transactions. UNDP will provide support services as agreed between the parties and set out in the standard service agreement letter between the APA and UNDP. Granting external access to ATLAS system to the project personnel will be part of the standard service agreement.

In accordance with standard UNDP procedures, all resources/equipment gained through project support remains the property of UNDP until project closure when a decision will be taken as to how to dispose of these resources. It is standard practice to leave resources with the implementing partner after project closure as a contribution to the development of national capacity.

In order to accord proper acknowledgement to GEF for providing funding, a GEF should appear on all relevant GEF project publications, including among others, project hardware and vehicles purchased

with GEF funds. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by GEF should also accord proper acknowledgment to GEF.

PROJECT ORGANOGRAM:



V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

5.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures by the project team and the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) with a support of MPU/Chemicals Unit in Bratislava. The Logical Framework Matrix provides impact and outcome indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification.

The M&E plan and reporting requirements include: inception workshop and inception report, regular interim and annual project reviews by a project executive board, project implementation reviews, short quarterly operational reports for GEF submission and detailed quarterly progress reports in UNDP format, including financial reports, both mid-term and final evaluations, project terminal report. The principal components of the M&E Plan and the indicative cost estimates related to M&E activities are outlined below. The project's M&E Plan will be presented and finalized at the project's inception workshop following a collective fine-tuning of indicators, means of verification and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities. Full details of the M&E plan are found in the Request for CEO Endorsement.

Table: Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget²

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$	Time frame
Inception Workshop	Project executive, Project Management Unit (PMU)	None from GEF funds	Within first three months of project start up
Inception Report	PMU & Project Executive, UNDP CO	None	Immediately following IW
APR/PIR	PMU, Project Executive UNDP CO, RCU	None	Annually (August-September)
Quarterly progress reports	PMU, Project Executive UNDP CO	None	Calendar Quarterly
Annual progress reports	PMU, Project Executive UNDP CO	None	End of calendar year
Project Executive Board Meetings	Project Executive, PMU	None from GEF funds	Following Project IW and subsequently on a quarterly basis
Annual Project Reviews	PMU & Project Executive PEB	None	Annually
Technical reports	PMU, consultants	None	To be determined by Project team
Final Evaluation	UNDP-CO UNDP-GEF RCU External Consultants	US\$8,945 ³	At the end of project implementation
Terminal Report with lessons	PMU, Project Executive	None	At least one month before

² Excluding project team and UNDP staff time and UNDP staff travel expenses

³ Including DSA for 5 days of stay in Georgia and travel to and out of Georgia for M&E consultant

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$	Time frame
learned	UNDP-CO		project end
Visits to field sites (UNDP staff travel costs to be charged to IA fees)	PMU UNDP Project Executive and other stakeholders CO	None from GEF budget. US\$ 8,840 from UNDP portion of funds; US\$ 10,240 from Government funds, in-kind	At least on a bi-monthly basis
Audit	UNDP-CO Project team	None (cost in PM Budget)	Annual
TOTAL COST		US\$8,945 GEF US\$8,840 UNDP US\$10,240 GoG in-kind	

5.2 Learning and knowledge sharing

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through a number of existing information sharing networks and forums. In addition, the project will participate, as relevant and appropriate, in UNDP/GEF sponsored networks, organized for Senior Personnel working on projects that share common characteristics. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation through lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Identification and analysis of lessons learned is an on-going process, and the need to communicate such lessons as one of the project's central contributions is a requirement to be delivered not less frequently than once every 12 months.

5.3 Audit clause

The project will be subject to independent annual audits that will be conducted in accordance with UNDP financial rules and procedures.

VI. LEGAL CONTEXT

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the SBAA [or other appropriate governing agreement] and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:

- put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

VII. ANNEXES

Annex 1: UNDP Strategic Plan: Key Focal Areas + Key result areas + Provisional Corporate Outcomes

<i>Key Focal Area</i>	<i>Key result area</i>	<i>Provisional Corporate Outcomes</i>
Poverty Reduction and MDG achievement	1. Promoting inclusive growth, gender equality and MDG achievement	1. MDG-based national development strategies promote growth and employment, and reduce economic, gender and social inequalities
		2. Enhanced national and local capacities to plan, monitor, report and evaluate the MDGs and related national development priorities, including within resource frameworks.
		3. Policies, institutions and mechanisms that facilitate the empowerment of women and girls strengthened and implemented.
		4. Macroeconomic policies, debt-sustainability frameworks, and public financing strategies promote inclusive growth and are consistent with achieving the MDGs.
		5. Strengthened capacities of local governments and other stakeholders to foster participatory local development for the MDGs.
		6. Policies, strategies and partnerships established to promote public-private sector collaboration and private-sector and market development that benefits the poor and ensures that low-income households and small enterprises have access to a broad range of financial and legal services.
	2. Fostering inclusive globalization	1. Enhanced capacities of developing countries to compete internationally and to negotiate interpret and implement agreements on trade, intellectual property, and investments in a manner which prioritizes poverty and inequality reduction and human development.
		2. Strengthened national capacities to negotiate and manage development finance, including aid and debt, consistent with the achievement of the MDGs and other internationally agreed development goals.
	3. Mitigating the impact of AIDS on human development	1. AIDS response integrated into poverty reduction strategies, MDG-based national development plans, and macroeconomic processes.
		2. Strengthened national capacity for inclusive governance and coordination of AIDS responses, and increased participation of civil society entities and people living with HIV in the design, implementation and evaluation of AIDS programmes.
		3. Policies and programmes implemented through multi-stakeholder approaches to protect the human rights of people affected by AIDS. Mitigate gender-related vulnerability, and address the impact of AIDS on women and girls.
		4. Accelerated implementation of AIDS funds and programmes financed through multilateral funding initiatives, including the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.
Democratic governance	1. Fostering inclusive participation	1. Civic engagement, through civil society organizations, voluntary associations, trade unions, political parties, and private sector organization, enables all people to influence public policy processes.
		2. Electoral laws, processes and institutions strengthen inclusive participation and professional electoral administration.
		3. Communication channels support government accountability and transparency through e-governance, independent journalism, and access to information policies.
	2. Strengthening responsive governing institutions	1. National, regional and local levels of governance expand their capacities to manage the equitable delivery of public services and support conflict reduction.
		2. Legislatures, regional elected bodies, and local assemblies have strengthened institutional capacity, enabling them to represent their constituents more effectively.
		3. Effective, responsive, accessible and fair justice systems promote the rule of law, including both formal and informal processes, with due consideration on the rights of the poor, women and vulnerable groups.
	3. Support national partners to implement democratic governance practices grounded in human rights, gender equality and anti-corruption	1. Strengthened national, regional and local level capacity to mainstream human rights in government policies and institutions.
		2. Strengthened national, regional and local level capacity to mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment in government policies and institutions.
		3. Strengthened national, regional, and local-level capacity to implement anti-corruption initiatives.

Crisis Prevention	1. Enhancing conflict and disaster risk management capabilities	1. Solutions generated for natural disaster risk management and conflict prevention through common analysis and inclusive dialogue among government, relevant civil society actors and other partners (i.e. UN, other international organizations, bilateral partners).
		2. Disaster – strengthened national capacities, including the participation of women to prevent, reduce, mitigate and cope with the impact of the systemic shocks from natural hazards.
		3. Conflict – strengthened national capacities, including the participation of women, to prevent, reduce, mitigate and cope with the impact of violent conflict.
		4. Other
	2. Strengthening post-crisis governance	1. Early post-crisis resumption of local governance functions to facilitate recovery.
		2. Disaster – post disaster governance capacity strengthened, including measures to ensure the reduction of future vulnerabilities.
		3. Conflict – post-conflict governance capacity strengthened, including measures to work towards prevention of resumption of conflict.
		4. Other
	3. Restoring the foundations for development at local level	1. Gender equality and women’s empowerment enhanced in post-disaster and post-conflict situations.
		2. Conflict – post-crisis community security and social cohesion restored.
		3. Post-crisis socio-economic infrastructure restored, economy revived and employment generated; crisis affected groups returned and reintegrated.
		4. other
Environment and sustainable development	1. Mainstreaming environment and energy	1. Strengthened national capacities to mainstream environment and energy concerns into national development plans and implementation systems.
		2. Other
	2. Catalyzing environmental finance	1. Countries develop and use market mechanisms to support environmental management.
		2. other
	3. Promote climate change adaptation	1. Strengthened capacity of developing countries to mainstream climate change adaptation policies into national development plans.
		2. Other
	4. Expanding access to environmental and energy services for the poor.	1. Strengthened capacity of local institutions to manage the environment and expand environment and energy services, especially to the poor.
		2. Other

Annex 2: NATIONAL PLAN of GEORGIA for IMPLEMENTATION of the Stockholm 2001 Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants 2011-2015:

Action Plan 2: Management and destruction of POPs-pesticides

Tasks	Actions	Expected results	Leading and partner organizations	Approximate costs USD	Possible sources of financing	Time schedule
Inventory of POPs-pesticides (second phase)	Full Inventory of POPs -pesticides in accordance with FAO and UNEP methodology.	Results of the full inventory available	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture	350,000	GEF	2011-2013
Packing and temporary storage of additionally identified obsolete pesticides	Cleaning of the identified sites and temporary secure storage of pesticides	The sites have been cleaned from the obsolete pesticides	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Ministry of Agriculture	1.5 mln	GEF, European assistance, bilateral donors	2011-2013
Removal and packing of POPs-pesticides from the lagluja sarcophagi	Execution of works for removing of pesticides from sarcophagi, their packing and temporary storage	The POPs-pesticides have been removed from the sarcophagi and packed	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources			
Destruction of pesticides that were collected in the whole country and placed into lagluja pits, also of the pesticides that were removed from the lagluja sarcophagi	About 500 tonnes of pesticides destructed (through burning in cement kiln in Georgia or through export to other country and burning in special stoves or through other methods)	About 500 tonnes of pesticides have been destructed	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources			
Improving of the ecological state of the lagluja burial site	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study and evaluate the conditions on the lagluja site 2. Arrange the drainage system 3. Cover the open places with ground 4. Bioremediation actions 	The ecological state of the lagluja burial site has improved	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources			

Action Plan 3: Identification and management of the POPs contaminated sites

Tasks	Actions	Expected results	Leading and partner organizations	Approximate costs USD	Possible sources of financing	Time schedule
Identification of the POPs contaminated sites	Evaluation of the sites where POPs-pesticides and PCB-oils were collected	The POPs contaminated sites identified	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources; Ministry of Agriculture; Local self-government authorities; Scientific community	250,000	GEF European assistance other donors	2014-2015
Implementation of the demonstration project using the modern technologies for clean-up of the polluted sites	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluation and selection of the clean-up technology 2. Ccleaning up the contaminated site 	<p>The clean-up technology chosen</p> <p>The clean-up actions performed</p>	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources; Scientific community; Local self-government authorities	300,000	European assistance other donors	2014-2015

Action Plan 5: Improvement of the legislative and planning framework

Tasks	Actions	Expected results	Leading and partner organizations	Approximate costs USD	Possible sources of financing	Time schedule
Coordination of NIP implementation	Establish the inter-agency coordination group	Effective implementation of NIP	The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources together with other ministries			2011-2015
Development of the legislative framework in compliance with Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam Conventions and with the Acquis Communitere	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of the existing national legislative framework and analysis on deficiencies 2. Develop new legislation or improve the existing one to properly reflect POPs issues and in accordance with the Acquis Communitere 3. Identify enforcement needs and mechanisms for implementation of the developed legislation 	<p>Legislative deficiencies identified the strategy for legislation improvement developed;</p> <p>Legislation improved and harmonised with the Acquis Communitere</p>	<p>The inter-agency coordination group</p> <p>Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources;</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture;</p> <p>Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development;</p> <p>Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs;</p> <p>Ministry of Finance</p>	1.25 mln EUR	European assistance "Twinning"	2011-2012
Development of the database of existing	Develop the database of existing chemicals in	Created the database of the chemicals in	Ministry of Environmental			

chemicals in the country	the country accordance with international classifications	accordance with the international classifications (IUPAC, CAS, HS)	Protection and Natural Resources Ministry of Finances Ministry of Agriculture			
Development of the National Waste Management Action Plan including POPs	Development of the Waste Management Action Plan taking into consideration the technical, organizational, environmental, economic and financial implications	Waste management action plan developed	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources in collaboration with other stakeholders			

Action Plan 6: Strengthening of the institutional capacities for POPs management

Tasks	Actions	Expected results	Leading and partner organizations	Approximate costs USD	Possible sources of financing	Time schedule
Professional development of civil servants dealing with the waste and chemicals issues	Organization of training courses and seminars for professional development	employees' qualification improved	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources, Ministry of Finances, Ministry of Agriculture, other institutions	150,000	Bilateral donors	2011-2013

SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: Georgia

UNDAF 2006-2010 Outcome(s): Progress towards environment sustainability demonstrated

2006-2010 Expected CP Outcome(s): National and local capacities enhanced and best practices adopted for sustainable environmental and natural resources management

2006-2010 CP Output (s): Output 5.1.3: National and local capacities for implementation of local and global commitments enhanced; 5.1.3 Output target: MoE's capacities in law enforcement, environmental information management and, in meeting major requirements of UN conventions on Climate Change, Biodiversity, Combating Desertification, Protecting Ozone Layer and on Persistent Organic Pollutants enhanced. Output 5.1.4: Practices for sustainable environmental and natural resource management demonstrated at sub-national, national and trans-boundary levels; 5.1.4 Output target: Integrated river basin planning framework for the Kura-Aras Basin developed and at least one trans-boundary demonstration project started; Sustainable land management practices demonstrated in one pilot area with serious land degradation issues; At least one innovative model for the management of protected areas piloted in one protected area and replicated to other protected areas; Sustainable POPs management practices demonstrated through implementing two pilot projects for POPs pesticide and PCB management

UNDAF 2011-2015 Outcome(s): UNDAF outcome 4 under thematic area 3: Disaster Risk Reduction. "Underlying disaster risk factors are reduced, focusing on sustainable environmental and natural resource management"

2011-2015 CP Output(s): 3.2.1. Sustainable practices and instruments for the management of chemicals and natural resources, including land, water and biological resources demonstrated at pilot areas and up-scaled at national and/or trans-boundary levels 3.2.2. System, institutional and staff level capacities enhanced for implementation of national environmental commitments and major international agreements on climate change, biodiversity, land degradation and chemicals

Programme Period:	2006-2010; 2010-2014
Programme component:	Energy & Environment for Sustainable Development; Disaster Risk Reduction
Atlas Award ID:	00060720
Project ID:	00076584
PIMS #	3875
Start date:	2011
End Date:	2013
Management Arrangement:	NIM
PAC Meeting Date:	tbd

Total budget:	US\$3,141,080
Allocated resources:	
• Government	
• Regular	US\$ 150,000
• GEF	US\$ 1,000,000
In-kind contributions:	
• Central Government:	US\$ 240,400
• Central Government/EU-Twinning:	US\$ 1,700,680*
• Local Municipality:	US\$ 50,000

Agreed by (Government): Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

George Khachidze, Minister

NAME	SIGNATURE	Date/Month/Year
		Date/Month/Year

Agreed by (UNDP):

Jamie Mcgoldrick, Resident Representative:

NAME	SIGNATURE	Date/Month/Year
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* : UNDP EURO USD exchange rate for 22.0.10 at 1USD=0.735 EURO is used for calculating the EU-Twinning co-funding amount