



REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

THE GEF TRUST FUND

Submission Date: 12 January 2011

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

GEFSEC PROJECT ID: 3969

GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: 519

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

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

GEF AGENCY(IES): UNEP

OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): Basel Convention Regional Centre – Senegal ; Green Cross International

GEF FOCAL AREA(s): Persistent Organic Pollutants

GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(s):

NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT:

Expected Calendar (mm/dd/yy)	
Milestones	Dates
Work Program (for FSPs only)	June 2009
Agency Approval date	March 2011
Implementation Start	April 2011
Mid-term Evaluation (if planned)	October 2013
Project Closing Date	March 2016

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK (Expand table as necessary)

Project Objective: The Objective of the project is to strengthen and build the capacity required in LDCs and SIDS in the ECOWAS sub region to implement their Stockholm Convention NIPs in a sustainable, effective and comprehensive manner, while building upon and contributing to strengthening a country's foundational capacities for the sound management of chemicals.

Project Components	Indicate whether Investment, TA, or STA**	Expected outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative GEF Financing*		Indicative Co-financing*		Total (\$)
				(\$)	%	(\$)	%	
1. Legislative and regulatory framework development	STA and TA	1.1 Comprehensive chemical regulatory system available for use and adaptation to specific national requirements.	1.1 Model comprehensive chemicals regulatory system, as well as national plans for regulatory system implemented.	1,180,000	54	988,667	46	2,168,667
		1.2 Participating countries have access to guidelines for controlling BAT/BEP in the informal sector	1.2 4 countries have adopted and initiated implementation of BAT/BEP informal sector guidelines.					
2. Sustainable enforcement and administrative capacity	TA	2.1 Skilled trainers in each participating country on the obligations of the Stockholm Convention and relationship to chemicals and wastes conventions.	2.1 10 provincial level staff trained in each participating country. Two "trainers" trained in each participating country.	1,560,000	38	2,494,000	62	4,054,000
	TA	2.2 Toolkit developed and members of the judiciary from each country trained on the Stockholm Convention and related chemicals and waste conventions.	2.2. Three judges and 2 MOF staff trained per participating country and training materials made available..					
	TA	2.3 Training of environmental specialists in POPs inventory making and in the FAO Pesticide Stocks Management System (PSMS).	2.3 2 agriculture and 1 environmental staff member, per country trained.					
	STA and TA	2.4 Network and database of sub regional laboratories instituted.	2.4. Comprehensive, accurate and accessible database and network on laboratories exists and is used by countries to identify options for sample analysis.					
3. Coordinated information dissemination and awareness raising	TA	3.1 Revitalize the Chemical Information Exchange Network (CIEN) as a knowledge management system.	3.1 Platform reactivated as an appreciated knowledge management system and actively utilized by participating countries.	620,000	20	2,460,584	80	3,080,584
	TA	3.2 Development of POPs education materials (including on 9 new POPs), and pilot community training, working with local NGOs and focusing on vulnerable communities.	3.2 Two pilot communities trained in each participating country.					
		3.3 Development of a POPs-focused environmental education program on POPs (including teacher training).	3.3 Training of teachers from 5 schools per participating country on POPs-focused environmental education. Involvement of the POPs National Focal Point in building a relationship with the Ministry of Education. Targeted training/awareness raising for curriculum developers.					

	TA	3.4 Bring high-level representatives to ECOWAS forum, to increase high level awareness on the Stockholm Convention.	3.4 ECOWAS countries make a declaration committing to be able implement the Stockholm Convention, and that if required resources will be made available.					
4. Project management				400,000	31	895,000	69	1,295,000
5. Monitoring and evaluation				240,000	100	0	0	240,000
Total project costs				4,000,000		6,838,251		10,838,251

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>Amount \$</i>	<i>%*</i>
African Union Commission ACP-MEAs	Multilateral Agency	In-kind	58,667	0.85
UNEP Regional Office for Africa	Multilateral Agency	In-kind	100,000	1.46
WWF	NGO	In-kind	40,000	0.58
Countries	National Governments	In-kind and cash	1,600,000	23.38
Stockholm Convention Secretariat	Multilateral Agency	In-kind	533,333	7.79
UNEP Chemicals	Multilateral Agency	In-kind	813,918	11.9
SAICM Secretariat	Multilateral Agency	In-kind	2,133,333	31.19
Green Cross International	NGO	In-Kind	155,000	2.26
ECOWAS	Multilateral Agency	Cash and in-kind	1,050,000	15.34
FAO	Multilateral Agency	In-Kind	354,000	5.17
Total Co-financing			6,838,251	100%

*

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

** Amount not yet secured at CEO endorsement

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 10%</i>	<i>For comparison: GEF and Co-financing at PIF</i>
GEF financing	70,000	4,000,000	4,070,000	400,000	4,400,000
Co-financing		6,838,251	6,838,251		4,200,000
Total		10,838,251	10,908,251	400,000	8,600,000

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>
UNEP	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Regional	4,000,000	400,000	4,400,000
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 (\$cash & kind)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
Local consultants*	63.8	76,000	0	76,000
International consultants*	83.45	217,000	50,000	267,000
Total	147.25	293,000	50,000	343,000

* Details to be provided in Annex C.

F. PROJECT MANAGEMENT BUDGET/COST

<i>Cost Items</i>	<i>Total Estimated person weeks</i>	<i>GEF amount (\$)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
Local consultants*	77.7	160,000	0	160,000
International consultants*			555,000	555,000
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		80,000	240,000	320,000
Travel*		160,000	100,000	260,000
Others**		0	0	0
Total	96.9	400,000	895,000	1,295,000

* Details to be provided in Annex C. ** Maintenance of computers and office equipment, reporting costs included in office facilities

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:

The project will follow UNEP standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes and procedures. Substantive and financial project reporting requirements are summarized in Appendix 7. Reporting requirements and templates are an integral part of the UNEP legal instrument to be signed by the executing agency and UNEP.

The project M&E plan is consistent with the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation policy. The Project Results Framework presented in Appendix 4 includes SMART indicators for each expected outcome as well as mid-term and end-of-project targets. These indicators along with the key deliverables and benchmarks included in Appendix 6 will be the main tools for assessing project implementation progress and whether project results are being achieved. Other M&E related costs are also presented in the Costed M&E Plan (Appendix 7) and are fully integrated in the overall project budget.

The M&E plan will be reviewed and revised as necessary during the project inception workshop to ensure project stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities vis-à-vis project monitoring and evaluation. Indicators and their means of verification may also be fine-tuned at the inception workshop. Day-to-day project monitoring is the responsibility of the project management team but other project partners will have responsibilities to collect specific information to track the indicators. It is the responsibility of the Project Coordinator to inform UNEP of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely fashion.

The Project Steering Committee will receive periodic reports on progress and will make recommendations to UNEP concerning the need to revise any aspects of the Results Framework or the M&E plan. Project oversight to ensure that the project meets UNEP and GEF policies and procedures is the responsibility to the Task Manager in UNEP-GEF. The Task Manager will also review the quality of draft project outputs, provide feedback to the project partners, and establish peer review procedures to ensure adequate quality of scientific and technical outputs and publications.

The Basel Convention Regional Coordinating Centre for Africa (BCRCC) which is based in Ibadan Nigeria will be responsible for project monitoring and evaluation. The BCRCC coordinates the three Basel centres in Africa and has requested to be designated a Stockholm Convention Centre for the Africa region. The BCRCC will develop a project monitoring plan at the inception of the project which will be communicated to the project partners during the inception workshop. The emphasis of the BCRCC monitoring will be on outcome monitoring without neglecting project financial management and implementation monitoring. Progress vis-à-vis delivering the agreed project global environmental benefits will be assessed with the Steering Committee at agreed intervals. Project risks and assumptions will be regularly monitored both by project partners and UNEP. Risk assessment and rating is an integral part of the annual Project Implementation Review (PIR), mandatory for all larger GEF projects. The quality of project monitoring and evaluation will also be reviewed and rated as part of the PIR. Key financial parameters will be monitored quarterly to ensure cost-effective use of financial resources.

A mid-term management review or evaluation will take place on the 30th month of the project work plan as indicated in the project milestones. The review will include all parameters recommended by the GEF Evaluation Office for terminal evaluations and will verify information gathered through the GEF tracking tools (once available), as relevant. The review will be carried out using a participatory approach whereby parties that may benefit or be affected by the project will be consulted. Such parties were identified during the stakeholder analysis (see section 2.5 of the project document). The project Project Steering Committee will participate in the mid-term review and develop a management response to the evaluation recommendations along with an implementation plan. It is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented.

An independent Terminal Evaluation will take place at the end of project implementation. The Evaluation and Oversight Unit (EOU) of UNEP will manage the terminal evaluation process. A review of the quality of the evaluation report will be done by EOU and submitted along with the report to the GEF Evaluation Office not later than 6 months after the completion of the evaluation. The standard terms of reference for the Terminal Evaluation are included in Appendix 9. These will be adjusted to the special needs of the project.

The GEF tracking tools for POPs will be updated at mid-term and at the end of the project and will be made available to the GEF Secretariat along with the project PIR report. As mentioned above the Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation will verify the information of the tracking tool.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

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

The evidence from on-going dialogue with countries in the region is that countries are facing difficulties and barriers in shifting from NIP development to preparing and financing projects and programs in support,

Stockholm Convention implementation. The Post-NIP program is a GEF/UNIDO/UNEP initiative designed to enhance and sustain the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the LDCs and SIDS of the ECOWAS region. The sub regional consultations undertaken during the project design process pointed to the need for a concerted effort to increase capacity to manage POPs and chemicals soundly at all levels of government - national and provincial, and in the wider community. Country representatives also highlighted their wish to work together on a sub regional basis in order to learn from each other, work together and share experiences. As such project activities have been designed to encompass the sub regional political sphere, national government, provincial government and community levels.

The project will strengthen and build the capacity required in LDCs and SIDS in the ECOWAS sub region to implement their Stockholm Convention NIPs in a sustainable, effective and comprehensive manner, while building upon and contributing to strengthening a country's foundational capacities for the sound management of chemicals.

The Goal of the project is to improve the management of chemicals in participating countries. This aligns to the GEF goal in chemicals management which is *“to promote the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the global environment.”*

The Objective of the project is to strengthen and build the capacity required in LDCs and SIDS in the ECOWAS sub region to implement their Stockholm Convention NIPs in a sustainable, effective and comprehensive manner, while building upon and contributing to strengthening a country's foundational capacities for the sound management of chemicals.

The specific objectives are to:

- Improve legal and regulatory frameworks;
- Improve sustainable enforcement and administrative capacity; and
- Institute a coordinated dissemination and awareness raising system on a national and regional level that is linked to global scale lessons learned dissemination channels.

The key indicators given in the project document for these stated objectives are:

- Model comprehensive chemicals regulatory system, including legislation, regulation, guidelines for implementation, sectoral guidelines and standard setting developed.
- Train-the-trainer for national level environment staff and provincial level environmental level inspectors on the Stockholm Convention conducted.
- Guidelines developed and training (train the trainer) for Environment, Customs and Quarantine staff, on inspection/monitoring and illegal traffic undertaken.
- Training on the pesticide stock management system and inventory management.
- Tool kit developed, and training of judiciary and Ministry of Finance staff on the Stockholm and other chemicals conventions conducted.
- Network and database of sub regional laboratories, including information on equipment, staff capability, and analytical capability, developed.
- Revitalized the Chemical Information Exchange Network (CIEN) as a knowledge management system
- Development of POPs education materials (including on 9 new POPs), and pilot community training, working with local NGOs and focusing on vulnerable communities.
- Pilot education programme on POPs for schools.
- High-level representatives brought together in ECOWAS forum, to increase high level awareness on the Stockholm Convention.

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

The project was developed through a very consultative process. Meetings and workshops bringing together participating countries from the sub region as well as meetings and discussions with sub regional organisations, civil society organisations, professional and academic institutions and industry were conducted to determine the priority needs and that should be addressed within the project. An assessment of countries' needs with regard to capacity building was undertaken. LDCs and SIDS in the ECOWAS sub region (including Chad, Mauritania, Sao Tome and Principe and the Central African Republic which are included in the project even though they are not members of ECOWAS) assessed the adequacy of their respective policy environments during the development of their NIPs. Countries are at various stages of policy development, but are all facing constraints and requesting assistance. The following is a summary of the current situation in the selected countries with regard to NIP development and implementation of obligations under the Stockholm Convention.

Summary of NIP Priorities and Implementation Status in some Participating Countries

- In Benin, the legislative and regulatory framework is articulated around the Environmental Action Plan (1993), and also a National plan of Management of the Environment (PNGE), with the general objective of managing the environment in Benin, including requirements of international conventions that Benin is party to.
- In Burkina Faso, an environmental code governs environmental management. In 1996 Burkina Faso instituted a control on pesticides, however Burkina Faso's NIP identifies several areas where chemicals legislation is inadequate. Legislative reforms are a priority of the NIP.
- The legislative and regulatory framework of Central African Republic is incomplete. Although several legal instruments exist to regulate the sale and the dispensing of toxic chemical substances in agriculture, new comprehensive legislation is necessary. According to the country's NIP an Environmental Code has been drafted and is awaiting adoption by Parliament. The NIP proposed the following priorities in the management of POPs related to legislative and regulatory measures: establishing laws that reduce the risks associated with handling hazardous wastes, as well as the treatment and dispersal of chemicals products, obsolete pesticides and wastes, as well as legislation on accidents and spills; and adopting the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).
- Chad has a National Policy on Chemicals Management. It also has a National Technical Committee for POPs and a plant health National Commission of Control of the Pesticides of agricultural use. Chad also has an Environment Act (Law N° 14/PR/98) (1998), Decree N°11/PR/MA/99, on Control of the Pesticides of agricultural use. According to Chad's NIP a comprehensive framework on chemicals management is required.
- The legislative and regulatory framework for chemicals in Gambia includes the Gambia Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticide Control and Management Act (1994) and the National Environmental Management Act (1994). Both Acts were created prior to the development of the Stockholm Convention, therefore the NIP proposed the following priorities in the management of POPs related to legislative and regulatory measures.

- Guinea has completed its NIP. The NIP identified various POPs, including DDT, which was used to soak cola nuts. Bottlenecks to implementation were identified as lack of technical expertise, regulations and finance. Priority areas for Guinea included the: development of a national POPs phase out plan; strengthened engagement of civil society in POPs issues; the development of a center for the sharing of information on POPs; updating the NIP to include new POPs; and strengthened laboratory capacity.
- The legislative and regulatory framework in Liberia includes: the EPA Act which requires environmental impact assessment (EIA) of all activities, decisions, programs, projects and policies, which may have significant impacts – beneficially and adversely – on human health and the environment; the National Environmental Policy of Liberia, which provides a broad framework for the proper and responsible management of natural resources and the protection of human health and the environment; and the Environmental Protection and Management Law (Part IV) provides for the establishment of standards by the EPA, in consultation with relevant line administrative agencies, regarding water and air quality, toxic chemicals and pesticides (including POPs), hazardous wastes and materials, waste management, soil quality as well as noise pollution, noxious odors, ionization and radiation. As there is currently no domestic legislation specifically regulating the use of POPs pesticides in Liberia, but a broad national legal and institutional framework exists for the issuance of such regulations and their enforcement, the NIP proposes a domestic regulatory regime, which also covers the provisions of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.
- Mali completed its NIP in May 2006. The legislative and regulatory framework of Mali is articulated by a combination of regulations from colonial times and new regulations. The NIP lists the lack of qualified personnel and equipment of control of POP which enter on the national territory, and the permeability of the national borders as key challenges.
- Mauritania completed its NIP in March 2010. Mauritania's NIP lists the creation of adequate legal mechanisms to address POPs and implement its NIP, including the development of relevant legislation and regulation, as key priorities for implementation of the Stockholm Convention.
- Sao Tome and Principe have an Environment Act (1999), as well as several sectoral regulations, including on solid waste, that are currently being developed.
- Senegal has created the Senegal National Commission of Management of the Chemicals. According to Senegal's NIP, this is an important instrument in the reinforcement of the legal framework. The Commission is preparing statutory texts relating to importation and export of chemicals.
- The legislative and regulatory framework of Sierra Leone comprises an Environmental Protection Act (2000) and several sectoral acts on forestry, land and mining. Chemicals are not addressed specifically in any of these acts.
- The legislative and regulatory framework of Togo includes the Environmental Code (1988). Section 5 is devoted to hazardous chemicals (articles 51 to 53). The law is in the process of revision in order to include the provisions of the Multilateral Environment Agreements to which Togo is signatory.

As indicated above, LDC and SIDS in the ECOWAS sub region are at various stages in the development of effective legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms for POPs. All require assistance in the development of new regulations, or the revision of existing instruments. In addition, those countries with some form of regulatory framework are requesting assistance with increasing enforcement capacity. Those countries without existing regulation require assistance with sensitization to the issue of POPs. Countries also acknowledge the important role of provincial level governments in managing POPs and therefore the need to increase the capacity of these personnel through training.

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

The GEF Operational Programme 14 on POPs provides for three types of activities that are eligible for GEF funding on the basis of incremental costs, noting that assistance for these activities focus primarily on the national level, and also, on a lesser extent, on regional and global activities. The present project would fit fully under one of the activities eligible for GEF funding, namely, capacity building.

The project will develop and/or strengthen the capacity of LDCs and SIDS in ECOWAS to improve management of POPs at the national level, while providing the opportunity for countries to share experiences and learn from each other on a regional level. The project will:

- Provide a comprehensive model chemicals regulatory framework as well as assistance to countries to improve regulatory frameworks at the national level;
- Improve sustainable enforcement and administrative capacity of participating countries by providing train-the-trainer courses in the Stockholm Convention for national and provincial level environment staff, as well as specialized training for the judiciary; and
- Institute a coordinated dissemination and awareness raising system on a national and regional level is in place and linked to global scale lessons learned dissemination channels.

These actions are consistent with Strategic Programme 1 of the POPs focal area.

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

The evidence from on-going dialogue with countries in the ECOWAS region is that countries are facing difficulties and barriers in shifting from NIP development to preparing and financing projects and programs in support Stockholm Convention implementation. The Post-NIP program is a GEF/UNIDO/UNEP initiative is designed to enhance and sustain the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in LDCs and SIDS in the ECOWAS sub region. The sub regional consultations undertaken during the project design process pointed to the need for a concerted effort to increase capacity to manage POPs and chemicals soundly at all levels of government - national and provincial, and in the wider community. Country representatives also highlighted their wish to work together on a sub regional basis in order to learn from each other, work together and share experiences. As such project activities have been designed to encompass the sub regional political sphere, national government, provincial government and community levels.

Without this GEF-assisted project, countries are likely to continue their “business as usual” which means few activities to improve legislation and regulation, and subsequent enforcement capacity. The alternative approach presented by this project seeks to build capacity and harmonize national efforts at a regional level.

The project provides for local benefits in terms of reduced risks to human and ecosystem health through education and awareness activities with vulnerable communities and for global benefits in terms of improving regulatory frameworks and subsequent enforcement capacity to ensure POPs are managed in a way that reduces the global POPs burden.

E. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

During the project design phase, UNEP explored existing projects (GEF and non GEF interventions) in participating LDCs and SIDS of the ECOWAS sub region in order to learn from their experiences and not duplicate efforts.

During the project design phase, key actors were consulted including POPs Focal Points, the ECOWAS Secretariat, UNEP staff implementing related projects, the Nigerian Basel Convention Regional Coordinating Centre, and NGOs. The following paragraphs describe linkages with relevant regional, sub regional and national activities.

The Africa Stockpiles Programme (ASP) is addressing the issue of disposal of obsolete stockpiles in African countries. The present project activities dealing with stocks will be fully coordinated with the work of the ASP, which is implemented by the World Bank, FAO, CLI, PAN and WWF. The ASP aims to: clean up obsolete pesticides; prevent pesticide accumulation; and build capacity for pesticide management.

UNEP Chemicals Branch has been working on guidance on legal and institutional infrastructure for sound management of chemicals, and on economic instruments for financing sound management of chemicals since March 2009. The UNEP-KemI Project on “Development of Legal and Institutional Infrastructures for the Sound Management of Chemicals in Developing Countries and Countries with Economy in Transition” introduced the main elements to be considered for developing comprehensive and efficient legal frameworks for managing the introduction of chemicals into the market for use, along with possible institutional arrangements for effective implementation and enforcement. With the support of the Norwegian Government, UNEP has also generated a draft guidance document for policymakers on the use of these economic policy measures for achieving Sound Management of Chemicals, with a focus on cost recovery options for financing legal and institutional infrastructure for SMC. UNEP Chemicals is in the process of merging these two projects into an integrated guidance document that will comprise of three sections: managing the introduction of chemicals into the market for use; managing chemicals at other steps of their life-cycle; and innovative approaches to chemicals management. It is envisaged that the integrated guidance produced by UNEP Chemicals will form a significant component of the comprehensive legislative framework model requested by ECOWAS countries. To avoid duplication the project will collaborate with UNEP Chemicals and use this guidance document as the basis of the project’s approach.

The UNDP-UNEP Partnership Initiative for the Integration of Sound Management of Chemicals into Development Planning Processes, builds on previous mainstreaming experience to establish the links between the sound management of chemicals and development priorities of the country. The process is characterized by a multi-stakeholder dialogue – particularly appropriate for chemicals management given its cross-sectoral dimensions – the need to reduce the fragmentation of information, to develop integrated solutions, and to improve implementation of chemicals management policies.

In accordance with Paragraph 28 of the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy which mandates the provision of “information clearing-house services such as the provision of advice to countries on implementation of the Strategic Approach, referral of requests for information and expertise in support of specific national actions” and, supported by the Government of Germany, the SAICM Information Clearinghouse was launched in May 2010. The SAICM clearinghouse website has incorporated the data archive and much of the functionality of the Information Exchange Network on Capacity-building for the Sound Management of Chemicals (INFOCAP). Under this project the SAICM Information Clearinghouse will provide links to the CIEN. Also, if the CIEN cannot be revitalized it is possible the Information Clearinghouse could house, or link to the knowledge management component of this project, and associated programme.

The African Caribbean Pacific - Multilateral Environment Agreements (ACP-MEAs) Programme is being implemented by UNEP in cooperation with the European Commission (EC) and several other partners to enhance the capacity of African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries to implement MEAs. The African Hub is hosted by the African Union Commission (AUC) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and provides technical assistance, training and policy and advisory support services. The comprehensive four-year project has a total budget of 21 million Euros. Due to the potential duplication of efforts of the two programmes, consultations were undertaken with the AUC on the ACP-MEAs planned activities. It is understood that AUC plans to undertake training of the judiciary in Anglophone and Francophone countries, as well as training of MEA focal points on effective dissemination of information on MEAs and MEA implementation strategies. Both activities fit with the planned activities of this project and therefore activities under the ACP-MEAs activities and this project will be harmonized to avoid duplication and to make the most of limited available funds. As such activities will be undertaken in a coordinated manner and will be executed in collaboration by the two programmes.

A concept for a regional Pesticide Lifecycle Development in Africa project is currently being developed by FAO, UNEP and WHO. The project may include activities on pesticide legislation, regulation and registration. This

project is likely to include some of the ECOWAS LDCs and SIDS, as well as non-LDCs from ECOWAS and other regions. The FAO, UNEP and WHO project may provide the opportunity to share lessons learned from this project and to scale up and replicate outcomes. In addition proponents are considering activities related to laboratory capacity. As such the FAO, UNEP and WHO activity is likely to make use of the laboratory network and equipment database produced under this activity.

The e-waste Africa project, is being implemented in the framework the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, and is a comprehensive programme of activities aiming at enhancing environmental governance of e-wastes and at creating favorable social and economic conditions for partnerships and small businesses in the recycling sector in Africa. The primary objective of the project is to build local capacity to address the flow of e-wastes and electrical and electronic products destined for reuse in selected African countries; and augment the sustainable management of resources through the recovery of materials in e-wastes. While there is no direct relationship between the e-waste activity and the activities planned under this project, they are complimentary in that both build much needed capacity in areas of hazardous materials.

WWF has developed a training program on the development of pesticide and obsolete pesticide management communication strategies and it is planned that this will be extended to all POPs. WWF has also developed informational products on proper pesticide handling management including booklets and short videos. These will be redeveloped and made available to the project. WWF has been working with private sector, agricultural produce associations and academia on pesticide management issues. Synergies will be made with these ongoing initiatives. In addition WWF is planning work with regional economic commissions in Africa including ECOWAS, on environmental policy. There are potential duplications with this work and as such WWF has agreed to work together with this project to execute activities with ECOWAS.

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

While countries of the Region are committed and strive to attain sustainable development, and have completed their NIPs, implementing NIPs and meeting the provisions of the convention remain a challenge. This is mainly due to insufficient legislative and regulatory frameworks, and associated enforcement capacity, across all levels of government. The broad developmental objective of the project is to strengthen and build the capacity required in LDCs and SIDS of the ECOWAS Africa sub region to implement their Stockholm Convention NIPs in a sustainable, effective and comprehensive manner, while contributing to strengthening countries' foundational capacities for sound chemicals management. This will be achieved through assistance with developing comprehensive legislative and regulatory frameworks for chemicals management, providing training to all levels of government on the Stockholm Convention, its provisions and methods of enforcement, and by putting in place a knowledge management system to allow countries to exchange information and knowledge.

The overriding concern of participating countries is to execute the action plans elaborated in their individual NIPs. Although, all but one participating country has completed its NIP, implementation is yet to be initiated. Under baseline conditions, activities relating to Stockholm Convention implementation are extremely limited. As such assistance from GEF is required to re-initiate momentum generated during NIPs and build sustainable capacity among NFPs to continue activities beyond the life of the project.

In the long run the activities contained in the present GEF project brief will benefit the global community by increasing the knowledge, skills and experiences in participating countries on managing POPs. This trained cadre of individuals, will therefore decrease the releases of POPs to the receiving environment and reduce illegal POPs traffic. The current project will be implemented on a sub regional basis thereby providing the opportunity for peer to peer learning and south-south cooperation. The sub regional approach is expected to result in a network of trained professionals across the sub region, capable of working together to manage POPs. Outcomes of the pilot activities being undertaken in this project will also provide sufficient evidence for replicability in other regions. The potential for replication is enhanced by the knowledge management system which is expected to enhance dissemination of information on project activities and lessons learned.

Clearly, capacity building for the management of POPs and the implementation of NIPs has features of incrementality in providing global benefits while at the same time giving rise to significant domestic benefits (including reduced risk for local vulnerable populations, and enhanced skills of environment staff at national

and provincial level). It is therefore appropriate for government co-financing to be targeted on these aspects of capacity building as proposed under this project.

Baseline expenditures were estimated at US\$80,000 while the alternative has been US\$10,838,251. The incremental cost of the project US\$10,582,251 is required to achieve the project's global environmental benefit of which the amount US\$ 4,000,000 is requested from GEF. This amounts to 46% of the total incremental cost. The remaining amount US\$ 6,838,251 or 63% of the total project costs will be provided by co-financing by the participating countries, and other partners, including the Stockholm and SAICM Secretariat's, UNEP Chemicals, and the UNEP Regional Office for Africa, Green Cross International, ECOWAS and FAO.

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

Under Component 1, due to the strong political element to the sanctioning of new regulations in countries, there is a risk that participating countries lack the appetite for establishing a comprehensive regulatory framework. On the more practical level, legislative drafting takes time and participating countries have very few legal drafters on staff. Therefore the project aims to provide assistance to participating countries by providing a model comprehensive framework, and in drafting amended and new regulations in line with this model. Such an approach negates the need for drafting legislation from scratch and instead allows participating countries to adapt the models available to their own legislative situation. In addition, provision has been made in the project for development of national level chemical legislative plans to allow countries to consider and prioritize their legislative needs. Risks associated with this Component 1 will also be mitigated by high level awareness raising activities being undertaken in partnership with ECOWAS in Component 3 to increase high level understanding and political support for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the sub region. ECOWAS has a track record of consulting member countries on legislation, having used the same process with pesticides legislation. The involvement of ECOWAS in this activity ensures that activities are complimentary to, and build on, activities already undertaken in the subregion.

Under Component 2 there is an assumption that provincial level staff, port workers, and Customs workers, who currently have a low awareness of the Convention, understand the need to increase their awareness on chemicals management. To ensure this is the case, sensitization will need to be undertaken by POPs National Focal Points (NFPs). Sensitization activities will be undertaken in the first assistance through the National Coordinating Committees (NCCs), convened by NFPs. These Committees are envisaged as an extension of the work of NIP NCCs and will include members from various ministries, industry, and other stakeholders. Information and consultation on project activities will occur through this group. The risk that appropriate trainers cannot be identified, will be mitigated by focusing on POPs NFPs, all of whom have participated in numerous workshops convened by the Stockholm Convention Secretariat and possess a strong knowledge base. Additional trainers will be sought from relevant ministries including health and agriculture, to ensure further reach of trainers conducting training at the provincial level. Nominated "trainers" from agricultural and health ministries, will ensure provincial agricultural and health staff will also benefit from training opportunities.

Under Component 3 risks associated with the CIEN revitalization have been discussed with UNEP Chemicals, and discussions indicate it possible to revitalize CIEN and that UNEP Chemicals are already working on such revitalization for the Latin American and Caribbean region. In addition several other projects are planning on rebuilding and revitalizing parts of CIEN, meaning there is an agency-wide effort to reinvigorate this tool. To ensure the CIEN is taken up on the national as well subregional level, provision has been made for training of both national webmasters and NFPs in the development of national websites for information exchange. The project will work closely with UNEP CIEN staff to execute this activity, and use experienced UNEP CIEN regionally based consultants to undertake the training. Regarding the need to accurately identify vulnerable communities in participating countries, discussions with country representatives indicate most countries have identified potentially vulnerable communities. To ensure vulnerable communities are reached, this activity will be executed by PAN Afrique, an NGO with strong community links, and that has identified vulnerable communities in each of the participating countries. In addition governments noted they have strong links with civil society organizations which may be receptive to community training. Regarding the political commitment of high-level representatives: this has been agreed in principle by POPs national focal points on behalf of governments and consultations were also held with ECOWAS. ECOWAS has agreed to facilitate these activities, evidenced by 12

the co-finance commitment letter included as Appendix 11. An MOU will be agreed with ECOWAS at project inception. The MOU will include the four west African countries that are not members of ECOWAS (Chad, Mauritania, Central African Republic and Sao Tome and Principe). There is a risk that the four non-ECOWAS members will be isolated from project activities, as they do not ordinarily attend ECOWAS meetings. To mitigate this risk UNEP ROA will be closely involved in the coordination of activities involving ECOWAS, to ensure all participating project countries are included in activities.

There is also a general risk that this activity will be treated by participating countries as a discrete project, as opposed to an opportunity to build capacity in managing POPs and mainstreaming the obligations of the Stockholm Convention into national activities. This occurred with the NIP enabling activities. In order to mitigate this risk activities have been built into the project to empower POPs NFPs to continue POPs related activities once the project has completed. In this project NFPs will have certain responsibilities related to coordinating project activities, as well as opportunities to improve technical skills. Through subregional activities NFPs will also have the opportunity to network with each other. This includes train the trainer activities, where POPs NFPs will become certified trainers and have an obligation to train a cadre of provincial level staff annually. This approach will enhance the technical capability of NFPs, and is designed to improve the confidence of NFPs.

In the event that the countries do not adopt the framework legislation, they will have to at least demonstrate that there has been an assessment of existing legislative and regulatory frameworks, that any gaps that exist have been identified, and a plan as to how these will be addressed either through development of additional legislation or amendments to existing legislation is in the processes of being developed.

In the case that it is not technically, or politically possible to revitalize the CIEN, an alternative knowledge management system will be created for the programme. This system would then be linked to the SAICM Information Clearinghouse to ensure it was linked to other activities on chemicals management.

H. CONSISTENCY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES OR PLANS

Consistency of this project with national priorities and plans are already discussed in section B.

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

This project is sub regional in nature to ensure cost-effectiveness in capacity-building and training activities. While activities are planned at the national level, where possible regional level activities and workshops are planned to ensure cost-effectiveness and to allow for peer-to-peer learning.

This project forms one third of a regional programme. The two other projects are located in southern Africa (SADC) and eastern Africa (COMESA). To increase cost-effectiveness, activities that are common to each of the programmatic sub regions will share materials developed. Therefore international consultant costs have been kept to a minimum.

PART III: INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

A. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT:

UNEP will be the GEF Implementing Agency. Basel Convention Regional Centre-Dakar (Senegal) will be Executing Agency. Green Cross International, will be co-Executing Agency.

B. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT:

This project, focusing on LDCs in the ECOWAS sub region is part of a larger programme being jointly implemented by UNEP and UNIDO. The program will have eight main elements the implementation of which will be shared between UNEP and UNIDO as follows:

- Legislative and regulatory framework (UNEP Lead);
- Administrative and enforcement capacity (UNEP);
- BAT and BEP strategies (UNIDO);
- Integrated waste management (UNIDO);

- Reduced exposure to POPs (UNIDO);
- Site Identification Strategy (UNIDO);
- Dissemination and sharing of experiences (UNEP); and,
- Programme coordination and management (UNEP/UNIDO).

The project will be implemented on a sub regional basis with separate though similar projects being implemented in three sub regions namely: SADC, COMESA and ECOWAS. This approach will make use of existing networks and allow south-south cooperation. The following paragraphs describe the institutional framework for the overall program, followed by specific implementation arrangements for this project.

For this proposed project covering the ECOWAS sub region, the programmatic structure includes a program coordination body (PCB), comprising representatives from UNEP, UNIDO, the two executing agencies, regional economic commissions and the Basel Convention Regional Coordinating Centre (BCRCC). The PCB will meet twice per year for the first two years, and has the role of overseeing program implementation. The PCB may invite any number of specialist and experts to contribute to its tasks or attend meetings, as agreed by members.

Sub regional steering committees are responsible for project execution. Steering Committees include representatives from UNEP, UNIDO, executing agency staff, pops NFPs, the BCRCC and topical organizations relating to project execution. Sub regional steering committees approve annual workplans, 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 logframes and work plans will be reviewed and finalized.


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.

Basel Convention Regional Centre-Dakar will be responsible for project execution. Green Cross International will assist the Basel Convention Regional Center with administrative and financial issues. The BCRCC in Nigeria is responsible for programme monitoring and evaluation. The monitoring and evaluation plan is outlined in section 6.

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

The project design is in-line with the original PIF.

PART V: AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Maryam Niamir-Fuller, Director, UNEP Division of GEF Coordination (DGEF)		29/09/2010	Jan Betlem, Task manager, UNEP-GEF	+254- 762-4607	Jan.betlem@unep.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Project Logical Framework and Objectively Verifiable Impact Indicators

Project Objective					
Strengthen and/or build the capacity required in LDCs in ECOWAS Africa subregion 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.					
Outcome	Baseline	Target	Objectively Verifiable Impact Indicators	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Component 1					
Legislative and regulatory framework in place					
1. Model comprehensive chemicals regulatory system, including legislation, regulation, guidelines for implementation, sectoral guidelines and standard setting developed.	1. No country in the ECOWAS subregion has comprehensive regulatory system in place for chemicals. (Several countries have sectoral regulations requiring revision to take account of the requirements of the Stockholm Convention. Framework legislation is also required).	1. 7 countries have work plans for comprehensive regulatory framework developed.	-Work plan - Number of drafted chemical regulations.	1. Review of work plans. 2. Review of draft regulations.	Stakeholders understand the need for developing a comprehensive regulatory system.
2. Guidelines for controlling BAT/BEP in the informal sector developed and adopted		2. 5 countries have developed and drafted chemicals regulation.			
Component 2					
Sustainable enforcement and administrative capacity established, and enforcement of Stockholm Convention provisions undertaken.					

<p>1. Train-the-trainer for national level environment staff and provincial level environmental level inspectors, port workers and police, on the Stockholm Convention and hazardous wastes creates a cadre of trained personnel able to train others on the Stockholm convention</p> <p>2. Development of tool kit, and training of judiciary and Ministry of Finance staff on the Stockholm and other chemicals conventions leads to increased support for implementation and active and enforcement of the convention by these sectors</p> <p>3. Training of environmental specialists in POPs inventory making and in the FAO Pesticide Stocks Management System (PSMS) enables better management of pesticide stocks</p> <p>4. Comprehensive, accurate and accessible database and network on laboratories exists and is used by countries to identify options for sample analysis.</p>	<p>1. No provincial level staff have been trained on the obligations of the Stockholm Convention in ECOWAS subregion.</p> <p>3.1 No Stockholm Convention training materials, specifically targeting the judiciary, or Ministry of Finance, currently available.</p> <p>3.2 Mali is the only country in the subregion utilizing the PSMS (will host the training).</p> <p>4. No comprehensive, accurate and accessible database exists on laboratories in the subregion.</p>	<p>1. 10 provincial level staff trained in each participating country. Two “trainers” trained in each participating country.</p> <p>3.1 Three judges and 2 MOF staff trained per participating country.</p> <p>3.2 Training of 2 agriculture and 1 environmental staff member, per country.</p> <p>4. Network and database of subregional laboratories, including information on equipment, staff capability, and analytical capability, developed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of trained trainers. - Records of trainings. - Number and type of developed tool kits. - Number of trained officials. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Record of number of judges trained. -A record of MOF staff trained. - Training evaluation forms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Training records. - Number of trained officials. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Networked database laboratories. - A list of equipments and staff capability. 	<p>1. Training records</p> <p>3. Training records and tool-kit.</p> <p>3. Training records. PSMS in use in each participating country.</p> <p>4. Subregional laboratory network available online (on Chemical Information Exchange Network-CIEN).</p>	
<p>Component 3 Experiences and good practices disseminated and shared.</p>					

<p>1. Platform reactivated as a knowledge management system and actively utilized by participating countries.</p> <p>2. Two pilot communities trained in each participating country. NGO's are identified and gain experience in working on this issue.</p> <p>3. Development of a POPs-focused environmental education program on POPs (including teacher training) creates awareness of POPs issues to a wide population and entrenches the issue in the education system</p> <p>4. ECOWAS countries make a declaration committing to implement the Stockholm Convention, and, if required, provide resources.</p>	<p>1. CIEN platform exists but is inactive.</p> <p>2. Little systematic targeting has been conducted for POPs-vulnerable communities in this region. Few NGO's are working on this issue.</p> <p>3. Absence of integration of chemicals and POPs issues into ECOWAS school curricula, no substantial relationship between POPs National Focal Point and Ministry of Education</p> <p>4. Absence of high-level support for implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the ECOWAS forum.</p>	<p>1. Revitalize the Chemical Information Exchange Network (CIEN) as a knowledge management system.</p> <p>2. Development of POPs education materials (including on 9 new POPs), and pilot community training, working with local NGOs and focusing on vulnerable communities.</p> <p>3. Teachers from 5 schools per participating country trained on POPs-focused environmental education. POPs National Focal Point involved in building a relationship with the Ministry of Education. Targeted training/awareness raising for curriculum developers.</p> <p>4. Bring high-level representatives to ECOWAS forum, to increase high level awareness on the Stockholm Convention.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An active CIEN platform. - Number of trained people. - Materials developed. - Number of NGOs partnered with. - Number of trained teachers. - Training records. - Records of meetings held with the Ministry of Education. - Documented POPs-focused environmental education program. - Record of the number of participants in the ECOWAS forum. - Meetings and the forum's reports. - ECOWAS declaration. 	<p>1. Platform reactivated, number of hits per week.</p> <p>2. Training records.</p> <p>3. Documented POPs-focused environmental education program. Training reports</p> <p>4. ECOWAS declaration.</p>	<p>2. Vulnerable communities can be identified. Local NGOs available and interested in working on this activity.</p> <p>3. Ability of POPs National Focal Point to build a working relationship with the Ministry of Education</p> <p>4. Sufficient political will to make a declaration.</p>
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ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

Comments have not yet been received from GEF-SEC.

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

Position Titles	\$/ Person Week	Estimated (max.) PWs	Tasks to be performed
For Project Management			
Local			
Project Coordinator	1190	67.2	
Local consultant	1190	67.2	
International			
Project facilitators (ROA & Green Cross)	0	0	
For Technical Assistance			
Local	(167,000)		
Regional consultants for Stockholm Convention train-the-trainer	1190 (45,000)	37.8	Development and execution of Stockholm Convention train-the-trainer for NFPs and identified trainers.
Legal drafting/planning consultant	1190 (91,000)	76.5	Assistance with development of national-level planning for adaptation of existing laws and institution of new laws to achieve a comprehensive framework for chemicals management. Lead role in legal drafting and implementation of national plan.
Regional consultant laboratory assessment	1190 (25,000)	21.0	Country visits and laboratory assessment to formulate sub regional database on laboratories, equipment and analytical capability.
Regional ESTIS/CIEN consultant	1190 (6,000)	5.0	Execution of sub regional ESTIS training.
International			
Legal drafting consultant	2,600 (176,000)	67.7	Development of comprehensive legal framework for chemicals management, and consultation with participating countries.
Sector-specific BAT/BEP consultant	2,600 (17,000)	6.5	Development of BAT/BEP guidelines for the informal sector. Coordination with UNIDO project for development of case studies.
Stockholm Convention train-the-trainer course consultant	2,600 (4,000)	1.5	Development and execution of Stockholm Convention training course for NFPs.
Judiciary training expert	2,600 (4,000)	1.5	Development and execution of training for the judiciary on international environmental law and the Stockholm Convention and other chemical conventions.
Laboratory consultant	2,600 (11,000)	4.2	Design of laboratory survey, direction of sub regional consultant, collation of laboratory survey data, development of laboratory database.

ESTIS/CIEN trainer	2,600 (5,000)	1.9	Development of ESTIS/CIEN training package, execution of training.
Justification for travel, if any: Travel expenses are fully justified given that this is a regional project run in 16 countries. Capacity building activities will be undertaken at the sub regional level, to achieve cost effectiveness and local level activities are also necessary to ensure the project reaches vulnerable communities. A total of 238,000 US \$ has been budgeted for travel expenses including DSA of the local and international technical experts / consultants.			

* 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.

The objectives of PPG have been achieved. A consultation with participating countries was convened from 2-5 March in Dakar, Senegal. A further consultation was convened with representatives of the regional economic commissions in Gaborone, Botswana, on 5-6 July 2010. Two representatives from ECOWAS attended.

The consultant hired for this preparatory phase has been able to gather all available information National Implementation Plans, National Chemicals Profiles and through the face to face consultation.

The information gathered was sufficient to allow the drafting of the different components of the project. The PPG activities also helped to establish create strong linkages with the major stakeholders including the BCRCC (Nigeria), WWF, IPEN and other stakeholders. This will directly contribute to management quality during the FSP.

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

The PPG revealed no findings that affect the project design or any concerns on project implementation

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

Project Preparation Activities Approved	Implementation Status	GEF Amount (\$)				Co-financing (\$)
		Amount Approved	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed	Uncommitted Amount	
1. Needs assessment and design of project interventions with regards to Legislative and regulatory framework in participating countries	Completed	20,000	20,000			

2. Needs assessment and design of project interventions with regards to strengthening the Enforcement and administrative capacity in participating countries	Completed	27,000	27,000			
3. Needs assessment for identification and formulation of support to existing regionally coordinated mechanisms for effective dissemination and sharing of the specific project/country experiences	Completed	12,000	12,000			
4. Development of a comprehensive project M&E system and definition of concrete project impact indicators	Completed	6,000	6,000			
5. Development of project design (including regional harmonisation workshop for all components) aimed at the involvement of key stakeholders in the project with regards to co-financing, in-country project preparation and	Completed	5,000	5,000			

design, project coordination, assessment of incremental costs, financial management and development of technical documents needed for the successful project development and implementation (shared by UNEP & UNIDO)						
Total PPG expenditure		70,000	70,000			
Total PDF budget/cost						

* 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.

ANNEX E: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N.A.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ANCAP	African Network for the Chemical Analysis of Pesticides
ACP	Africa Caribbean and Pacific
ASP	Africa Stockpiles Programme
AUC	African Union Commission
BAT/BEP	Best Available Techniques/Best Environmental Practices
BCRCC	Basel Convention Regional Coordinating Centre
CIEN	Chemical Information Exchange Network
CLI	CropLife International
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GEF	Global Environment Facility
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
NCC	National Coordinating Committee
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NFP	National Focal Point
NIP	National Implementation Plan
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PCB	Programme Coordination Body
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
QSP	Quick Start Programme
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SETAC	Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
WHO	World Health Organization