



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF) ¹

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Comprehensive reduction and elimination of Persistent Organic Pollutants in Pakistan		
Country(ies):	Pakistan	GEF Project ID: ²	4477
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	4600
Other Executing Partner(s):	NA	Submission Date:	2011-02-28
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration(Months)	60 months
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>	NA	Agency Fee:	515000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Indicative Financing from relevant TF (GEF/LDCF/SCCF) (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
(select) CHEM-1	Outcome 1.4 POPs waste prevented, managed, and disposed of, and POPs contaminated sites managed in an environmentally sound manner	Output 1.4.1 PCB management plans under development and implementation. Output 1.4.2 Countries receiving GEF support for environmentally sound management of obsolete pesticides, including POPs.	4910000	19060000
	Outcome 1.5 Country capacity built to effectively phase out and reduce releases of POPs	Output 1.5 Countries receiving GEF support to build capacity for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention.		
(select) (select)				
(select) (select)				
(select) (select)				
(select) (select)				

¹ It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework when filling up the table in item A.

(select) (select)				
(select) (select)				
(select) (select)				
(select) (select)				
(select) (select)				
(select) (select)	Others			
Project management cost ⁴			240000	1000000
Total project costs			5150000	20060000

⁴ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: Reducing human health and environmental risks by enhancing management capacities and disposal of POPs in Pakistan.					
Project Component	Grant Type (TA/IN V)	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative Financing from relevant TF (GEF/LDCF/SCCF) (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
1. Development and implementation of a Regulatory, Policy and enforcement system to reduce POPs releases.	TA	<p>1. Strengthened POPs regulatory and policy instruments adopted.</p> <p>2. POPs management systems for controlling and reducing releases of POPs functional.</p> <p>3. Government enforcement agencies and other organizations involved in regulating POPs management are able to use tools developed for POPs management and network with/regulate main agencies handling POPs.</p> <p>4. Governance and enforcement particularly on illegal imports framework for controlling POPs improved.</p> <p>5. National Chemicals Profile updated.</p>	<p>1. Key POPs related national legislation developed.</p> <p>2. National Technical POPs management Guidelines developed.</p> <p>3. Roles and administrative procedures, enforcement tools for POPs management at federal/ provincial and municipal levels developed.</p> <p>4. POPs management and enforcement stakeholders trained to their tasks.</p> <p>5. Data compilation and elaboration of an updated Chemicals Profile for Pakistan.</p>	500000	2000000
2. Capacity building of local communities and public and private sector stakeholders to reduce exposure to and releases of POPs.	TA	<p>1. Stakeholder groups aware of sources and prepared to mitigate POPs exposure and releases.</p> <p>2. Low-cost POPs exposure mitigation</p>	<p>1. Development of awareness and training programs of sources and low cost POPs exposure and release reduction steps as well as alternatives to POPs.</p>	450000	1800000

		<p>undertaken focusing mainly on PCBs.</p> <p>3. POPs awareness among key target groups, such as decision makers, high/risk occupations etc. raised.</p> <p>4. Reduced POPs exposure in occupational setting.</p>	<p>2. Professional and community level training sessions on POPs exposure mainly for PCBs and release undertaken as well as risks with unauthorized products reduction covering 30 institutes and 50 communities.</p> <p>3. Training of PCB holders in safe PCB handling during maintenance.</p>		
3. Collection, Transport and Disposal of PCBs and POPS Pesticides	TA	<p>1. Capacity to undertake POPs disposal projects at provincial level established.</p> <p>2. National POPs management (disposal) scheme developed</p> <p>3. Removal of particularly risky POPs stockpiles and the sound disposal of up to 1500 tonnes of POPS Pesticides and PCBs.</p> <p>4. POPs disposal activities replicated outside pilot provinces.</p>	<p>1. National scheme for POPs disposal as a part of hazardous waste management scheme developed.</p> <p>2. Province wise strategy for the safe handling and disposal of POPs pesticides.</p> <p>3. Up to 1200 tons of obsolete POPs stockpile in Punjab and Sindh province safely disposed.</p> <p>4. Province-wise PCB management strategy developed.</p> <p>5. Up to 300 tons PCB equipment disposed .</p>	3660000	14060000
4. Monitoring and Evaluation	TA	<p>1. Enhanced project impact.</p> <p>2. Benefits from reduced POPs risk reported.</p>	<p>1. Effective project implementation scheme established.</p> <p>2. POPs risk reduction measurement implemented</p>	300000	1200000
	TA				
	TA				
	TA				

	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
Project management Cost ⁵				240000	1000000
Total project costs				5150000	20060000

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

Sources of Cofinancing for baseline project	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Pakistan Agricultural Research Council, Government of Pakistan	Grant	5000000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	700000
Bilateral Aid Agency (ies)	NA	Unknown at this stage	300,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	NA	Unknown at this stage	300,000
Private Sector	Power Sector	Grant	11760000
CSO	Eco Conservation Intiatives	Unknown at this stage	2000000
Others		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Cofinancing			20,060,000

⁵ Same as footnote #3.

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

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal area	Country name/Global	Project amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)²	Total c=a+b
UNDP	GEF TF	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Pakistan	5150000	515000	5665000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				5150000	515000	5665000

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

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.2. FOR PROJECTS FUNDED FROM LDCF/SCCF: THE LDCF/SCCF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PRIORITIES: Not applicable

A.2. NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS OR REPORTS AND ASSESSMENTS UNDER RELEVANT CONVENTIONS, IF APPLICABLE, I.E. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS, TNAS, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, ETC.: NIP of Pakistan

Pakistan ratified the Stockholm Convention on POPs on 14 April 2008. While the country already has some legal and regulatory measures for hazardous waste management, they are fragmented and incomplete. Continuing efforts are being made to improve the existing policies and regulatory systems for strengthened enforcement, monitoring and compliance as laid down in the National Implementation Plan (NIP) - POPs.

As per the initial NIP, the strategy of the Government of Pakistan is to have a sound POPs management system established and operational as soon as possible. The project proposes a series of activities to (a) strengthen the existing legal and regulatory framework for POPs management, (b) build technical, enforcement and monitoring capacity of concerned governmental departments and relevant stakeholders and (c) implement measures for disposal of POPs – namely PCBs and POPs pesticides including strengthening procedures for sustenance of the same. As of now, the legal and regulatory framework and enabling technical and operational capacity building measures for POPs management are not fully in place in Pakistan.

These adopted NIP action is summarized in the two action plans below:

Action Plan: Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs): Elimination by 2025

1. Completion by the end of 2013 of PCB survey of 471,316 working and 376,242 damaged transformers with planned sampling and analytical program to determine extent of PCB contamination, and identify equipment to be urgently replaced and sites needing rehabilitation.
2. Development with the electricity generation and transmission and other appropriate authorities by the end of 2013 of a phased PCB contaminated transformer elimination program, for implementation within the 2025 target, with urgent attention given to eliminating leaking equipment.
3. By 2012, prepare projects detailing program for decontamination and rehabilitation of sites contaminated with PCBs, for implementation by 2025.
4. By 2015, prepare a review of cost effective options for destruction of PCB contaminated oils and environmentally sound management of PCB contaminated equipment, as are expected to be generated through the decommissioning programme above, and prepare corresponding projects.

Action Plan: Elimination of Pesticide POPs by 2012, and rational management of obsolete stocks/contaminated sites by 2015

5. By the end of 2010 to prepare a phased plan to safely store and ultimately eliminate an estimated 6030 MT of obsolete POPs containing pesticides from 425 identified sites by 2012, proposed to be undertaken through Provincial programmes.
6. Survey completed by 2012 of other obsolete pesticide stocks/contaminated sites (if any) not yet identified as containing POPs, including the necessary sampling and analysis.
7. A phased plan developed and implemented between 2010 and 2012 to safely store and ultimately eliminate remaining obsolete pesticides and rehabilitate all contaminated sites by 2015, proposed to be undertaken through Provincial programmes

8. A study designed by end of 2010 to identify and quantify sources of illegal POPs pesticides in Pakistan, with a view to proposing by 2013 measures to eliminate them.
9. Review completed by the end of 2011 of potential indigenous research for developing and promoting environmentally friendly alternatives to POPs pesticides under local conditions.

It may be noted that actions specified in points 5 to 9 above would be undertaken from the year 2011 and implementation schedule will be aligned to this project implementation.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. DESCRIBE THE BASELINE PROJECT AND THE PROBLEM THAT IT SEEKS TO ADDRESS:

Baseline data

PCBs

Management of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) has been ignored in Pakistan until the adoption of Stockholm Convention.

The production, supply & use of PCBs is not specifically regulated in any way in Pakistan. Sections 13 & 14 of Pakistan Environmental Protection Act.1997 (PEPA-97) deal, in general, with prohibition of import of hazardous wastes & handling of hazardous substances. PEPA-1997, Section 11 prohibits discharges/emissions into environment above National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS). However, PCBs have not been specifically included in the list of NEQS but as “Phenolic Compounds.” Under the recently introduced “Self-Monitoring and Reporting/SMART ” program for industry in the country, only petrochemicals, petroleum, oil & gas, tanning and leather finishing industries are required to periodically report “Phenolic Compounds” levels (measured as phenol) in their industrial liquid discharges/ effluents. PCBs are not given as “Banned Items” (Negative List) or “Restricted Items” in the “Import Trade and Procedures Order, 2000.” Nor are PCBs mentioned in “Hazardous Substances Rules 1999.”

PCBs have become an immediate threat to public health, water, agriculture, and the local as well as global environment because of poor management and the low level of awareness among stakeholders and government. The initial surveys indicate that up to 80 % of the samples contain PCBs, equaling to thousands of tons of PCB contaminated oils and equipment in the power transmission network in Pakistan.

POPs Pesticides

All current POPs pesticides as included in the Stockholm Convention are banned in Pakistan, through the Agricultural Pesticides Ordinance, 1971. This law was promulgated in 1971 with the purpose of regulating the import, manufacture, formulation, sale, distribution and use of Pesticides in Pakistan. The provisions of this law are supposed to be applied in parallel to other laws. Eight POPs pesticides are included in the Agricultural Pesticide Ordinance.

The National Implementation Plan (NIP) for POPs, inventories approximately 6,031 MT of obsolete stocks of POPs pesticides in 430 identified sites. Of these 3,800 MT are in Punjab, 2,016 MT in Sindh, 48 MT in NWFP, 135 MT in Balochistan, 31.5 MT in AJK and 0.5 MT in Northern Areas of Pakistan.

POPs Management and Disposal

Pakistan does not have a functional system or facilities to safely manage and dispose of POPs-containing materials. Indeed, the overall hazardous waste management system and infrastructure is largely absent in entire Pakistan, making planning and development of such systems and facilities an urgency for the country.

Barriers for sound PCB and POPs pesticide management in Pakistan

The POPs NIP and project scoping provides the following Barriers for managing intentional POPs in Pakistan.

Regulatory Barriers:

Inadequate legal provisions on POPs production, screening, importation, use and disposal of their waste including i) identification, liability and management of contaminated sites; ii) Lack of legal provisions focusing on POPs life cycle; iii) Weak enforcement mechanisms, for example on disposal of wastes; iv) Non-availability of any provision for identification and quantification of pesticides stockpiles under the Plant Protection Act ; v) Lack of legal provision focusing on public awareness on health and environmental risks associated with POPs; vi) Lack of guidelines on risk minimization procedures for handling, transportation, storage and disposal of obsolete stocks.

Information Barriers for setting policy

Including i) Incomplete inventories for POPs. ii) Inadequate information on the past production, use, import and export; iii) Lack of socio-economic and cultural studies on the acceptability and affordability of alternatives; iv) Poor information exchange and data keeping; v) Few studies and little data on POPs environmental and health impacts; vi) Monitoring of POPs release and their effects to human and environment.

Technical capacity barriers

Including i) Inadequate awareness of importers and custom officers on imports requirements; ii) Inadequate training POPs inspectorate services; iii) Inadequate technical capacity to manage PCB and possibly PCB contaminated equipment and materials.

Infrastructure and Financial barriers

Including i) Inadequate specialized skills, financial resources, equipment and working tools by respective institutions dealing with POPs; ii) Poor storage facilities and inappropriate disposal facilities for POPs; iii) Improper disposal of PCBs equipment; iv) Improper disposal of pesticides empty containers; v) Inadequate resources for dissemination of information on the viable POPs alternatives; vi) Lack of resources to ascertain suitability of alternatives and assess their risks to human health and the environment; vii) Inadequate resources to support preparation and execution of training and awareness raising programs.

Floods in 2010

In addition and to further complicate the situation as compared with the NIP completion, Pakistan has experienced unprecedented flooding in 2010. These floods has potentially washed up POPs pesticide storages and warehouses resulting in releases, exposure and contamination of local communities, water

and food sources and further to global environment. The extent of such releases is unknown at project design stage. UNDP undertook a Rapid Assessment of Flood Impacts on Environment in August 2010 http://www.pakresponse.info/assessments/UNDP_Wetlands_REIA_of_floods_in_selected_areas.pdf and that could not record any washed away pesticides or chemicals at the time of the publication of the report. UNDAC Rapid Environmental Assessment Report of September 2010 reported on the information of Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (Pak-EPA) flushing of 500 tons of pesticides from a storage site – but could not specify the type of chemicals and the exact location. The report is available at: [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2010.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/SKEA-88XJCW-full_report.pdf/\\$File/full_report.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2010.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/SKEA-88XJCW-full_report.pdf/$File/full_report.pdf). Both these reports were preliminary assessments mainly based on perceptions and lacked quantifiable estimates (if any). The Government of Pakistan, World Bank and Asian Development Bank joint Damage Needs Assessment (DNA) report of November 2010 included the broad category of hazardous wastes handling under the waste management. The report lacks the identification of hazardous chemicals and further studies are needed as part of detailed assessment. DNA report is available at: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PAKISTANEXTN/Resources/293051-1264873659180/6750579-1291656195263/PakistanFloodsDNA_December2010.pdf

Given the expanse of the flood impact, the flood potentially could have affected PCB containing equipment, areas where PCB containing oils were stored etc.

Baseline Project

A Baseline Project for advancing POPs pesticide and PCB management Pakistan will be undertaken through combined effort by key federal ministries and provincial authorities responsible for environment, emergency response and agriculture as well as the Water and Power Authority (WAPDA). Components of this Project will draw its funding from resources to develop the overall chemicals and environmental management, including enforcement, budgets, specific funds linked to flood response, as well as investment funds for modernization of the electricity transformation network in Pakistan.

The Baseline Project will establish much of the foundation on which specific POPs regulations and guidelines can have as the legal basis in Pakistan. The activities will include developing chemicals and waste management framework legislation and as well as training for enforcement agencies under environmental and customs officials. The Pesticide POPs and PCBs will be regulated at general level through this Project. The training will include topics that are most pressing based on current legislation in force for air and water effluents as well as priority topics for customs control and topics that have ensured specific funding, such as ODS border control.

For POPs pesticides, the Baseline Project will locate and transfer the obsolete pesticides displaced by the flooding into warehouses and map areas where these pesticides were formerly located and subsequently found. This work will be concentrated in the most flood stricken areas of Punjab and Sindh provinces. No site assessments/risk characterization (assessment) will be undertaken due to lack of professional capacity and financial resources.

As a part of the Baseline Project, WAPDA is expanding its transformer replacement program set-up as a part of providing reliable electricity services to its customers. This Baseline program will be extended to various WAPDA maintenance workshops are knowledgeable in identifying PCBs in transformers and oils, put aside PCB containing oils and equipment. Precautions on using same maintenance lines for PCB contaminated and clean transformer oils will be set in place at WAPDA workshops where PCB management awareness is sufficient. WAPDA's transformer replacement/PCB management baseline actions have not identified disposal solutions for identified PCBs.

In summary of the Baseline Project will:

1. Provide overall National / Provincial policy framework for POPs with limited detailing relating to on the ground POPs management and mainstreaming of POPs into National Chemical Management agenda.
2. Raise capacity on all chemicals/environmental issues including POPs and lack special focus on POPs.
3. Collect displaced POPs and place them in temporary storage, but will not dispose POPs, providing short-term solutions to a persistent problem.

Project Strategy and Impact

The proposed GEF funded components are designed to address the above gaps in the baseline project and would contribute to overall objective of “Comprehensive reduction and elimination of Persistent Organic Pollutants in Pakistan”.

Project component 1: Development and implementation of a Regulatory, Policy and enforcement system to reduce POPs releases

Baseline Project: This would include the following and forms a part of the national ongoing process relating to environmental regulations.

- (a) Identify areas of regulatory strengthening under the overall environmental regulations strengthening process. This would include identification of gaps and updating chemicals and hazardous waste legislation at a general level.
- (b) Government led environmental management systems would be developed to integrate some variables of POPS like preliminary POPS inventory in Chemicals management systems
- (c) Border control and customs training for discovering illegal and contraband products implemented.
- (d) Training programs undertaken under other environment management conventions (e.g., Montreal Protocol, Climate Change) to include modules relating to Stockholm Convention – training programs undertaken at national level and federal level.
- (e) Data for updated chemicals profile gathered as a part of regulatory strengthening through federal environment regulatory agencies.

Incremental funding through GEF for this component:

- + Specific POPS regulations for compliance with Stockholm Convention will be covered adequately under national environmental regulations and appropriately integrated into processes and institutional framework in the national regulations.
- + National technical POPs guidelines developed as a part of regulations enforcement process and would be integrated with the environment management systems developed by the Government.
- + Administrative procedures for management of POPs enforcement tools at federal / provincial levels will be developed.
- + Specific training and capacity among customs officials raised to identify POPs pesticides as well as PCB contaminated oil and second hand equipment shipments.
- + National enforcement agencies trained on policies and administrative procedures for POPs management (primarily POPs pesticides identification, storage and handling) and PCB contaminated oil / equipment management (storage, and handling)
- + National chemicals profile update compiled with assistance from technical consultant.

Impact:

- Strengthened POPs regulatory and policy instruments adopted aligned with environmental / chemicals and hazardous waste regulations.
- POPs management systems for controlling and reducing releases of POPs functional and corresponding regulations strengthened.
- Importation of illegal POPs pesticides and PCB contaminated oils/equipment reduced dramatically.

Project component 2: Capacity building of local communities and public and private sector stakeholders to reduce exposure to and releases of POPs.

Baseline Project: This would include the following and forms a part of the national ongoing process relating to capacity building.

- (a) Awareness program on environment management relating to Chemicals management developed and implemented. The coverage of POPs management would be a limited part of the awareness programs as it will cover a variety of other chemicals such as registered pesticides and industrial effluents covered by the current legislation.
- (b) Training programs for active involvement of local communities on environment management addressing Chemicals and other environment issues developed and implemented. Even here, the coverage of POPs management would be limited as the program coverage needs to include other industrial chemicals and users.
- (c) National institutions professional community capacity developed on environment management and these institutions networked with local community for maximizing outreach cost-effectively. These programs are expected to have limited focus on POPs chemicals due to technical and information barriers highlighted in Section B.1 para on barriers.

Incremental funding through GEF for this component:

- + Awareness programs targeted at specific interest groups on POPs sources, low cost POPs exposure and POPs release reduction steps and alternatives to POPs pesticides / PCBs developed.
- + Training programs targeted at identified local communities that are handling / affected by POPs developed and implemented.
- + Training program for professional community in training institutes / local communities on handling, storage and low-cost release reduction steps of POPs pesticides and PCBs developed and implemented.
- + Training programs for PCB holders in safe PCB handling during maintenance developed and implemented.
- + Training programs on POPs issues mainstreamed into regular federal and community level training / capacity building programs in the country.

Impacts:

- Stakeholder groups aware of sources and prepared to mitigate POPs exposure and releases.
- Tangible risk mitigation steps at Pesticide POPs storages undertaken at community level.
- POPs awareness among key target groups, such as decision makers, high/risk occupations etc. raised.
- Stakeholder training and capacity building on low-cost POPs exposure mitigation undertaken focusing mainly on PCBs.
- Reduced PCB releases from maintenance operations.

- Reduced POPs exposure in occupational setting

Project component 3: Collection, Transport and Disposal of PCBS and POPs pesticides

Baseline Project: This would include the following and forms a part of the national ongoing process on development of processes and standards for environmentally safe chemicals management.

- (a) National Scheme for safe handling and disposal of chemicals and hazardous waste developed. Specific details of policy components on POPs management are not planned for, though POPs may be covered at a generic level.
- (b) Processes for safe handling and disposal of pesticides including POPs pesticides strengthened with sub-regional action areas through outreach from Ministry of Agriculture and flood response action. Specific technical inputs on POPs handling and disposal needs to be
- (c) Processes for environmentally safe management of power generation and distribution are developed WAPDA. This would include plans for management of hazardous wastes from power sector generation, transmission and distribution chain.

Incremental funding through GEF for this component:

- + Recollection, storage and transport of POPs as a part of National Scheme of POPs management developed.
- + Province wise strategy for safe handling and disposal of POPs pesticides developed with active involvement from pesticide distribution network. Upto 1200 tons of POPs stockpiles safely disposed in Punjab and Sindh.
- + Province-wise PCB management strategy developed.
- + Upto 300 tons PCB equipment disposed with involvement from power sector enterprises.

Impact:

- ✓ National Scheme for safe handling and disposal for POPS developed.
- ✓ Province wise strategy for POPs pesticide management and disposal developed and upto 1200 tons of obsolete POPs stockpiles in Sindh and Punjab safely disposed.
- ✓ Province wise strategy for PCB management developed and upto 300 tons of PCB equipment disposed.

B. 2. INCREMENTAL /ADDITIONAL COST REASONING: DESCRIBE THE INCREMENTAL (GEF TRUST FUND) OR ADDITIONAL (LDCF/SCCF) ACTIVITIES REQUESTED FOR GEF/LDCF/SCCF FINANCING AND THE ASSOCIATED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS (GEF TRUST FUND) OR ASSOCIATED ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF) TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT:

The baseline situation would result in releases of the POPs stockpiles and increased POPs contamination of the global environment. Thus, GEF incremental support would help in phase-out of use and safe management, including disposal, of POPs and POPs contaminated sites.

Despite valuable groundwork achieved by the Baseline Project, only incremental GEF support would result in sustained reduction of POPs emissions contributing to Global Environment Benefits envisaged under Stockholm Convention.

Detailed incremental reasoning for project components are as follows

Project component 1: Development and implementation of a Regulatory, Policy and enforcement system to reduce POPs releases

Incremental funding for development of policy & regulations and enforcement addressing POPs would (i) need focused review and updating of policies and regulations through technical experts on POPs and (ii) would contribute to the country's compliance with its obligations. In the absence of GEF funding, strengthened regulations addressing POPs issues in line with the Government's commitments will not be fully addressed.

Focused training programs on enforcement addressing specific compliance matters relating to POPs have helped the country in strengthening their ability to control and monitor such chemicals. For example, under Montreal Protocol, Pakistan was able to effectively deal with ODSs through focused training programs and have assisted the country in achieving their compliance targets.

Project component 2: Capacity building of local communities and public and private sector stakeholders to reduce exposure to and releases of POPs.

Capacity building of local communities and industries handling/using POPs is essential for eliminating releases of POPs into the local environment and thereon globally. National level programs undertaken by the Government of Pakistan covers POPs as one of the many chemicals addressed through these programs. Thus, such a program lacks focused capacity building processes (i.e., technical and delivery) necessary for addressing POPs. Focused programs among national stakeholders on POPs is essential to enhancing understanding of the stakeholders on the importance/seriousness of this issue, particularly in the context of Global Environment benefits and Pakistan's need to comply with Stockholm Convention targets. Further, this would help in developing network among the relevant target audience in different parts of the country in sustainably managing POPs and other chemicals. (e.g., farmer communities in different parts of Pakistan, WAPDA maintenance personnel in different parts of the country).

In the absence of GEF funding, capacity building addressing POPs issues in line with the Government's commitments may not be fully addressed as discussed under Barriers section. Further, there is also a risk of "omission of vulnerable stakeholders" resulting in their inability to minimize and eliminate risks of POPs exposures and release.

Project component 3: Collection, Transport and Disposal of PCBS and POPs pesticides

This component is critical for achieving safe handling and disposal of PCBs and POPs pesticides. Under the national regulatory framework and Baseline Project, limited support is available for POPs pesticide handling, storage and disposal. GEF funding will directly result in development and implementation of scheme for safe recollection, storage, transport and disposal of POPs with active community participation – thus, linking this component to component 2. Technical inputs provided through GEF support in this project is critical for safe handling of these POPs. PCB equipment disposal will be supported through this project. WAPDA would include this under its overall growth strategy in power sector in the country.

In the absence of GEF funding, POPs pesticides would not be safely handled and disposed. These POPs pesticides, without any interventions, will be released in local areas. PCBs would also leak into global circulation without safe disposal practices. Further early action on PCBs would ensure that steps are

taken to have all PCB sources disposed by convention deadlines in compliance with Pakistan's commitments under the Stockholm Convention.

It must be noted here that this incremental funding is supplementary to funds that would be used by WAPDA's overall strategy in power sector growth and funds available under flood control and disaster management affecting areas that include those which store POPs pesticides.

The project aims to cost-effectively manage safe handling and disposal of POPs – primarily PCBs and POPs pesticides. In addition, project components are expected to ensure sustainable management of POPs through regulations strengthening, technical training and capacity building and strengthening networks of stakeholders to handle POPs related matters in a sustainable manner. Thus, the global environment benefits arising out of this project are consistent with the GEF-5 Chemicals focal area strategy and its Objective 1 - Phase out POPs and reduce POPs releases, and its corresponding outcomes: Outcome 1.1 Production and use of controlled POPs chemicals phased out; Outcome 1.4 - POPs waste prevented, managed, and disposed of, and POPs contaminated sites managed in an environmentally sound manner and Outcome 1.5 - Country capacity built to effectively phase out and reduce releases of POPs.

B.3. DESCRIBE THE SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF GENDER DIMENSIONS, AND HOW THESE WILL SUPPORT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT BENEFITS(GEF TRUST FUND) OR ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF). AS A BACKGROUND INFORMATION, READ [MAINSTREAMING GENDER AT THE GEF.](#):

(a) The project will help in reducing POPs exposure, primarily, to vulnerable farming and crop management activities and safe PCB management and disposal given that PCBs have become a threat to public health, water, agriculture, and the local as well as global environment (e.g., PCB leaks can affect pregnant women). (b) The immediate rapid assessment and POPs release containment and safeguarding action in the wake of the flooding will ensure immediate relief to high-risk contamination situations, avoiding health and other consequences to concerned local communities. (c) Better understanding of POPs and PCB safe management and disposal will help in creating local infrastructure, knowledge of technical and process matters and networks which, in the long run, can help the country handle POPs pesticides and PCBs and other hazardous chemicals. Local stakeholder consultation and participation would be an integral part of this project. In addition, this project envisages close consultations and coordination with private sector (e.g., enterprises in power sector (e.g., WAPDA and its training centers), enterprises storing contaminated pesticides etc.) in POPs management. (d) The Project proposes to provide a comprehensive POPs management strategy for Pakistan that will include strengthening the regulatory, policy and management framework for managing POPs at all levels of the Government as well as encouraging and building the capacity of the relevant Government and non-Government institutions and groups for implementing the strategies and ultimately collecting and safely disposing of approximately 1500 tons of obsolete POPs pesticides and PCBs thereby removing the threat they pose to the environment at local and global levels. (e) As a Party to the Stockholm Convention, the Government of Pakistan is committed to the elimination of POPs and through the activities of the project, the systems will be put in place to allow this to happen in a sustainable manner. Thus, this project would contribute to Global Environmental Benefits through effective POPs management in the country.

It must also be noted that the project activities would be integrated with complementary activities under taken by other partner agencies (e.g., FAO) to ensure effective outreach and implementation of activities that are complementary in nature.

B.4 INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVES FROM BEING ACHIEVED, AND IF POSSIBLE, PROPOSE MEASURES THAT ADDRESS THESE RISKS TO BE FURTHER DEVELOPED DURING THE PROJECT DESIGN:

Risk	Rating	Risk mitigation strategy
Lower technical competencies and non-timely delivery of both human and financial resources	Low	It may be solved through effective capacity building activities and provision of funds in time. All the staff would be inducted on merit and after complete scrutiny so that technical and professional team may be able to get the chance to make this project sustainable and beneficial for the local communities as a number of ministries and departments of the Government of Pakistan and Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC) have already assured considerable support to meet objectives of the project.
Lack of interest of stakeholders and local people engagement in illegal POPs trade	Low	Regulatory framework will create enabling environment for the stakeholders and local communities on the basis of mutual national interests. Close linkages will be built to enhance the interest and mutual trust.
Reduction of productivity in agriculture due to POPs management	Medium	Partners will professionally facilitate the farmers and growers in using alternative technologies to reduce and mitigate the risks.
Security situation in the Northern areas	Medium	Although, the security has been one of the concerns for implementation of the development projects in few areas, the partners are already working in almost all the areas of the country. To reduce this security concern, they prefer to engage local people in the project team as well as implementation of the project activities. In addition to this, law enforcement agencies and informal social welfare groups will also be involved in the project activities from planning to implementation stage. As a result, this will reduce the security concern to a greater extent.

B.5. IDENTIFY KEY STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT INCLUDING THE PRIVATE SECTOR, CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS, LOCAL AND INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ROLES, AS APPLICABLE:

The project would build on the GEF-supported NIP preparation process. All local as well as national stakeholders, agro-industrial organizations and corporate entities, particularly those directly dealing with power sector and farm and crop management business would be actively involved in the design of this project.

Stakeholders	Roles
Eco-Conservation Initiatives (ECI)	Administrative and financial management, on-farm demonstration of activities, capacity building of local communities and coordination among the project partners & stakeholders.
Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC)	Updating the POPs NIP inventories and collection, management and disposal of PCBs and POPs.
Ministry of Environment	Implementation of regulatory policy and enforcement system to reduce POPs releases.
Human Development Foundation (HDF)	Coordination with project partners in implementation of field based activities
Kuchlak Welfare Society (KWS)	Raising awareness through targeted campaigns for reduction and elimination of POPs in agriculture and industry.
Provincial Agriculture Departments	Coordination and follow up of the field based activities along with ECI and PARC.
Private sector including enterprises in power sector (e.g., WAPDA and its training centers), enterprises managing POPs pesticides etc.	Ensuring development, introduction and marketing of the alternatives of POPs and PCBs in coordination with project partners and assisting in equipment replacement as found necessary, safe maintenance and disposal of POPs and PCBs. WAPDA, through support from their staff and agreed-upon services through their training centre

Stakeholders	Roles
	infrastructure, would support activities (“in-kind”) under this project, besides investments required in distribution consequent to PCB elimination.
Local communities	Ensuring adherence to POPs pesticide alternatives, and avoidance in use of POPs. Being in front line for POPs exposure, they would play a key role in minimizing exposure to POPs.

The use of partnership is imperative for project implementation. It is because some GEF agencies could be financiers for the capacity building support for this project so that a coordinating and unifying framework for management of POPs would be developed and could result the sustainability.

B.6. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

Coordination with other GEF agencies, organizations, and stakeholders involved in related initiatives would be a strong support in order to eliminate POPs in agriculture, the industrial setting and environment as a whole.

The proposed project will be coordinated through the Ministry of Environment as the main institution dealing with Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and hazardous wastes programmes. Currently, there is an on-going regional project on PCB Waste Management with the coordination set-up for the participating countries in China. Ministry of Environment is implementing Pakistan’s component of the project and proposed national project will build on the findings of the regional project while implementing various activities. Activities under this project will be integrated with the ongoing activities under the PCB waste management project at various stages of implementation of that project, particularly on information exchange and technical workshops relating to PCB.

A new project is also being formulated by the World Bank GEF for Ship Recycling under the Stockholm Convention. UNDP Country Office and the project proponent are already exchanging information with the World Bank formulation mission to ensure complementarities between the two projects. It must, however, be noted here that the scope of proposed project by UNDP does not have any duplication in its scope with the planned initiative with the ship breaking industry in Pakistan.

Other on-going initiatives such as, Mercury Inventory pilot project in Pakistan and follow-on Mercury Wastes Management Project in Pakistan being implemented jointly by the Ministry of Environment and UNEP will be consulted regularly for improved coordination and cross learning on issues of hazardous wastes in the country.

Synergies with activities undertaken by FAO that are complementary in nature would also be undertaken as a part of this project. Specifically, FAO would be consulted on technical issues and wherever feasible, on possible joint activities (e.g., training and information outreach programs, good practice tools etc.) during project implementation.

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY’S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

C.1 INDICATE THE CO-FINANCING AMOUNT THE GEF AGENCY IS BRINGING TO THE PROJECT:

UNDP will contribute US \$ 700,000 as co-finance for this project. Funds for this component would be available mainly from internal resources of UNDP.

C.2 HOW DOES THE PROJECT FIT INTO THE GEF AGENCY’S PROGRAM (REFLECTED IN

DOCUMENTS SUCH AS UNDAF, CAS, ETC.) AND STAFF CAPACITY IN THE COUNTRY TO FOLLOW UP PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION:

UNDP has been identified as the GEF IAs for having a strong country office and experience in providing technical assistance to Pakistan for environmental issues in general. UNDP was a pioneer in promoting community-based environmental conservation projects in the region. Presently, a number of full-sized and medium-sized GEF project are under implementation with the technical and financial support of the UNDP. It has also been instrumental in mobilizing co-financing for the GEF project and encouraging host country for baseline investments. UNDP Pakistan also has an experience supporting a project called “Enabling Activity for the Preparation of National Implementation Plan for POPs Phase Out”.

Globally, UNDP has supported more than 15 countries in “post-NIP” projects particularly assisting in safe management of POPs pesticides and PCBs. To date, GEF funding has been approved for UNDP-supported PCB management activities in the following 9 countries: Argentina, Brazil, Ghana, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Mexico, Morocco and Uruguay. Large pesticide POPs programs are supported by UNDP in China, Nicaragua and Vietnam. In addition, several POPs multi-contaminant projects are providing technical assistance for disposal of POPs pesticides as well as PCB.

The project would contribute to UNDAF Outcome on Environment for Pakistan –“Improved living conditions through environmental management for sustainable development”.

National Staff is well positioned in terms of their understanding of POPs and PCB issues as well as sector knowledge for handling this project. UNDP also has a network of experts and organisations which have strengths in supporting this project at national level. (e.g., Eco-Conservation Initiatives (ECI), Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC) and Human Development Foundation (HDF)). Technical back-stopping will be provided by UNDP Regional Centre staff handling chemicals issues, HQ technical staff and international technical experts as required.

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

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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Mr. Kamran Ali Qureshi	Additional Secretary – GEF Focal Point	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	02/25/2011

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
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