REQUEST FOR PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Development of a National Implementation Plan for Namibia to facilitate its implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)		
Country(ies):	Namibia	GEF Project ID:[1]	4903
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	ADDIS:00840
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Department of Environmental Affairs	Submission Date: Re-submission	06-29-2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration (Months)	24
Check if applicable:	NCSA ☐ NAPA ☐	Agency Fee ($):	27,720

A. EA FRAMEWORK

EA Objective: Within the overall objective of the Stockholm Convention, which is to protect human health and the environment from POPs, the purpose of the project is to prepare for implementation of the Stockholm Convention in Namibia by developing the National Implementation Plan.

Specific objectives of this project are to:

1. Develop, through multi-stakeholder processes, inventories of persistent organic pollutants controlled by the Stockholm Convention;
2. Prepare action plans to address priority issues for Namibia to meet its obligations under the Convention;
3. Assist Namibia in establishing the capacity needed to meet its reporting obligations under the Convention;
4. Strengthen Namibia's national capacity to manage POPs and chemicals in general .

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount ($)	Confirmed Co-financing ($)
1. Determination of coordinating mechanisms and organization of process	TA	Identification and establishment of the National Coordinating Committee for POPs management	• ToR for project team developed • Stakeholders identified and sensitized • National Coordinating Committee established • Workplan and budget developed • Inception workshop held	10,000	9,000
2. Establishment of a POPs inventory and assessment of national infrastructure and capacity for 22 POPs	TA	• Assessment of national capacity to implement the Stockholm Convention • Development of POPs inventories • Assessment of situation concerning new POPs	• National [chemical] profile developed • Preliminary inventories of POPs developed, including new POPs; • Institutional and regulatory framework to manage POPs assessed. • Related human health and environmental issues assessed	150,000	5,000
3. Priority setting and determination of objectives	TA	Identification of short and long-term priorities on	• Criteria for prioritization developed	20,000	500

[1] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

		POPs management	• National objectives in relation to POPs identified		
4. Formulation of a National Implementation Plan (NIP) and Action Plan	TA	Development of National Implementation Plan, including specific Action Plans and strategies required under Articles 5 and 6;	• POPs management options identified • Cost benefit analysis developed • Action Plans and NIP developed • A draft NIP developed	50,000	1,200
5. Stakeholder endorsement of NIP	TA	Strengthening capacity to meet reporting obligations under the Stockholm Convention	• NIP disseminated to stakeholders for comments • Draft NIP ready to be endorsed	10,000	1,200
6. Monitoring and Evaluation (see table 1, page 15)	TA	Project processes well monitored and evaluated enabling stakeholders to deliver and endorse the principal product of the project (the National Implementation Plan) as efficient and cost effective as possible.	• See table 1, page 15	12,000	2,500
Subtotal				252,000	19,400
Project Management Costs[2]				25,200	22,000
Total EA Cost				277,200	41,400

[a] List the $ by EA components.

B. CO-FINANCING FOR THE EA BY SOURCE AND BY NAME

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount ($)
Local Government	Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Department of Environmental Affairs	Grant (cash)	10,000
Local Government	Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Department of Environmental Affairs	In kind	31,4 00
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			41,400

[2] This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources.

C. GRANT RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)[2]	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNEP	GEF TF	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Namibia	277,200	27,720	304,920
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				277,200	27,720	304,920

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount ($)	Co-financing ($)	EA Total ($)
Local consultants*	104	25'200.00	22'000.00	47'200.00
International consultants*				0.00
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		0.00	0.00	0.00
Travel*		0.00	0.00	0.00
Others**	Specify "Others" (1)	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Specify "Others" (2)	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Specify "Others" (3)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		25'200.00	22'000.00	47'200.00

* Details to be provided in Annex A. **For Others, to be clearly specified by overwriting fields (1)-(3)

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:

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):

Namibia acceded to the Stockholm Convention on 25 June 2006. As Party to the Stockholm Convention, it is committed to fulfil the requirements of the Convention, and is eligible for GEF funding to support its actions. The first stage is to build national capacity towards sound management of POPs and to prepare a National Implementation Plan. The GEF provides supports though its Enabling Activities mechanism for such initial actions in response to the Guidance to the Financial Mechanism (SC-1/9). In addition resolution UNEP/POPs/COP.4/CRP.48 from COP4 "requests the GEF to provide the necessary financial and technical assistance to developing country parties and countries with economies in transition in accordance with Articles 13 and 14, especially the least developed countries and small island developing states, to help them prepare or update their NIPs and to comply with the Convention requirements."

Namibia became independent in 1990. Since that time, the expansion, diversification and restructuring of the economy to ensure sustainable economic development and growth has been a key priority of the Namibian government.

Mining continues to be the main contributor to the economy with Namibia being rich in mineral resources such as copper, diamonds, gold, uranium and zinc, while oil and gas are found offshore, although not yet exploited. Agriculture is mainly subsistence-based although also larger commercially operated agriculture firms exist. There is now increasing emphasis on more industrialized farming through the Green Scheme and commercial grape plantations. The Green Scheme targets large scale irrigation-based agriculture, mainly along Namibia's perennial northern rivers. Although levels of industrialisation are relatively low in the country, they are increasing as Namibia pursues the achievement of its Vision 2030, which provides the framework for how the country will become prosperous and industrialised by 2030. Hazardous waste, chemicals and pollutants are produced mainly by the sectors of energy; manufacturing and construction; and transport. Breweries, hospitals, tanneries, abattoirs, fish processing factories are other lead producers of hazardous waste.

Namibia receives various types and amounts of chemicals from different parts of the world. These imported chemicals include pesticides, cleaning materials, pharmaceutical drugs, food additives and many others. Most of the time these chemicals enter the country without proper control on their importation and handling, often because countries of origin export the chemicals with a lack of information on issues such as their chemical composition and toxicity. This makes management of the chemicals difficult, and increases the likelihood of harmful effects on the handlers, environment and public health. Due to limited capabilities, no regularized and strictly monitored importation, use, production, storage and disposal of chemicals is taking place. This may cause potential danger for human health and the environment.

Namibia has in place a system to control the importation, use and misuse of toxic chemicals and licensing of industrial establishments, laboratories, and chemicals storage. Investigations of work operations and processes involving the use of chemicals are taking place to determine possible sources of industrial and chemical risks, and to establish procedures for importation, handling, transportation, and storage of chemicals. Standards for chemical pollutants, and toxic chemicals are being put in place, including rules, regulations and procedures to ensure that these limits are not exceeded. Methods are also under development to monitor and control chemical pollution and risk. In general, lack of specialised expert input with regard to POPs as well as lack of capacity limits the possibilities of monitoring the risks from POPs in Namibia.

The use of pesticides is regulated through the Farm Feeds and Fertilisers Act (1947), which was amended in 1997. The careful indoor application of DDT is permitted in Namibia to control malaria, mainly in the northern areas.

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) are not recognized in current legislation. Information on their import, export, use, stocks, contaminated sites, and their release to the environment and their human health-related impacts are scattered among different stakeholders. Stakeholder ministries do not share information on POPs and related activities and this can result in inappropriate implementation and non-compliance to the Stockholm Convention. There is a lack of capacity to map the current situation and to identify the best control mechanisms. Expertise is needed in the field of Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices (BAT/BEP).

At independence in 1990, almost all major urban settlements had been electrified, however the vast majority of the rural population was without access. This included the densely populated northern regions, where some 65% of the total population reside. A large-scale National Rural Electrification Programme (NREP) was embarked on in the 1990s to provide the infrastructure for extending grid electricity services to these regions and others. This process may have increased the presence of PCBs in the country. Maintenance and repair practices of the electrical equipment may lead to cross-contamination of previously PCB-free units and the contamination of workplaces and surrounding environments. Transformers are not tested for PCBs before their maintenance or repair. PCB-contaminated equipment, oils and wastes are not collected and handled separately. Workers do not receive regular training on appropriate practices and do not have the necessary protective

equipment.

This enabling activities project has good potential to overcome the afore-mentioned barriers and to develop preliminary inventories of POPs listed in Annexes A, B and C of the Stockholm Convention through a multi-stakeholder approach. This project will include an assessment of the ten new chemicals adopted by the Conference of the Parties during its Fourth and Fifith Meeting in Geneva in 2009 and 2011 respectively. The main output of this project is a National Implementation Plan for POPs, which will not only assess the situation regarding POPs in Namibia but also include an action plan for implementing the priority actions identified.

Men and women are exposed to differing levels of toxic chemicals and they have different health reactions when they are exposed to toxic chemicals. Thus, gender is a critical component to consider when formulating policies and programmes in the area of sound management of chemicals. During the formulation of the NIP partners will pay attention to the above.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (The proposal should briefly justify the need for the project.

The goal of this Enabling Activities Project is to protect human health and the environment from POPs,

The purpose of the project is to prepare for implementation of the Stockholm Convention in Namibia by developing the National Implementation Plan.

Specific objectives of this project are to:

- Develop, through multi-stakeholder processes, inventories of persistent organic pollutants controlled by the Stockholm Convention;
- Prepare action plans to address priority issues for Namibia to meet its obligations under the Convention;
- Assist Namibia in establishing the capacity needed to meet its reporting obligations under the Convention;
- Strengthen Namibia's national capacity to manage POPs and chemicals generally.

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).

The Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Department of Environmental Affairs, will be the executing agency of the project.

The Ministry has the overall mandate for environmental protection in Namibia. The Department of Environmental Affairs is the focal point for both the Basel and Stockholm Conventions, while a Waste Management, Pollution Control and Inspections Division within the Department takes responsibility for the management of chemicals through the control of imports, exports, storage, handling and disposal of chemicals, and to ensure occupational and environmental safety in Namibia.

The Department of Environmental Affairs will take the lead with guidance from a multi-stakeholder coordinating committee, which will comprise of other organizations involved in the management of chemicals in Namibia. These will include the Ministries of Home Affairs and Immigration; Mines and Energy; Trade and Industry; Agriculture, Water and Forestry; Health and Social Services; Labour and Social Welfare; Works and Transport. Other stakeholders will include our national utilities for energy, water and ports management (Nampower, Namwater and Namport); selected local authorities; the University of Namibia; the Pharmaceutical Society of Namibia; NGOs; CSOs and indigenous people organizations i.e., the Himba people and research centres.

Further information on the roles of the Executing Agency and Implementing Agency are provided in Project Component 1 below.

Scope of the Project

This project will not only consider the 12-initial POPs but also the 9 new POPs chemicals adopted by the Fourth Conference of the Parties (COP4) in May 2009 and Endosulfan adopted by the Fifth Conference of the Parties in May 2011. These chemicals have been added to Annex A, B and C of the Convention and will be assessed during this project (see Annex F).

Out of these new chemicals, two are considered as pesticides only, four as industrial chemicals only, two as pesticides and by-products and one as a pesticide, industrial chemical and by-product (see Annex F).

Adoption of the 10 new chemicals obliges us to:

- Implement and control measures for each new chemical (Article 3 and 4);
- Develop and implement action plans for unintentionally produced chemicals (Article 5)
- Develop inventories of stockpiles of these chemicals (Article 6)

- Review and update the National Implementation Plan (Article 7)
- Include the new chemicals in our reporting (Article 15)
- Include the new chemicals in the programme for the effectiveness evaluation (Article 16)

This Enabling Activity Project will assess the situation of all POPs and will develop action plans for all POPs chemicals. It will also provide the basis and necessary arrangements for reporting to the Secretariat according to Article 15.

This project includes 6 main components, as follows:

PROJECT COMPONENT 1: DETERMINATION OF COORDINATING MECHANISMS AND ORGANIZATION OF PROCESS

Rationale:

National planning activities, with regard to international environmental agreements and funded by the GEF, are nationally executed. This is typically done through enabling activity projects. Namibia has assigned the Department of Environmental Affairs of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism as the entity to execute this project.

The Department of Environmental Affairs will coordinate the appointment of a project implementation team. The core of the team will be a National Coordination Unit (NCU), which will consist of a Project Coordinator, Project Assistant (both working on a full time basis) and a Financial Manager who will work on a part-time basis (See Project Component 6).

The Department of Environmental Affairs will invite Namibia's main stakeholders on chemicals management, more specifically POPs, to form a National Coordinating Committee (NCC). The NCC will provide peer review and comment upon project outputs; provide guidance to the project at the macro-level; ensure that the contributions from stakeholders are incorporated into the project; and help disseminate project findings and outputs. International experts are expected to contribute to capacity building in Namibia by assisting the project team in the execution of relevant activities, by supporting the technical work and by providing advice and necessary training in specified fields of expertise.

UNEP is the implementing agent of the project and will provide project supervision, annual project implementation reviews and provide guidance to Namibia to produce the final evaluation report.

The proposed management structure of the executing agency for the project is described in Annex E.

Objectives:

- To designate the Focal Point, develop Terms of Reference for a Project Coordinator, and establish the NCC.
- To develop the work plan and procedures (including budget) for the development of the NIP.
- To secure stakeholder commitment and raise awareness both outside of and within Government Departments, and Ministries about the POPs issue, the Stockholm Convention and the need to develop a NIP.

Activities

1.1 Establishment of an operational National Coordinating Committee and definition of specific roles for various stakeholders

1.1.1 Establishment of a National Coordinating Committee (NCC), comprising of the relevant stakeholders, government and NGOs.
1.1.2 Development of the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the NCC, including assigning roles to the various aspects of POPs management and to develop a work programme for the NCC meetings.
1.1.3 The ToRs of all members of the Project Team and NCU will be evaluated by the NCC.
1.1.4 Appoint Task Teams to address particular aspects of NIP development, as specified in step 2.

1.2 Development and agreement on a work plan and timetable

1.2.1 A detailed work plan, budget and timetable for implementation will be finalized by the NCU and endorsed by the NCC.

1.3 Secure commitment of major stakeholders

1.3.1 Organization of an inception workshop attended by representatives from the line ministries and departments and other stakeholders. Support from national and international experts is envisaged. This meeting will:

- Present the national and international context relevant to POPs management
- Present the objectives of the project and anticipated results and outcomes
- Secure the commitment of all stakeholders involved in the management of POPs and clarify and obtain agreements regarding their roles and responsibilities and resource commitments (technical, human etc)

1.4 Development of Public education and awareness plans on POPs and other chemicals

1.4.1 Preparation of a national public awareness plan to include workshops, radio and television programmes and the production of printed materials. Once established, the NCC will take responsibility for planning how public and stakeholder awareness should be raised, how information should be communicated and how questions and concerns should be managed.

Summary of Expected outcomes/outputs

- Input obtained from all relevant government ministries and relevant stakeholders for the creation of the executive and review groups responsible for development of the NIP.
- Mechanism for NIP development and stakeholder involvement established including committees and teams necessary.
- Work plan agreed for the NIP development with responsibilities and resources assigned.
- Identification of Task Teams to address particular aspects of the NIP development process.
- Mechanism for information dissemination to stakeholders and public as needed.

PROJECT COMPONENT 2 – ESTABLISHING A POPS INVENTORY AND ASSESSING NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE CAPACITY

Rationale:
The Convention specifies the following obligations for Parties with regard to reducing or eliminating the releases of POPs from wastes and the identification of POP-contaminated sites (Article 6).

a) Parties must develop strategies for identifying products and articles in use and wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with intentionally or unintentionally produced POPs.
Parties must take measures to ensure that these materials are:

- Handled, collected, transported and stored in an environmentally sound manner;
- Disposed of in such a way that POPs content is destroyed or irreversibly transformed into substances that do not exhibit POPs characteristics, or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally sound manner when destruction or irreversible transformation does not represent the environmentally preferable option or the POP content is low; and
- Not subjected to disposal operations that may lead to recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct reuse or alternative uses of POPs.

b) Parties must develop and implement strategies for identifying stockpiles that consists of or contain intentionally produced POPs and manage these stockpiles in a safe, efficient and environmentally sound manner until they are deemed to be wastes (Article 6). A stockpile is deemed to be a waste when there are no remaining specific exemptions or acceptable purposes for a POP nor any prospects for exporting the stockpile.

c) Parties must provide reports on trade in POPs wastes including data on, or estimates of, the total quantities of chemicals that were produced, imported and exported, and a list of States from which it has imported or to which it has exported those POPs (Article 15).

d) Parties must endeavor to develop strategies for identifying sites contaminated by intentionally or unintentionally produced POPs. While remediation of such sites is not required by the Convention, if it is undertaken, it must be performed in an environmentally sound manner.

The activities in this project component are designed to meet Namibia's needs with regards to POPs stockpiles, products and articles in use that may contain or be contaminated by POPs and for which a notification to the Secretariat should be made. This component will provide a more complete understanding of the wastes consisting contained or contaminated by chemicals listed in Annex A, B and C of the SC, including the 9 chemicals adopted by the Conference of the Parties in May 2009 and endosulfan adopted during the COP in 2011. As much as possible, the project will make use of existing data sets of inventories of relevant chemicals: While avoiding duplication of efforts the project will use existing inventory data and optimize where possible.

Objectives:

- If needed, to carry out and optimize the specific assessments, including data generation and data gathering, required to provide the necessary background information and baseline to allow the Party to understand the scope of the POPs issue and to complete the NIP.
- To identify country needs in terms of resources, capacity and knowledge (technical expertise) for the successful

implementation of the Convention.

- To facilitate coordination and integration with national sustainable development, chemicals management and pollution control policies.
- To establish a data management system.

Activities:

2.1 Development of a National Profile for Chemicals Management with emphasis on POPs

2.1.1 Organization of a workshop to define responsibilities and establish the task teams responsible for providing the necessary data and for the elaboration of the various sections of the national profile, in particular, those sections relevant to the POPs. The workshop will include the main stakeholders and be attended by national and international experts.

2.1.2 Preparation of a National Profile for chemicals management with emphasis on POPs, using the UNITAR Methodology. The national profile will require a range of evaluations and specifications of existing chemical management arrangements within Namibia. This assessment may be extended to other toxic substances with similar properties as POPs, and will include assessments of:

- Legal instruments for the management of chemicals including POPs;
- Relevant activities of industry, public interest groups and the scientific community
- Existing human and financial resources;
- The extent of existing public awareness of chemical management, including POPs issues, and the nature and scale of any current national awareness programmes;
- Technical capacity supporting existing initiatives related to chemicals management and the degree to which these would satisfy national requirements under the POPs Convention.

2.1.3 Circulation of the draft National Profile to major stakeholders for comment and discussion and endorsement at a national workshop.

2.2 Development of a Preliminary National POPs Inventory

2.2.1 Training sessions to be held for the Task Teams, for example, on methodologies and techniques for preparing inventories, and identifying potential sources of POPs, taking into account preliminary assessment of socio-economic, and health and environmental impacts of POPs use in Namibia.

2.2.2 Make full use of available international guidance material listed in http://www.pops.int[3].

2.2.3 The Task Teams will establish and as much as possible within the current budgets update the inventory encompassing:

- Inventories of the production, distribution, use, import and export of POPs;
- Inventories of obsolete stocks, and sites and products contaminated with POPs;
- Inventories of PCBs, unintentional produced POPs (dioxins and furans) and pesticides (including new POPs);
- Preliminary assessment of the use and production of PFOs and preliminary inventory;
- Preliminary assessment of uses of Tetrabromodiphenyl and pentabromodiphenyl ether and preliminary inventory;
- Preliminary assessment of uses of hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether and preliminary inventory;
- Inventories of alpha and beta hexachlorohexane;
- Uses and preliminary inventory of pentachlorobenzene;
- Assessment of opportunities for the treatment and disposal of obsolete stocks; and
- A preliminary inventory of POPs intentional and unintentional releases to the environment and estimates of future releases.

2.2.4 The Task teams will hold regular meetings to coordinate and review their findings

2.2.5 Independent review of the inventory by an international expert.

2.2.6 Review by stakeholders to validate the national POPs inventory through a national workshop.

2.2.7 Printing and dissemination, including electronically, of the national profile for POPs management and the POPs and Chemicals Inventory

[3] Http://www.pops.int is the official Stockholm Convention Wesbite and it contains guidance materials to be used during the NIP development process, such as: UNEP's Standardized Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Dioxin and Furan Release; PCB Inventory form, etc.

2.3 Establishment of POPs Information System

2.3.1 Develop an electronic database for POPs, using the inventory data.

2.3.2 Put in place an integrated information network on POPs, thereby allowing rapid access to information and regular updating of the database. This should be user friendly and accessible to all stakeholders for information. It should serve to store data, produce reports and allow manipulation of data. If possible it could be linked to data systems in other countries.

2.4 Identification of Capacity Building Needs

2.4.1 Assessment of the needs for strengthening institutional capacity for the environmentally sound management of POPs and other chemicals.

2.4.2 Assessment of enforcement capacities to ensure compliance, for the environmentally sound management of POPs.

2.4.3 Assessment of economic and social implications of POPs use, reduction in use and the dissemination and promotion of alternative technologies/products.

2.4.4 Assessment of the national capacity for POPs risk assessment, analytical chemistry capacity, and research development capacity.

2.5 Identification of Human Health and Environmental Concerns and Analysis of Socio Economic aspects of POPs use in Namibia

2.5.1 Preliminary assessment of human health and environmental impacts of POPs use in Namibia, to be taken into account for POPs inventories, considering any releases to the environment and size of exposed population.

2.5.2 Preliminary assessment on socio-economic aspects of POPs use in Namibia, in preparation for POPs inventories, taking into account different socio-economic sectors potentially affected by POPs use and management.

Summary of Expected Outcomes/Outputs:
Baseline data gathering and generation to give an assessment of the POPs issue in Namibia providing information on:

1. National Profile for chemicals management, which contains: relevant country background information, manufacture, import, export, use and management of 21 POPs and other chemicals; Institutional setting and infrastructure assessment for POPs management; review of legal and enforcement situation, etc.
2. Preliminary inventory of POPs pesticides, including endosulfan, contaminated sites and obsolete stocks (a preliminary assessment of all POPs -and not an in-depth study- will be conducted as it will be hard to work on the new POPs without special guidelines which are not available yet);
3. Preliminary inventory of PCB containing equipment;
4. Preliminary inventories of releases of unintentionally produced POPs;
5. Preliminary inventories of Perfluorooctane sulfonic acids, its salts, and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride
6. Preliminary inventories and/or assessment of: Tetrabromodiphenyl and pentabromodiphenyl ether, hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether, alpha and beta hexachlorohexane and pentachlorobenzene;
7. POPs information system available and ready to be tested
8. Analysis report of the socio-economic aspects of POPs use and health and environmental impacts of POPs.

PROJECT COMPONENT 3 - PRIORITY SETTING ASSESSMENT AND OBJECTIVE SETTING

Rationale:
This project component is designed to make a preliminary assessment of the priority issues related to POPs based on a country-specific multi-criteria system, which identifies the most important issues to be addressed. In addition initial objectives are set to guide the development of the NIP and country activities in the field of POPs. These priorities should be developed in consultation with major stakeholders in the country, as well as affected and interested parties. The list of priorities derived from the NIP will be used as a reference to chemical-related initiatives in the country and should consider socio-economic aspects to be addressed as part of the national strategy for development.

Objectives:

1. To develop criteria for prioritizing POPs related issues to determine the significance of different aspects of the problem and to help to rank issues for action.
2. To assess the available information from Step II to identify priority areas for attention.

3. To identify data and other gaps in the information available which prevent full priority assessment being carried out.
4. To set appropriate short and long-tem objectives for the management of POPs and compliance with the Stockholm Convention.

Activities:

3.1 Development of Criteria for Priority Assessment

3.1.1. The NCU and the NCC should draft proposed criteria for setting national priorities for POPs management. This would be based on the findings of Step 2 and take into account the priorities as defined in the National Environmental Management Strategy/Action Plan.

3.1.2. Circulate proposals for prioritization criteria to the various stakeholders for comments and recommendations and organize a high level workshop for the endorsement of the prioritization criteria taking into account social, economic and environmental factors and the availability of suitable alternatives.

3.2 Determination of National Objectives in relation to priority POPs issues

3.2.1 The NCU and NCC based on the prioritization criteria drafts a set of national objectives with regard to priority POPs management.

3.2.2 Circulate draft of national objectives for comments and recommendations.

3.2.3 At the workshop organized to endorse the prioritization criteria, endorsement of the national objectives should take into account social, economic and environmental factors and the availability of alternatives.

Summary of Expected Outcomes/Outputs:

1. A defined set of criteria suited to Namibia for prioritizing POPs-related issues.
2. Preliminary priority assessment for Namibia is conducted.
3. Series of preliminary objectives for POPs management and compliance with the Stockholm Convention, for Namibia.

PROJECT COMPONENT 4 - FORMULATION OF NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Rationale:
Each Party must develop and endeavour to implement a national plan for the implementation of its obligations under the Convention (Article 7) and:

- include an action plan to identify, characterize and address releases of unintentionally produced POPs and to facilitate implementation of all the Convention requirements relating to these POPs (Article 5 and Annex C);
- include a specific action plan for DDT if the Party will produce and/or use DDT for disease vector control as provided for under the acceptable purposes provisions of the Convention (Article 3 and Annex B);
- submit this plan to the COP within 2 years of entry into force of Convention for the Party;
- review and update this plan on a periodic basis as specified by the COP;
- cooperate with other Parties, either directly or through intergovernmental organizations, and consult with national stakeholders in developing, implementing and updating plans; and endeavour to utilize and integrate these plans into national sustainable development strategies;

Furthermore, each party shall report to the Conference of the Parties on the measure it has taken to implement the provisions of the Convention and on the effectiveness of such measures in meeting the objectives of the Convention (Article 15). National reporting to the Secretariat shall include:

- Statistical data on its total quantities of production, import and export of each of the chemicals listed in Annex A and Annex B or a reasonable estimate of such data; and
- To the greatest extent possible, a list of the states from which it has imported each such substance and states to which is has exported each such substance.

The project team will have responsibility for drafting the National Report pursuant to Article 15 and for the preparation of the National Implementation Plan to be transmitted by Namibia to the Conference of Parties. The latter will involve the coordination and compilation of the outputs of the various Objectives of the project and their integration into a comprehensive plan.

In drafting the NIP, the project team will make full use of the guidance developed by UNEP and the World Bank that was

adopted by the first Conference of the Parties (SC-1/12)

Action plans and measures planned with the aim of meeting the obligations of the Stockholm Convention and meeting the objectives developed for Namibia for POPs management should be linked to and coordinated with related Conventions and existing national programmes on sustainable development, in particular programmes on chemicals management, integrated pest and disease management, environmentally sound waste management and industrial pollution control.

During this project component, a detailed "road map" should be developed to show what measures will be required, what actors are needed and what resources are necessary for the NIP. The roles and responsibilities of key players will be detailed with a mechanism for implementation of the Convention. The role and inputs required of International Organizations and financial and technical resources required will also be detailed. This road map will clearly show what steps will be taken and what necessary actions and resources are needed to plan a sound management of POPs. The outline contents list of a NIP[4] can be used as a guide to the areas that might be included in the draft NIP. Clearly the detail in any section will depend on the situation in Namibia, the priorities set, the country objectives and the scale of actions required to meet the Convention Obligations.

The Task Teams will develop plans for addressing specific POPs taking into account priorities established in Step 3.

Objectives:

1. To identify and gather information on possible options for management of POPs to implement the Stockholm Convention with indication of the scope of application, limitations, costs and benefits of each.
2. To evaluate the options available and actions necessary to meet the requirements of the Stockholm Convention and country objectives.
3. To prepare action plans, strategies and measures addressing initial priorities
4. To draw up a draft NIP suitable for the country to meet the needs of the Stockholm Convention, its country-specific objectives and priorities and coordinated with national activities on sustainable development.
5. To identify requirements for assistance in the completion of additional assessments and information gathering to complete and implement the NIP.
6. To facilitate co-ordination with national, regional, sub-regional and international agreements.

Activities:

4.1 Identification and Evaluation of POPs Management Options and development of Action Plans

4.1.1 Organization of a workshop on the development of Action Plans. National experts will facilitate the workshop with assistance from international experts as required.

4.1.2 Training seminar by experts with extensive experience in the field of POPs management to members of the teams developing the NIP.

4.1.3 Identify and analyze POPs management options, including those mentioned in the report on Analysis on Health and Environmental impacts and socio economic aspects of POPs use in Namibia, especially those relevant to the elimination and reduction of the risks to human health and the environment.

4.1.4 Determine alternative technologies and management options for DDT, chlordane, for which exemptions might be requested, and (PCBs) used by electric equipment.

4.1.5 Evaluation of costs/benefits of identified management options.

4.2 Development of Draft National Implementation Plan

4.2.1 Organization of a planning workshop to define the objectives and anticipated results of the NIP and to agree on the terms of reference for the teams tasked with preparation of the NIP and Action Plans.

4.2.2 Preparation of elements of the NIP and associated action plans by the task teams including a timetable for its implementation. Setting a schedule for regular meetings of the NCC for follow-up, evaluation and revision of the NIP draft. Relevant Action Plans include, but are not limited to:

- An action plan for the elimination of Annex A pesticide POPs;
- An action plan to address DDT issues;
- An action plan for the disposal of obsolete stocks;
- A strategy to minimize the release of Annex C POPs;
- An action plan for the following new POPs: PFOs, tetrabromodiphenyl and pentabromodiphenyl ether,

[4] This can be found in the NIPs guidance documents available online at www.pops.int

hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether, alpha and beta hexachlorohexane and pentachlorobenzene
- An action plan for PCBs phase-out;
- A national strategy for information exchange, public education, communication and awareness raising.

4.2.3 Establishment of NIP targets/deliverables, timeframes for their achievement, and suitable environmental indicators of their success.
4.2.4 Evaluation of costs related to the implementation of the NIP, including an evaluation of incremental costs.
4.2.5 Independent review of the draft NIP by an international expert.
4.2.6 Preparation of a portfolio of projects for submission to decision-makers and potential funding agencies and donor bodies.
4.2.7 Integration with existing strategies, including national sustainable development strategies, poverty alleviation policies and strategies and donor assistance strategies.

Summary of Expected Outcomes/Outputs:

1. Review of options available to meet the obligations of the Stockholm Convention and country objectives for POPs management.
2. Draft NIP suitable for submission to the Conference of the Parties and providing an appropriate plan drawing together action plans addressing aspects of POPs management with supporting information as needed for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention and meeting country objectives for POPs management.
3. Identification of needs for capacity building and external assistance to meet obligations under the Convention.

PROJECT COMPONENT 5 - STAKEHOLDER ENDORSEMENT OF NIP

Rationale:

Article 7 of the Stockholm Convention indicates that each Party must develop and endeavour to implement a national plan for the implementation of its obligations under the Convention and to establish the means to integrate national implementation plans for persistent organic pollutants in their sustainable development strategies where appropriate.

This project will require the cooperation and collaborative work from different stakeholders in the country. The stakeholders will be representative of the society in Namibia. The NIP endorsement will include, among others, Government, Industry, NGOs, CSO's, indigenous people groups, Academia and other relevant sectors.

The project team will be responsible for the management of a process to review and endorse the NIP prior to its transmission to the Conference of Parties. This is likely to involve the development of consensus amongst stakeholders in the various technical areas of the implementation plan, and its submission to and approval by Government.

Objectives:

- To communicate clearly the scope, need for, purpose and value of the NIP.
- To consult with all appropriate stakeholders on the proposed NIP.
- To finalize the NIP taking account of stakeholder input.
- To secure political support for the NIP and its implementation.

To transmit an agreed NIP to the Conference of the Parties of the Convention within two years of entry into force of the Convention for the Party.

- To establish a mechanism for periodic updating and review of the NIP in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention.
- To establish a mechanism for reporting to the Conference of the Parties as required.
- To put in place the mechanism for implementation of the NIP.

Activities:

5.1 The National Implementation Plan is agreed upon at the highest level and commitments of the various stakeholders to its implementation secured

5.1.1 Submission of the draft NIP to the major stakeholders for comments and suggestions. Revising and editing of the document as necessary.
5.1.2 Preparation of an information document for decision-makers, the private sector, NGO's and public interest groups that includes request for resources (human, financial, technical) required for implementation
5.1.3 Definition of a mechanism to implement the NIP, positioning it in the national political agenda

5.1.4 Organization of a workshop for decision-makers, potential donors, the private sector and other key partners to approve the final draft of the NIP and obtain the necessary commitment from the stakeholders.
5.1.5 Finalization of the NIP and its wide distribution.
5.1.6 Submission of the NIP to the COP as required.

Summary of Expected Outcomes/Outputs:

1. Nationally accepted NIP with means to update, review and report built in, completed and transmitted to Conference of the Parties as required.
2. Mechanism in place to carry forward the implementation of the NIP.

PROJECT COMPONENT 6 - MONITORING AND EVALUATION

See under E. below.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT COSTS
Rationale:

Namibia has assigned the Department of Environmental Affairs of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism as the entity to execute the project.

The Department of Environmental Affairs will appoint a project implementation team. The core of the project implementation team will be the NCU, which will consist of the National Project Coordinator, a Project Assistant (employed on a part time basis), and a Financial Assistant who will work on part-time basis. The project work team will be responsible for the day-to-day project management and prepare periodic forward planning, progress and financial reports concerning the project. It will also facilitate the appointment of Task Teams and National Technical experts and International Experts (consultants).

Under the terms of this formal arrangement, the Directorate will, *inter alia*;

- Call principal stakeholders to form a POPs NCC to oversee and coordinate the successful implementation of the enabling activities and to lobby high-level commitment to the objectives of the Stockholm Convention.
- Establish a national project office within the Directorate of Environmental Control of the Public Commission for the Protection of Marine Resources, Environment and Wildlife charged with the successful implementation of the enabling activities
- Appoint a Project Team comprising: a National Project Coordinator, a Admin Assistant (part time) and a Finance Assistant (part time)
- Agree with UNEP the appointment of a Project Coordinator

The NCC will

- Meet on regular basis
- Agree working arrangements and implementation plans with the Project Coordinator and the Executing Agency
- Oversee the work of the national experts engaged to undertake the various studies required for the NIP and receive and review their reports
- Lead stakeholder workshops to develop consensus and commitment to NIP objectives and plans

The Project team will

- Have day-to-day responsibility for the management and coordination of the enabling activities, including subcontract budgets, and reporting to the NCC
- Appoint national experts as necessary to undertake the various studies required during the course of the project using terms of reference agreed by the NCC and ensure the quality of their work
- Provide a secretariat function to the NCC and stakeholder workshops
- Provide a focal point for information about the implementation of the enabling activities and serve as a publicly-accessible National Information Centre on POPs
- Report regularly to the NCC, to UNEP on the progress of the project and the disbursement of project funds

The National Project Coordinator will

- Monitor and supervise the development of the NIP in Namibia (including the provision of technical support for each

project component), working in close co-operation with the NPU and reporting to UNEP
- Ensure that there is an exchange of experience and expertise between countries of the region
- Ensure national awareness of regional initiatives on POPs

UNEP will

- Identify International experts as may be required for the project
- Monitor project execution by means of quarterly progress and financial reports and close contact with the NPC and NCU
- Provide assistance, according to its possibilities, to the country regarding administrative and technical issues
- Evaluate the efficiency of the project financial management, and quality of outputs

UNEP has dedicated staff in its HQ's in Nairobi able to deal with the project supervision for this challenging project in Namibia. Besides that, the attributed staff will regularly travel in the region and if needed also visit/support the NIP project in Namibia.

The project work team will be responsible for day-to-day project management and prepare periodic forward planning, progress and financial reports concerning the project. It will also facilitate the appointment of Task Teams and National Technical experts and International Experts (consultants).

The Project Coordinator will oversee overall project execution and coordination with UNEP and will be responsible for achievement of the objectives and outputs of the project, including NIP preparation. The National Coordinating Unit will report on progress made to the National Coordinating Committee (NCC) and to the Implementing Agency (UNEP).

Objectives:

1. To ensure sound project operation;
2. To reach the objectives of the project
3. To carry out ongoing project review, monitoring and evaluation

Activities:

Establish project management team and operational arrangements

- Designate a National Coordinator, financial officer and technical assistant
- Recruit and supervise national and international experts and subcontractors as necessary;
- Prepare and present project plans, regular progress and financial reports to UNEP;
- Plan, organize and execute project activities as set out in the project document.
- Organize two Steering Committee Meetings, one at the end and one at the beginning of project (along with inception workshop)
- Organize and audit and develop the terminal report for the project

Summary of Expected Outcomes/Outputs:

1. Project executed as planned and achieves proposed objectives
2. Project successfully evaluated and monitored
3. Project terminated in due time and technically closed at the end of all activities set out in the project document.

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

Management of POPs in Namibia is not done systematically. There are isolated initiatives and voluntary measures but these are not integrated in a broader national policy for POPs management.

POPs management is also characterized by:

- Voluntary actions from private sector to eliminate PCBs;
- Insufficient information on POPs stockpiles and contaminated sites;
- Insufficient official information on PCB quantities;
- No information at all about newly adopted POPs.

This project will assist Namibia not only to comply with Stockholm Convention obligations but also to build capacity, by

developing data that does not yet exist in the country (POPs inventories) and to integrate information on efforts made from different sectors on the sound management of chemicals. This project will also attempt to assess the situation of the nine new chemicals adopted by the Conference of the Parties in May 2009 as well as the situation concerning Endosulfan (adopted in May 2011). While guidance is planned to be developed in the following months, this project may contribute to the development of this guidance by sharing experiences and lessons learned on inventories taken for the new chemicals and action plan and priority setting. The work on new chemicals will be carried out in two phases: assessment of the situation of new POPs in Namibia (use and production) and the development of inventories for those new POPs being used in Namibia. This project will build on work already made on POPs and will use the national data and structures existing in the country.

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Costs for the monitoring and evaluation of the project are set out in Table 1 below and equate to the costs for 1.3 shown in the project budget. The cost below includes organization of the workshop but not international travel.

In Table 1, a number of regular mandatory reporting items are shown with no costs. This is because the continuous monitoring of project performance, and the preparation of periodic reporting by the project management team form part of the normal operational duties of the team. For this reason, the costs of these monitoring activities are included in the costs of establishing and maintaining this team throughout the life of the project (see Frame Work table A, page 2).

Similarly, the costs of monitoring and review by the UNEP-GEF project manager are provided by the implementation fee. It follows that these costs do not form part of the project budget.

Ultimately, the success of the project will be measured by the endorsement of its principal product, the National Implementation Plan, by Government and its successful review by the Conference of Parties of the Stockholm Convention.

Table 1: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

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 team,	8,000	Within two months of project start
Inception report	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring	Project coordinator, project team	0	Immediately following IW
Progress Reports	Assesses progress, effectiveness of operations and technical outputs; Recommend adaptation where necessary and confirms forward implementation plan	Project team, UNEP-GEF	0	Quarterly
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 team, UNEP-GEF	0	At the end of project implementation
Independent Financial Audit	Reviews use of project funds against budget and assesses probity of expenditure and transactions	Project team	4,000	At the end of project implementation
Total indicative M&E cost*[1]			12 ,000	

*1 The inception workshop includes the participation of an expert to provide initial guidance on NIP development and new POPs

Reporting Requirements

The Project Coordinator reports to the Head of the National Executing Organization and regularly reports to the NCC on the plans, progress and technical reports of the project. The Project Coordinator will submit quarterly financial and progress reports to UNEP. These reports should provide for the quarterly expenditure accounts as well as indicate the progress achieved in the implementation of the project in this quarter, highlight any problems encountered or foreseen, and the proposed solutions to these problems. Technical reports are also reported by the Project Coordinator to the NCC and to UNEP.

Table 2: Project reporting, process and deliverables

TYPE/TITLE OF REPORT	DELIVERY TIME
Progress/Financial Report	
First Quarterly Report	04th Month
Second Quarterly Report	07th Month
Third Quarterly Report	10th Month
Fourth Quarterly Report	13th Month
Fifth Quarterly Report	16th Month
Sixth Quarterly Report	19th Month
Seventh Quarterly Report	22nd Month
Technical Reports	
National Profile with particular emphasis on POPs	09th Month
Preliminary inventories of POPs (POPs pesticides, PCBs, Dioxins and Furans)	13th Month
Preliminary inventories and assessment of the nine "new" POPs adopted at COP4, including: • Preliminary assessment of the use and production of PFOs and preliminary inventory; • Preliminary assessment of uses of Tetrabromodiphenyl and pentabromodiphenyl ether and preliminary inventory; • Preliminary assessment of uses of hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether and preliminary inventory; • Inventories of alpha and beta hexachlorohexane; • Uses and preliminary inventory of pentachlorobenzene;	13th Month
National Objectives with regard to priority POPs management	16th Month
National Action Plans for PCBs, Dioxins and Furans and POPs pesticides	18th Month
National Action Plans for : PFOs, Tetrabromodiphenyl and pentabromodiphenyl ether, hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether, alpha and beta hexachlorohexane and pentachlorobenzene	18th Month
Draft POPs National Implementation Plan	21st Month
Final POPs National Implementation Plan	24th Month
Workshops to facilitate the process:	
1 - To present and review the project workplan and implementation arrangements	2nd Month
2 - Review and endorsement of draft National Chemicals Profile by stakeholders	09th Month
3 - Workshop to validate National POPS Inventory	11th Month
4 - Priority validation workshop	16th Month
5 - The development of the NIP including review and endorsement of prioritization criteria and national objectives for NIP, anticipated results and TOR for POPs NIP	17th Month
6 - Review a draft of the NIP	21st Month
7 - Review and endorsement plan of the Final NIP	23rd Month

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

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 *(Month, day, year)*

Mr. Teofilus Nghitila EMail: tnghitila@yahoo.com	GEF Operational Focal Point and Director of Environmental Affairs.	**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT**	**24 FEBRUARY 2012**

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	**DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION** (mm/dd/yy)	**NATIONAL FOCAL POINT**
Stockholm Convention	25 June 2006	Dr. Freddy Sikabongo Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Head of Division Waste Management, Pollution Control, and Inspections Private Bag 13346 Windhoek Namibia Tel: +264 61 284 2111 Fax: +264 61 240 339 email: freddy_sikabongo@yahoo.co.uk

*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF 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 UNEP GEF Coordination Office GEF Agency Coordinator		06/29/2012	Jan Betlem Task Manager POPs UNEP / DTIE Project Contact Person	+254 20 762 4607	Jan.Betlem@unep.org

ANNEX A

CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT

Position titles	*person weeks - USD*	*Estimated person weeks*	*TOTAL USD*	*Tasks to be performed*
For Project Management (Activity 6)				
Local				
Project Coordinator	485	52	25'200	day to day supervision and coordination of the project & provision of technical support for all components
Administrative Assistant (part-time)	0	0	0	provides administrative support to the project
Accountant (part-time)	0	0	0	provides fund administrative support to the project
External Audit	0	0	0	external audit for the project at the end of all activities
TOTAL for Project Management			**25,200**	
For Technical Assistance				
Activity 1: Determination of Coordination mechanism				
Local				
national consultants	750	14.3	10,000	provide input to ToR for project team, plan activities and do a preliminary assessment of the situation. At the Inception workshop and provides guidance on NIP development in other countries and guides technical planning
International				
International consultants	N.A.	0	0	
Sub-total			**10,000**	
Activity 2:Establishment of POPs inventories				
Local				
national consultants	750	166.7	125'000	develop inventories including new POPs
International				
International consultants	2'500	10	25,000	train and guide national experts to take POPs inventories, incl. new POPs
Sub-total			**150'000**	
Activity 3: Priority Setting and determination of objectives				
Local				
national consultants	750	13.3	10'000	train national experts to identify national priorities and define POPs priorities, identify POPs management options
International				
International consultants	2'500	4	10'000	Advice on priority setting methodology and assist country team to define national priorities
Sub-total			**20'000**	
Activity 4: Formulation of NIP				

Local				
national consultants	750	33.3	25'000	develop action plans and National Implementation Plan
International				
International consultants	2'500	10	25'000	Assist and provide guidance to national experts to develop action plans and PNI
Sub-total			**50'000**	
Activity 5: NIP Endorsement and validation				
Local				
national consultants	750	20	10'000	organize national consultations and develop summaries of PNI and main documents for decision makers, attends the NIP endorsement workshop and provides and advices on NIP endorsement and implementation of NIP
International				
International consultants	0	0	0	
Sub-total			**10'000**	
TOTAL for technical assistance			**240'000**	
TOTAL international consultants for technical assistance			***60'000***	
Total National consultants for technical assistance			***180'000***	

Project Budget and co-finance budget

	Activity	Total	GEF	co-finance
1	**Determination of Coordinating mechanisms and organization of process**	**19'000**	**10'000**	**9'000**
1.1	Establishment of an operational National Coordinating Unit and National Coordinating Committee and definition of specific roles	**12'000**	**4'000**	**8'000**
1.2	Development and agreement on a workplan and timetable	**0**	**0**	**0**
1.3	Obtain commitment of major stakeholders secured	**5'000**	**4'000**	**1'000**
1.4	Development of Public Education and awareness plans on POPs	**2'000**	**2'000**	**0**
2	**Establishing a POPs inventory**	**155'000**	**150'000**	**5'000**
2.1	Development of a National Profile	**5'500**	**5'000**	**500**
2.2	Development of POPs inventories	**124'500**	**120'000**	**4'500**
2.3	Establishment of POPs information system	**10'000**	**10'000**	**0**
2.4	Identification of Capacity Building needs	**5'000**	**5'000**	**0**
2.5	Identification of Human Health and Environmental concerns and socio-economic aspects of POPs use	**10'000**	**10'000**	**0**
3	**Priority Setting Assessment and Objective**	**20'500**	**20'000**	**500**
3.1	Development of Criteria for Priority Assessment	**18'000**	**17'500**	**500**
3.2	Determination of National Objectives	**2'500**	**2'500**	**0**
4	**Formulation of National Implementation Plan**	**51'200**	**50'000**	**1'200**
4.1	Identification and Evaluation of POPs Management Options and Development of Action Plans	**26'600**	**26'000**	**600**
4.2	Development of a draft National Implementation Plan	**24'600**	**24'000**	**600**
5	**NIP Endorsement and Submission**	**11'200**	**10'000**	**1'200**
5.1	Agreement of NIP and commitment from stakeholders secured	**11'200**	**10'000**	**1'200**
6	**Project Management and supervision , M&E**	**61'700**	**37'200**	**24'500**
6.1	Establish project management team and operational arrangements Monitoring, evaluation & audit	**47'200** **14,500**	**25'200** **12,000**	**22'000** **2,500**
	TOTAL	**318'600**	**277'200**	**41'400**

Annex B

OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

Biodiversity

- GEF/C.7/Inf.11, June 30, 1997, *Revised Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities*
- GEF/C.14/11, December 1999, An *Interim Assessment of Biodiversity Enabling Activities*
- October 2000, *Revised Guidelines for Additional Funding of Biodiversity Enabling Activities (Expedited Procedures)*

Climate Change

- GEF/C.9/Inf.5, February 1997, *Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties*
- October 1999, *Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Climate Change Enabling Activities – Part II, Expedited Financing for (Interim) Measures for Capacity Building in Priority Areas*
- GEF/C.15/Inf.12, April 7, 2000, *Information Note on the Financing of Second National Communications to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change*
- GEF/C.22/Inf.15/Rev.1, November 30, 2007, *Updated Operational Procedures for the Expedited Financing of National Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties*

Persistent Organic Pollutants

- GEF/C.17/4, April 6, 2001, *Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants*
- GEF/C.39/Inf.5, October 19, 2010, *Guidelines for Reviewing and Updating the NIP under the Stockholm Convention on POPs*

Land Degradation

- (ICCD/CRIC(5)/Inf.3, December 23, 2005, *National Reporting Process of Affected Country Parties: Explanatory Note and Help Guide*

National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)

- Operational Guidelines for Expedited Funding of National Self Assessments of Capacity Building Needs, September 2001

- A Guide for Self-Assessment of Country Capacity Needs for Global Environmental Management, September 2001

National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)

- GEF/C.19/Inf.7, May 8, 2002, Notes on GEF Support for National Adaptation Plan of Action,

ANNEX C

PROJECT WORKPLAN																								
PHASE	**PROJECT MONTHS**																							
	ACTIVITY	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
Step 1	**Determination of Coordinating Mechanism and process organization**																							
1.1	Establishment of an operational national coordinating unit and national coordinating committee.																**Legend:**							
1.2	Development and agreement on a workplan and timetable																○ Progress Report							
1.3	Obtain commitment of major stakeholders (inception workshop)																✸ Technical Report							
1.4	Development of public education and awareness raising plans on POPs and other chemicals																							
	Meetings of NCC **(AS OFTEN AS NECESSARY)**																							
Step 2	**Establishing a POPs Inventory and Assessing National Infrastructure and Capacity**																							
2.1	Development and endorsement of a national chemicals profile with emphasis on POPs									✸														
2.2	Development of a preliminary National POPs Inventory (including validation and dissemination)													✸										
2.3	Establishment of POPs information system																							
2.4	Identification of Capacity Building needs																							
2.5	Identification of Human and Environmental concerns and analysis of socio-economic aspects of use of POPs																							
Step 3	**Priority Assessment and Objective Setting**																							
3.1	Development of criteria for priority setting																							
3.2	Determination of national objectives in relation to priority POPs or issues (includes priority validation workshop)																✸							
Step 4	**Formulating a National Implementation Plan**																							
4.1	Identification and Evaluation of POPs																							
4.2	Development of National Action Plans																		✸					
4.3	Development of Draft National Implementation Plan (including expert review)																					✸		
Step 5	**Endorsement of NIP by Stakeholders**																							
5.1	NIP agreed upon the highest level and commitments of the various stakeholders to its implementation secured																							✸
6	**Project Management and Supervision**																							
6.1	Establish a project management team and operational arrangements				○			○			○			○			○			○			○		

ANNEX D

POPs situation in Namibia

BASIC INFORMATION

Namibia is a large and dry country comprising a total land surface area of some 824,000km^2. With a population of approximately 2 million, Namibia has one of the lowest population densities in the world. It is found in the south-west corner of Africa and is a member of the Southern African Development Community. It is classed as a middle income country with a GDP per capita of approximately US$6,270 in 2008, although this figure masks extreme inequalities and poverty within the society. Total GDP was measured at US$8.6 billion in 2008. Mining and government services are the main contributors to GDP, while levels of industrialisation and environmental damage are relatively low. Lack of water availability is a key constraint to economic development.

CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT IN NAMIBIA

There are a number of line ministries and organizations involved in the management of POPs and other chemicals in Namibia, including:

- The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (overall protection of the environment)
- The Ministry of Health and Social Services (import and spraying of DDT in malaria zones)
- The Ministry of Mines and Energy (energy supply and management of the mining sector)
- The Ministry of Trade and Industry (licences and permits to import chemicals)
- The Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration (supervises the import and exports of cargo including chemicals)
- The Ministry of Works and Transport (controls the transportation of chemicals along the public infrastructure network)
- The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (regulates the use and import of pesticides and fertilisers, also has a phyto-sanitary committee)
- The Ministry of Labour and Social Services (occupational health and safety of workers)
- Local Authorities in the shape of municipalities and town and village councils
- Namport (port authority: storage, loading and off-loading of chemicals)
- Nampower (provision of electricity to the population)
- Namwater (bulk water supply to municipalities and industry)

The following pieces of legislation currently exist to regulate POPs and other chemicals and pollutants in Namibia:

- Farm Feeds and Fertilisers Act (1947) (amended in 1997)
- Offensive Trades Regulations (1959)
- Hazardous Substance Ordinance (1974)
- The Atmospheric Pollution Ordinance (1976)
- Local Authorities Act (1992)
- Mineral Prospecting and Mining Act (1992)
- Marine Resources Act (2000)
- Medicines and Related Substances Control Act (2003)
- Atomic Energy and Radiation Protection Act (2005)
- Labour Act 1992 (amended in 2007) (health and safety in the workplace)
- Environmental Management Act (2007)
- National Waste Management Policy (2010)
- Import Ban on Ozone Depleting Substances (2010)

POPS STATUS IN NAMIBIA

In general, there is a lack of specialised expert input with regard to POPs, while a lack of capacity limits the possibilities of monitoring POPs risks in Namibia.

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) are not recognized in current legislation. Information on their import, export, use, stocks, contaminated sites, and their release to the environment and their human health-related impacts are scattered among different stakeholders. Stakeholder ministries do not share information on POPs and related activities and this can result in inappropriate implementation and non-compliance to the Stockholm Convention. There is a lack of capacity to map the current situation and to identify the best control mechanisms. Expertise is needed in the field of Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices (BAT/BEP).

The transformer-based electrification system inherited from South Africa at independence continues to perpetuate the risk arising from PCBs in the country. This presents a serious threat to human health and the environment. The large-scale National Rural Electrification Programme (NREP), which was embarked on in the 1990s to provide the infrastructure for extending grid electricity services to more rural areas, has forced many of Namibia's electricity providers to stock their out-dated transformers without any knowledge of their PCBs status.

Maintenance and repair practices of the electrical equipment may continuously lead to cross-contamination of PCB-free units and the contamination of workplaces and surrounding environments. Transformers are not tested for PCBs before their maintenance or repair. PCB-contaminated equipment, oils and wastes are not collected and handled separately. Workers do not receive regular training on appropriate practices and do not have the needed protective equipment.

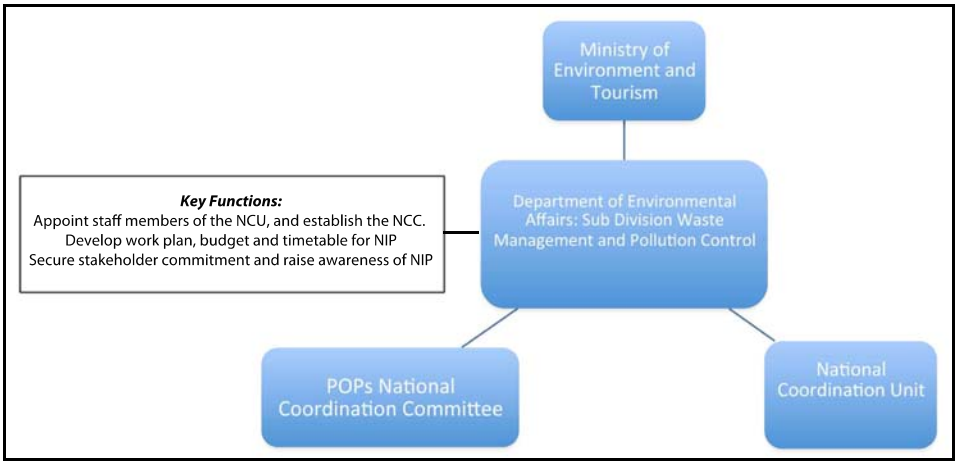
The sectors of mining; energy; manufacturing and construction; and transport are major potential sources of POPs by-products and hazardous chemicals. Sources of pollution and toxins associated with mining were listed in the State of the Environment Report of 2004. Breweries, hospitals (and incineration of waste), tanneries, abattoirs, fish processing factories are among other lead producers of hazardous chemical waste and POPs by-products. Industrialisation is increasing rapidly in Namibia in line with its Vision 2030, which sets the framework for the country to become a prosperous and industrialised nation by 2030.

Agriculture is mainly subsistence-based, though there is now increasing emphasis on more industrialized farming through the Green Scheme and commercial grape plantations. The Green Scheme targets large scale irrigation-based agriculture, mainly along Namibia's perennial northern rivers. The use of pesticides is regulated through the Farm Feeds and Fertilisers Act (1947), which was amended in 1997. The careful indoor application of DDT is permitted in Namibia to control malaria, mainly in the northern areas. However, the management of stockpiles of obsolete pesticides remains a matter of serious national concern. At the moment, Namibia is battling the problem of displaced chemical substances without any comprehensive guidelines for handling and disposal of unwanted pesticides.

ANNEX E

Information on the Executing Agency

The executing agency of this project will be the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Namibia, Department of Environmental Affairs – Division Waste Management, Pollution Control and Inspections. The Department of Environmental Affairs is the focal point to the Stockholm and Basel Conventions in Namibia. The chart below shows the implementation framework for the project and the main functions of the executing agency at the national level for this project.



The mission of the Department of Environmental Affairs is (amongst others) to draw up plans, policies and mechanisms for the management and protection of the environment. It seeks to ensure compliance to environmental standards and regulations by industries to maintain a safe and healthy environment in furtherance of sustainable development. The objectives of the Waste Management, Pollution Control and Inspections division are:

- To plan and formulate rules, regulation, policies, standards and legislation for the control of any form and state of pollution safety of industries, waste management and conservation of environmental resources;
- To prepare, implement, monitor and ensure compliance of environmental legislation by the users and industries to safeguard the human health and the fragile eco-system of the country;
- To react and attend to any environmental emergency occurring within the territory of Namibia;
- To control storage, handling, movement, treatment, disposal, import and export of potential and hazardous substances, wastes and chemicals;
- To fulfill the country's local, regional and international commitments related to the management, monitoring and control of pollution and environmental resources.

The main mandates of the division in relation to POPs management and chemical safety are to:

- Prepare and implement rules and regulations to the protection of environment, safety of people and waste management;
- Prepare, participate and ratify regional and international conventions and protocols on environmental plans pollution control;
- Develop and implement plans and procedures for emergency preparedness against any occurring pollution disaster and occupational risks;
- Study applications for opening new services area and industrial establishments and make sure it’s complying with environmental criteria;
- Conduct studies and field surveys to determine the quantity and quality of waste production and to suggest the techniques and methodologies required for its treatment, and to minimize their risks;
- Develop management and monitoring plans for environmental control from sources in the working environment;
- Establish criteria and procedures for management and monitoring of hazardous waste;

- Control importation, storage handling, transportation, transfer and disposal of hazardous and toxic materials and dangerous equipment whether chemical, biological or physical, and ban the illegal transboundary movement of dangerous goods in Namibia's territory and coastal waters;
- Prepare plans and procedures for reduction, minimization and recycling of waste;
- Set mechanisms to control environmental violations and follow up financial compensation and collect funds;
- Recommend environmental health criteria and procedures to protect workers against occupational hazards and pollution and to safeguard the public health of the citizens and coordinate with the Ministry of Health in this regard;
- Study and measure the existing environmental problems and suggest the optimum and feasible solutions;
- Conduct laboratory measurements regarding the contamination of soil, water, air, coastal and marine environment;
- Establish and develop a functional and referral laboratory to undertake testing and analysis of pollutants and environmental parameters to national, regional and global requirements;
- Participate in national, international and regional programs concerned with the evaluation of laboratory performance;
- Prepare programs required for development and training of technical and professional staff.

The Waste Management, Pollution Control and Inspections Division will contract a suitable individual as Project Manager for the NIP project. Terms of Reference for this individual are attached to this proposal as Annex G.

List of POPs

Chemical	Annex	Specific Exemption
Aldrin ●	A	Production: None Use: local ectoparasitide, insecticide
Chlordane ●	A	Production: as allowed for the Parties listed in the Register Use: insecticide, termiticide, termiticide in buildings and dams, in roads, additive in plywood adhesives
Dieldrin ●	A	Production: None Use: In agricultural operations
Endosulfan ●	A	Production: None Use: Probably in agriculture operations
Endrin ●	A	Production: None Use: None
Heptachlor ●	A	Production: None Use: Termiticide, termiticide in structure of houses, subterranean, wood treatment, in use in underground cable boxes
Hexachlorobenzene ● / ▲ / ■	A, C	Production: As allowed for the Parties listed in the Register Use: intermediate, solvent in pesticide, closed system limited intermediate
Mirex ●	A	Production: As allowed for the Parties listed in the Register Use: Termiticide
Toxaphene ●	A	Production: None Use: None
Polychlorinated Byphenils (PCBs) ▲/ ■	A, C	Production: None Use: articles in use in accordance with the provisions of Part II of Annex A of the SC.
DDT ●	B	Production: Acceptable purpose: disease vector control use in accordance with Part II of Annex B of the SC Specific exemption: Use: **DDT is applied in Namibia for malaria vector control**.
Dioxins and Furans ■	C	Unintentional Production
Chlordecone ●	A	Production: None Use: None
Hexabromobiphenyl ▲	A	Production: None Use: None
Lindane ●	A	Production: None Use: Human health pharmaceutical for control of head lice and scabies as second line treatment
Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane ● / ■	A	Production: None Use: None
Beta hexachlorocyclohexane ● / ■	A	Production: None Use: None
Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether ▲	A	Production: None Use: Articles in accordance with the provisions of Part IV of Annex A of the SC
Hexabromodipheny ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether ▲	A	Production: None Use: Articles in accordance with the provisions of Part IV of Annex A of the SC
Perfluooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluoroctane sulfonyl fluoride ▲	B	Production: For the use below Use: Acceptable purposes and specific exemptions in accordance with Part III of Annex B of the SC
Pentachlorobenzene ● / ▲ / ■	A, C	Production: None Use: None

● Pesticides / ▲ Industrial chemicals / ■ By-products

ANNEX G

TERMS OF REFERENCE Project Manager with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Division Waste Management, Pollution Control, and Inspections, Namibia

Project: Initial Assistance to Enable Namibia to Fulfill its Obligations under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutant

Location: Namibia

Duration of Project: 24 months

Type of contract: Service contract

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1. **Purpose of the Project Manager** The general objective of the Project Manager (PM) is to oversee and manage the formulation of the Persistent Organic Pollutants National Implementation Plan for Namibia and develop a sustained capacity to fulfill Namibia's obligations and reporting requirements under the Stockholm Convention. This will be done mainly through the analysis of current sources, existing stocks and use of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and the legislative and institutional arrangements for chemical management in Namibia.

2. **Situational Analysis and Context** Namibia has shown important progress in different parameters that are key for sustainable development. However, the country still faces great challenges in terms of environmental and health protection from risks derived from waste and environmental pollution generation and the pressures on natural resources from different productive and social activities. At present, the main challenge for Namibia with POPs is related to the existence of some stocks of pesticides and PCBs that require proper inventory, storage and/or the economic resources to effectively dispose of them. The magnitude of the problem needs to be defined as well as the actions required to address their negative impact. The Government of Namibia (GoN) is in receipt of funding provided through the United Nations Environment Programme – Global Environment Facility (UNEP/GEF) to implement a project that will enable Namibia to fulfill its obligations under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. The project is expected to be implemented over a period of two years. The GoN, is seeking a suitably qualified individual for the position of Project Manager – POPs National Implementation Programme, on contract for a period of two years. The position is responsible for the day-to-day management of the project and technical validity of key reports. It is ultimately responsible for ensuring the achievement of outputs and objectives including the production of a POPs implementation plan. The Project Manager will report directly to the Head of the division of Waste Management, Pollution control and Inspections, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Namibia, and to an appointed Project Steering Committee (PSC).

3. **Expected Outcomes** The Project Manager is expected to contribute technical expertise to the various thematic and cross-cutting assessments, ensure proper coordination of all activities, and manage and approve the activities and outputs of the consulting teams. This includes the production of a POPs National Implementation Plan consistent with the GEF Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on POPs and the Interim guidance for developing a National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention Under the responsibility of an appointed Project Steering Committee (PSC), the Project Manager has the following principal responsibilities:

• To lead and coordinate the day-to-day management of the project and the project staff, including administration of the project according to UNEP procedures, accounting for the project, technical management of the project, and the timeliness of project implementation.

• To lead the development of the detailed project design, in collaboration with the concerned technical advisors and in consultation with –if relevant- the UNDP country office and the Steering Committee. This includes the production of a work plan; preparation of the Terms of Reference for international and national experts recruited under the project, preparation of technical specifications for equipment purchased under the project; cost estimation; activity scheduling, and reporting on the forward planning of project activities and budget expenditures.

• Will assist in the selection of consultants and short-term experts recruited under the project, in full accordance with relevant Namibia and UNEP rules, regulations, and procedures.

• Will ensure his full awareness, familiarity and compliance with all financial and technical rules, regulations and procedures relevant for the project implementation (both UNEP and national). The PM will also be responsible for ensuring that the project staff (and other relevant staff of participating organizations) is aware and familiar with these rules, regulations and procedures, and with their application.

• Responsible for ensuring activities stipulated in the work plan, such as workshops, capacity assessments, training, environmental appraisals, action plan development and inventories, are implemented. This includes:

  • A preliminary inventory of unintentional POPs sources and loads and existing stocks of POPs pesticides and PCBs.

  • Identification of priorities and key action plans to address the most important sources and loads of POPs.

  • Identification of financial mechanisms to support the implementation of the National Implementation Plan (NIP).

  • A strategy for raising public awareness and to establish efficient mechanisms to promote and support social participation in the implementation of the National Action Plan.

• The PM will coordinate, monitor, and supervise the activities of consultants and short term experts providing input to the project, including the supervision of the implementation of the activities undertaken by consultants and experts; logistics; the review of technical and progress reports; the achievement of the project outputs and objectives; and cost control including overseeing overall resource allocation and where relevant submit proposals for budget revisions.

• The PM will liaise as required with the Steering Committee and regularly with the Project Team, and should ensure that the decisions and recommendations of the Steering Committee, and the opinions of the Project Team, are fully incorporated within the scope of the project implementation.

• The PM will liaise regularly with the UNEP's Task Manager in Nairobi on matters relating to project funding, administration and reporting, including the preparation of progress and financial reports.

4. Key Deliverables

1. Preliminary Inventories of unintentional POPs sources and loads and existing stocks of POPs pesticides and PCBs
3. POPs National Implementation Plan developed, and the process of endorsement started up.

5. Qualifications and Experience: The candidate should be highly motivated and capable of working independently. Ability to work with a wide variety of people from governments, agencies, private companies, NGOs, and research institutions is essential. A good understanding of the institutional framework is highly desirable.

In addition the PM should possess:

- A post graduate degree in Physical Sciences or Environmental Sciences or Chemical or Environmental Engineering with an emphasis on environmental policy and planning, together with three or more years experience in project administration.
- Experience with the design and implementation of environmental programmes and projects.
- Experience with project management and a demonstrated ability to supervise and manage projects. Professional qualifications in Project Management will be an asset.
- Experience in the preparation of national reports and relevant international and national documentation would be an asset;
- Good working knowledge of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and other relevant global conventions such as the Basel Convention and the Rotterdam Convention would be an asset.
- Familiarity with legislation on waste management, chemicals management and waste pesticides
- Knowledge of the experts and institutions involved in this area
- Good working relations with both government and non-government entities;
- Strong communication skills (verbal and written)
- Strong interpersonal and facilitation skills
- Above average computer skills with an excellent working knowledge of Microsoft Word, Power Point and Excel and the Microsoft suite of productivity tools and project management software.

6. Duration and Duty Station The PM will be contracted for a minimum period of 12 months renewable and will serve in Namibia.

Supervision The PM will be based at the Ministry of Tourism and Environment, Division of Waste Management, Pollution Control and Inspections, Namibia for the duration of the project. Supervision will be provided by the Head of the Division of Waste Management, Pollution control and Inspections, Ministry of Tourism and the Environment, Namibia.