

I-DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT :

I. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT :

As Party country in Stockholm Convention on POP, Madagascar endorsed his National Implementation Plan in 2008.

Accordingly to the decisions of the Conference of Parties in May 2009 and the Conference of Parties in 2011 to amend the Stockholm Convention by listing the following nine additional chemicals as new POPs in Annex A (Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecone, Hexabromobiphenyl, Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether, Lindane, Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether, Pentachlorobenzene, Endosulfan), Annex B (Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride) and Annex C (Pentachlorobenzene), Madagascar has to adhere to the obligations under the Convention to initiate the review and update of its initial NIP.

The Objective of this project is to reduce environmental and human health risks from POPs releases. The project is fully consistent with GEF-5 Chemicals focal area strategy, Objective 1 : Phase-out POPs and reduce POPs releases as well as Objective 3 : Pilot sound chemicals management and mercury reduction. The project is in line with the objective 1 of the Chemicals/POPs Focal Area for GEF5.

The project will deliver positive outcomes at both local and global levels in the form of reduced environmental and human health threats.

The expected outcomes are :

- Data on 10 new POPs are available grâce à inventories activities at national level ;
- National capacities assessed
- Légal and institutional frameworks dealing with new POPs enhanced ;
- Action Plan for eliminating or restricting new POPs production, use, release and disposal developed and implemented.

Efforts to ensure sound management of Persistent Organic Pollutants, might have important gender dimensions. In daily life, men, women and children are exposed to different kinds of chemicals in varying concentrations. Biological factors, notably size and physiological differences between women and men and between adults and children, influence susceptibility to health damage from exposure to toxic chemical. Gender-determined occupational roles and different social roles and positions also have an impact on the level and frequency of exposure to toxic chemicals, the kinds of chemicals encountered, and the resulting impacts on human health. These gender dimensions need to be reflected at both site and policy level interventions for sound POPs management.

This project will pay attention to the gender dimensions as well through the promotion of alternatives to POPs and to avoid negative impacts due to the proposed alternatives for the different social and gender groups in society.

Several ministries such ministry in charge of agriculture, ministry in charge of public health, ministry in charge of industry, ministry in charge of livestock, ministry in charge of water and ministry in charge of environment and forest would be involved in the project in putting in place legal and institutional frameworks dealing the new POPs conformly to their sectorial policy and strategy to eliminate and restrict new POP disposal.

Private sector is the mean partner of the project. As owners and holder of POPs, industries play a great role in the national new POPs inventories and in the determination of the process and in definition of the actions and activities to put in the action plan for eliminating or restricting new POPs production, use, release and disposal. This is in order to engage private sector in implementation of the action plan reviewed and updated.

Civil Society has a great place in communication and conscientisation of industries in order to raise the awareness of industry obligations under the Stockholm Convention. NGOs also would be involved in the project to inform local and indigenous communities in danger and impacts of POPs in environment and public health.

This project will deliver global environmental benefits. Without this GEF assisted project, new POPs will continue to be managed within the same operational scheme as a non dangerous substances giving rise to widespread cross contamination and the continuing threats posed by substances recognized in Annex A, Annex B and Annex C of the Stockholm Convention as presenting particular risks.

The Executing agency (Ministry of Environment) is the primary link between GEF and stakeholders mainly the public sector partners, the private sector partners, the civil society and the local communities.

The proposed project is properly coordinate with national (past, on-going and planned) initiatives below from which the project can benefit or on which it can build :

- The implementation of the Environmental Charter of Madagascar which outlines the national policy environment with Human in his préoccupation center
- Development of synergy and complementary in the implementation of the action plans of the three international conventions treating chemicals issues ratified by Madagascar
- Amelioration of the National Committee for Chemicals Management put in place
- Finalization and implementation of the National Chemicals Management Policy
- Implementation of the National Policy on Health and Environment developed jointly by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Public Health

The following ongoing or planned regional initiatives in which Madagascar participate are also beneficial or complementary to this project :

- WHO/UNEP : Demonstration of effectiveness of diversified, environmentally sound and sustainable interventions, and strengthening national capacity for innovative implementation of integrated vector management (IVM) for disease prevention and control in the WHO AFRO Region
- UNDP : Reducing UPOPs and mercury releases from the health sector in Africa
- UNEP/ South Africa Power Pool in Harare/Africa Institute in Pretoria : Demonstration of a regional approach to environmentally sound management of PCB liqui wastes and transformers and capacitors containing PCBs for countries of Southern African Region
- UNEP/UNIDO : Capacity strenghtening and technical assistance for the implementation of Stockholm convention national Implementation Plan (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LDCs)- Programmatic Approach

The objective of this project responds to the optical of all these initiatives taken at national and regional levels.

II- ACTIVITIES AND BUDGET:

A) PROPOSED DETAILED BUDGET FOR THE NIP (US\$)

Components	Relevant activities	Proposed GEF Grant	Co -financing		Total project financing	GEF as % of Total
			Cash	In kind		
1.Coordination mechanism & awareness raising	a)National coordination		1 000		1 000	
	b) National Coordination Committee (NCC)		1000	2 000	3 000	2
	c) Inception workshop	5 000			5 000	3
	d) Stakeholder consultation					
2. Inventories of new POPs	a)Training of team in charge of inventories	18 000		1 000	19 000	12
	b) NIP review and inventory development for new POPs	48 000	1 000	4 000	53 000	35
	c)Workshop for the validation of inventories	4 000			4 000	2
3. Assessment of national capacities to manage the new POPs	a) Review the legislative and regulatory framework pertaining to POPs management	8 000	2 000		10 000	6
	b) Assess monitoring, analytical and enforcement t capacities for the new POPs	8 000	2 000		10 000	6
	c) Assess socio economic implications on new POP use and reduction	8 000	2 000		10 000	6
4. Nip formulation and submission	a) Action plans	13 000	1 000	2 000	16 000	10
	b) Draft the updated NIP	6 000			6 000	4
	c) Validation workshop for the updated NIP	6 000			6 000	3
	d) Review and finalization of the updated	7 000		1 000	8 000	5
5. Monitoring and reporting		4 000			4 000	2
6. Project Management cost		15 000			15 000	10
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS		150 000	10 000	10000	170 000	

C) SUMMARY BUDGET FOR THE PROPOSED INITIATIVES (US\$)

Project Components (activity description in table above)	National/ international consultation service	Proposed GEF Grant	Co-financing		Total Project Financing	GEF Grant as% of total
			cash	kind		
1 .Coordination Mechanism			2 000	2 000	4 000	3
Workshop	National	5 000			5 000	3
	International					
2. Inventories of new POP	National	56 000	1 000	5000	61 000	40
	International	14 000			14 000	9
3.Assessment of national capacities to manage the new POP	National	24 000	6 000		30 000	20
	International					
4. revised NIP formulation and finalization	National	25 000	1 000	3 000	29 000	14
	International	7 000			7 000	4
5.Monitoring and reporting	National	4.000			4 000	2
	International					
6.Project management cost		15 000			15 000	10
Total project Cost		150 000	10 000	10 000	170 000	

D) PROJECT MANAGEMENT COST (US\$)

Cost item	Total estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant amount	Co financing	Project total
Local consultants	3 X 12	15 000	4 000	19 000
International consultants				
Office facilities, equipment, materials and communications				
Travel				
Others	Specify others (1)			
	Specify others (2)			
Total		15 000	4 000	19000

E)CONSULTANT TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT (US\$)

Position title	\$person week	Estimated person week	Task to be performed
For project management			
Local			
National Director	115	5 980	
Coordinator national	96	4 992	
Financial assistant	77.46	4 028	
International			
Justification for any travel , if any			
For Technical assistance			
Local			
	500	100	One day for facilitator inception workshop
	500	48 000	8 national experts to ensure inventory NIP review and inventory development for new POPs
	500	8 000	2 national experts to ensure Review the legislative and regulatory framework pertaining to POPs management
	500	8000	2 national experts to ensure Assess monitoring, analytical and enforcement t capacities for the new POPs
	500	8 000	2 national experts to ensure Assess socio economic implications on new POP use and reduction
	500	6 000	3 national experts to ensure action plans
	500	6 000	3 national experts to ensure Draft the updated NIP
	500	6 000	3 national experts to ensure Review and finalization of the updated
International			
	7 000	14 000	Training of team in charge of inventories
	7 000	7 000	Action plans
Justification for any travel, if any: 2 experts international responsible for training teams in charge of inventories .es , 1 expert international to provide guidance and elements to insert in the action plan . Provide technical support in the preparation and conduct of the validation workshop of the updated NIP			

III .INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The executing agency is the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The National Project Director is the contact person of the project to the executing agency. The executing agency which the leader agency is responsible for the implementation of the project. It should provide technical and administrative supports to the Project Coordination Unit in its activities.

The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) is composed by a National Director, a Project Coordinator, a financial manager. The PCU ensures the daily management of the project and monitoring the entire process

- The National Project Director is the contact of the project to the national organization. He ensures the progress of the project

- National Project Coordinator : Secretary of the NCC, supervise the implementation and coordination of all components of the project, first responsibility of the achievement of project results and prepare the report project progress

Financial Manager : Ensure financial accounting of the project , establish the project's financial report

The National Coordinating Committees (NCC) established during the development of NIPs should be updated . The NCC facilitates the coordination of activities under the project involving stakeholders in the country and provide advice and support for implementation of the project. The NCC is contributing to the final review of the NIP. This committee is in charge of approving TOR of the different studies of the project and the results of studies. It indicates also recommendation awareness raising activities for the public in general.

NCC Members:

President: Project National Director

Secretary: Project National Coordinator

Stakeholders: Agriculture, Livestock, Public Health, Industry, Trade, Customs service, Science Faculty, Madagascar electricity and water distribution company, pesticides distribution society, civil society, National Consumer federation, Madagascar industrial association, Environmental and chemical products NGO, National Committee of chemical product management, Bale convention focal point, SAICM focal point, Rotterdam Convention focal point, Stockholm convention focal point, climate change focal point, Vienne convention focal point, Service of communication, Service of legislation, Service of international convention coordination within the Ministry of Environment.

Activity 1: Coordination of the mechanism awareness raising

- Put in place a mechanism in charge of planification, management, supervision of the NIP update
- Sensitize stakeholders on the importance of POP and Stockholm Convention
- encourage political level to facilitate the NIP updating process
- Sensitize and inform public on the POP effects on public health and environment. Women and Children are the essential cible of this activity.

Activity 2: Inventories of new POP

- Inventory the economic activities
- Inventory the quantity of POP imported by the country and their distribution. Their origin and chemical characteristics
- Inventory the quantity of storage and storage's site of new POP
- Estimate the POP rejects in environment

Projet will need an international expert in the implementation of this activity 2. The international expert will be in charge of:

- ensure training of the national team in charge of inventories of new POP previous in activity2
- provide juridical advice to update national legislation on POP management
- provide technical advice for socio-economical assessment of the implication, use and reduction of new POP

- provide technical elements to be taken into account in action plan

Inventories' results will be approved by NCC before it is submitted to the stakeholders

Activity 3: Assessment of national capacities to manage the new POP

Monitoring- assessment, institutional framework of POPmanagement

- recense the existing structures for management of new POP
- evaluate the structures's capacities
- determinate the list of the local commercial infrastructure of distribution of technologies/ alternatives
- evaluate the capacity of the country in research-development
- evaluate the analyses capacity of the natioanl laboratories

Review of the legislation and the management framework of the POP

- evaluate the legal framework of management in the field of new POP (legislatives and regulatories texts)
- update the existing texts to implement Stockholm convention
- elaborate new texts if necessary
- support the Project Coordination Unity in the texts adoption process
- disseminate these texts to the stakeholders of POP management

Assess Socio-economic implication, on new POPs use and redaction

- Make a socio-economic study on POPs news in studying comparative study of alternatives' use and in proposing economical measures to balance the health and environment protection and the socio-economic development of the country.

NIP formulation and submission

The expert international provide technical guidance in the action plan and give his opinion for the final updating document National consultants should elaborate an action plan for each of POP category and take into consideration all the studies' results made during the project and the international's guidances

These actions plans should be approved by NCC and the inserted in the NIP document which will be approved by stakeholders. The updated NIP should be diffused to different authorities for his implementation and will be submitted to Conference of Parties

Part II . FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND PROCUREMENT SELF ASSESSMENT

(instructions on responding to this self assessment are provided in annexe 2)

Grant recipient's Name:

Grant No

Information to be provided by the executing Agency	
1.Name and contact information of the executing agency	General Direction of Environnement dge@mef.gov.mg ; rharitianah@yahoo.fr
2.Year of registration (establishment) and year of operations	1994
3.Experience with World Bank operations (project financed from WB loans or credits or grants)	<p>From 2004 to March 17, 2009, the GDE has received a grant from the World Bank amounting to U.S. \$ 2,829,000 as part of the implementation of certain components of the environmental program phase 3. The name of the donation is IDA H 087MAG. The components in question are: develop financing instruments and optimize the interface with other sectors to ensure consistency between texts and procedures for the preparation of the Environmental Code, ensure environmental control and management mechanism of environmental complaints; developer partnership with environmental structures at sector and local authorities; Strengthening Capacities technical and material of the DGE; ensure the implementation of international conventions on environment ratified by Madagascar.</p> <p>Most objectives were achieved but the development environmental code has not been realized. Indeed, following the political crisis in Madagascar since 17 March 2009, funding for the environmental component has been suspended.</p>
4.Are there sub-grants for the operation? What are the amounts involved for sub-grants? To which entities are sub grants allocated?	No
5. If there are sub-grants , have you checked the WB list for debarment list to ensure eligibility of the sub-grants recipients?	No
6.Information about financial management (FM)arrangements for the operation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Does the executing agency have an FM or Operating Manual that describes the internal control system and FM operational procedures?	The World Bank manual of execution is used as reference for investment projects. This manual describes the system of internal control
<ul style="list-style-type: none">What accounting system is used? Is a computerized or a manual?	System of Manual accounting

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the staffing for accounting, auditing, and reporting functions. Does the Executing Agency have a qualified accountant? Full time or part time? Who will be in charge of the grant? What are qualifications and experiences of the accountant assigned to the grant? 	<p>In this project, there is an accountant who works full time and ensures all activities of accounting. There is also an auditor.</p> <p>The accountant who will be the responsible for the grant has already been the accountant for the project relating to development of the National Implementation Plan of the Stockholm Convention (NIP).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disbursement Arrangements (e.g. disbursement methods applied, supporting documentation requirements) 	<p>The DGE will realize project activities based on the work plan approved with GEF</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the Executing agency have in place basic arrangements to support flow of funds, and timely accountability of funds?(e.g. bank and cash procedures, funds flow diagram) 	<p>The Ministry of Environment and Forests has proposed an account with a bank deemed commercial. The NIP project has a sub-account ,that can be reopened for this grant. There is the account manager at this bank</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the executing agency keep adequate records of financial transactions, including funds received and paid, and of the balances of funds held? (e.g cash book, cash count minute, bank book, bank statement, bank reconciliation). Who is authorizing the payments? Who is making the payments 	<p>The Bank in question send monthly bank statements or at the request of project manager</p> <p>The account has a bank book while NIP project</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How often does the executing agency produce interim financial reports? What information are presented in the financial reports 	<p>At the end of each step of the project, the entity shall set up a technical and financial report . The technical report describes the achievements from Estimates. The financial report provides details on projected expenditures, expenditures made, and that any differences by category of expenditure</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the executing agency audited? If yes, by which auditor? How often the EA is audited? What are the types of audit carried out e.g financial audit, performance audit, procurement audit? Are the audit reports made public? Please attach a copy of the last (1-2) audit reports (or provide link to the site where these can be downloaded). 	<p>During the implementation of PE3, an internal auditor and an external auditing firm is responsible for auditing.</p> <p>The verification of technical and financial records of the executing agency was conducted by the internal auditor before each expense.</p> <p>An auditor external make an audit mid term and the end of project</p>
<p>7 Information about Procurement arrangements for the operation:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the Executing agency have procurement procedures, rules or regulations in writing? Where are the responsibilities and delegation of authority for those who have control of procurement decisions described? 	<p>The Ministry of Environment within which the implementing agency has been working a manual procedure for procurement. There are two structures: the Person Responsible for Procurement and the Management Unit of the procurement who look after the effective</p>

	implementation of procurement procedures.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who does procurement in the Executing agency (which unit(s) is responsible for selecting & contracting consulting firms, individual consultants, equipment & materials); what are the qualifications of staff responsible for procurement? 	The Management Unit of the procurement is responsible for the selection of consultants on the basis of a short list established following a call for interest manifestation published.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the executing agency have qualified procurement staff that are familiar with Bank procurement Guidelines and standard procurement documents? 	Yes. The executing agency has a responsible procurement procedures already familiar with the World Bank procedure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the recipient use procurement plans for planning and managing its own procurement activities? If yes, what are the elements of such procurement plans(minimum information). Please attach a copy of the template or an example of one of the plans. Is there a track record of adhering to and regularly updating such procurement plans? Who prepares it and who approves them? 	Yes . Cf attached paper
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do simple template of procurement documents exist for the procurement methods applicable to the operation(i.e. selection of consultants and/or procurement of goods)? If yes, provide copies of such templates/forms. 	Yes. This procurement plan is applicable to this operation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the Executing agency maintain adequate written records of all procurement and contract documents? Where and for how long are such records kept? 	The executing agency has a written record of all contracts and contract documents. These documents are kept for 5 years or more.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the executing agency use a contract monitoring system? If not, how does the recipient do monitoring of contracts 'execution? Attach a sample report if available. 	Le consultant établit en général un planning des activités avec des methodologies. The executing agency is monitoring the contract with respect to the proposed timetable.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the Executing agency maintain a "black list" of contractors and/or consultants who are not eligible for contracts award. If yes, explain the blacklisting application. Is such list public 	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How are complaints related to selection/procurement processes and award of contracts handled by the executing agency? 	<p>Generally, no complaints have been registered because the procedure is transparent .</p> <p>In case of complaint, it will be resolved amicably or competent tribunal.</p>

PART III SIMPLIFIED PROCUREMENT PLAN

Grant recipient's Name : _____

Grant N° _____

List all planned contracts for both the NIP process. If consultants are to be hired under project management, contract for the consultant should also be listed here

List of planned contracts	Estimated cost	Procurement method	Start date	Completion date	Prior/Post review by bank	remarks
1.c)	100		1august	1 august		Facilitator
2.a)	14 000		1 september	7september		2 International experts
2.b)	48 000	Follow up the procedure of marketing passation	1 octobre	31 december		8 national experts
3.a)	8 000	Follow up the procedure of marketing passation	1 january	28 february		2 national experts
3.b)	8 000	Follow up the procedure of marketing passation	1 january	28 february		2 national experts
3.c)	8 000	Follow up the procedure of marketing passation	1 january	28 february		2 national experts
4.a)	6 000	Follow up the procedure of marketing passation	1 mars	31 mars		3 national experts
4.a)	7 000		1 mars	7 mars		1 international expert
4.b)	6 000	Follow up the procedure of marketing passation	1 avril	30 avril		3national experts
4 d)	6 000	Follow up the procedure of marketing	1 juin	30 juin		3national experts

		passation				
5.	4 000					2 national experts
Estimated consultants total:	115 100					
Goods						
Estimated Goods Total						
Training (excluding hiring consultants for workshops activities , includes logistical expenses only						
		Not applicable				
media	400					4 workshops
communication	300					4 workshops
Room rental	400					4 workshops
lunch	6000					10 \$ X12 daysX50 personnes
Coffee break	4800					4 \$ X12days X2 X50 personnes
Documentation						
deplacement						
estimated training total						
Total estimated cost						