



REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

THE GEF TRUST FUND

Submission Date: 29 September 2010

Resubmission Date: 25 February 2011

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

GEFSEC PROJECT ID: 3969

GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: xx/RAF/09/X13

COUNTRY(IES): Regional Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo

* Countries such as Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau and Niger will join the project upon submission of their NIPs

PROJECT TITLE: Capacity strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the ECOWAS Sub-region

GEF AGENCY(IES): UNIDO, UNEP

OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): Institutions responsible for Environment in the LDCs/ECOWAS member states

GEF FOCAL AREA(S): Persistent Organic Pollutants

GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(S): POPs SP1 (see preparation guidelines section on exactly what to write)

NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT: Capacity strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Islands Developing States (SIDs)

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK (Expand table as necessary)

Expected Calendar (mm/dd/yy)	
Milestones	Dates
Work Program (for FSPs only)	June 2009
Agency Approval date	February 2011
Implementation Start	March 2011
Mid-term Evaluation (if planned)	March 2014
Project Closing Date	March 2016

Project Objective: The overall objective of this project to reduce POPs emissions through strengthening and/or building capacity required in the LDCs of the ECOWAS sub-region to implement their Stockholm Convention NIPs in a sustainable, effective and comprehensive manner while building upon and contributing to strengthening country's foundational capacities for sound management of chemicals and waste in general.

The immediate objective is to create an enabling environment in the ECOWAS Sub region by establishing/amending laws, regulations, policies and standards, strengthening institutions for the remediation of contaminated sites, introducing BAT/BEP to industrial processes, managing municipal wastes, health-care wastes, supporting the phasing out of agricultural use of POP pesticides through the promotion of best agricultural practices including the use of Bio-botanical pesticides, promoting locally designed technologies development.

Project Components	Indicate whether Investment, TA, or STA ²	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Financing ¹		Co-Financing ¹		Total (\$) c=a+ b
				(\$ a)	%	(\$ b)	%	
1. BAT/BEP in industrial production processes	TA	Introduction of BAT/BEP in industrial production processes mentioned in Annex C of Article 5 of the Convention	1.1 Regional ECOWAS BAT/BEP Forum established 1.2 Human resources for BAT/BEP developed and technical knowledge shared in SMEs 1.3 BAT/BEP in textile and leather dyeing and finishing and waste oil refinery source categories initiated	1,760,000	53	1,556,500	47	3,316,500

2. Reduction on exposure to POPs	TA	Reduction to POPs exposure at workplace and from wastes	2.1 Concept on Cleaner Solid Municipal Waste Management system introduced to the national plans of waste management 2.2 Bio-botanical pesticides produced and promoted in agriculture including market gardening in urban areas for most affected staple food crops 2.3 Strategy developed to audit, formalized and scale-up to micro- or small enterprises informal management practices of PCBs solid and liquid waste, plastic wastes , used paper and e-waste	1,200,000	53	1,080,500	47	2,280,500
3. Contaminated sites	TA	Identification and assessment of contaminated land/sites	3.1 Sites identification strategies, protocols and guidelines formulated and applied in the sub-region based on the UNIDO toolkit 3.2 Capacity to manage the contaminated sites strengthened	800,000	31	1,797,952	69	2,597,952
4. Project management & monitoring and evaluation				240,000	40	358,500	60	598,500
Total Project Costs				4,000,000		4,793,452		8,793,452

¹ List the \$ by project components. The percentage is the share of GEF and Co-financing respectively of the total amount for the component.

² TA = Technical Assistance; STA = Scientific & Technical Analysis.

B. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT (expand the table line items as necessary)

<i>Name of Co-financier (source)</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>%*</i>
Project Governments contributions	Nat'l Gov't	cash	600,000	13%
		In-kind	1,150,000	24%
GEF Agency (ies): UNIDO	Impl. Agency	in-kind	1,200,000	25%
ECOWAS Commission		cash	375,000	8%
		in-kind	150,000	3%
Other donors: (AUC)		Cash	20,000	1%
Other donors: (Stockholm Convention Secretariat, SAICM)		In-kind	1,298,452	27%
Total Co-financing			4,793,452	100%

* Percentage of each co-financier's contribution at CEO endorsement to total co-financing.

C. FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT (\$)

	<i>Project Preparation a</i>	<i>Project b</i>	<i>Total c = a + b</i>	<i>Agency Fee</i>	<i>For comparison: GEF and Co- financing at PIF</i>
GEF financing		4,000,000	4,000,000	400,000	2,650,000
Co-financing		4,793,452	4,793,452		2,800,000
Total		8,793,452	8,793,452	400,000	5,450,000

D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES)¹

<i>GEF Agency</i>	<i>Focal Area</i>	<i>Country Name/ Global</i>	<i>(in \$)</i>		
			<i>Project (a)</i>	<i>Agency Fee (b)²</i>	<i>Total c=a+b</i>
UNIDO	Persistent Orgar	Regional Africa	4,000,000	400,000	4,400,000
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
Total GEF Resources			4,000,000	400,000	4,400,000

¹ No need to provide information for this table if it is a single focal area, single country and single GEF Agency project.

² Relates to the project and any previous project preparation funding that have been provided and for which no Agency fee has been requested from Trustee.

E. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

<i>Component</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks</i>	<i>GEF amount (\$)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
Local consultants*	741.9	345,000	800,000	1,145,000
International consultants*	239.0	444,000		444,000
Total	980.9	789,000	800,000	1,589,000

* Details to be provided in Annex C.

F. PROJECT MANAGEMENT BUDGET/COST

<i>Cost Items</i>	<i>Total Estimated person weeks/months</i>	<i>GEF amount (\$)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
Local consultants*	125.0	39,000	103,500	142,500
International consultants*	17.2	32,000		32,000
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		10,000	105,500	115,500
Travel*		36,000	33,000	69,000
Others** (Workshops, printing, M&E)		123,000	116,500	239,500
Total	142.2	240,000	358,500	598,500

* Details to be provided in Annex C. ** For others, it has to clearly specify what type of expenses here in a footnote.

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? yes no

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex E an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your agency and to the GEF Trust Fund).

H. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:

- Monitoring of project implementation is a major responsibility of the Project Management Office (PMO). The data for determining the value of indicators will come from the main project implementation data base and the Management Information System (MIS) to be developed by the project. The PMO will be responsible for data collection and inputs to the MIS while the NIP National Coordination Committee (NCC) will be responsible for reviewing implementation process. In addition to Sub-regional Project Steering Committee (SPSC) meetings, annual meetings will be held with key stakeholders to review effective use of the GEF Grant and counterpart funding.

2. Mid-term review will be also organized after two years of project implementation to review status of implementation and discuss potential improvement in project design. The project completion review also provides stakeholders a chance to review results achieved by the project and identify means improvement in the project management. The types of M&E activities, responsible parties, the budget requirements and timeframe to implement these activities are indicated in the table below.

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ (Excluding project team staff time)	Time frame
Hold the project Inception Workshop for ECOWAS	PMO, countries UNIDO	10,000	Within 3 months after GEF CEO approval
Prepare Inception regional Report	PMO/UNIDO	2,400	Within 6 months after the IW
Measure the impact indicators on yearly basis	Independent Consultant	24,600	Annually
Prepare Annual Project Reports and Project Implementation Reviews	PMO / UNIDO	5,400	Annually
Hold annual Sub-regional PSC meetings	PMO/ UNIDO/CIO/SPSC	20,000	Annually, upon receipt of APR and PIR
Hold annual Tripartite Review meetings	GEF/UNIDO/SPSC	20,000	Annually
Carry out mid-term external evaluation	UNIDO	24,000	At the mid-point of the project implementation
Produce annual project financial audits	UNIDO	5,000	Annually
Selected annual field sites	Consultants/ NCPCs/ UNIDO	20,000	Annually
Establish a project management information system (MIS), including a project website to disseminate information to stakeholders	PMO/ UNIDO	3,000	Throughout the project implementation
Perform final external evaluation	External Auditor	24,000	Within 12 months after the completion of the project implementation
Complete the Project Terminal Report	PMO,UNIDO	2,600	
Total		151,000	

Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out at each of the following project phases and milestones:

Project Inception phase

3. A Project Inception Workshop (IW) will be conducted with the full project team, relevant government counterparts, co-financing partners, UNIDO and representative from the UNIDO Regional Office, as appropriate.
4. The fundamental objective of this IW will be to assist the project team in understanding and assimilating the goals and objectives of the project, as well as to finalize the preparation of the project's first annual work plan on the basis of the project's logical framework matrix. This work will include reviewing the logical framework (indicators, means of verification, assumptions), imparting additional detail as needed, and completing an Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the first year of project implementation, including measurable performance indicators.
5. Additionally, the IW will: (i) introduce project staff to the UNIDO team, which will support the project during its implementation; (ii) delineate the roles, support services, and complementary responsibilities of UNIDO staff vis-à-vis the project team; (iii) provide a detailed overview of UNIDO reporting and Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) requirements, with

particular emphasis on Annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs), the Annual Project Report (APR), Tripartite Review (TPR) meetings, as well as mid-term and final evaluations. Equally, the IW will provide an opportunity to inform the project team on UNIDO project related budgetary planning, budget reviews and mandatory budget rephrasing.

6. The IW will also provide an opportunity for all parties to understand their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference (TOR) for project staff and decision-making structures will be discussed, as needed, in order to clarify each party's responsibilities during the project's implementation phase.

Monitoring responsibilities and events

7. A detailed schedule of project review meetings will be developed by the project management team in consultation with the project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. The schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Tripartite Reviews and SPSC meetings, and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities.
8. Day to day monitoring of project implementation progress will be the responsibility of the PMO under the lead of National Project Coordinator (NPC) based on the project's Annual Work Plan and its indicators. The PMO will inform UNIDO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.
9. The NPC and the Regional Coordinator (RC) will fine-tune the progress and performance/impact indicators for the project in consultation with the project experts team (PET) at the Inception Workshop. Specific targets for the first year implementation progress indicators together with their means of verification will be developed in this workshop. These will be used to assess whether implementation is proceeding at the intended pace and in the right direction and will form part of the Annual Work Plan. Targets and indicators for subsequent years will be reviewed annually as part of the internal evaluation and planning processes undertaken by the SPSC and the Convention Implementation Office (CIO).
10. SMART indicators for impacts and results related to global environmental benefits are identified with baseline and target at Year 4. All these impact indicators will be monitored annually at specific locations with effective means of verification. These will be undertaken through an independent consultant's s or retainers with relevant institutions or through specific studies that are to form part of the projects activities. Indicators of project goal, progress and performance will be continuously monitored and evaluated throughout the whole project life.
11. Measurement of impact indicators related to global benefits will be done according to the schedules defined in the IW. The measurement of these will be undertaken through subcontracts or retainers with relevant institutions, or through specific studies that are to form part of the projects activities. Indicators of project goal, progress and performance will be continuously monitored and evaluated throughout the whole project life. Impact indicators to be measured include but not limited to:
 - Number of institutions adopting BEP and/or cleaner production measures
 - Number of facilities adopting BAT
 - Quantitative and qualitative change in the process management targeted to the decrease of UP-POPs emissions
 - Quantitative reduction of UP-POPs emissions
 - Level of the stakeholder awareness of and participation in adopting BAT/BEP
 - Status of the inventories
 - Social and economic benefits from adoption of BAT/BEP
12. UNIDO, through quarterly meetings with project counterparts or as frequent as deemed necessary will undertake periodic monitoring of the project implementation progress. This will allow parties to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure the smooth implementation of project activities.
13. Annual monitoring will occur through Tripartite Review (TPR) meetings, which will take place at least once every year. The first such meeting will be held within twelve months of the start of the full project. The TPR has the authority to suspend funds disbursement if project performance benchmarks are not met.

Terminal Tripartite Project Review

14. The Terminal Tripartite Project Review (TTPR) meeting will be held in the last month of project operation. The project proponent is responsible in the preparation of the Terminal Report and its submission to UNIDO. It will be prepared in draft at least two months in advance of the TTPR in order to allow more time for its review. This will serve as the basis for discussions in the TTPR meeting. The TTPR considers the implementation of the project as a whole, paying particular

attention to whether the project has achieved its stated objectives and contributed to the broader environmental objective. It decides whether any actions are still necessary, particularly in relation to sustainability of project results and acts as a means, which lessons learned can be captured for use in other projects under implementation or formulation.

Project Monitoring Reporting

15. The project team in conjunction with the UNIDO focal point will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports that form part of the monitoring process. Items (a) through (f) are mandatory and are specifically related to monitoring, while items (g) through (h) have a broader function and the frequency and nature are to be defined throughout implementation.
 - (a) Inception Report
16. A Project Inception Report (IR) will be prepared immediately following the IW. It will include a detailed First Year AWP divided into quarterly timeframes, which detail the activities and progress indicators that will guide the implementation during the first year phase of the project. The Work Plan will include the dates of specific field visits, support missions from UNIDO and/or UNIDO consultants, as well as timeframes for meetings of the project's decision-making structures. The report will also include the detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the AWP, and including any monitoring and evaluation requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12 month timeframe.
17. When finalized, the report will be circulated to project counterparts, who will be given a period of one calendar month in which to respond with comments or queries. Prior to this circulation of the IR, UNIDO will review the document.
 - (b) Annual Project Report
18. The Annual Project Report (APR) is a UNIDO requirement and part of UNIDO central oversight, monitoring, and project management. It is a self-assessment report by project management to UNIDO, as well as a key input to the TPR. The APR will be prepared on an annual basis prior to the TPR to reflect the progress achieved in meeting the project's AWP and assess performance of the project in contributing to the intended outcomes through outputs and partnership work.
19. The format of the APR is flexible but should include the following:
 - Analysis of project performance over the reporting period, including outputs produced and information on the status of the outcome;
 - Constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons for these;
 - Expenditure reports;
 - Lessons learned ;and
 - Recommendations to address key problems in lack of progress, if applicable.
 - (c) Project Implementation Review
20. The Project Implementation Review (PIR) is an annual monitoring process mandated by the GEF. It is an essential management and monitoring tool for project managers and offers the main vehicle for extracting lessons from ongoing projects. Once the project will be under implementation for a year, the project team shall complete the PIR. The PIR can be prepared any time during the year (July-June) and ideally immediately prior to the TPR. The PIR should then be discussed at the TPR so that the result would be a PIR that has been agreed upon by project staff, the national executing agency and UNIDO. The GEF Tracking Tool will be available during project implementation.
 - (d) Quarterly Progress Reports
21. Short reports outlining the main updates in project progress should be provided quarterly to UNIDO by the project team.
 - (e) Periodic Thematic Reports
22. As and when called for by UNIDO, the project team will prepare Specific Thematic Reports, focusing on specific issues or areas of activity. The request for a Thematic Report will be provided to the project team in written form by UNIDO and will clearly state the issue or activities that need to be reported on. These reports will be used as a form of lessons learned exercise, specific oversight in key areas, or as troubleshooting exercises to evaluate and overcome obstacles and difficulties encountered.
 - (f) Project Terminal Report
23. During the last three months of the project, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report (PTR). This comprehensive report will summarize all activities, achievements and outputs of the project, lessons learned, objectives met (or not met), and structures and systems implemented. The PTR will be the definitive statement of the Project's activities

during its lifetime. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's activities.

24. The project management office and the project's UNIDO focal point will develop criteria for participatory monitoring of the project activities. Appropriate participatory mechanism and methodology for performance monitoring and evaluation will be established at the very outset of the project. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities will be based on the Logical Framework Matrix. The overall M&E format for the project will follow the instructions and guidelines of the GEF M&E unit and it will be laid out in detail at the Inception Workshop.
25. In accordance with the GEF requirements, Quarterly Progress Reports will also be provided to GEF during the course of the project. Simplified impact indicators with baselines, targets, means of verification and sampling frequency for selected indicators are given below. These indicators will form the basis for the project's M&E system.

Selected indicators

Key Impact Indicator	Baseline	Target (at Year 4)	Means of Verification	Sampling frequency
Number of new laws/regulations	0	3	Review Table 2 of Project Brief	End of each year
Number of new policies/guidelines/standards	0	3	Review Table 2 of Project Brief	End of each year
Convention compliance requirements mainstreamed into existing environmental protection instruments	As described in the NIP	5	Second national report on Convention implementation	Year 2010
No. of enterprises trained	0	12	Annual Project Report	Each year
No. of individuals being trained	0	20/ country	Annual Project Report	Each year
Functioning of coordination among the ECOWAS Member States	Performance to be addressed	% by stakeholders as providing good opportunities for information and dialogue	Evaluation Report	Year 0, 2 and 4
Percentage of the population in high-risk POPs exposure areas aware of the need for protective action	Near 0	30%	Survey report on the percentage that is aware	Year 2 and 4
No. of reports on relevant financing tools	To be determined Year 1	To be determined Year 1	Annual Project Report	Each year
No. of workshops and consultations on relevant financing tools	To be determined Year 1	To be determined Year 1	Annual Project Report	Each year

26. In particular, project office will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports:

Project Inception Workshop Report (PIWR)

27. The inception report will be prepared no later than three months after the project start-up.

28. The report will include a detailed Annual Work plan with clear indicators and corresponding means of verification for the first year of the project, fine tuning of Terms of Reference (ToRs) for project professionals, ToR for subcontract services, progress to date on project establishment and start up activities, amendments to project activities/approaches, if any. The report will be submitted to GEF.

Annual Project Report (APR) / Project Implementation Report (PIR)

29. APR/PIR in a prescribed format will be prepared and submitted annually by the project management as per guidelines set for the same. APR/PIR will inform the Tripartite Review (TPR) at the annual National Coordination Group meetings and should therefore be circulated to TPR/NCC participants well in advance. Final APR/PIR will be submitted to GEF as per standard procedures.
30. UNIDO will arrange an independent international terminal evaluation of the project according to Monitoring and Evaluation procedures established by the GEF.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION: In addition to the following questions, please ensure that the project design incorporates key GEF operational principles, including sustainability of global environmental benefits, institutional continuity and replicability, keeping in mind that these principles will be monitored rigorously in the annual Project Implementation Review and other Review stages.

A. STATE THE ISSUE, HOW THE PROJECT SEEKS TO ADDRESS IT, AND THE EXPECTED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED:

31. The Stockholm Convention on POPs has been adopted by LDCs/ECOWAS Member States with the aim of protecting human health and the environment from the adverse effects of POPs. The Convention entered into force on 17 May 2004. Four Conferences of the Parties (COPs) have been convened to specify detailed requirements and procedures for implementing the Convention. The fourth and the recent COP was held in May 2009 adding nine (9) new POPs to the initial twelve (12) POPs thus making the Convention all of a sudden become twice as big and by then putting a heavier burden on each and every Party and particularly on LDC Parties which have to handle these new chemicals, some of which like PBDEs and PFOS may be found in waste of furniture and the like. Of concern is also the phasing out of Lindane, a pesticide used in agriculture and the health sector for instance. The widening of the scope Convention requires a consolidation of the national capacities for successful implementation.
32. The LDCs in the ECOWAS Sub-region have been active participants in the negotiations of the Stockholm Convention since 1998. These countries have participated in each of the COP meetings and other related Convention meetings, such as the meetings of the Expert Group on Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices (BAT/BEP) and in the meetings of the POPs Review Committee (POPsRC), meetings of the experts group on UNEP Toolkit for PCDD/PCDF, etc.
33. The LDCs in the ECOWAS Sub-region attach great importance to environmental protection while promoting economic growth. These countries have adopted an array of measures to strengthen environmental protection particularly in recent years. The countries have focused on preventive approaches and on comprehensive pollution control.
34. The slow economic development in the LDCs and poverty in the ECOWAS Sub-region have led to serious environmental problems. The conflict between environmental protection and economic growth is becoming more prominent than ever. Resource shortages, fragile ecological environment and insufficient carrying capacity of the environment are becoming critical problems hindering sustainable development in the Sub- region. LDCs of the ECOWAS Sub-region have expressed their needs to receive international technical assistance and cooperation to protect the environment. They are aware of the lack of capacity and resources that the countries have at their disposal to properly comply with the obligations set under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).
35. All LDCs in the ECOWAS Sub-region have conducted preliminary inventories to establish the countries baseline with regard to POPs production, distribution, use, import, export, emissions/releases, obsolete stockpiles, sites contaminated POPs and POPs wastes management as well. Industrial sectors and other major activities with significant potential for PCDD/PCDF releases have also been identified and source strengths quantified, based on the UNEP standard Toolkit as recommended by the Convention. The existing institutional settings, policies and regulations and technologies for POPs treatment, disposal as well as substitution, have also been reviewed and evaluated; objectives, strategies and action plans to control, reduce and eliminate POPs have been formulated. The NIPs of these countries have addressed capacity building as one of the most fundamental activities that should be taken into consideration in implementing the SC and implementing the NIPs.
36. The National Implementation Plans (NIPs) of 8 countries out of 15 in the ECOWAS Sub region have been prepared through the technical assistance of UNIDO and the initial financial assistance of the GEF. In order to guide the development and implementation of the NIPs, countries have established a National Coordinating Committee (NCC) led by the ministry of Environment. The NIPs documents have been endorsed by the governments which submitted them to the Convention Secretariat. Thereafter NIPs have been serving as an overall global guidance for implementing the Stockholm Convention under the supervision of the NCC as the national governing and consultation body.
37. Based on the situation of the LDCs in the ECOWAS Sub region, a number of action plans have been developed. Initial priority areas as identified in the NIPs include: awareness raising and training, monitoring of POPs in core media and the others, technology transfer for cleaner production, policies and regulations; inventory for intentionally generated POPs releases (pesticides, PCBs) and wastes containing POPs; identification of contaminated sites; an initial inventory of dioxins and furans (UP-POPs) and introduction of BAT/BEP to mitigate and eliminate where feasible the releases of UP-POPs by key emitting industries and other major activities and practices; measures for environmentally sound management of wastes to reduce UP-POPs emitting from current open burning practice; financial mechanisms to ensure implementation of each action plan; development and enhancement of capacity in support of Convention implementation; and establishment a long-term mechanism to control POPs releases.

38. During the preparation of the NIP, analysis on gaps between the Convention requirements and the present situation has been made. This gap analysis has shown that in order to meet Convention requirements, there is a need for strengthened capacity in a range of areas namely: building capacity through providing technical support ; institutional; legislation, regulation, implementation and enforcement capacities; research, development and dissemination of technical capability for alternative technologies; capacities in POPs stockpiles and wastes identification, management and disposal; capacities in identifying and remediating contaminated sites; capacities in information exchange, public information, awareness raising and education.
39. A number of barriers/threats that are expected to be encountered when implementing the SC at the ECOWAS sub-region includes:
- a. Barriers towards introduction of BAT/BEP to the industrial processes: mainstreaming of the BAT/BEP requirements in current technology application, which is prevalent in the developed countries, is scarce in the ECOWAS Sub-region. The capacity to introduce BAT/BEP is lacking due to the poor linkages among researchers, entrepreneurs and government officials. Absence of coordination among the LDCs/ECOWAS Sub-region and cooperation among stakeholders for introduction of BAT/BEP principles into the industrial processes is weak and the practical impact of R&D is poor. Moreover, the capacity to transfer results from research domain to application domain is poor and there are always complaints that the researches are often done for academic interest and are of little practical use.
40. To address the barriers mentioned above, the project will design activities to enhance the communication mechanism among countries at the ECOWAS Sub-region and the main funding sources, to formulate policies that supports application of research results, to trace the progresses of R&D activities relevant to the reduction of PCDD/PCDF, to promote the communication among researchers and strengthen the linkages among research bodies, enterprises and the government.
- b. Barriers to the reduction of the risk exposures to POPs-containing wastes: Decision makers, workers, consumers and the population at large are very far from being aware of the risk of exposure to POPs from the current waste management systems and the use of banned Annex A and Annex B pesticides in agriculture including urban agriculture (market gardening). The LDCs in the ECOWAS Sub-region are facing technical and economical inaccessibility to modern technologies for the management of municipal solid waste, used PCBs solid and liquid waste as well as health-care waste. Likewise, smallholder farmers cannot afford expensive registered pesticides and are inclined to use any cheap pesticide including POPs ones. Hence, current informal polluting practices in waste management in general associated with the non-application of sustainable agricultural pest management methods lead to high risk of exposure to POPs. Most of the NIPs and National Chemical Profiles have pointed out the very weak infrastructure for R&D in the field of POPs, especially for developing alternative products and technologies to replace POPs-releasing ones currently in use. There is also lack of developed strategies for fund raising from the local private sector and external donors. The identification of the risk of exposures to POPs particularly at workplace, its assessment and continuous mitigation management are some of the challenges that the countries are facing due to shortage of qualified personnel.
41. To reduce the problem of technology transfer and socio-economic barriers, the project will carry out activities such as (i) production of bio-botanical pesticides at commercial scale; (ii) demonstration and promotion of an innovative and realistic technology for plastic waste management; (iii) support activities for prevention of dumping and open burning of used paper, e-waste and halogenated wastes streams; (iv) perform a show case for sound municipal solid waste management; (v) promotion of a sound health-care waste management option based on the lessons learnt from the GEF/UNDP project.
42. To reduce the research and development barrier the following research activities are planned to be undertaken through the project: (i) review of existing data on plants with pesticide properties in countries; (ii) promote ready-to-use bio botanical pesticides; (iii) test new bio-botanical pesticides for managing pests; (iv) investigate the informal collection system of PCBs, perform environmental audits and determine the need for enhancing collection and channeling of the PCBs streams on an ESM manner; (v) conduct a survey of existing plastic waste management; and (vi) perform inventory of paper, e-waste and other halogenated solid and liquid waste management options.
43. The feasibility of implementing environmentally sustainable and socially acceptable private-public partnership (PPP) to create MSEs (Micro- and Small Enterprises) based on innovative technologies to: (i) produce bio- botanical pesticides; (ii) recycle plastic bags; and (iii) recycle used paper and e-waste will be investigated.
44. Activities such as training on sound waste management strategies, integrated pest management with particular emphasis on the formulation and use of bio-botanical pesticides; pilot demonstration of waste recycling and pesticides formulation that are designed to increase knowledge and raise awareness among national technicians and other key stakeholders as well as minimize the risks of continuous exposure on POPs chemical will be undertaken.

- c. *Barriers/risks in remediating POPs contaminated sites* such as: (1) Lack of appropriate policy and legislative framework; (2) insufficient awareness and ineffective coordination among stakeholders; (3) lack of financial resources to identify and clean-up contaminated sites; (4) insufficient sensitization of Governments; (5) absence of PPP; and (6) lack of comprehensive scientific/socio-economic data.
45. The implementation of the proposed project through the financial support from the GEF and other donors will lay a solid foundation for the LDCs in the Sub-region to fully and smoothly fulfil their obligations under the Convention.

Domestic, regional and global benefits

46. **Domestic benefits:** Enabling the ECOWAS/LDCs to comply with the obligations on Parties set out in the Convention will have a significant and positive influence not only to the ECOWAS Sub region own chemicals management regime but also to the ultimate global success of the Convention to protect human health and the environment from the threat of POPs. While the proposed capacity building project does not intend to directly reduce or eliminate any POPs, it will lay down the solid foundation in the ECOWAS Sub region in fulfilling the commitments of the Convention. Countries will cooperate to replicate the pilots and success cases developed by the proposed project and use their own resources to measure the impact of their interventions and thereby records the reduction of POPs releases in a systematic and sustainable manner.
47. **Regional benefits:** With this project, ECOWAS Sub region will be able to have the required capacities for implementing the Convention and the NIPs within the timeframe stipulated in the Convention. Improved regulatory framework, legislation enforcement, monitoring, and public awareness from implementing the proposed project will yield significant domestic benefits, including:
- Introduction of advanced concepts and management experience to harmonize local practices with international levels;
 - Promotion of technology transfer and application;
 - Upgrading of the industrial structure;
 - Promotion of cleaner production; and
 - Protection of public health from POPs pollution.
48. **Global benefits:** With this project, the ECOWAS Member States will be enabled to respond to the capacity building articles of the Convention effectively and efficiently. The regulatory framework and the institutional capacity of the member States to be strengthened and will also upgrade Sub region management of POPs to an internationally accepted level. The improved monitoring capacity will help to produce a more reliable and comparable inventory of POPs releases in the environment. The various mechanisms, platforms and partnerships to be established will lay a fundamental basis for effective and efficient reduction and elimination of POPs in the Sub region and generate significant benefits for the protection of the global environment and human health. Global benefits can be also achieved through dissemination of the Sub regional experience, which could serve as a reference for other LDCs in the other part of Africa. Last but not least, the GEF intervention in this program, through activities aimed at preventing open burning of municipal waste in the whole sub region and the promotion of cleaner production practices, will result in a strong synergy with the global efforts to combat climate warming. It is expected that the waste prevention and recycling measures alone will reduce POPs emissions by at least 25% on the level mentioned in the NIPs.

B. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL AND/OR REGIONAL PRIORITIES/PLANS:

49. The proposed project is in line with the Action Plan of the Environment Initiative of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), June 2003. The objectives to be undertaken under the Programme Area of Health and Environment of the Action Plan aim to assist African countries to implement their commitments under chemical related conventions for which they are contracting Parties. Projects proposed include Environmentally Sound Management of Pesticides and other Toxic Chemicals and Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Waste.
50. At the Ministerial Consultations on the GEF Programmatic Approach in West Africa, Cotonou, Benin, August 25-26, 2008 the Ministers took note of the commitment made by the GEF to fund a programme aimed at eliminating POPs in African Least Developed Countries and Small Island States, and expressed their appreciation for GEF support that will lead to better control and elimination of POPs.
51. All participating countries have elaborated their national profiles for the management of chemicals where they have highlighted the need for capacity building/strengthening in the field as planned by the proposed project. Besides, the project

design is consistent with the poverty reduction strategy and MDGs of the ECOWAS Sub region. The project just falls within the priorities of the ECOWAS LDCs for hazardous chemicals and waste management in general. Helping start with the management of POPs sources and releases, the project will build an enabling environment in recipient countries for the elaboration and implementation of holistic approaches for chemicals management in line with the commitments of these countries according to the SAICM agreement.

52. Most African LDC countries have completed their NIPs. Following the Convention guidance, activities supported by the project will be in conformity with, and supportive of, the priorities identified in the countries' respective NIP development processes. Interventions will include:
- Strengthening legislative and regulatory frameworks;
 - Strengthening of monitoring and enforcement capacity;
 - Introduction of BAT and BEP in industrial production processes;
 - Improving management of disposal and destruction of POPs wastes;
 - Establishing integrated waste management systems;
 - Developing strategies for identification and remediation of contaminated sites;
 - Raising awareness of, and engaging with, various non-governmental stakeholders including the private sector and
 - Information management (specially the generation, access and dissemination of information related to POPs, establishment and support of national information centers).
53. Project interventions will support the participating countries according to their specific needs and economic situation. On one hand, the existing administrative and enforcement framework for sound chemicals management in the participating LDCs needs support to fully comply with the obligations from the Stockholm Convention and other chemicals related conventions. On the other hand, there is no or few POPs production facilities in African LDCs, and the measures to reduce and eliminate the use of POPs and the emission reduction from UP-POPs can best be addressed by integrated chemicals and waste management, BAT and BEP strategies, and cleaner production approaches. Therefore, the financial support provided with the GEF resources for this project are targeting institutional strengthening, technical assistance and technology transfer.

C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH [GEF STRATEGIES](#) AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:

54. The project supports Strategic Program 1: "Strengthening capacities for NIP development and implementation" and Strategic Program 2: "Partnering in investments for NIP implementation" of the POPs Focal Area strategy in GEF-4. The project is exclusively focusing on LDCs knowing that this economic and social category of countries have limited capacity to implement their NIPs. Support under the high priority program 1 is targeted particularly to this group of countries, which have similar socio-economic development patterns.
55. The major source categories singled out as responsible for unintentional production of POPs in LDCs are all combustion-related processes, which will be targeted by the BAT and BEP approach in this project, and thus there could be some relevance to the efforts of the climate change strategic program as well.
56. The project will support LDCs in the ECOWAS Sub-region that have ratified the Stockholm Convention, must have submitted their NIPs or are in an advanced stage of NIP development. During the PPG, countries eligible for the above have been identified.

D. JUSTIFY THE TYPE OF FINANCING SUPPORT PROVIDED WITH THE GEF RESOURCES.

57. Receiving countries have completed their National Implementation Plan or are on the way to finalize their NIPs. However, post-NIP activities can in general not be anticipated due to lack of capacity to further develop the formulated priorities. As such, countries subject to this project can still not implement the Stockholm Convention.
58. Financial support from GEF will be applied to strengthen capacity of the receiving countries in order to increase the level of capacity to implement the Stockholm Convention.

E. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

59. Where DDT phasing out is an issue, participating countries are already participating in or will be linked to the global UNEP/WHO/GEF Programme for Identification and Introduction of Alternatives to DDT in vector control (DSSA).
60. The project will not embark on POPs disposal operation, but will closely coordinate with the GEF supported POPs disposal operations like the African Stockpiles Programme (ASP).

61. The project will address the issue of environmentally sound management and disposal of PCBs in African LDCs, but will not overlap with single country and sub-regional pilot projects already under development or implementation (e.g. the West Africa PCB Management Project).
62. Outcomes from methodology development and monitoring projects will be used as basis for the development of the project components, in particular:
 - o Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) of POPs in Western, Eastern and Southern African countries;
 - o Develop Appropriate Strategies for Identifying Sites Contaminated by Chemicals listed in Annexes A, B and/or C of the Stockholm Convention;
 - o Demonstrating and Promoting Best Techniques and Practices for Reducing Health-care Waste to Avoid Environmental Releases of Dioxins and Mercury.
63. The proposed ECOWAS project will closely cooperate with similar projects supporting LDCs in the other African sub-regions, i.e. COMESA and SADC.

F. DISCUSS THE VALUE-ADDED OF GEF INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THROUGH INCREMENTAL REASONING :

64. Under the Baseline Scenario and in the absence of this project, ECOWAS/LDCs would face a significant shortage of capacities at various levels and would continue to encounter the existing barriers to cost-effective implementation of the Stockholm Convention, including:
 - Lack of an enabling policy and regulatory environment
 - Weak institutional capacity for planning, guiding and enforcement for the Convention compliance
 - Weak monitoring capacity for POPs
 - Lack of mechanisms for sustainable co-financing
 - Lack of effective mechanism for orienting R&D toward the Convention implementation
 - Lack of effective mechanism for technology transfer
 - Under capacity of evaluation for continuous improvement
 - Low awareness on POPs and POPs contaminated sites
 - Unavailability of and limited access to information on POPs
 - Lack of qualified human resources in the management of POPs chemicals
65. It is recognized that some of the above barriers will be partially addressed to varying extents by other development projects within their scope. However, due to the cross-cutting nature of these barriers and the limited scope of project, not one or combination of projects can remove all of them to a full extent. Without this project, various mechanisms to integrate the scarce resources of the Convention implementation may not be able to be established, and some innovative practices that help to achieve the priority goals of the NIP effectively and efficiently may not be demonstrated and replicated at a late stage.
66. With the project, the ECOWAS/LDCs will be enabled to respond effectively to the capacity building articles of the Convention. The improved monitoring capacity will help to produce a more transparent inventory of POPs releases in to the environment. The various mechanisms such as trainings and partnerships that will be established by this project will lay a ground for effective and efficient management of POPs in the LDCs of ECOWAS Sub-region thus generating significant domestic and global benefits.
67. **Domestic benefits** of this project may include quicker and cheaper transition to:
 - Increased competitiveness in the global market since products from ECOWAS/LDCs (food, industrial manufactured goods) will meet international standards with environmentally friendly alternatives for intentionally produced and used chemicals; thus reducing POPs pollution and contamination to water, soil, and ecosystems.
 - Improved energy efficiency, reduced emission of SO₂, NO_x CO₂ and other pollutants such as mercury, in the case of unintentional production.
 - Spin-off effects concerning strong institutional management support, strengthening of environmental legal frameworks and environmental monitoring capacities of the Sub-region.

68. **Global benefits** may include more effective and efficient reduction and elimination of POPs consequently reducing global harm to environment and human health. The contribution of LDCs to the global pollution lies in the absence of tools that would help introduce best environmental practices in waste management and disposal as well as specific technology transfer options that would render old and outdated industries to improve productivity and respect the environment. The project will introduce BAT and BEP to different sectors, support the management of contaminated soil and help in the reduction of the overall pollution load of LDCs to the global environment and hence increase global benefits.
69. During the NIP and the global SC Secretariat efforts, several training sessions have been carried out in the countries of the subregion and some of these were held in developed countries and in Asia. The cost estimates of baseline for the three components have been computed from average individual NIP costs for the activity during NIP development assuming that all countries had no POPs specific projects prior to NIP. BAT/BEP is taken as industry baseline of possible upgrading or modifications using the estimated CP costs implemented by UNIDO in the countries of the region including some GEF funded projects such as contaminated sites management in Africa as well as UNIDO core activities and accordingly reflected in the table below. For Outcome 3, the project will use low cost pilot remediation as a case study and a regional action plan could be proposed. No direct remediation or clean-up will take place.

Summary Incremental Cost Matrix in US\$

Output	Baseline (US\$)	Increment (US\$)	Alternative (US\$)
Outcome 1: Introduction of BAT/BEP in industrial production processes and others mentioned in Annex C of Article 5 of the Convention	1,556,500	1,760,000	3,316,500
Outcome 2: Reduction of exposure to POPs at workplace and close proximity of POPs wastes and UP-POPs emitting sources	1,080,500	1,200,000	2,280,500
Outcome 3: Identification and assessment of contaminated land/sites	1,797,952	800,000	2,597,952
Outcome 4: Establishment of project management structure and project M&E mechanism	358,500	240,000	598,500
TOTAL	4,793,452	4,000,000	8,793,452

G. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED AND OUTLINE RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

Potential Risks	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Rating
Regional ECOWAS BAT/BEP Forum not established due to lack of Governments in the ECOWAS Sub-region to sustain their commitment	The project has designed activities to gain strong Governments support through provision of similar experiences of BAT/BEP Forums around the world.	Low
Enduring and effective cooperation between ECOWAS Member States is unable to be achieved for the implementation of the project.	This risk is addressed by involving all stakeholders in the ECOWAS Sub-region. It will also involve training and workshops aimed at increasing awareness of the need for cross-sectoral cooperation and the improved mechanisms required to achieve it. As the project evolves, additional mechanisms for improved coordination will be explored. Local leaders (CBOs, NGOs, municipalities) will be targeted for training and awareness building under the project.	Medium
Lack of ability to develop appropriate arrangements to attract national and international private investment or secure support for the development and	Furthermore, the project will support the development and implementation of a technology transfer promotion programme to inform the private sector and NGOs of opportunities and to encourage their support. UNIDO will use the existing Technology Promotion Offices network to facilitate match making and	Low

implementation of public/private partnerships.	investment tie-ups.	
Difficulties of securing access to different sources of information within the public administration and private enterprises.	During the project implementation, a systemic plan for institutional strengthening for data collection, processing, archiving and reporting will be implemented; corresponding training and public awareness have been designed to support the implementation of this plan. A website will be established and linked with those of Government.	Modest
Weak coordination and harmonization of the project with other capacity building activities that will be undertaken by other ongoing or potential projects	All POPs projects are designed to ensure regular communications and timely information exchange among project owners, implementers and stakeholders. Furthermore, the consultation mechanism initiated by the project among international and national stakeholders will avoid overlapping capacity building activities among and between the on-going and potential projects.	Low
Risk to identification and management of contaminated sites with POPs chemicals	The project will use the UNIDO toolkit on the management of contaminated sites as well as other references to maximize the sustainability of sites management. Technical training at all levels will be periodically conducted and performance monitored.	Low
Risks related to health and safety issues when BAT/BEP strategies are implemented.	The project will provide personnel protection equipment and training to the operators of the facilities and all those who are exposed to the POPs chemicals. Additional training and PPEs will be provided to staff working in HW management in general to increase awareness on risks to health and occupational safety.	Low
The private investors ignore the profitability of POPs reduction/elimination activities under the implementation of SC	The project has designed activities to tested the feasibility of implementing a socially and economically realistic for PPP model to create micro- or small enterprises in the field of the POPs releases mitigation activities	Medium
Occupational potential exposure to POPs from informal activities in waste management and urban agriculture is not understood by the various stakeholders	Awareness raising campaigns through workshops to be undertaken during the project will help inform and educate stakeholders on the POPs-emitting potential of their current activities in waste management and urban agriculture	Modest
The stakeholders in the HCW management sector do not adhere to the advantage of non-combustion technologies.	The show case that will be undertaken within the framework of the project to demonstrate a non-combustion technology based on the lessons learned from the GEF/UNDP Demonstration project will show the effectiveness of a non-combustion technology for HCW as an effective and safer alternative to open burning and poor uncontrolled combustion.	Low
Reluctance of urban agricultures to use bio botanical pesticides as alternatives to POPs and the like	The project will organise awareness raising activities on integrated pest management in agriculture with focus on bio botanical pesticides. As the project evolves, it will also support participatory formulation and field testing of various formulas of bio botanical pesticides to demonstrate their pesticide properties and easy	Low
Difficult channeling of PCBs waste streams handled by informal actors in a national ESM system	Upgrading of the informal PCBs waste management by linking the activities of this project with GEF/UNEP Regional Pilot Project on PCBs will help formalize the current informal PCBs management activities and integrate them in the national action plan component on an ESM of PCBs waste to be designed and implemented no later than 2028.	Medium

H. EXPLAIN HOW COST-EFFECTIVENESS IS REFLECTED IN THE PROJECT DESIGN:

70. This project focuses on the cross-cutting capacity building activities with regard to all categories of POPs obligated under the Convention. In general, such synergies can therefore be an effective way to ensure effectiveness and efficiency, and consequently, result in a significant cost-effectiveness.
71. Project interventions will broaden from POPs focus as appropriate to achieve a relevant impact. In particular, open burning and contaminated sites are the common denominator for LDCs and the project will particularly investigate the proposed

sound waste management and best available techniques and practices. The project will also integrate the informal sector of the waste management cycle to maximize through generation of employment.

72. The major industrial source categories singled out as responsible for UP-POPs are all energy-intensive processes, which will be targeted by the BAT/BEP including cleaner production approach and thus there is strong relevance with the climate change strategic program, which will be systematically addressed to increase cost-effectiveness of the interventions.

PART III: INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

A. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT:

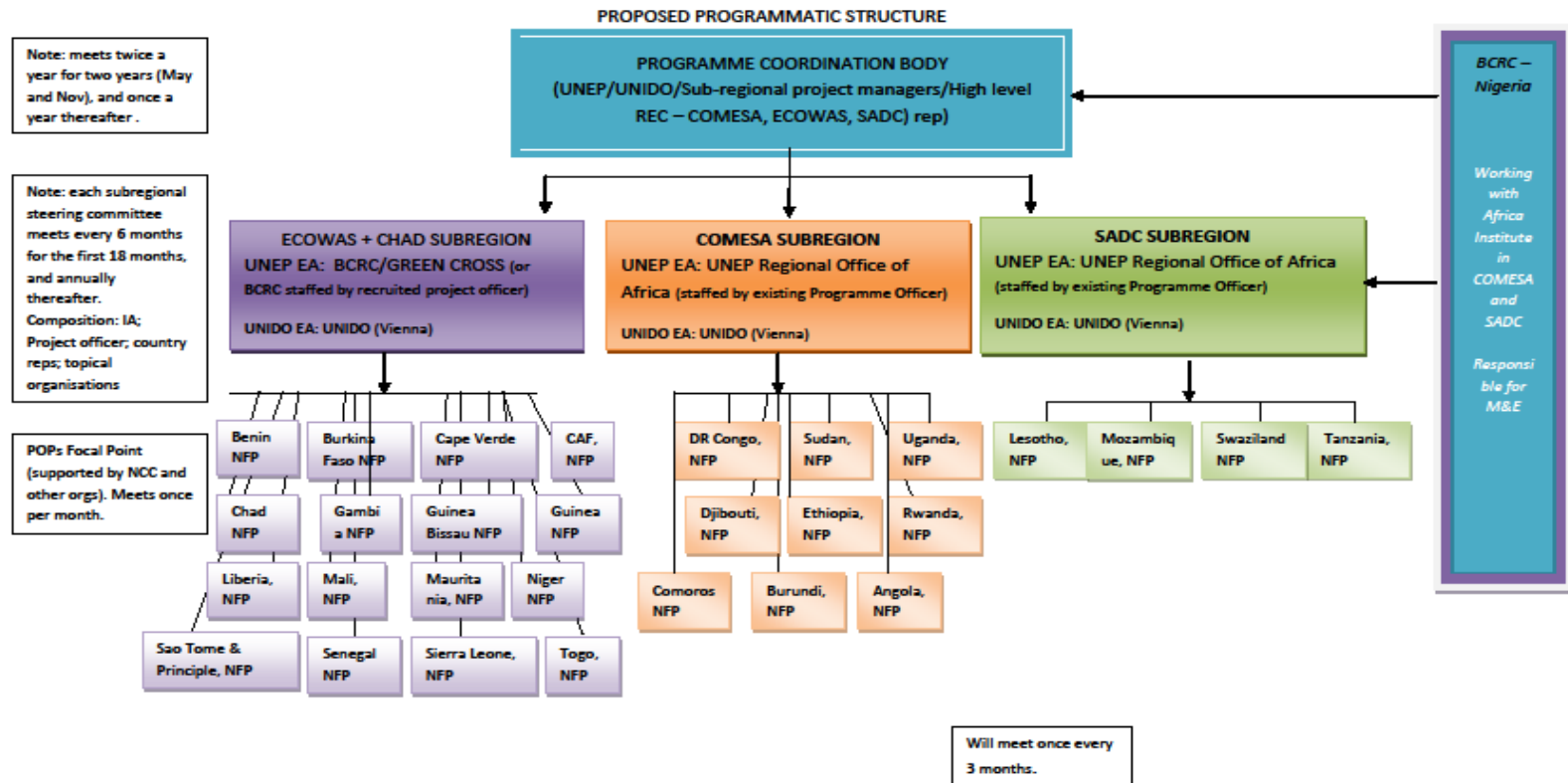
73. The proposed project is one of the three projects in three African sub-regions making up the capacity strengthening and technical assistance for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention NIPs in African LDCs and SIDs program. The programme is organized following the structure of the regional economic commissions. This approach will make use of existing networks and also consider south-south cooperation.
74. The proposed project, focusing on LDCs in the ECOWAS sub-region is being jointly implemented by UNEP and UNIDO. UNIDO is implementing the three components discussed in this project document, and UNEP is implementing the other three components described in the UNEP project document.
75. The following paragraphs describe the institutional framework for the overall program.
76. **Programme Coordination Body (PCB)** comprising of representatives from UNEP, UNIDO, executing agencies, RECs, the Stockholm Convention Centres and the Basel Convention Regional Centre (BCRC) will be established at the highest level. The PCB will meet twice per year for the first two years, and has the role of overseeing programme implementation. The PCB may invite any number of specialist and experts to contribute to its tasks or attend meetings, as agreed by members.
77. **Sub-regional Project Steering Committee (SPSC)** will oversee the project execution. SPSC include representatives from UNEP, UNIDO, executing agency, POPs/ NFPs, the BCRC and relevant organizations relating to project execution. SPSC approve annual work plans, agree terms of reference for external consultants and oversee project activities. The steering committee provides guidance to the executing agency and will meet once every six months for the first 18 months, and annually thereafter. key responsibilities of the steering committee include: ensuring the project's outputs meet the programme objectives; monitoring and review of the project; ensuring that scope aligns with the agreed portfolio requirements; foster positive communication outside of the focal points regarding the project's progress and outcomes; advocate for programme objectives and approaches; advocate for exchanges of good practices between countries; and report on project progress. An inception meeting will be convened for each sub-regional steering committee at the beginning of the project. At this meeting the project log frames and work plans will be reviewed and finalized.

B. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT:

78. **UNIDO** will be the **GEF Implementing Agency (IA)** for the proposed project. A project focal point will be established within UNIDO to assist with project execution. This focal point will consist of dedicated core staff, supplemented by support from professional and support staff colleagues on a part-time as need-basis, including in particular senior staff engaged in the management and coordination of UNIDO's POPs program. UNIDO will make these services available as part of its in-kind contribution to the project.
79. National project teams, coordinated by the POPs NFPs will be responsible for executing activities at the national level. National project teams are likely to include members of the NIP National coordinating committee and other relevant stakeholders. National project teams will meet once every three months to plan upcoming project activities and evaluate recently completed of ongoing activities
77. **UNIDO** and **UNEP Regional Office of Africa** will act as the Sub-regional executing agency that will oversee the development, implementation and management of the project.
78. Proposed structure of the project management is diagrammatically shown in Figure below.

Comoros
NFP

CAPACITY STRENGTHENING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STOCKHOLM CONVENTION NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PLANS (NIPS) IN AFRICAN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LDCs) AND SMALL ISLANDS DEVELOPING STATES (SIDS)





PART IV: EXPLAIN THE ALIGNMENT OF PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF:

79. The proposed project design is consistent with the original PIF.

PART V: AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO Endorsement.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Mr. Dmitri Piskounov Managing Director GEF Agency Coordinator		22/9/10	Mr. M. Eisa 	+43 1 26026 3953	M.eisa@unido.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
Outcome 1: Introduction of BAT/BEP in industrial production processes mentioned in Annex C of Article 5 of the Convention			
Output 1.1 : Sub-regional ECOWAS BAT/BEP Forum established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existence of the ECOWAS sub-regional BAT/BEP Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Legal instrument supporting BAT/BEP forum 	<p><u>Assumptions:</u> Willingness of the countries to establish the Forum</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Regional ECOWAS BAT/BEP Forum not established due to lack of Governments in the ECOWAS sub-region to sustain their commitments</p>
<p>Activity 1.1.1: Convene a workshop to prepare declaration for establishment of the regional ECOWAS BAT/BEP Forum</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Launch the Regional Forum for development and formulation of a regional action plan on BAT/BEP</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Assist in enhancing industry performance in the region in conformity with the BAT/BEP guidelines and provisional guidance document including regional, local and traditional practices and socio-economic considerations</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4: Develop partnerships in the region for successful implementation of the regional action plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Verify the physical presence of the Declaration ➤ Launching and existence of the Regional Forum ➤ At least two industries in the region that are in conformity with BAT/BEP ➤ Memorandum of Understanding to implement regional action plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Workshop proceedings and copy of Declaration ➤ Workshop report and regional action plan ➤ Report on factory visit and laboratory test ➤ Signed MOU to implement regional action plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Capabilities of experts to elaborate the regional action plan ➤ Willingness of the industries to introduced BAT/BEP ➤ Resistance to work together ➤ Reluctance of the industries due to high cost involved in introducing BAT/BEP into the process
Output 1.2 : Human Resource for BAT/BEP developed, technical knowledge shared in SMEs and informal sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of experts trained on BAT/BEP in textile, leather and oil refinery sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Database on experts trained on BAT/BEP 	<p><u>Assumption:</u> Willingness of all stakeholders to participate in training and awareness building</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Enduring and effective cooperation between ECOWAS member states is unable to be achieved for the implementation of the project</p>
<p>Activity 1.2.1: Carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in textile dyeing and finishing</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2: Carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in leather dyeing and finishing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of experts in the textile sector trained in BAT/BEP ➤ At least two experts in the leather sector trained in BAT/BEP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Training workshops report ➤ Awareness raising campaigns report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Willingness of all stakeholders to participate in training workshops ➤ Willingness of informal sector actors to participate in the campaigns

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
<p>Activity 1.2.3: Carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in waste oil refinery</p> <p>Activity 1.2.4: Undertake targeted awareness raising campaigns in BAT/BEP for informal sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of experts in the oil refinery sector trained in BAT/BEP ➤ Number of participants from the informal sector in awareness raising campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤
<p>Output 1.3: BAT/BEP in textile and leather dyeing and finishing, in waste oil refinery and in food smoke-curing source categories initiated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ BAT/BEP in textile, leather, waste oil refinery and food smoke-curing sectors introduced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existence of pilot demonstration sites 	<p><u>Assumption:</u> Willingness of the actors to participate in pilot demonstration and to implement the improved technology</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Health and safety related issues when BAT/BEP strategies are implemented</p>
<p>Activity 1.3.1: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in textile dyeing and finishing</p> <p>Activity 1.3.2: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in leather dyeing and finishing</p> <p>Activity 1.3.3: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in waste oil refinery</p> <p>Activity 1.3.4: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/BEP for food smoke-curing (informal sector source category)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of pilot demonstration in the sectors ➤ Number of actors/operators trained on BAT/BEP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Visit the pilot demonstration sites ➤ Training report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Willingness of the factories to introduce pilot projects ➤ Personnel protection equipment (PPE) and training to operators of the facilities will be provided to increase awareness on risks to health and occupational safety
<p>Outcome 2: Reduction of exposure to POPs at workplace and close proximity of POPs waste and UP-POPs emitting sources</p>			
<p>Output 2.1 Concept of cleaner municipal solid waste and health-care waste management system introduced in national waste management systems to mitigate UP-POPs releases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of city municipalities implementing the concept of cleaner MSW and HCW management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existence of pilot demonstration for MSW and HCW management system 	<p><u>Assumption:</u> Decision makers to promote the implementation of sound waste management measures adopted in the NIP</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Occupational potential exposure to POPs from informal activities in waste management is not understood by various stakeholders</p>

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
<p>Activity 2.1.1. Organise national workshops on “Cleaner Waste Management” with the aim to promote business and job opportunities in the field of waste management.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2. Organise a sub-regional training workshop for trainers of waste management personnel with focus on risk reduction and the concept of “Cleaner Municipal solid and Health-care Waste Management”.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 Support the establishment of a regional programme for training on cleaner municipal solid and health-care waste management through the BCRCs, Cleaner production centres, and/ or the Stockholm Convention Technical centres as appropriate</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4 Update and adapt the manuals for training purposes in general on sound HCW management developed under the GEF/UNDP demonstration project</p> <p>Activity 2.1.5 Carry out pilot demonstration of cleaner HCW management based on the lessons learnt from the GEF/UNDP Demonstration Project and support replication activities in the sub-region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of awareness raising workshops on MSW management organised for national and local decision makers ➤ Awareness raising and training workshops on waste management held in city municipalities ➤ Number of experts trained on cleaner waste management ➤ Regional centres with operational waste management programmes ➤ Number of revised training manuals produced ➤ Number of pilot demonstration of cleaner HCW management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Training and workshop reports ➤ Activity reports of selected regional centres to host the training programmes sites ➤ Reports on visits to centres and pilot demonstration site ➤ Manuals produced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Personnel involved in MSW management aware of the challenge of meeting sound waste management criteria and receives sufficient support from the various waste management staffs to apply BAT/BEP in their daily job ➤ Selected centres have autonomous budgets and a minimum of qualified human resources to elaborate update and implement the training programme on a regular basis ➤ The GEF/UNDP demonstration project has elaborated initial manuals ➤ The GEF/UNDP demonstration project has designed the improved technologies ➤ Stakeholders in the HCW management sector do not adhere to the advantage of non-combustion technologies
<p>Output 2.2: Bio-botanical pesticides produced and promoted in agriculture including market-gardening in urban areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of micro- or small enterprises producing bio-botanical pesticides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Memorandum of Understanding between the private investor(s) and the governments to co-finance bio-botanical pesticides production initiatives 	<p><u>Assumption:</u> Associations of the smallholder farmers exist in the countries and their members aware of the risks posed by POP pesticides to their own health, that of the consumer as well as to the environment.</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Reluctance of urban agricultures to use bio-botanical pesticides as alternatives to POPs and the like</p>

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
<p>Activity 2.2.1 Organise (in cooperation with FAO/RENAP/MoA) national training workshops for market gardeners on integrated pest management in crop protection and post-harvest management with particular focus on the use of Bio-botanical pesticides</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2 Review existing data and conduct national inventory of existing bio-botanical pesticides formulations</p> <p>Activity 2.2.3 Facilitate field testing of Bio-botanical pesticides in cooperation with research institutions, RENPAP, FAO and farmers associations.</p> <p>Activity 2.2.5 Support PPP model for the creation of a national MSE to produce and promote the use of bio-botanical pesticides</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of awareness workshops held for smallholder farmers on integrated pest management and use of bio-botanical pesticides ➤ Inventory reports on bio-botanical pesticides ➤ Number of producers using and/or willing to use individually or in co-operatives the new natural bio-pesticide formulations ➤ Research activities on field application of bio-botanical pesticides for pest management ➤ Number of MSEs producing and/or providing bio-botanical pesticides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Workshop reports ➤ Inventory reports ➤ Scientific publications, ➤ Laboratories research reports ➤ MSc and/or PhD thesis ➤ National Chambers of Commerce records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Smallholder farmers are organised on a national basis and involved in the implementation of the measures in the NIP targeting the phase out of agricultural use of Annex A pesticides ➤ The academia, MoA, MoE and various actors in urban and peri-urban agriculture collaborate to eliminate the residual usage of Annex A or Annex B pesticides in agriculture ➤ Organic agriculture seen by various actors as an opportunity for business ➤ MoA promotes and supports integrated pest management in crop protection and post harvest management ➤ Smuggling of non-registered pesticides is controlled ➤ Bio-botanical pesticides are economically affordable
<p>Output 2.3. Strategy developed to audit, formalize and scale-up to micro- or small enterprises informal management practices of PCBs solid and liquid waste, plastic waste, used paper and e-waste</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of micro- or small enterprises using BAT/BEP for waste recycling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Copy of strategy document 	<p><u>Assumption:</u> Private investors are willing to promote green micro- or small enterprises recycling plastic bags and the like in the production of various consumer products</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Lack of ability to develop appropriate arrangements to attract national and international private investment or secure support for the development of PPP</p>
<p>Activity 2.3.1. Identify the informal collection system of PCBs waste and perform environmental audits to determine the need for enhancing collection and channelling of the PCBs waste streams on an ESM manner in line with the GEF/UNDP Pilot project in the Sub-region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inventory on collection of PCBs wastes in the sub-region ➤ Inventory on existing plastic waste management options ➤ Development of a sub-regional plastic waste management concept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Survey and audit reports ➤ Copy of inventory reports on existing plastic waste management options ➤ Scientific publications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The national power companies, the private owners of electrical transformers and the handicraftsmen using or recycling PCBs waste collaborate tightly in the NIP's action plan on the management of PCBs and their waste.

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
<p>Activity 2.3.2. Conduct a survey on existing concepts for plastic waste management including reuse of waste plastic bags as raw material for various articles (bags, ropes, civil engineering materials)</p> <p>Activity 2.3.3 Develop a concept for plastic waste management including the reuse of waste plastic bags as raw material for various articles (bags, ropes, civil engineering materials etc).</p> <p>Activity 2.3.4. Support the creation of a Micro- or Small Enterprise for an environmentally sound recycling of plastic bags form an existing structure.</p> <p>Activity 2.3.5 Investigate the current informal paper and e-waste management and the management of other halogenated solid and liquid waste streams</p> <p>Activity 2.3.6: Provide support for activities to prevent irrational dumping and open burning of paper, e-waste and other halogenated solid and liquid waste</p> <p>Activity 2.3.7 Support PPP model for creation of a Micro- or Small Enterprise for an environmentally sound recycling of paper and e-wastes in the national level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of national/sub-regional micro- or small enterprise recycling plastic bags in an ESM concept ➤ Number of national/sub-regional micro- or small enterprises recycling paper and e-waste in an ESM manner ➤ Number of initiatives supported ➤ Number of enterprises on recycling paper and e-wastes at national level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Laboratory reports ➤ MSc and/or PhD thesis ➤ National chambers of commerce records ➤ Report of site visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The academia and the various actors in the management of MSW collaborate to mitigate the risk posed by the land filling or open burning of plastic bags and the like ➤ The municipalities are well informed on the existence and objective of the SC and are active stakeholders for the implementation of the action plan on UP-POPs as per Article 5 of the SC

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
Outcome 3: Identification and assessment of contaminated land/sites			
Output 3.1: Contaminated sites identification strategies, protocols and guidelines formulated and applied in the Sub-region based on the UNIDO Toolkit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of identified and assessed contaminated sites in the sub-region ➤ Percentage of population that are aware of the danger of contaminated sites to human health and environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strategy, protocol and guidelines document ➤ National map of contaminated sites 	<p><u>Assumption:</u> Commitment of countries to clean up contaminated sites (hot spots)</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Remediation of contaminated sites not seen as priority by decision makers</p>
<p>Activity 3.1.1 Prepare manuals, procedures, protocols and guidelines for local use for the identification of POPs contaminated sites and for conducting risk assessment of these sites</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2 Develop a methodology for the selection of economically feasible and environmentally sound POPs contaminated site remediation technologies</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3 Conduct study to identify environmentally sound remediation technologies or benign ways of cleaning up of the contaminated sites</p> <p>Activity 3.1.4 Undertake pilot demonstration project to verify the effectiveness of the low cost remediation technology and validate contaminated site identification methodology</p> <p>Activity 3.1.5 Prepare contaminated site remediation plans of the identified hot spots in the Sub-region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Physical presence of the strategy document including procedures, protocols and guidelines for ➤ Validated document that stipulate the step by step approach to select benign technology for the clean up of contaminated sites ➤ Validated review report on cost benefit analysis and effectiveness of various remediation technologies ➤ Number of pilot demonstration project to validate effectiveness of low cost remediation technology and methodology ➤ Number of contaminated sites remediation plan in the sub-region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Copy of strategy document ➤ Copy of materials and reports of validation workshops ➤ Activity report of the pilot demonstration project ➤ Report on the effectiveness of the pilot demonstration project ➤ Copy of remediation plan for the identified hotspots in the sub-region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stakeholders involvement during the process of formulating the strategy and methodology ➤ Resistance to use new technology on the part of implementers ➤ Timely delivery of laboratory analysis results ➤ Least cost technologies may not always be efficient
Output 3.2: Capacity to manage contaminated sites strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of experts trained on use of the Toolkit on contaminated sites developed by UNIDO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use of UNIDO toolkit on the management of contaminated sites as well as other references to maximize the sustainability of sites management 	<p><u>Assumption:</u> Willingness of the countries to support and commit for the replication of pilot demonstration project</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Difficulty in identification and management of contaminated sites with POPs chemicals</p>

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
<p>Activity 3.2.1 Launch training workshop, using the UNIDO Toolkit and the FAO manuals and guidelines, to experts from the relevant institutions to enable them collect scientific data from contaminated sites and assess potential risks to humans, wildlife and the environment</p> <p>Activity 3.2.2: Create database and website within the ECOWAS Sub-region, linked to UNIDO website, to share and disseminate data/information collected from contaminated sites and hotspots</p> <p>Activity 3.2.3: Raise awareness among the major stakeholders, including decision makers, on the health risk that may result from exposure to POPs contaminated sites</p> <p>Activity 3.2.4: Assess aspects of involvement of technology providers for the development of public-private partnerships in managing contaminated land/sites</p> <p>Activity 3.2.5: Develop mechanism to mobilize funds from within the ECOWAS LDC member states for the remediation of contaminated sites to ensure project sustainability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of stakeholders who regularly use the website and database from each country ➤ Operational database and website ➤ Number of initiated awareness raising programme ➤ List of economic and financial incentives put in place by the governments for private investors ➤ Memorandums of Understanding between the government or any public body and the private sector ➤ Ministerial declaration of the ECOWAS LDC member States within the AMCEN meetings ➤ Head of States decision at ECOWAS summits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ URL of website ➤ Training workshop reports on contaminated sites ➤ Workshop reports ➤ Countries willing to replicate the pilot demonstration project ➤ Reports on the pilot demonstration projects in relation with policy development, incentives, and the public-private partnerships ➤ Reports on the success stories ➤ AMCEN meeting reports ➤ ECOWAS Head of States summit reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Experts that will participate in the workshop may not be the relevant experts ➤ Willingness of stakeholders to participate in workshops ➤ Willingness of stakeholders to participate in the fund raising workshops

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF)

GEF SECRETARIAT REVIEW FOR FULL/MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECTS¹ dated 3 December 2010

Country/Region: Regional (Burkina Faso, Benin, Central African Republic, Cape Verde, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Sao Tome and Principe, Chad, Togo)

Project Title: Regional (Burkina Faso, Benin, Central African Republic, Cape Verde, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Sao Tome and Principe, Chad, Togo): AFLDC: Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the ECOWAS Subregion

GEFSEC Project ID: 3969

GEF Agency Project ID: XX/RAF/09/013

GEF Agency: UNEP and UNIDO

GEF Focal Area (s): POPs

GEF-4 Strategic Program (s): POPs-1; POPs-2

Anticipated Project Financing : PPG:

GEF Project Grant: \$8,000,000 **Co-financing:** \$ 9,975,751 **Total Project Cost:** \$ 17,975,751

PIF Approval Date: April 29, 2009

Anticipated Work Program Inclusion: November 12, 2009

Program Manager: Ibrahima Sow

GEF Agency Contact Person: Mr. M. Eisa

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF (PFD)/Work Program Inclusion ²	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)	UNIDO responses
Eligibility	1. Is the participating country eligible?	All participating countries have ratified the Stockholm Convention. They have submitted or are in the process of submitting their NIPs.	Participating countries will have to submit their NIPs to the SCS or make significant progress by the time the FSP comes for CEO approval. 11/10: Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, and Niger have not yet submitted NIPs. In fact the NIP summary in the CEO Endorsement request does not even mention Niger and Cape Verde, while the entry for Guinea Bissau notes that the NIP was recently initiated and there is little information. We would like to see draft NIPs for these countries.	7 Jan2011; Commitment letter from Gambia is attached. Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau and Niger will join the project upon submission of their NIPs.
	2. If there is a non-grant instrument in the project, check if project document includes a calendar of reflows and provide comments, if any.			

¹ Some questions here are to be answered only at PIF or CEO endorsement. Please do not answer if the field is blocked with gray.

² Work Program Inclusion (WPI) applies to FSPs only. Submission of PIF of FSPs will simultaneously be considered for WPI. For MSPs, once the PIF is approved by CEO, next step will be to continue project preparation until the project is ready for CEO approval. This column is for use to provide comments on the review of PFDs.

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF (PFD)/Work Program Inclusion	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)	UNIDO responses
	3. Has the operational focal point endorsed the project?	The majority of countries have endorsed the project. Endorsement letters are expected from Burkina faso, Cape-Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Niger and Sierra Leone	All countries have endorsed the project.	
	4. Which GEF Strategic Objective/ Program does the project fit into?	SP1 & 2	POPS-1 - Strengthening capacity for NIP (National Implementation Plan) development and implementation POPS-2 - Partnering in investments for NIP implementation	
	5. Does the Agency have a comparative advantage for the project?	Yes, UNEP will focus on aspects relating to policies, legislative and regulatory framework enforcement and global data collection, management and processing while UNIDO will focus on implementation at national and subregional level of issues of BAT/BEP, technology transfer and private sector investments and public private partnerships.	Yes, UNEP will focus on policy, legislative and regulatory framework including data management, information sharing, and enforcement, while UNIDO will focus on sector-specific implementation using BAT/BEP approaches, technology transfer, public private partnerships, and innovative approaches.	
Resource Availability	6. Is the proposed GEF Grant (including the Agency fee) within the resources available for (if appropriate):			
	• The RAF allocation?	N/A		
	• The focal areas?	Yes		
	• Strategic objectives	Yes	Yes	
	• Strategic program?	Yes	Yes	
Project Design	7. Will the project deliver tangible global environmental benefits?	It is expected that the proposed project will lead to the reduction of environmental and public health risks posed by POPs.		

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF (PFD)/Work Program Inclusion	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)	UNIDO responses
	8. Is the global environmental benefit measurable?		<p>11/10: UNIDO: Given the project activities, including initiation of some BAT/BEP and alternative pesticides, there will be tangible reductions in some POPs uses and releases. These reductions are not quantified in the proposal, but this is likely due to the still limited amount of information on sources and releases in the region. The outcomes and project results framework describes these elements. An indication of expected reductions, based on current information, would strengthen the proposal. However, the description of global benefits in para 47 as well as the Objectives statement in para 64 focus just on the capacity building benefits; these could be strengthened.</p> <p>UNEP: Also emphasizes capacity building, but because the UNEP activities are focused on the institutional and regulatory infrastructure the impact indicators seem appropriate and sufficiently measurable. However, the Goal statement of the Project Document would be better understood if it referred to the overall GEF chemicals program goal as stated in the chemicals strategy, while keeping the objective statement as the proposer description of the project focus. Section 2.2 of the Project Document is an overly broad description of the problem and should refer to the Stockholm Convention implementation baseline.</p>	<p>7 Jan11: It is expected that the waste prevention and recycling measures alone will reduce POPs emission by at least 25% on the level mentioned in the NIPs (see para 47).</p> <p>The project objective (para 64) has been revised accordingly.</p>
	9. Is the project design sound, its framework consistent & sufficiently clear (in particular for the outputs)?	Yes	11/10: Yes, the project design is generally sound.	

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF (PFD)/Work Program Inclusion	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)	UNIDO responses
			<p>UNIDO: a) "Sub-regional BAT/BEP Forum" could benefit from a name that the general public could understand -- BAT and BEP are approaches used in many areas not just reductions of dioxins/furans.</p> <p>b) More description of the sub-regional industry sectors who would be involved, and why, would be useful. A justification for the sectors chosen is not provided, or an indicative indication of amounts of POPs used or released, though we assume these are elaborated in the NIPs and inventories.</p> <p>c) Plastic and paper waste activities – presumably the objective here is dioxin/furan reduction due to less open burning, but this is not sufficiently explained. Also needs a brief description of how the micro-enterprise model for plastics, paper, and e-waste would mitigate releases and worker exposure to POPs and to any other harmful pollutants, particularly if thermal processes envisioned. More detail on the approaches envisioned would be useful.</p> <p>d) contaminated site activities -- What is the "low cost remediation technology" references and is it proven?</p> <p>UNEP: Para 69 -- the legal consultant would conduct a literature review of model legislation. Given the description of UNEPKemI efforts in this regard, the need for a literature search would need justification particularly given the estimated cost, duplicated in each of the Africa sub-regions. It is hard to believe that this is actually needed.</p>	<p>7Jan11:</p> <p>a) BAT/BEP Forum is a programmatic platform where countries of the region are grouped by sectors according to the highest PCDD/F emissions from the industry, collectively encouraged to cooperate and exchange information and develop a regional plan on how to achieve substantial reduction / elimination of these emissions, thereby contribute to the global monitoring plan. (see para 81 of the project document)</p> <p>b) UNIDO has carried a survey on the priority industry sectors in Africa and it was revealed that the agro-industry (textile, tanneries, food and beverages) and associated services (packaging, preservation material, storage facilities) are the dominant sectors. It is expected that the waste prevention and recycling measures alone will reduce POPs emissions by at least 25% on the level mentioned in the NIPs.</p> <p>c) A short description of micro-enterprise model for plastic, paper and e-wastes is given on para 83 of the project document.</p> <p>d) "Low cost remediation technologies" is based on the maximum economic use of available resources such as containment of pollutants on site, measure to reduce risks to human health, long-term plans for removal of mobile non-aqueous liquid phase, bio-remediation and habitat protection and sediment capping at a later stage. (see</p>

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF (PFD)/Work Program Inclusion	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)	UNIDO responses
	10. Is the project consistent with the recipient country's national priorities and policies?	Yes. The project builds upon priorities identified in the countries's NIPs.	11/10: Yes, the project seeks to encourage implementation of priorities clearly identified in the NIPs.	
	11. Is the project consistent and properly coordinated with other related initiatives in the country or in the region?	Yes, in particular with - the UNEP/WHO programme for identification and introduction of alternatives to DDT in vector control; - the WB/FAO African Stockpile programme; - the West Africa PCB management project.	11/10: Yes, both the UNEP and UNIDO sections provide thorough documentation of related initiatives including: --Africa Stockpiles Program --UNEP KemI SCM legal and institutional work --UNEP/UNDP SCM Partnership Initiative --SAICM regional efforts --ACP/MEAs program -- FAO pesticide lifecycle concept --Basel Africa e-waste project --WWF pesticide training --GEF/UNDP health care waste management program	
	12. Is the proposed project likely to be cost-effective?	The regional approach should allow a significant reduction of transaction costs and economies of scale.		
	13. Has the cost-effectiveness sufficiently been demonstrated in project design?		Yes, the overall cost-effectiveness is sufficiently demonstrated through description of the sub-regional approach and building on other related programs. However, when it comes to specific pilot activities in the UNIDO proposal, there is little information on technologies and scale with which to evaluate cost-effectiveness of specific approaches. Given the largely small-scale nature of the industries involved, and the wide variety of enterprises targeted for introduction of BAT/BEP and other POPs reduction approaches, the cost-effectiveness is sufficiently demonstrated.	7Jan11: UNIDO has carried out several case studies through its cleaner production and waste management programme and developed training manuals that would help SMEs replicate the results and render cost effective the technologies adapted for use.
	14. Is the project structure sufficiently close to what		Yes, consistent with PIF.	

was presented at PIF?

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF (PFD)/Work Program Inclusion	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)	UNIDO responses
	15. Does the project take into account potential major risks, including the consequences of climate change and includes sufficient risk mitigation measures?	Yes, well addressed. CC risks, appear negligible here.	11/10: Yes, the project has a good description of several risk factors (climate appears to be a negligible risk here.) However, the proposals should also address the following risks: a) given the emphasis on capacity building, how will the project address the risk of the trained and sensitized officials retiring, leaving country, or otherwise not continuing to be involved. Training of trainer and knowledge management approaches helpful in this regard but there should be a specific focus on transferring the skills to new staff. b) Contaminated sties: Risk of not leveraging funding for actual remediation. This risk could make the population unveiling to further work on this issue. c) UNIDO: because of field-testing activity it appears bio-pesticide is not proven in commerce. If the activity does not appear viable how will project adjust? d) UNEP: CIEN -- the proposal talks about revitalizing, but does not explain why CIEN became non-vital in the first place. The same conditions would appear to be risks and would need to be explained and mitigated. e) UNEP: Framework legislation -- what happens if the country does not end up adopting the framework chemicals legislation?	7Jan11: b) The toolkit developed by UNIDO for contaminated sites management will enable countries to systematically address the issue and the professional technical reports generated will attract donors to fund the clean-up work. c) In 1992, UNIDO has established the Regional Network for Pesticides Formulation in Asia and Pacific region (RENAP) and has developed several alternatives to POPs chemicals, which are readily used in Asia and the Pacific and is also available in the markets of Europe. Africa has not been able to penetrate the local market although some researches have been successfully piloted in many countries. The project will therefore benefit from UNIDO experiences of RENPAP network and the products marketed successfully as bio-botanical pesticides at small scale and household levels in Asia and Europe. (see para 100 of the project document)
	16. Is the value-added of GEF involvement in the project clearly demonstrated through incremental reasoning?	It will be quasi impossible for LDCs to implement their NIPs without the support of donors, including assistance from the GEF.	Yes, UNIDO and UNEP both have clear descriptions of NIP implementation in the absence of GEF support. In the UNIDO incremental cost matrix, it is difficult to understand where the baseline numbers come from; this could be described in words in the text (baseline and alternative	7Jan11: Noted and revised accordingly.

			with costs) then listed in the matrix (baseline \$, alternative \$, increment \$).	
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Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF (PFD)/Work Program Inclusion	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)	UNIDO responses
	17. Is the type of financing provided by GEF, as well as its level of concessionality, appropriate?		Yes.	
	18. How would the proposed project outcomes and global environmental benefits be affected if GEF does not invest?		In the absence of GEF support, there will be little implementation of NIPs in the subregion. In addition, awareness raised and stakeholder engagement done during the NIP phase will lose momentum and will be difficult to rebuild. Investment projects to implement POPs reductions will be unlikely to come forward for financing because the capacity and essential knowledge is currently absent.	
	19. Is the GEF funding level of project management budget appropriate?	Yes, Project management budget stands at 6%	Yes. Project management budget stands at 6 % for UNIDO and 10 % for UNEP	
	20. Is the GEF funding level of other cost items (consultants, travel, etc.) appropriate?		<p>11/10: UNIDO and UNEP: The contaminated sites work is a bit unclear - does this include site identification? Are site remediation plans and/or site cleanup expected in this project? If so the funding does not seem adequate. If not, then a clearer plan of how other funding would be leveraged to address these items should be included to ensure sustainability and local support.</p> <p>UNEP: Proposal calls for 67.7 person weeks for a legal drafting consultant. This is more than full time for a year and seems excessive, particularly since the other Africa sub-regional projects also call for over 40 weeks for this item. All the international consultants are within cost recommendations at \$2600/week but this is markedly higher than the UNIDO international consultant costs.</p>	<p>7Jan11: The project will help to adequately identify and assess the sites based on risk and using the toolkit. The country would produce technically acceptable reports that would be used to leverage donor funds for clean-up.</p>

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF (PFD)/Work Program Inclusion	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)	UNIDO responses
	21. Is the indicative co-financing adequate for the project?	Co-financing ratio stands at 1:1. This appears relatively low but could be justified by the fact that we are dealing with least developed countries.		
	22. Are the confirmed co-financing amounts adequate for each project component?		<p>11/10: The ratio of GEF:co-financing for UNEP stands at 1:1.7, which is adequate. The ratio for UNIDO stands at 1:0.78 which is low.</p> <p>The co-financing amounts are generally adequate per project component. However we would like some clarification about cofinancing amounts:</p> <p>a) Because Cape Verde is not co-financing and has not submitted a NIP, justification for including Cape Verde in the project should be provided.</p> <p>b) The combined UNEP and UNIDO totals for national government co-financing stands at \$4,012,500, but the total as per the co financing letters which we can see stands at \$3,875,000. Please clarify.</p>	<p>7 Jan2011: UNIDO's co-financing has been increased to US\$ 1.2 m.</p> <p>Cape Verde has been excluded in the project as no co-financing commitment has been received todate and their NIP has also not been submitted yet.</p>
	23. Has the Tracking Tool ³ been included with information for all relevant indicators?		The UNEP proposal indicates that the tracking tool will be made available during project implementation.	Tracking tool for the project will be made available during project implementation
	24. Does the proposal include a budgeted M&E Plan that monitors and measures result with indicators and targets?		Yes. The budget for M&E in both UNEP and UNIDO proposals appears to be quite high, given that there will not be actual environmental monitoring taking place and no quantified POPs reduction indicators will be measured. In UNEP proposal Table 15, M&E budget, unclear why inception workshop and awareness raising would be included here at \$50,000.	7 Jan2011: M&E budget has been reduced.

³ At present, Tracking Tools apply to Biodiversity projects only. Tracking Tools for other focal areas are currently being developed.

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF (PFD)/Work Program Inclusion	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)	UNIDO responses
Secretariat's Response to various comments from:	STAP	None received.	STAP recommends --extending support for legislative and regulatory frameworks (Components 1 and 2) beyond POPs to other toxic chemicals where feasible; --project proponents are advised to consult the STAP's guidance on synergies and trade-offs between energy conservation and release of unintentionally produced POPs2 when developing and implementing Components 3 and 4 of the project. 11/10: The first comment seems to have been well addressed in the proposal, and GEFSEC urges implementing agencies to take note of second during implementation.	Noted.
	Convention Secretariat	None received.		
	Agencies' response to GEFSEC comments			
	Agencies' response to Council comments			
Secretariat Decisions				
Recommendation at PIF	25. Is PIF/PFD clearance being recommended?	Yes.		
	26. Items worth noting at CEO Endorsement.			
Recommendation at CEO Endorsement	27. Is CEO Endorsement being recommended?		Pending submission of a revised document addressing the comments raised in this review, in particular; - Provide GEFSEC with draft NIPs for Niger and Cape Verde and status of the Guinea Bissau's NIP. - Clarify BAT/BEP forum concept - Brief description of how the microenterprise model for plastics, paper, and ewaste would mitigate	7 Jan 2011 The comments have been addressed above and responses were incorporated in the revised project document and CEO endorsement request.

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF (PFD)/Work Program Inclusion	Secretariat Comment At CEO Endorsement(FSP)/Approval (MSP)	UNIDO responses
			releases and worker exposure to POPs and to any other harmful pollutants, particularly if thermal processes envisioned. More detail on the approaches envisioned would be useful. - Contaminated site activities: clarify "low cost remediation technology" references and is it proven? - Clarify co-financing from Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau- justification for including these two countries in the project should be provided. - Clarify total co-financing - Take note of STAP recommendation #2	
Review Date	1 st review*		December 03, 2010	
	2 nd review*			
	3 rd review			

* This is the first and second times the Program Managers provided full comments for the project. For specific comments for each section, please insert a date after comments

REQUEST FOR PPG APPROVAL

Review Criteria	Decision Points	Program Manager Comments
PPG Budget	1. Are the proposed activities for project preparation appropriate?	
	2. Is itemized budget justified?	
	3. Is the proposed GEF PPG Grant (including the Agency fee) within the resources available under the RAF/Focal Area allocation?	xxxPPGResourcesxxx
	4. Is the consultant cost reasonable?	
Recommendation	5. Is PPG being recommended?	
Other comments		
Review Date	1 st review*	
	2 nd review*	

* This is the first and second times the Program Managers provided full comments for the project. For specific comments for each section, please insert a date after comments.

ANNEX C: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT USING GEF RESOURCES

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ person week*</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks**</i>	<i>Tasks to be performed</i>
For Project Management			
Local			
National Project Coordinator	465	43	NPC will prepare project's Annual Workplan and its indicators; monitor day-to-day project implementation progress; coordinate project implementation activities in participating countries incl. preparation of TORs for technical consultants/experts, subcontracts, support organization of workshops and preparation of project quarterly and annual progress reports
Project assistant	233	82	
International			
Regional Coordinator	1,860	17.2	RC will coordinate all activities of the project linking both vertically and horizontally given in the project organizational chart. He/she will oversee the work of the NPC and make sure that all activities are performed in a timely manner in accordance with the workplan and support M&E activities of the project
M&E consultants	1,860	46	TORs will be drafted during project implementation
Justification for Travel, if any:			
For Technical Assistance			
Local			
National Project Coordinator	465	103.2	NPC will assist project officer, working in a team with RC and other individual technical experts
National experts on contaminated sites, BAT/BEP, pesticides and wastes management	465	638.7	TORs will be drafted during project implementation
International			
Regional Coordinator	1,860	15	RC will provide overall technical assistance on workshops, trainings, develop a workplan for management and reduction/elimination of POPs; provide assistance in drafting technical specifications of equipment procurement; provide technical advice on establishment of MIS for the project and provide corrective measures for accidental issues that may arise
Experts on contaminated sites, BAT/BEP, pesticides and wastes management	1,860	224	TORs will be drafted during project implementation
Justification for Travel, if any: Travel will be used to cover travel costs to participating countries (regional / national) of national / international consultants/experts for technical assistance			

* Provide dollar rate per person week. ** Total person weeks needed to carry out the tasks.

ANNEX D: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS

A. EXPLAIN IF THE PPG OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED THROUGH THE PPG ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN.

Three (3) international and national consultants reviewed the National Implementation Plans (NIPs) of the participating countries, identified capacity building needs and outlined and elaborated the rationale, components, expected outputs and activities of the project to strengthen the capacity of the LCDs member states of ECOWAS, COMESA, SADC to translate the already prepared NIPs into action.

Three (3) sub-regional workshops were conducted in Dakar for ECOWAS, Nairobi FOR COMESA and Pretoria for SADC LDC countries respectively. Accordingly, the draft and final project documents were reviewed and validated through a consultative process.

Based on the feedbacks received from the GEF coordination office of UNEP, WWF, Basel Centres and the representatives of the sub-regions the project documents were fine tuned and revised version has been developed.

C. DESCRIBE FINDINGS THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE PROJECT DESIGN OR ANY CONCERNS ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, IF ANY:

So far the progress has been smooth and substantial. There is no finding that might affect the project design and implementation.

C. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

Detailed funding amount of the PPG activities and their implementation status is given in the COMESA document.

<i>Project Preparation Activities Approved</i>	<i>Implementation Status</i>	<i>GEF Amount (\$)</i>				<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>
		<i>Amount Approved</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>	<i>Uncommitted Amount*</i>	
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
Total						

* Any uncommitted amounts should be returned to the GEF Trust Fund. This is not a physical transfer of money, but achieved through reporting and netting out from disbursement request to Trustee. Please indicate expected date of refund transaction to Trustee.