



REQUEST FOR MSP APPROVAL (1-STEP PROCEDURE)

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Global project on the updating of National Implementation Plans for POPs – add on to umbrella FSP project		
Country(ies):	See attached (Annex B)	GEF Project ID: ¹	5525
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	1163
Other Executing Partner(s):	UNEP and National governments participating in the project	Submission Date:	04.10.2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration (Months)	24 months
Name of parent program (if applicable):		Project Agency Fee (\$):	125,548

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
CHEM-4	NIPs prepared or updated or national implications of new POPs assessed	NIP updated financed by GEF funds	GEFTF	1,321,552	993,000
Total Project Cost				1,321,552	993,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To assist countries to review and update the National Implementation Plan (NIP) in order to comply with reporting obligations (Article 15) and updating of National Implementation Plans (Article 7) under the Stockholm Convention

Project Component	Grant Type ³	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
Global/regional Support						
Support to share information and evaluate NIPs updating worldwide	TA	Enhanced communication and sharing information will enable Parties to compare and harmonize data and identify lessons learned and good practices	1. Identify and disseminate lessons learned 2. Identify initial needs and opportunities for exchange of information and expertise 3. Provision of regional/global training support and encourage information exchange	GEFTF	100,000	150,000
National NIP updating/development						
NIP updating/development as indicated in Annex A (9 countries)	TA	A National Implementation Plan on POPs updated in order to comply with the Stockholm Convention requirement	Outputs as indicated in Annex A	GEFTF	1,110,502	340,000
Subtotal					1,210,502	490,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)				GEFTF	111,050	503,000
Total Project Cost					1,321,552	993,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

³ TA includes capacity building, and research and development.

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

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
UNEP		In-kind	150,000
Cook Islands	National Environment Service	In-kind	150,000
Marshall Islands	Office of the President	In-kind	100,000
		Cash	20,000
Nauru	Department of Commerce, Industry & Environment	In-kind	15,000
Palau	Office of the President	In-kind	100,000
Papua New Guinea	Office of the Secretary	In-kind	200,000
Sierra Leone	Environment Protection Agency	In-kind	8,000
		Cash	2,000
Tonga	Ministry of Lands, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources	In-kind	230,000
Yemen	Ministry of Environment and Water	In-kind	18,000
Total Cofinancing			993,000

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

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
UNEP	GEFTF	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Global	1,321,552	125,548	1,447,100
Total Grant Resources				1,321,552	125,548	1,447,100

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

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

E. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

The amount of funds for each country will differ and will be defined according to the national needs. After approval of this MSP, UNEP and the countries will finalise the project document and will initiate the project internalization. Only then the number of consultants needed will be identified.

Component	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
International Consultants			0
National/Local Consultants			0

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? (Select)

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

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. PROJECT OVERVIEW

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

Background information

Project baseline and global environmental problem

This project is an “add-on” to the PIF umbrella project supporting 26 countries that was submitted by UNEP and approved by GEF Council in June 2013.

This project will assist 9 additional countries: Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Tonga and Yemen, to a) comply with Article 7 of the Stockholm Convention by updating the National Implementation Plans (NIPs) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs); and b) build capacity to update NIPs.

Article 7 of the Convention states that Parties shall “*review and update, as appropriate, its implementation plan on a periodic basis and in a manner to be specified by the decision of the Conference of the Parties*”.

To date, more than 130 Parties have submitted their NIPs and some other countries are about to submit them shortly. Under the umbrella of the GEF 12-country project, in 2006, UNEP conducted a series of consultations with Parties and identified lessons learned and good practices. During these consultations countries expressed their difficulties in developing accurate inventories on PCBs and Dioxins and Furans. UNEP understands the development of inventories and action plans as a continuous process, where information and data gathered improves with time. This project will also assist participating countries to update their PCB and Dioxins and Furans inventories and will provide training to address gaps and to explain areas of the inventory that may cause problems.

Countries participating in this project:

- (a) are Parties to the Stockholm Convention;
- (b) have submitted a National Implementation Plan to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat or are in the process of doing so; and
- (c) need to review and/or update the NIP (triggered by internal or external factors).

To determine whether a Party has a need to review and update its national implementation plan, the Party concerned should assess whether it is affected by any external or internal factors, such as those referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Annex to decision SC-1/12:

External factors:

- (a) Changes in obligations arising from amendments to the Convention or its annexes, including the addition of chemicals to Annexes A, B or C;
- (b) Decisions of the Conference of the Parties that may affect how Parties implement Convention obligations, including adoption of guidance or guidelines;
- (c) Changes in the availability of technical or financial assistance;
- (d) Changes in access to infrastructure external to the Party (e.g., disposal facilities).

Internal factors:

- (a) Reporting under Article 15 of the Convention indicating that the Party’s implementation plan is not adequate;
- (b) A change in national priorities;
- (c) A significant change in national circumstances (e.g. infrastructure or institutional arrangements);
- (d) Inventories of Persistent Organic Pollutants, after improvement or updating, indicate a change in the scope of the problem to be addressed.

As an obligation and according to paragraph 7 of the annex to decision SC-1/12, a Party will review and update its implementation plan, and transmit the updated plan to the Conference of the Parties within two years of the entry into force of the amendment for it, consistent with paragraph 1 (b) of the Convention.

For the **12 original POPs**, a detailed assessment of POPs exemptions status and reports (on progress in

PCB management, release inventories of unintentional POPs (PCDD/PCDF especially) and Global Monitoring Plan implementation will be performed.

For **new POPs**, a detailed assessment of the specific exemptions needed for new POPs, assessment on uses and/or production at the country level, suspect product assessment and source assessment, the need to review legislation, a detailed review of reporting requirements and reporting forms and information requested therein, an analysis of “new POPs” management and an analysis of new POPs and contaminated sites will be performed.

Project Outcomes, Outputs and Activities

This project will assist countries to update and/or develop their national implementation plans and will also include a regional/global support component to provide technical expertise and tools to facilitate the updating of the NIPs and information exchange. Details on the NIP development methodology are included in Annex A and details on the Global/regional support component are included in Annex C.

This project is an “add-on” of a NIP updating umbrella project approved at the GEF Council in June 2013. This MSP will assist additional 9 countries to update their NIPs.

The Global/regional support component of this project will enhance communication and sharing information among Parties to compare and harmonize data and identify lessons learned and good practices. UNEP believes that the Regional Basel and Stockholm Centres and research institutions in the region have the capacity to have an active and specific role in assisting countries in updating their NIPs. UNEP will work in close cooperation with them. UNEP had assisted more than 50 countries to develop their initial NIPs and the proposed activities in this MSP respond to the lessons learned from that exercise. The initial NIP development flagged few challenging issues, such as the need for harmonized approaches (the guidance documents were interpreted in different manners or not taken into account at all), the need for suitable experts that can deliver the same message and core expertise to countries, the need to develop mechanisms to facilitate country reporting, and more information exchange among countries in the region and globally. The Global/regional component will include:

- a) A regional and global assessment on the initial NIP development process to identify gaps and needs in regions and countries
- b) Development of an information exchange system including discussion forums, expert sessions, etc)
- c) Enhancement of the SC clearinghouse (in close collaboration with the BRS Secretariat) and facilitation of national reporting
- d) Development of an expert database by region, language, and field of expertise, also in close collaboration with the
- e) Development and dissemination of lessons learned.

With this additional support (at no extra cost to the GEF) countries will be able to produce a NIP whose data is comparable and also to take advantage of the expertise available regionally and globally.

incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline

Without the GEF support countries will not be able to update their NIPs, as mandated by the COP, and will not address their needs in terms of training and capacity building on key issues related to POPs management. With GEF support countries will be able to address existing data and information gaps regarding POPs management at the national level and will also be able to provide robust evidence to decision makers at the national level, so proper funding is ensured for sound POPs management at the national level. The support of the GEF has been very effective in reducing or eliminating the use of POPs as evidenced by the elimination of all specific exemptions under the Stockholm Convention for the original twelve POPs within five years.

global environmental benefits (GEFTF, NPIF) and adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

The project will assist countries to identify existing gaps in POPs management in order to improve management practices in agriculture, disease vector control, industrial chemicals and other relevant areas. It will also lead to the achievement of POPs reduction worldwide through the development and implementation of management and eradication plans, by introducing innovative methods and regional approaches. These actions, included in the NIP updated document, will lead to the reduction of risks to the populations, especially to the most vulnerable ones. For example, in agricultural communities in developing countries men may be at higher exposure to chemicals pesticides during application, while women and children may be more likely to be indirectly exposed during planting and harvesting. In some developing countries dieldrin and hexachlorobenzene (solvent in pesticide) are still used in agriculture⁴. In 2010, the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimated that approximately 70% of all children labourers from 5 to 17 years old work in agriculture. The FAO statistics from 2010 indicate that approximately 43% of all women in the work market work in agriculture.

This project will also encourage the participation of women and minority groups in the whole NIP updating process. As in the NIP development process, women will have an active role in the different project components and their equal participation will be sought.

innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

National efforts will be coupled with international expert support. This project will call upon the expertise of UNEP, the Stockholm Convention Regional Centres and the Stockholm Convention Secretariat and other interested organizations. Roles and responsibilities will be assigned to key players according to their capacities and their availability. This approach, including regional centres and expert organizations at a global scale, has not been implemented in the previous GEF projects. During the development of the NIP for the initial POPs, countries had called upon international expertise for a specific action. This project will initiate or enhance the relationship between Parties to the Convention and their respective Regional Centres for technical support, with the aim to build up or strengthening a long standing relationship

The early identification of gaps and needs will allow UNEP to design targeted support and whenever possible south to south cooperation will be encouraged. The updating of the NIP will include political support at the national level and UNEP intervention will strongly advocate for the inclusion of actions and strategies for POPs reduction as part of the National Agenda for Development.

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

At the international level, the project will include:

- f) UNEP: as an implementing Agency, UNEP will provide administrative support to the executing agencies at the regional and national level. It will also supervise the progress made in all regions and will coordinate activities to share experiences and lessons learned among regions.
- g) UNEP DTIE Chemicals: will support the National Executing Agencies by organizing global/regional information exchange meetings and by taking the lead in identifying lessons learned and good practices
- h) Stockholm/Basel Regional Centres and other experienced Centres in the regions: the Centres will coordinate some key activities at the regional level and will provide logistic and administrative support to countries. The Regional Centres will work very closely with UNEP Chemicals and the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.

⁴ Chemicals and gender: Gender Mainstreaming Guidance Series (2011). United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- i) Stockholm Convention Secretariat (now Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions): will provide technical support to Parties as part of their work-programme. UNEP will coordinate with the Secretariat in specific training activities and will provide technical expertise to deliver effective and needed technical support in a timely manner. As example of activities to be mutually supported by the Secretariat and UNEP, the organization of webinars on specific topics, the organization of training workshops, etc.
- j) Others: such as international laboratories to analyse new POPs, regional and international consultants, interested Intergovernmental Organizations, etc.

At the national level, the project will include:

- a) The Executing Agency: to be designated by the National government, usually the Ministry of Environment or Health
- b) Other National Ministries and stakeholders: National Ministries of Environment or Health will act as the National Executing Agencies for this project. This project will make full use of the existing coordinating platforms for chemicals management in countries (e.g. National Coordinating Committees created for the NIP development process) and will include additional stakeholders involved in the management of newly listed POPs as industry associations, store retailers, national laboratories working with POPs, civil society, etc.
- c) Industry sector: Industry is a key sector to be involved in the NIP development. For example, the computer, electronic parts sector, industrial sheets, interiors, wires producers, furniture stores and producers, etc.

A.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF):

NIP updating actions and their further implementation will lead to the reduction of risks to the populations, especially to the most vulnerable ones. For example, in agricultural communities in developing countries men may be at higher exposure to chemicals pesticides during application, while women and children may be more likely to be indirectly exposed during planting and harvesting. In some developing countries dieldrin and hexachlorobenzene (solvent in pesticide) are still used in agriculture⁵. In 2010, the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimated that approximately 70% of all children labourers from 5 to 17 years old work in agriculture. The FAO statistics from 2010 indicate that approximately 43% of all women in the work market work in agriculture.

There is an established link between poverty and the increased risk of exposure to toxic and hazardous chemicals. Exposure of poor people to toxic chemicals is often strongly correlated to geography, where low income populations typically reside in places considered undesirable, such as areas in the proximity to a factory, landfills, site incinerators and/or hazardous waste dumps (UNDP, 2011).

Updating the National Implementation Plan on POPs will allow countries to understand the scope and dimension of the POPs situation nationally and will also allow to establish national priorities based on sound assessments provided by this project. In that sense, a close coordination of key stakeholders is crucial and will allow to avoid duplication of efforts and to effectively work in a coordinated manner and to identify strengths and weaknesses on POPs management in the country. This will bring not only obvious economic benefits (targeting priority actions and planning a national budget allocation accordingly, avoiding duplication of efforts, etc) but also social impacts such as presenting the evidence that will allow to take action to reduce the risk of communities and populations.

This project will also encourage the participation of women and minority groups in the whole NIP updating process. As in the NIP development process, women will have an active role in the different project components and their equal participation will be sought.

⁵ Chemicals and gender: Gender Mainstreaming Guidance Series (2011). United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

A.4 Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks:

A project involving more than 30 countries (this add-on project is part of a global NIP updating initiative approved at the June 2013 GEF Council) has obvious risks, but one of the most important is national and stakeholder ownership. In many countries the chemicals issues are not in the national agenda as such, but related issues such as access to clean water, sanitation, protection of the environment, etc. are usually part of the national agenda. This project will serve as a vehicle to continue raising awareness about chemicals management and will also develop and present solid evidence of the negative impacts of the inappropriate management of chemicals and the benefits of sound management of chemicals. This project will require the participation of national stakeholders in the process. The Action plan will clearly indicate key players in the POPs NIP and will define their responsibilities for specific actions.

Political instability in countries may also affect the outcomes of the project. To mitigate this, this project will encourage national governments to institutionalize national POPs teams and National Steering Committees, avoiding possible delays and changes of institutions in the National Committee.

A.5. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:

This project will use the guidance, prepared by UNIDO, to review and update the National Implementation Plan on POPs (<http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/NewPOPs/Publications/tabid/695/Default.aspx>). Using the guidance is the first step to ensure that NIPs are comparable and consistent with the Convention objectives.

The project will make full use of the existing POPs National Coordinating Committee in the country, formed during the National implementation Plan developed for the 12 initial POPs. The National Coordinating Committee formed during the NIP development will also be used as a basis to update the NIPs. Due to the inherent properties of the new POPs adopted during COP-4 and COP-5, additional stakeholders could be considered to represent the sectors directly involved with the management of new POPs.

At the national level, the existing platform or coordinating mechanisms created during the NIP development process will be maintained and encouraged to continue in operation even after the NIP updating process.

UNEP will assist participating countries to continue building capacity for POPs management and will make sure that external expertise contracted for specific reasons would truly build capacity. In this sense, regional and global experts will be available to support countries not only for a single intervention but for longer term if needed. This project will also call upon national expertise in the first place. UNEP will also deploy experts to assist with the NIP updating and will work closely with the Stockholm Convention Secretariat for the organization of face-to-face meetings with countries and to create joint programmes and initiatives to provide technical advice to countries.

UNEP will also deploy big efforts to identify lessons learned and to disseminate NIP updating results to the countries in the region.

Inter-sectoral coordination is the basis for this project. This will imply that sound planning and coordination will be integrated across government and endorsed by key players. POPs actions and further implementation will be the responsibility of many key players, not only the Executing Agency. It will imply that POPs actions will be distributed among a range of ministries implicated or concerned by POPs. In that sense, investing approximately 350,000 USD now will save a considerable amount of funds that are likely to be spent in remedial costs.

The country commitment is demonstrated by the level of national co-financing provided to this project. Countries will offer assistance to the POPs team by providing office space and meeting rooms, among others things, to facilitate the work to be done under this project.

A.6. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives [not mentioned in A.1]:

UNEP hosts the majority of MEA secretariats. With regard to chemicals management, UNEP is the only agency with in-house capacity, and performs the secretariat functions for the Basel, Rotterdam (with FAO) and Stockholm Conventions, the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol, and SAICM. Furthermore, Parties to the more-recently developed agreements have chosen to co-locate these secretariats with UNEP's branch specializing in chemicals policy and management (Chemicals Branch of the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE)) to gain the benefits of coherence and integration. UNEP has developed more than 50 NIPs on POPs and has a good understanding of the challenges faced by countries by doing National Implementation Plans for POPs. The NIP updating process will also follow the integration process taking place at the Secretariat, some of the NIP actions will be complementary to the three environmental MEAs activities: the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions. This project will use as a basis the guidance and documentation prepared by GEF funded project implemented by UNIDO to develop guidance for NIP updating.

A.7 Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation:

At the national level, the Project will be guided by the National Coordinating Committee, formed during the NIP development. This Committee will include national stakeholders involved in POPs management as indicated in table 1. This team will meet regularly and will assess progress made in the project and will also identify problems in executing the project. The outcomes of the National Coordinating Committee Meetings will be communicated to the Implementing Agency.

The UNEP NIP update method is based on the development of national capacity to manage POPs while establishing linkages to regional or sub-regional technical expertise to support the process and the provision of global coordination. UNEP will make individual arrangements for project implementation in each participating Party but each regional grouping will access the same sources of technical expertise according to UNEP internalization processes, using the GEF enabling activities template (Annex D) as a model. This allows each Party to proceed at its own pace and to include elements that are specific to it.

The key features of the project are:

UNEP as implementing agency will:

1. Serve as the Implementing Agency for the project.
2. Liaise with technical experts in each region or sub-region for identified groups of Parties. Each Party (or its members) will access regional experts identified by UNEP
3. Undertake the implementation of the project such as handling administrative issues of the GEF project and in addition UNEP will also provide the global perspective to ensure that knowledge is shared amongst Parties and common approaches are taken. This should produce NIP updates that are more comparable.
4. Work, as much as possible, in close cooperation with the BRS Secretariat to ensure that synergies can evolve, including joint training activities and sharing of guidance materials.

The National Executing Agency will:

1. engage a National Coordinator for the duration of the NIP revision/update process project. This person will be recruited locally and will be responsible for delivering the components of the project. Reporting to the National executing agency.
2. engage a technical assistant on a part or full time basis will be engaged to help the National Coordinator deliver the outcomes of the project.
3. provide the offices and operating expenses of the National Coordinator and the Technical Assistant.

4. request the National Coordinator to draw on the Regional Technical Expert Group for assistance with the components of the project and with UNEP for additional help and administrative needs.
5. have access to additional resources such as to engage consultants as necessary to assist further with specialist tasks such as inventorying and audits.
6. form the National Coordinating Unit, which will have an established place within the Ministry hosting the National Coordinator.
7. This approach will be evaluated for how successful it is and the level of support provided to the countries. If successful additional resources would be requested to continue the project.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.

As indicated in Article 7 of the Stockholm Convention, Parties to the Stockholm Convention will need to update their NIPs and as such, this project will assist countries to do so. Furthermore, this project will be the basis to implement activities aiming at reducing and/or eliminating chemicals and/or releases listed in the Convention and will also allow communicating progress made on this regard to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.

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

The GEF is the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention and, as such, supports activities to meet its objectives. The GEF Programming for its replenishment V highlights the strong commitment of the GEF to support countries to comply with the Stockholm Convention and to address issues related to the inclusion of nine new POPs (COP-4) and one new POP (COP-5). The GEF-5 Programming Document, in its Chemicals section includes under Objective 1, *Phase out POPs and reduce POPs releases*, Outcome 1.5 *the country capacity built to effectively phase out and reduce releases of POPs*. One of the outcome targets is that at least 45 countries receive support for NIP update.

As indicated in Article 7 of the Stockholm Convention, Parties to the Stockholm Convention will need to update their NIPs and as such, this project will assist countries to do so. Furthermore, this project will be the basis to implement activities aiming at reducing and/or eliminating chemicals and/or releases listed in the Convention and will also allow communication of progress made in this regard to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.

In order to obtain funding for the updating of NIPs, countries should:

1. Be a Party to the Stockholm Convention
2. Have submitted the NIP to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat

B.3 The GEF Agency's programme (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and Agencies comparative advantage for implementing this project:

UNEP is the UN body mandated:

- (ii) to identify issues of global environmental concern where international action may be warranted;
- (iii) to aid the negotiation of international agreements; and
- (iv) to support their implementation.

Consequently, UNEP hosts the majority of MEA secretariats. With regard to chemicals management, UNEP is the only agency with in-house capacity, and performs the secretariat functions for the Basel, Rotterdam (with FAO) and Stockholm Conventions, the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol, and SAICM. Furthermore, Parties to the more-recently developed agreements have chosen to co-locate these secretariats with UNEP's branch specializing in chemicals policy and management (Chemicals Branch of the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE) to gain the benefits of coherence and integration.

UNEP has assisted more than 60 countries to develop their NIPs in all regions from 2002 until today. For the NIPs update, UNEP will partner with key organizations such as the Secretariat for Stockholm Convention, Stockholm Regional Centres, widely recognised academic institutions and partner countries in order to deliver a quality NIP that will include the newly listed POPs. UNEP will favour a regional approach for NIPs updating, partnering closely with the Stockholm Convention Secretariat and the Regional Centres to coordinate this initiative.

UNEP lessons learned and good practices in NIPs development - during January to March 2006, UNEP organized seven⁶ regional workshops to identify lessons learned and good practices for the development of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. A total of 98 country representatives attended these workshops.

This exercise formed part of the ‘umbrella’ component of the project *‘Development of National Implementation Plans for the Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants’* funded by the Global Environment Facility and implemented by UNEP. This project was originally conceived as a pilot in which an initial group of 12 countries, drawn from all regions of the World, would lead NIP development and pave the way for the systematic execution of enabling activities in all GEF-eligible countries. In the event, a large number of countries gained approval for enabling activities proposals much earlier than had been anticipated so that the pilot role of the 12-country group was diminished. Nevertheless, the generic guidance developed under the project has been of benefit to all countries.

⁶ Regional meetings were held in Fiji for the Pacific Region; Malaysia for the Asia Region; Kenya for Anglophone Africa; Cameroon for Francophone Africa; Bulgaria for Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia; Peru for Latin America; and Barbados for the Anglophone Caribbean.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:

Day-to-day management and monitoring of the project activities will be the responsibility of the executing agency, at the national level in each of the participating countries. UNEP will provide implementation services for NIPs updating according to the work plan and expected outcomes. The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan will be developed for each country participating in the NIP updating initiative, since not all countries are obtaining the same allocation, it is not very useful to insert numbers in this table, which will not fit each participating country. This table highlights the actions to be carried out under the M&E plan with the understanding that those plans will be finalized with each country during the internalization of each NIP updating project.

M&E activity	Purpose	Responsible Party	Budget (US\$)*1	Time-frame
Inception workshop*	Awareness raising, building stakeholder engagement, detailed work planning with key groups	Project Coordinator in each country		Within two months of project start
Inception report	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring	Project coordinator in each country		Immediately following Inception Workshop
Project Supervision and Monitoring	Technical and Administrative support provided on a regular basis ensuring that the project is being carried out according to the agreed workplan and budget	UNEP		Regularly
Progress reports	Progress reports submitted to the implementing agency to assess the work performed during project execution and that resources are being utilised optimally	Project Coordinator in each country		Every six months
Terminal report	Reviews effectiveness against implementation plan Highlights technical outputs Identifies lessons learned and likely design approaches for future projects, assesses likelihood of achieving design outcomes	Project Coordinator in each country		At the end of project implementation
Independent Financial Audit	Reviews use of project funds against budget and assesses probity of expenditure and transactions	Project Coordinator each country		Six-months after project implementation
Total indicative M&E cost*1				

*budgeted as part of activity 1


Note: The terminal evaluation of this ‘add-on’ will be conducted together with, and as part of, the terminal evaluation of the FSP umbrella project. Funds for the terminal evaluation have been set aside in that project.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Vaitoti Tupa	GEF Official Focal Point Cooks Islands	National Environment Service	8 May 2013
Bruce Kijiner	Director Operational Focal Point	Office of Environmental Planning & Policy Coordination ;Marshall Islands	8 May 2013
Russ J Kun	Permanent Secretary GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment Republic of Nauru	7 May 2013
Charlene Mersai	National Environmental Planner	Office of the President Office of Environmental Response and Coordination (OERC), Palau	10 May 2013
Muhammed Ali Gardezi	Chief, Executive Officer	Ministry of Lands, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources Government of Pakistan	27 May 2013
Gunther Joku	Acting Secretary	Department of Environment and Conservation Office of the Secretary Papua New Guinea	22 May 2013
Dr. Killeh A. Bangura	Director, EPA-SL	Environment Protection Agency Sierra Leone	16 May 2013
Asipeli Palaki	Chief Executive Officer	Ministry of Lands, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources Government of Tonga	20 may 2013
Khalid Al-Shaibani	EPA Chairman	Ministry of Water and Environment Environment Protection Authority Republic of Yemen	10 July 2013

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Maryam Niamir-Fuller, Director, GEF Coordination Office, UNEP		10/04/2013	Jorge Ocaña Task Manager	+41 22 917 8195	Jorge.ocana@unep.org

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

Log Frame corresponding to National NIP Updating project (Enabling Activitiy)

STRATEGY NARRATIVE	BASELINE	INDICATORS	UNITS	MID-TERM TARGET	END OF PROJECT TARGET	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
GOAL: To protect human health and the environment through the implementation of the Stockholm Convention							
Project Objective: To review and update the National Implementation Plan (NIP) in order to comply with reporting obligations (Article 15) and updating of National Implementation Plans (Article 7) under the Stockholm Convention							
Outcome 1: Institutional strengthening and enhanced national coordination							
In this project component, the national agency in charge of NIP implementation will identify institutional needs and strengths and will also reinforce the existing national coordination mechanism on POPs management. This component will gain political commitment to the NIP updating process, establish a national coordinating mechanism and structure for executing the NIP updating process.	National Implementation Plan (NIP) for POPs management National Coordinating Team for the development of the NIP on POPs National Profile on National Chemicals Management	Institutional needs and strengths report Number of institutions participating in the NIP updating coordination	Report on institutional needs and strengths # of institutions	Institutional needs addressed and included in the draft NIP Coordination mechanism successfully coordinating and assessing the progress on the NIP updating process	Institutional needs and strengths reflected in the updated NIP document Project benefits from adequate inputs and coordination with a wide range of stakeholders, authorities, agencies and non-governmental organizations.	Report on institutional needs and strengths available in the national POPs website Establishment of the project's coordination with clear lines of communication and recommendations to the project POPs team and the interested Parties	It is assumed that the National Government is willing to arrange its long term budget supporting government chemicals oversight
Outcome 2: Comprehensive information on current POPs control measures, management practices, use and impacts provides the basis for identifying POPs issues of concern and planning sound actions to address them.							
Countries will review the status of any specific exemptions requested by the country and any progress made on action plans set out in the initial NIP submitted, reports and development of preliminary inventories for new POPs or related studies, research work. Existing inventories, of the chemicals originally listed in the Stockholm Convention, will be updated. The Toolkit for the development of the PCDD/PCDF inventory has been revised. This revised Toolkit will be used by staff trained in its use aided by the new guidance made available by UNEP.	National Implementation Plan (NIP) for POPs management, National Inventories on POPs	Assessment on national infrastructure and regulatory framework to manage POPs available inventories covering 22 POPs Overview of POPs impacts to human health and the environment available	Report on national infrastructure # of POPs addressed in the inventories Report on POPs impacts to human health and the environment	Assessment on national infrastructure and regulatory framework to manage POPs available Inventory reports covering 22 POPs Overview of POPs impacts to human health and the environment available	Report on assessment on national infrastructure and regulatory framework to manage POPs available Inventory reports covering 22 POPs Report on POPs impacts to human health and the environment available	Report on national infrastructure, national inventories, and impacts to human health and the environment available in the national POPs website	Participation of key stakeholders to develop technical reports and assessments National support to provide existing information and to facilitate the inventory work

STRATEGY NARRATIVE	BASELINE	INDICATORS	UNITS	MID-TERM TARGET	END OF PROJECT TARGET	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
Outcome 3: Sound and cost-effective actions to address POPs issues of concern are facilitated by the availability of well-prepared and costed action plans.							
This component will update existing action plans for the initial POPs listed under the Convention and develop new action plans necessary to address the newly adopted POPs. Action Plans of new POPs may include provisions for: hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether, perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctane sulphonyl fluoride (PFOS-F), endosulfan and lindane.	National Implementation Plan (NIP) for POPs management, National Action Plans on POPs management	At least 8 action plans (including initial POPs) available Overview on POPs management gaps and practices available	# of action plans developed or updated Report on POPs management gaps	-	At least 8 action plans (including initial POPs) available Report on POPs management gaps and practices available	Reports and action plans available through the national POPs website and included in the National Implementation Plan	Participation of key stakeholders to develop technical reports and assessments Action Plans addresses key stakeholders' concerns and is endorsed by them
Outcome 4: Improved understanding of all POPs for cost-effective actions to address priority POPs issues allows the country to develop rational and coherent strategies to reduce POPs risks in the country and to meet the obligations of the Stockholm Convention.							
This component will develop the revised National Implementation Plan. It will bring together many of the outputs of earlier components. It will set out current understanding of POPs issues in the country, including existing control measures and management arrangements as well as new and revised inventories. It will establish a ranking of actions based on obligations set out in the Convention and the risks posed to human health and the environment in the country and set out cost-effective action plans of the newly adopted POPs and revised action plans of the initial POPs listed under the Convention	National Implementation Plan (NIP) for POPs management	Overview of national objectives and priorities	National objectives and priorities Draft NIP	-	National objectives and priorities available NIP available	National objectives and priorities included in the NIP and available through the POPs national website	National objectives and draft NIP addresses key stakeholders' concerns and it is endorsed without delays
Outcome 5: NIP endorsed by key stakeholders for submission to the Secretariat confirms government's commitment to implement the Stockholm Convention at all levels.							
This project component will likely include inter-ministerial meetings, workshops with non-Government stakeholders, written communications and discussions leading to a revised NIP that is widely accepted and can be endorsed by Government for submission to the Secretariat of the Convention.	National Implementation Plan (NIP) for POPs management	National Implementation Plan on POPs endorsed by the Executing Agency (Government Agency)	Endorsed NIP	-	NIP endorsed and available	Endorsed NIP available at the POPs National website	Endorsed NIP addresses main stakeholders' concerns Risks: national political processes to adopt the NIP is beyond the National POPs team control and may cause delays

ANNEX B: LIST OF COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING IN THIS PROPOSAL FOR NIP UPDATING

Countries	Amount agreed by GEF Sec in USD
Africa	
Sierra Leone	180,000
Asia	
Pakistan	250,000
Yemen	197,100
Pacific	
Cook Islands	150,000
Marshall Islands	120,000
Palau	100,000
Tonga	150,000
Papua New Guinea	200,000
Nauru	100,000
TOTAL	1,447,100

Summary of countries part of the “add-on” MSP project

Region	# of countries	Amount USD
Africa	1	180,000
Asia	2	447,100
Pacific	6	820,000
Total*	9	1,447,100

* total includes IA fee. See section D.

ANNEX C: GLOBAL REGIONAL SUPPORT - COMPONENTS

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Subtotal Subcomponent
Support to share information and evaluate NIPs updating worldwide		Development of a regional position on POPs on the basis of updated NIPs	25,000
		Development of an information exchange (discussion forums, expert sessions, webinars, etc) using existing platforms	24,000
	Enhanced communication and sharing information will enable Parties to compare data and identify lessons learned and good practices	incorporate inventory data into the SSC clearinghouse	10,000
		Develop a database of experts on POPs management	6,000
		Identify and disseminate lessons learned; translation costs	20,000
		Training on project coordination and access to lessons learned and good practices from previous projects	15,000
Total		100,000	



ANNEX D: NATIONAL EA FOR NIP UPDATING TEMPLATE
REQUEST FOR PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS
ENABLING ACTIVITY
PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Review and update of the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in (country name)		
Country(ies):	(country name)	GEF Project ID: ⁷	
GEF Agency:	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of the Environment	Submission Date:	
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration (Months)	24 months
		Agency Fee (\$):	

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	GEF Grant (\$)	Indicative Co financing (\$)
CHEM-4: POPs Enabling Activities	Outcome 4.1: NIP prepared or updated or national implications of new POPs assessed	1. National implications of new POPs assessed 2. National Implementation Plans updated to take into account the 11 new POPs adopted at COP4, COP5 and COP6. 3. National Implementation Plan (NIP) and Action Plan reviewed, assessed and updated		
Monitoring and evaluation				
EA Management cost				
Total Enabling Activity Cost				

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY FRAMEWORK

EA Objective: to review and update the National Implementation Plan (NIP) in order to comply with reporting obligations (Article 15) and updating of National Implementation Plans (Article 7) under the Stockholm Convention					
EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1. Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating the NIP	TA	Institutional strengthening and enhanced national coordination	1. Key stakeholders and their roles identified and agreed 2. Initial assessment of institutional needs and strengths		

⁷ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework when filling up the table in item A.

			3. Coordination mechanism for POPs management in place		
2. Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment	TA	Comprehensive information on current POPs management practices, POPs use and their impacts to human health and the environment enables a better understanding and sound planning on POPs management	1. Comprehensive overview of national infrastructure and regulatory framework to manage POPs available 2. Quantitative and qualitative inventories covering all 23 POPs available: including updated inventories for POPs covered in initial NIP and first inventories for newly-listed POPs. 3. Overview of POPs impacts to human health and the environment available		
3. Development or updating of Action Plans to address POPs issues and meeting Convention requirements	TA	Targeted actions to address priority POPs issues can be implemented on the basis of clear and costed plans.	1. Action Plans for all POPs updated and validated 2. Comprehensive overview of POPs management gaps and practices available		
4. Formulation of revised National Implementation Plan	TA	Improved understanding of all POPs and identification of proposed actions leads to effectively reduce POPs in the country	1. Revised National objectives and priorities for POPs including new POPs 2. Draft NIP updated available to all stakeholders		
5. Endorsement of national implementation plan	TA	An agreed, sound, updated NIP informs policy-making across Government. Inter-ministerial priority setting helps implement action plans to address priority POPs issues	1. NIP outreach strategy report includes consultations with key national stakeholders 2. NIP endorsed by the Government		
Subtotal					
Monitoring and evaluation					
EA Management Cost ⁸					
Total Enabling Activity Cost					

^a List the \$ by EA components.

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	(name of Ministry)	In-kind	
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-kind	
Total Co-financing			

D. EA MANAGEMENT BUDGET

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*				
Communications/printing/ translation/ reporting costs/vehicle**				
Travel*				
Total				

* Provide detailed information regarding the consultants in Annex A.

** Provide detailed information and justification for these line items (see budget table in Annex 3 and 5)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

If costs for office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications, travels are requesting for GEF financing, please provide justification here:

NA

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):

The GEF is a principal component of the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention and, as such, supports activities to meet its objectives. The GEF Programming for its replenishment V highlights the strong commitment of the GEF to support countries to comply with the Stockholm Convention and to address issues related to the inclusion of 10 new POPs added to the annexes of the Convention at the 4th and 5th sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention (COP). The Chemicals section of the GEF-5 Programming Document includes, under Objective 1, *Phase out POPs and reduce POPs releases*, Outcome 1.5 *the country capacity built to effectively phase out and reduce releases of POPs*. One of the outcome targets is that at least 45 countries receive support for NIP update.

At its fourth meeting, held from 4 to 8 May 2009, the COP, adopted decisions SC-4/10 to SC-4/18 that amended Annexes A (elimination) and C (unintentional production) of the Stockholm Convention to list nine additional chemicals⁹ as Persistent Organic Pollutants (new POPs). The COP noted needs for guidance and technical/financial support for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, bearing in mind paragraph 1 of Article 12 of the Convention. The COP also noted that some of the listed chemicals, especially industrial chemicals, are still produced in some countries and used in many countries; others exist globally in stockpiles and wastes that need to be dealt with in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention. Some Parties expressed needs for guidance on how to identify chemicals contained in articles/products and also those released from unintentional production. At its fifth meeting, held from 25-29 April 2011, the COP to the Stockholm Convention, by decision SC-5/4 adopted endosulfan as the tenth new POP.

The implications for Parties of the listed new chemicals include the need:

- To implement control measures for each chemical listed in annexes A or B (Articles 3 and 4);
- To develop and implement action plans for unintentionally produced chemicals listed in annex C (Article 5);
- To develop inventories of the chemicals' stockpiles (Article 6);
- To review and update the National Implementation Plan (Article 7);
- To include the new chemicals in the reporting (Article 15);
- To include the new chemicals in the programme for effectiveness evaluation, to be indicated by the Stockholm Convention Secretariat (Article 16).

According to paragraph 1(b) of Article 7 of the Stockholm Convention, the NIP has to be submitted within two years after entry-into-force of the amendment to the Convention for that party. Further, given the timetable for implementation of certain actions, a need for party reporting and potential adjustment of the NIP arises from the following obligations and deadlines:

- The updating of the list of permitted uses according to Article 3 Annex A or Annex B;
- The updating of the entry of specific exemptions according to Article 4 Annex A or Annex B; including on DDT use in public health sector every three years (according to Annex B, Part II);
- The updating of the national action plan for unintentional POPs according to Article 5, Annex C including updating of the release inventory and timetable for phase in of best available techniques and best environmental practices;
- The need to report progress on PCB elimination every five years according to Article 6, Annex A, Part II;

At COP-5, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) announced that it would make available grants of up to 250,000 USD to each eligible country embarking upon NIP review and updating. Parties to the Stockholm Convention were requested not only to include information on new POPs but also to update existing information on the twelve initial POPs.

Reference to UNDAF (United Nations Development Assistance Framework) objectives/outcomes and how this project contribute to those

⁹ The new chemicals adopted at COP-4 are: Chlordecone, hexabromobiphenyl, pentachlorobenzene, lindane (gamma hexachlorocyclohexane), alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, beta hexachlorocyclohexane, tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether (commercial pentabromodiphenyl ether), hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether (commercial octabromodiphenyl ether), perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOS). Endosulfan has been adopted at COP-5.

National Management of POPs

Please provide a detailed description of the NIP results and the national priorities on POPs management according to the NIP

Post NIP efforts:

Please describe any activities undertaken to implement the NIP, please consider GEF and non-GEF funded activities. Take into account any activities related to national infrastructure, legislation and coordination.

New POPs

Please include what activities have been undertaken for new POPs (e.g. organization of a National Workshop, participation in regional initiatives, preliminary inventories, studies, etc). GEF and non-GEF funded.

ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation.)

The goal of the NIP updating exercise is to protect human health and the environment from the risks posed by the unsound use, management and release of POPs.

The objectives of the NIP updating are a) to comply with Article 7 of the Stockholm Convention by updating the National Implementation Plans on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs); and b) to build capacity in NIPs updating. Article 7 of the Convention states that Parties shall “*review and update, as appropriate, its implementation plan on a periodic basis and in a manner to be specified by the decision of the Conference of the Parties*”.

Project Components and Activities:

The NIP updating project has five components, which consist of the activities indicated below. Each component includes information on project activities, outcomes and outputs.

Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans

Amendments to the Convention are one of the key factors prompting an update of the NIP. In this project component, the national agency in charge of NIP implementation will identify institutional needs and strengths and will also reinforce the existing national coordination mechanism on POPs management. This component will gain political commitment to the NIP updating process, establish a national coordinating mechanism and structure for executing the NIP updating process. During NIP development, countries formed a National Coordinating Committee including Government representatives from health, environment, labour, finance, and planning, as well as non-governmental organizations including the national chemical industry association, , and civil society organizations. This project will strengthen the national infrastructure for POPs management not only by maintaining and sustaining the National Coordinating Committee but also to reinforce it with key stakeholders involved in the chemicals life cycle of the newly adopted POPs.

Activity 1.1: Conduct an initial assessment of institutional needs and strengths

Activity 1.2: Organize a National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the NIP updating process, including

- a) Develop a strategy for awareness raising to the national stakeholders throughout the project;
- b) Identify key stakeholders and assign roles
- c) Identify coordination mechanism for POPs management

Expected Outcome:

Institutional strengthening through national coordination

Expected Outputs:

1. Key stakeholders and their roles identified and agreed
2. Initial assessment of institutional needs and strengths
3. Coordination mechanism for POPs management in place

Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment

This is a key step in the NIP updating process. One of the first activities suggested before embarking on the establishment of inventories is to review the status of any specific exemptions requested by (country name) and any progress made on action plans set out in the initial NIP submitted in 2007, reports and development of preliminary inventories for new POPs or related studies, research work. Existing inventories, of the chemicals originally listed in the Stockholm Convention, will be updated. As part of the updating POPs inventories exercise, it should be noted that the Toolkit for the development of the PCDD/PCDF inventory has been revised. This revised Toolkit will be used by staff trained in its use aided by the new guidance made available by UNEP. On this specific step, parties will work on:

Activity 2.1: Assess regulatory and institutional framework for POPs management and prepare report

Activity 2.2: Conduct inventory on new POPs and update existing inventories on the twelve initial POPs and prepare reports

Activity 2.3 Assess impacts of POPs to human health and the environment and prepare report

Expected Outcome:

Comprehensive information on current POPs control measures, management practices, use and impacts provides the basis for identifying POPs issues of concern and planning sound actions to address them.

Expected Outputs:

1. Comprehensive overview of national infrastructure and regulatory framework to manage POPs available.
2. Quantitative and qualitative data on POPs releases available: POPs inventories including all 22 POPs available.
3. Overview of POPs impacts to human health and the environment available.

Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis

This component will update existing action plans for the initial POPs listed under the Convention and develop new action plans necessary to address the newly adopted POPs. Action Plans for new POPs may include provisions for: hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether, perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctane sulphonyl fluoride (PFOS-F), endosulfan and lindane. The component will engage stakeholders to validate the plans before they are compiled into the revised national implementation plan.

Activity 3.1: Conduct a comprehensive review of the existing National Action Plans on POPs and actions taken after the first NIP

Activity 3.2: Develop, update and validate action plans on POPs

Activity 3.3: Prepare gaps analysis and proposals to address them

Expected Outcome:

Sound and cost-effective actions to address POPs issues of concern are facilitated by the availability of well-prepared and costed action plans.

Expected Outputs:

1. National progress made on original POPs management analysed and available to all stakeholders
2. Action Plans for all POPs developed and/or updated and validated by all stakeholders
3. Gap analysis report available to all stakeholders

Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated National Implementation Plan with its associated Action Plans for all 22 POPs

This component will develop the revised National Implementation Plan. It will bring together many of the outputs of earlier components. It will set out current understanding of POPs issues in (country name), including existing control measures and management arrangements as well as new and revised inventories. It will establish a ranking of actions based on obligations set out in the Convention and the risks posed to human health and the environment in (country name) and set out cost-effective action plans for the newly adopted POPs and revised action plans of the initial POPs listed under the Convention.

Activity 4.1: Organize a stakeholder's review of the National Objectives and Priorities of the NIP

Activity 4.2: Develop draft revised National Implementation Plan including validated Action Plans for all POPs for stakeholder thematic review

Expected Outcome:

Improved understanding of all POPs for cost-effective actions to address priority POPs issues allows (country name) to develop rational and coherent strategies to reduce POPs risks in the country and to meet the obligations of the Stockholm Convention.

Expected Outputs:

1. Revised national objectives and priorities for POPs including new POPs
2. Draft revised NIP available to all stakeholders

Component 5: Endorsement of National Implementation Plan

During this project component the draft revised NIP is reviewed by national stakeholders and endorsed by them. This process of wide consultation will likely include inter-ministerial meetings, workshops with non-Government stakeholders, written communications and discussions leading to a revised NIP that is widely accepted and can be endorsed by Government for submission to the Secretariat of the Convention.

Activity 5.1: NIP outreach strategy developed and implemented to promote the NIP work and gain stakeholder support

Activity 5.2: Organization of a workshop to gain support for the NIP update and to endorse it

Expected Outcome:

NIP endorsed by key stakeholders for transmission to the Secretariat confirms government's commitment to implement the Stockholm Convention at all levels.

Expected Outputs:

1. outreach strategy report includes consultations with key national stakeholders
2. NIP endorsed by the Government

Project Stakeholders:

Please explain the role of civil society and NGOs in the project.

NIP updating actions and their further implementation will lead to the reduction of risks to the populations, especially to the most vulnerable ones. For example, in agricultural communities in developing countries men may be at higher exposure to chemicals pesticides during application, while women and children may be more likely to be indirectly exposed during planting and harvesting. In some developing countries dieldrin and hexachlorobenzene (solvent in pesticide) are still used in agriculture¹⁰. In 2010, the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimated that approximately 70% of all children labourers from 5 to 17 years old work in agriculture. The FAO statistics from 2010 indicate that approximately 43% of all women in the work market work in agriculture.

¹⁰ Chemicals and gender: Gender Mainstreaming Guidance Series (2011). United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

There is an established link between poverty and the increased risk of exposure to toxic and hazardous chemicals. Exposure of poor people to toxic chemicals is often strongly correlated to geography, where low income populations typically reside in places considered undesirable, such as areas in the proximity to a factory, landfills, site incinerators and/or hazardous waste dumps (UNDP, 2011).

This project will also encourage the participation of women and minority groups in the whole NIP updating process. As in the NIP development process, women will have an active role in the different project components and their equal participation will be sought.

At the international level, the project will include:

- a) UNEP DTIE Chemicals: as an implementing Agency, UNEP will provide technical oversight and administrative support to the National Coordinating agency and the National Coordinator. UNEP will also provide the global perspective and experience from other countries.
- b) Stockholm/Basel Regional Centres in the region: the Centres will coordinate some key technical activities at the regional level and will provide key expert and technical support as needed. Some examples may include: analytical support for POPs identification and characterization, provision of experts to provide training, assessment of the situation regionally, etc.
- c) Stockholm Convention Secretariat: provides technical support to a Party on request as a part of their work-programme. UNEP will coordinate with the Secretariat in specific training activities and will provide technical expertise to deliver effective and needed technical support in a timely manner. Examples of activities to be mutually supported by the Secretariat and UNEP include the organization of webinars on specific topics, the organization of training workshops, the provision of guidance materials, etc.
- d) Others: such as internationally accredited recognized laboratories to analyse new POPs, regional and international consultants, interested Intergovernmental Organizations, etc.

At the national level, the project will include:

- a) The **Ministry of the Environment** as national executing agency for the project, whose role is to coordinate the NIP update actions.
- b) The **Ministry of Agriculture** will address concerns regarding POPs pesticides and will also coordinate closely with the Ministry of Environment
- c) **Ministry of Industry**: Industry is a key sector to be involved in the NIP development and the Ministry will address issues related to the fabrication/use/disposal of items possibly contaminated with POPs, such as: electronic parts, industrial sheets, interiors, wires, furniture stores, etc.
- d) **Civil society representatives**: in charge of disseminating the information on POPs risks to the populations and by participating in the National Consultation they will bring the main concerns from the communities regarding POPs management., the consumers' association will also be considered

Table 1: Stakeholders participation in the project (please fill out)

Stakeholder and level of decision making (high/medium/low)	Activity
	•
	•
	•
	•
	•
	•

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

(discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).

NIP UPDATE MECHANISM

At the national level, the Project will be guided by the 25 National Coordinating Committee, formed during the NIP

development. This Committee will include national stakeholders involved in POPs management as indicated in table 1. This team will meet regularly and will assess progress made in the project and will also identify problems in executing the project. The outcomes of the National Coordinating Committee Meetings will be communicated to the Implementing Agency.

The UNEP NIP update method is based on the development of national capacity to manage POPs while establishing linkages to regional or sub-regional technical expertise to support the process and the provision of global coordination. Each Party will make an individual submission to the GEF but each regional grouping will access the same sources of technical expertise. This allows each Party to proceed at their own pace and to include elements that are specific to their countries.

The key features of the project are:

UNEP as implementing agency will:

8. serve as the Implementing Agency for the project.
9. liaise with technical experts in each region or sub-region for identified groups of Parties. Each Party (or its members) will access regional experts identified by UNEP
10. undertake the implementation of the project such as handling administrative issues of the GEF project and in addition UNEP will also provide the global perspective to ensure that knowledge is shared amongst Parties and common approaches are taken. This should produce NIP updates that are more comparable.
11. work, as much as possible, in close cooperation with the BRS Secretariat to ensure that synergies can evolve, including joint training activities and sharing of guidance materials.

The National Executing Agency will:

5. engage a National Coordinator for the duration of the NIP revision/update process project. This person will be recruited locally and will be responsible for delivering the components of the project. Reporting to the National executing agency.
6. engage a technical assistant on a part or full time basis will be engaged to help the National Coordinator deliver the outcomes of the project.
7. provide the offices and operating expenses of the National Coordinator and the Technical Assistant.
8. request the National Coordinator to draw on the Regional Technical Expert Group for assistance with the components of the project and with UNEP for additional help and administrative needs.
12. have access to additional resources such as to engage consultants as necessary to assist further with specialist tasks such as inventorying and audits.
13. form the The National Coordinating Unit, which will have an established place within the Ministry hosting the National Coordinator.
14. This approach will be evaluated for how successful it is and the level of support provided to the countries. If successful additional resources would be requested to continue the project.

D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:

This project will use the recently developed guidance, prepared by UNIDO, to review and update the National Implementation Plan on POPs (<http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/NewPOPs/Publications/tabid/695/Default.aspx>). Using the guidance is the first step to ensure that NIPs are comparable and consistent with the Convention objectives.

The project will make full use of the existing POPs National Coordinating Committee in the country, formed during the National implementation Plan developed for the 12 initial POPs. The National Coordinating Committee formed during the NIP development will also be used as a basis to update the NIPs. Due to the inherent properties of the new POPs adopted during COP-4 and COP-5, additional stakeholders could be considered to represent the sectors directly involved with the management of new POPs.

At the national level, the existing platform or coordinating mechanisms created during the NIP development process will be maintained and encouraged to continue in operation even after the NIP updating process.

UNEP will assist (**country name**) to continue building capacity for POPs management and will make sure that external expertise contracted for specific reasons would truly build capacity. In this sense, regional and global experts will be available to support countries not only for a single intervention but for longer term if needed. This project will also call upon national expertise in the first place. UNEP will also deploy experts to assist with the NIP updating and will

work closely with the Stockholm Convention Secretariat for the organization of face-to-face meetings with countries and to create joint programmes and initiatives to provide technical advice to countries. UNEP will also deploy big efforts to identify lessons learned and to disseminate NIP updating results to the countries in the region.

Inter-sectorial coordination is the basis for this project. This will imply that sound planning and coordination will be integrated across government and endorsed by key players. POPs actions and further implementation will be the responsibility of many key players, not only the Executing Agency. It will imply that POPs actions will be distributed among a range of ministries implicated or concerned by POPs. In that sense, investing approximately 350,000 USD now will save a considerable amount of funds that are likely to be spent in remedial costs.

The country commitment is demonstrated by the level of national co-financing provided to this project. (country name) will offer to the POPs team by providing office space, meeting rooms, and a vehicle, among others things, to facilitate the work to be done under this project. The vehicle and its maintenance will be provided by the government to the team for their use on the project.

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Day-to-day management and monitoring of the project activities will be the responsibility of the executing agency, at the national level. UNEP will provide implementation services for NIPs updating according to the work plan and expected outcomes.

M&E activity	Purpose	Responsible Party	Budget (US\$)* ¹	Time-frame
Inception workshop*	Awareness raising, building stakeholder engagement, detailed work planning with key groups	Project Coordinator		Within two months of project start
Inception report	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring	Project coordinator		Immediately following Inception Workshop
Project Supervision and Monitoring	Technical and Administrative support provided on a regular basis ensuring that the project is being carried out according to the agreed workplan and budget	UNEP		Regularly
Progress reports	Progress reports submitted to the implementing agency to assess the work performed during project execution and that resources are being utilised optimally	Project Coordinator		Every six months
Terminal report	Reviews effectiveness against implementation plan Highlights technical outputs Identifies lessons learned and likely design approaches for future projects, assesses likelihood of achieving design outcomes	Project Coordinator		At the end of project implementation
Independent Financial Audit	Reviews use of project funds against budget and assesses probity of expenditure and transactions	Project Coordinator		Six-months after project implementation
Total indicative M&E cost*¹				

*budgeted as part of activity 1

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):

NA

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
(Please attach the [country endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (<i>Month, day, year</i>)
Lonh Heal	Director General, GEF Operational Focal Point		

B. GEF AGENCY (IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Persistent Organic Pollutants Enabling Activity approval.
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Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (<i>Month, day, year</i>)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Maryam Niamir-Fuller Director, GEF Coordination Office			Jorge Ocaña Task Manager	+41 22 917 8195	Jorge.ocana@unep.org

ANNEXES:

- 1. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY WITH GEF FUNDING (TO BE DEVELOPED BY UNEP)**
- 2. PROJECT SUPERVISION PLAN (INCLUDING PROJECT WORKPLAN)**
- 3. OVERALL PROJECT BUDGET BY ACTIVITY (TO BE DEVELOPED BY UNEP)**
- 4. GEF PROJECT BUDGET (TO BE DEVELOPED BY UNEP)**
- 5. CO-FINANCE PROJECT BUDGET (TO BE DEVELOPED BY UNEP)**
- 6. ENDORSEMENT LETTER (TO BE PROVIDED BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY)**
- 7. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

ANNEX 1: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY WITH GEF FUNDING

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management				
Local				
Project Coordinator				day to day supervision and coordination of the project, position paid at 50%
Technical Assistant				address and assist with technical issues and provides technical input, position at 35%
Admin Assistant				
For Technical Assistance				
Local				
Project Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans				
Local				
Meeting coordinator				Organization of the inception workshop, logistic arrangements and drafting inception workshop report
Project Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs and development/update of inventories				
Local				
national consultants				POPs inventory experts to assist to update the existing POPs inventories and to develop the inventories for the new POPs, including the assessment of the national regulatory and institutional framework for POPs management and a POPs Risk management and impact assessment study
Project Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis				
Local				
Action plan development expert				Development of action plans for all POPs, including the review of the existing action plans and the gap analysis and proposals to address gaps
Project Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated National Implementation Plan with its associated Action Plans for all 22 POPs				
Local				
NIP formulation expert				Drafting of the updated National Implementation Plan on POPs
Project Component 5: Endorsement of National Implementation Plan				
Local				
Meeting coordinator				Organization of the NIP endorsement workshop

ANNEX 2: PROJECT SUPERVISION PLAN (INCLUDING PROJECT WORKPLAN)

Project Title:	Review and update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in the Kingdom of Cambodia																												
ADDIS Project number:	1009																												
Project executing partner:	Ministry of Environment																												
Project implementation period (add additional years as required):		Year 1												Year 2						Year 3									
	Mth no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Executing partner	█																												
UNEP/DTIE Chemicals (Implementing)	◆																												
Output	♣																												
Activity/Task/Output																													
Project Management, Coordination & Sustainability																													
Inception meeting and report of meeting		█	█																										
Progress report - Dec 31 + 30 days					█						█							█					█						
Annual audit report - Dec 31 + 180 days																													
Annual co-financing report - Dec 31+30 days																													
Establish M&E system			█																										
Expenditure report - Mar, June, Sep and Dec 31 + 30 days					█						█												█						
Mid-term review/evaluation																													
Procurement of equipment & hiring of consultants		█	█	█	█																								
Progress reports to co-financiers	NA																												
Project brochure/newsletter/banner																													
Project Implementation Review																													
Project website design & development + updates/revamps																													
PSC/PMC meetings + minutes of meetings					█						█													█					
GEFSEC communications (Inception, midterm & completion)																													
Site visits + mission reports																													
Final report																													
Training workshops/seminars																													
Pipeline of projects																													
Terminal evaluation																													
Final audit report for project																													
Outcome 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating the NIP																													
1.1 Conduct an initial assessment of institutional needs and strengths for POPs management		█	█																										
Output: institutional needs and strength assessment					♣																								
1.2 Organise a National Inception Workshop to agree on the goal, activities and scope of the project		█	█	█																									
Outputs: a) Key stakeholders and their roles identified and agreed; b) Coordination mechanism for POPs management in place					♣																								
Outcome 2: Comprehensive information on current POPs management practices, POPs use and their impacts to human health																													
2.1 Assess regulatory and institutional framework for POPs management and prepare report																													
Output: Overview of national infrastructure and regulatory framework																													
2.2: Conduct an inventory of the original twelve and ten New POPs and prepare reports																													
Output: POPs inventories including all 22 POPs																													
2.3 Assess impacts of POPs to human health and the environment and prepare report																													
Output: Overview of POPs impacts to human health and the environment																													
Outcome 3: Targeted actions to address priority POPs issues can be implemented on the basis of clear and costed plans.																													
3.1: Conduct a comprehensive review of the existing National Action Plans on POPs, including current status of POPs compared to the initial action plans																													
Output: Report on national progress made on POPs management after NIP submission																													
3.2: Develop, update and validate action plans on POPs																													
Output: Validated action Plans for all POPs either developed or updated																													
3.3 Prepare gaps analysis and proposals to address the gaps																													
Output: Gap analysis report																													
Outcome 4: Improved understanding of all POPs and identification of proposed actions leads to an effectively reducing POPs in the country																													
4.1: Revise the National Objectives and Priorities of the NIP																													
Output: Revised National Objectives and Priorities																													
4.2 Develop draft National Implementation Plan and include reviewed Action Plans for all POPs for stakeholder thematic review																													
Output: Draft revised NIP																													
Outcome 5: An agreed, sound, updated NIP informs policy-making across government. Inter-ministerial priority setting helps implement action plans to address priority POPs issues																													
5.1 NIP outreach strategy developed and implemented to promote the NIP work and gain stakeholder support																													
Output: Outreach strategy report																													
5.2 Organization of a workshop to gain support for the NIP update and to endorse it																													
Output: NIP endorsed by government																													

ANNEX 3: OVERALL PROJECT BUDGET BY ACTIVITY

Project Component/Activity	TOTAL	GEF	Co-finance	
			Ministry of Environment (country name)	UNEP
1				
Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans				
1.1				
Conduct an initial assessment and institutional needs and strengths				
1.2				
Organization of a National Inception Workshop to raise awareness and to define the scope and objective of the NIP updating process, including				
2				
Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs and development/update of inventories				
2.1				
Assess regulatory and institutional framework for POPs management and prepare report				
2.2				
Conduct inventory on new POPs and update existing inventories on the twelve initial POPs and prepare reports				
2.3				
Assess impacts of POPs to human health and the environment and prepare report				
3				
Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis				
3.1				
Conduct a comprehensive review of the existing National Action Plans on POPs				
3.2				
Develop, update and validate action plans on POPs				
3.3				
Prepare gaps analysis and proposals to address them				
4				
Formulation of revised and updated National Implementation Plan with its associated Action Plans for all 22 POPs				
4.1				
Organize a stakeholder's review the National Objectives and Priorities of the NIP				
4.2				
Develop draft National Implementation Plan and include reviewed Action Plans for all POPs for stakeholder thematic review				
5				
Endorsement of National Implementation Plan				
5.1				
NIP outreach strategy developed and implemented to promote the NIP work and gain stakeholder support				
5.2				
Organization of a workshop to gain support for the NIP update and to endorse it				
Project Management				
Monitoring and Evaluation Plan				
TOTAL				
Implementing agency fee				

TOTAL GEF cost

ANNEX 4: GEF PROJECT BUDGET

ANNEX 5: CO-FINANCE PROJECT BUDGET

ANNEX 6: ENDORSEMENT LETTER

ANNEX 7: CO-FINANCE LETTER

In-Kind Contribution by (country name) Government to NIP Updating Project

No	Item	Unit	Price per Unit (USD)	Duration	Total (USD)
1	Office space				
2	Utilities (water + electricity)				
3	Equipment use (Air-condition, desktop computer, desk, chair, cabinet, file cabinet, shell box.....ect)				
4	Room for regular meeting				
5	Transportation (one car including gasoline) + maintenance				
6	LAB facilities and mobile facilities				
7	Human resource (technical project officers-admin and technical support staff, etc)				
8	Existing database information				
	TOTAL				

ANNEX 8: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

STRATEGY NARRATIVE	BASELINE	INDICATORS	UNITS	MID-TERM TARGET	END OF PROJECT TARGET	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
GOAL: To protect human health and the environment through the implementation of the Stockholm Convention							
Project Objective: To review and update the National Implementation Plan (NIP) in order to comply with reporting obligations (Article 15) and updating of National Implementation Plans (Article 7) under the Stockholm Convention							
Outcome 1: Institutional strengthening and enhanced national coordination							
In this project component, the national agency in charge of NIP implementation will identify institutional needs and strengths and will also reinforce the existing national coordination mechanism on POPs management. This component will gain political commitment to the NIP updating process, establish a national coordinating mechanism and structure for executing the NIP updating process.	National Implementation Plan (NIP) for POPs management National Coordinating Team for the development of the NIP on POPs National Profile on National Chemicals Management	Institutional needs and strengths report Number of institutions participating in the NIP updating coordination	Report on institutional needs and strengths # of institutions	Institutional needs addressed and included in the draft NIP Coordination mechanism successfully coordinating and assessing the progress on the NIP updating process	Institutional needs and strengths reflected in the updated NIP document Project benefits from adequate inputs and coordination with a wide range of stakeholders, authorities, agencies and non-governmental organizations.	Report on institutional needs and strengths available in the national POPs website Establishment of the project's coordination with clear lines of communication and recommendations to the project POPs team and the interested Parties	It is assumed that the National Government is willing to arrange its long term budget supporting government chemicals oversight
Outcome 2: Comprehensive information on current POPs control measures, management practices, use and impacts provides the basis for identifying POPs issues of concern and planning sound actions to address them.							
Countries will review the status of any specific exemptions requested by the country and any progress made on action plans set out in the initial NIP submitted, reports and development of preliminary inventories for new POPs or related studies, research work. Existing inventories, of the chemicals originally listed in the Stockholm Convention, will be updated. The Toolkit for the development of the PCDD/PCDF inventory has been revised. This revised Toolkit will be used by staff trained in its use aided by the new guidance made available by UNEP.	National Implementation Plan (NIP) for POPs management, National Inventories on POPs	Assessment on national infrastructure and regulatory framework to manage POPs available inventories covering 22 POPs Overview of POPs impacts to human health and the environment available	Report on national infrastructure # of POPs addressed in the inventories Report on POPs impacts to human health and the environment	Assessment on national infrastructure and regulatory framework to manage POPs available Inventory reports covering 22 POPs Overview of POPs impacts to human health and the environment available	Report on assessment on national infrastructure and regulatory framework to manage POPs available Inventory reports covering 22 POPs Report on POPs impacts to human health and the environment available	Report on national infrastructure, national inventories, and impacts to human health and the environment available in the national POPs website	Participation of key stakeholders to develop technical reports and assessments National support to provide existing information and to facilitate the inventory work

STRATEGY NARRATIVE	BASELINE	INDICATORS	UNITS	MID-TERM TARGET	END OF PROJECT TARGET	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
Outcome 3: Sound and cost-effective actions to address POPs issues of concern are facilitated by the availability of well-prepared and costed action plans.							
This component will update existing action plans for the initial POPs listed under the Convention and develop new action plans necessary to address the newly adopted POPs. Action Plans of new POPs may include provisions for: hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether, perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctane sulphonyl fluoride (PFOS-F), endosulfan and lindane.	National Implementation Plan (NIP) for POPs management, National Action Plans on POPs management	At least 8 action plans (including initial POPs) available Overview on POPs management gaps and practices available	# of action plans developed or updated Report on POPs management gaps	-	At least 8 action plans (including initial POPs) available Report on POPs management gaps and practices available	Reports and action plans available through the national POPs website and included in the National Implementation Plan	Participation of key stakeholders to develop technical reports and assessments Action Plans addresses key stakeholders' concerns and is endorsed by them
Outcome 4: Improved understanding of all POPs for cost-effective actions to address priority POPs issues allows the country to develop rational and coherent strategies to reduce POPs risks in the country and to meet the obligations of the Stockholm Convention.							
This component will develop the revised National Implementation Plan. It will bring together many of the outputs of earlier components. It will set out current understanding of POPs issues in the country, including existing control measures and management arrangements as well as new and revised inventories. It will establish a ranking of actions based on obligations set out in the Convention and the risks posed to human health and the environment in the country and set out cost-effective action plans of the newly adopted POPs and revised action plans of the initial POPs listed under the Convention	National Implementation Plan (NIP) for POPs management	Overview of national objectives and priorities	National objectives and priorities Draft NIP	-	National objectives and priorities available NIP available	National objectives and priorities included in the NIP and available through the POPs national website	National objectives and draft NIP addresses key stakeholders' concerns and it is endorsed without delays
Outcome 5: NIP endorsed by key stakeholders for submission to the Secretariat confirms government's commitment to implement the Stockholm Convention at all levels.							
This project component will likely include inter-ministerial meetings, workshops with non-Government stakeholders, written communications and discussions leading to a revised NIP that is widely accepted and can be endorsed by Government for submission to the Secretariat of the Convention.	National Implementation Plan (NIP) for POPs management	National Implementation Plan on POPs endorsed by the Executing Agency (Government Agency)	Endorsed NIP	-	NIP endorsed and available	Endorsed NIP available at the POPs National website	Endorsed NIP addresses main stakeholders' concerns Risks: national political processes to adopt the NIP is beyond the National POPs team control and may cause delays