



REQUEST FOR MSP APPROVAL

(1-STEP PROCEDURE)

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Lead Paint Elimination Project in Africa		
Country(ies):	Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Tanzania	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	1210
Other Executing Partner(s):	International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN)	Submission Date:	01/11/2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants/ Chemicals	Project Duration (Months)	36
Name of parent program (if applicable):	N/A	Project Agency Fee (\$):	95,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
CHEM-3	Outcome 3.2 Contribute to the overall objective of the SAICM of achieving 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 environment.	Output 3.2.1 Countries receiving GEF support to implement SAICM relevant activities, including addressing persistent toxic substances and other chemicals of global concern (other than mercury), on a pilot basis.	GEFTF	1,000,000	3,234,365
Total Project Cost				1,000,000	3,234,365

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objectives: To minimize and ultimately eliminate the manufacture, import, sale and use of decorative lead paints in participating countries and to develop strategies to replicate actions elsewhere in the African region and beyond

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)
1. Paint Market Analysis, Paint Analytical Testing	TA	Comprehensive study on the market shares and analytical testing of paint samples enable a better understanding of location and dimensions of the risks to human health and the environment in participating countries	1. Surveys on markets allow to know the main brands, market shares and consumer's preference 2. Final national surveys includes analysis of paints overtime and are available	GEFTF	105,000	55,000
2. Lead Paint Elimination considered an issue of national concern	TA	Improved understanding and awareness of the problem leads to	1. Awareness raising strategies and availability and dissemination of	GEFTF	279,000	400,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

		develop sound national and sectoral reduction strategies for lead in paint for brand holders and national governments	<p>materials improve national understanding of the issue</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Report on market surveys available and provides information to address targeted interventions 3. Reports on civil society activities confirms national interest on the issue 4. Paint industry understand the minimum efforts required to eliminate lead in paints and record of industries committed to reformulate their paints available 5. Third-Party paint certification and labeling programme established with participation from one or more paint brand in at least three participating countries 			
3. Promoting National Legal Instrument to Control Lead Paints	TA	National legal instruments promoted aiming at eliminating lead in paint	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draft national law, regulation or decree generated by three of the four participating countries bans or control the manufacture, import , sale and use of lead decorative paints 2. Legal instruments to control lead in paint are adopted or formally proposed in at least two of the project countries 	GEFTF	186,000	76,000
4. Regional replication	TA	Project activities replicated regionally	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minutes of regional workshops available and demonstrate promotion of the elimination of lead in paint by IPEN and/ or partner NGOs 2. Action plans developed in five additional African countries on measures to 	GEFTF	340,000	2,387,365

			eliminate lead in paints 3. Monitoring and evaluation plan fully implemented assess rate of project's success			
Subtotal					910,000	2,918,365
Project Management Cost ³				GEFTF	90,000	316,000
Total Project Cost					1,000,000	3,234,365

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

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-kind	45,000
GEF Agency	UNEP	Cash	155,000
CSO	IPEN	In-kind	950,000
CSO	IPEN	Cash	1,850,000
CSO	CREPD - Cameroon	In-kind	214,365
CSO	Agenda - Tanzania	In-kind	7,000
CSO	JVE Ivory Coast	In-kind	6,000
CSO	PAN-Ethiopia	In-kind	7,000
Total Cofinancing			3,234,365

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

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
UNEP	GEFTF	Persistent Organic Pollutants/ Chemicals	Regional Africa	1,000,000	95,000	1,095,000
Total Grant Resources				1,000,000	95,000	1,095,000

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

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

E. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
International Consultants	235,000	0	235,000
National/Local Consultants	0	0	235,000

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A "NON-GRANT" INSTRUMENT? No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund).

³ PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount in Table D below.

NA

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. PROJECT OVERVIEW

A.1. Project Description. Briefly describe the project, including: 1) the global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF, NPIF) and adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

1. Global environmental problems, roots causes and barriers:

Exposure to lead causes significant injury to human health and imposes large economic and social costs on developing countries. Of all toxic environmental pollutants, the injury to health from lead exposure is probably better understood and better documented than for any other environmental pollutant. Children are especially sensitive to lead and the World Health Organization (WHO) has found that there appears to be no threshold level below which lead causes no injury to the developing human brain.⁴

Lead exposure is a particularly serious problem in developing countries. Since 2002 there has been much progress made in reducing childhood lead exposure through an ambitious international program that has eliminated lead additives from automotive fuels in most countries. There are currently several significant ongoing sources of childhood lead exposure in many African and other low and medium income countries including lead battery recycling, primary and secondary lead smelting and others. However, the most widespread remaining source of lead exposure for children, workers and others is lead paints, that is, paints that contain lead pigments, lead drying agents and/or other intentionally added lead compounds. When these paints are used in homes, schools and other applications, a number of childhood lead exposure pathways are created. The greatest sources of exposure are from an increase in the lead content of household dust and soils and the exposure of children through hand to mouth contact. Lead dust is created when painted surfaces weather and deteriorate. When previously painted surfaces are prepared for re-painting, large amounts of lead-containing dusts are produced. This can contaminate the surrounding area unless special efforts are undertaken to contain and remove the dust. Another source of lead exposure is children ingesting flaking paint chips.

Because of these dangers, most highly industrial countries have for decades severely restricted the lead content of new paints, especially those used for applications likely to contribute to childhood lead exposure. In countries where such restrictions have been enacted, large-scale problems remain from the previous use of lead paints, and costly remediation efforts are often still needed. This experience should have provided a clear lesson to paint manufacturers and others that lead compounds should not be used in the formulation of paints that have the potential to contribute to childhood lead exposure. Nonetheless, decorative paints containing added lead compounds continue to be manufactured and are widely sold in countries with developing economies and economies in transition. This continues despite the fact that in many of these same countries, similar paints without added lead compounds are on the market, sell for comparable prices, are available in the same range of colors, and have comparable performance characteristics. In most cases, the consumer has no way of knowing which decorative paints on the market contain potentially dangerous lead levels and which do not.

Children who have been exposed to lead suffer lifelong effects. These include increased violent

⁴ *Childhood Lead Poisoning*, World Health Organization 2010, Page 12, <http://www.who.int/ceh/publications/leadguidance.pdf>

behavior and decreased intelligence as measured by IQ scores, school performance and educational achievement. Poor nutrition increases lead absorption and this, in turn, magnifies the impacts of lead exposure making the problem more acute in low-income countries. On a societal scale, behavioral and intelligence deficits in children associated with lead exposure translate into strains on the education system, decreased workforce productivity and higher crime rates. These can be especially important to countries attempting to build up their schools and expand their high tech and service sector workforces. The minimization of childhood lead exposure is therefore an important component of an effective national sustainable development strategy

A recent study published in the journal *Environmental Health Perspectives* provides estimates of the economic impact of childhood lead exposure in low- and middle-income countries.⁵ The study considers neuro-developmental effects on lead-exposed children, as measured by reduced intellectual quotient (IQ) points. It correlates lead exposure-related reductions in children's IQ scores to reductions in their lifetime economic productivity as expressed in the child's lifelong earning power. Based on this analysis, the study produced estimates of total economic losses per year by country and region. The study estimated a total economic loss of \$977 billion (in international dollars⁶) per year across all low- and middle-income countries. The study estimated economic losses of \$134.7 billion per year in Africa and notes that this is equal to 4.03% of Africa's total Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The estimated annual economic losses in Asia and in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region were greater: a \$699.9 billion loss in Asia; and a \$142.3 billion loss in Latin America and the Caribbean. However, when considered as a percentage of GDP, the African losses were by far the greatest. The results of the study indicate that lead in paint is one of several major sources of childhood lead exposure in low- and middle-income countries.

In countries where new lead paints are no longer manufactured and used, prudent efforts to protect children from lead exposure may often include remediation of housing units where lead paints had previously been used. In the United States, for example, even though lead paints have been banned for household use since the 1978, it is estimated that there remain more than 20,000,000 housing units that still contain lead paint hazards. Since the cost of remediating these hazards is estimated to be about \$10,000 per housing unit, this represents a total liability of as much as \$400 billion from previous use of lead paints in the distant past.

In 2009, the second meeting of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM2) called for partnerships to eliminate lead paints. The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the World Health Organization (WHO) responded by establishing the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paints (GAELP). GAELP's specific objectives from 2014-2020 include: promoting the establishment of appropriate national regulatory frameworks to stop the manufacture, import, export, sale and use of lead paints and products coated with lead paints; promoting third-party certification of no added lead in new paint products, especially in countries which may face challenges with the comprehensive enforcement of national regulatory frameworks to stop the manufacture, import, export, sale and use of lead paints and products coated with lead paints; identifying the information that small and medium-size paint manufacturers may need to cost-effectively reformulate their paint products to eliminate the use of added lead compounds, and

⁵ *Economic Costs of Childhood Lead Exposure in Low- and Middle-Income Countries*, by Teresa M. Attina and Leonardo Trasande; Advance Publication: 25 June 2013, *Environmental Health Perspectives*; DOI:10.1289/ehp.1206424; <http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/1206424/>

⁶ An International dollar is a currency unit used to compare the values of different currencies. It adjusts the value of the U.S. dollar to reflect currency exchange rates, purchasing power parity (PPP) and average commodity prices within each country. According to the World Bank, "*An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States.*" The international dollar values in this report were calculated from a World Bank table that lists GDP per capita by country based on purchasing power parity and expressed in international dollars. The data is from the table at: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> and was accessed by the report's authors in February 2012.

establishing mechanisms to provide them with such information as needed; preparing and disseminating guidance materials on how to minimize potential lead exposure in and around housing, childcare facilities, schools and other buildings where lead paint has been used in the past, including information on proper procedures for repainting surfaces, remodeling and demolition; preparing and disseminating guidance materials on how to avoid or minimize workers' lead exposure in industrial facilities producing or using paint that contains added lead compounds; and increasing capacities to conduct blood-lead testing and surveillance programmes, to assess residential and occupational risks and to implement public and professional education on the mitigation of lead poisoning. This proposed project sets out to advance four of GAELP's six key specific objectives.

In 2012 the third meeting of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM3) agreed a resolution (SAICM/ICCM.3/CRP.7) that among other provisions encouraged all governments, civil society organizations and the private sector to contribute to GAELP's work and to provide technical and financial assistance wherever possible, including raising awareness of lead toxicity to human health and the environment and alternatives; filling information gaps on the presence or absence of lead paint on the consumer market of those countries where little or no data are now available; promotion of international third-party certification of new paint products; promotion of national regulatory frameworks, as appropriate, to stop the manufacture, import, export, sale and use of lead paints and products coated with lead paints; and encouraging companies to substitute lead compounds added to paint with safer alternatives.

In many countries, an initial barrier to the promulgation of national legislation and/or regulations to prohibit the manufacture, import, sale and use of lead paints is lack of information. Often, no national data on the lead content of paints is available, and neither government officials nor the public is aware that paints with high lead content are widely available for sale and use on the national market. There is also a lack of widespread awareness that lead paints can be a significant source of childhood lead exposure, as well as of the magnitude of the harms this exposure can cause both at individual and society level.

Additionally, the sound management of chemicals remains a relatively low priority for many developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Even when the national government officials responsible for chemicals management understand the need to control lead paints in order to protect human health and the environment, they often lack the authority and/or the support they would need to take effective action. And at higher political levels, lack of awareness and other priorities are often barriers to action, especially in the absence of widespread public awareness and concern about the issue.

At the same time, however, economic barriers to the elimination of lead decorative paints are low. In most cases, the water-based paints in this category already have no significant lead content: lead decorative paints are almost always enamel (oil-based) paints. Substitutes for the lead compounds used in enamel paints – pigments, drying agents and others – are well known, widely available, and have been used successfully for over a hundred years. Nor does it appear that using these substitutes adds significantly to paint production costs or detract significantly from the paint's appearance or performance. As an indication of this, in many national markets where both lead paints and non-lead paints are widely available, there is at least one major brand of enamel decorative paint which has no lead compounds in its formulation, which sells at a competitive price, and which has a large market share – even though the painting contractors and consumers have no way to know which are the lead paints and which are not.

The global paint and coatings industry had total sales of approximately USD \$90 billion (thousand million or milliard) in 2011. Decorative paints were the largest single component with sales of more than USD \$40 billion. The top 10 global companies control more than 50 percent of the global market. Certain national and regional companies, however, often out-compete these global brands in

their own countries and regions. In the fiscal year 2010, there were 22 paint and coating companies with more than USD \$1 billion in sales and 59 companies with sales of \$200 million or more.⁶⁸ While we currently lack information on what fraction of paint sales in the developing world are controlled by these top 59 companies, one can reasonably assume that they command a significant share of the total.⁷

The main barriers to paint reformulation on the part of manufactures who wish to discontinue their use of lead additives in their paints appear to be: identifying the specific substitutes to use that will yield the desired colors, appearance and performance; finding reliable and affordable suppliers; and research and development time to determine the proportions of ingredients to use in the new formulations, mixing protocols, etc. Large paint manufacturers, especially those owned by or associated with transnational companies should have very little difficulty surmounting these barriers once they are motivated to do so. On the other hand, there are small and medium size paint manufacturers in some countries and these may have more difficulty securing the information and vendor relationships they need to cost-effectively reformulate their products and remain viable.

In some cases, manufacturers may incur small additional ingredient costs for reformulation, estimated to be no more than 2% at the wholesale level. In the absence of enforced legislation or regulations prohibiting the use of lead additives in paints, however, this can provide an incentive for the continued manufacture and sale of lead paints, especially on the part of low-margin producers and vendors. Once legislation or regulations are in place and enforced, however, the playing field is leveled and this removes any economic incentive to continued production of lead paints.

The economic barriers to the elimination of lead decorative paints are low; evidence of the serious health consequences resulting from the use of lead decorative paints is well-established; substitute paint formulations are readily available; and the costs associated with remediating homes and schools previously painted with lead paints are enormous. Despite the above, lead decorative paints remain on the market in most countries that lack well-enforced laws or regulations to prohibit them.

However, in nearly all markets where paints have been tested to date, there are some brands of decorative paints that do not use lead compounds in their formulation. Furthermore, it appears that in most markets, some paint manufacturers will respond to widespread public awareness and concern, voluntarily reformulate their enamel decorative paints, and discontinue their use of lead pigments, lead drying agents and other added lead compounds. Such voluntary initiatives are welcome and should be encouraged.

For example, India currently has no law or other legal instrument to ban or control lead in paints. Paint testing results in 2007 found high lead content in brightly colored enamel (oil-based) paints in five of six leading brands tested.⁸ After awareness-raising efforts and other interventions, five years later most leading paint brands in India self-certify that they do not use added lead compounds in their decorative paint formulations, and it appears (subject to verification) that none of the leading brands now use lead-based pigments or driers in the formulations of their decorative paints. However small and medium-size paint companies make up a substantial portion of the Indian paint market and they have made less progress.

One additional barrier to the promulgation of national laws or regulations to prohibit the manufacture, sale and use of lead decorative paints may be a concern that such a law or regulation might harm the national paint industry and cause a loss of jobs and revenues. However, once some manufacturers voluntarily reformulate their paints and once the public begins giving preference to non-lead decorative paints, a new situation arises. The brands that change voluntarily demonstrate that it is not

⁷ See http://ipen.org/pdfs/ipen_global_lead_paint_elimination_report_2012.pdf

⁸ See http://www.ipen.org/ipenweb/work/lead/brush%20with%20toxics_report.pdf

overly difficult for manufacturers to successfully reformulate their paint products and such manufacturers may even join other sectors of civil society in pressing for the codification of lead paint elimination through enforceable laws or regulations. Furthermore, as the national paint market moves away from lead decorative paints, and as consumer awareness grows, the paint manufacturers most at risk become those who do not keep up with changing patterns in consumer demand: those who still manufacture and try to sell lead decorative paints. Therefore, when manufacturers begin to voluntarily reformulate their paints, and when consumers begin to take note, the jobs/revenue protection barrier to the promulgation of national laws or regulations will likely diminish or disappear.

Organized resistance to lead paint elimination initiatives from the larger companies in the paint industry, who generally belong to its various trade associations, and the chemical manufacturing industry – is unlikely. Both the international trade association of the paint industry – the International Paint and Printers Ink Council (IPPIC) – and the international trade association of the chemical industry – the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) – have participated in GAELP meetings and have agreed to support GAELP’s goals and objectives.

Furthermore, in 2012, the European Commission listed the major lead pigments used in paints (lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow, and lead chromate molybdate sulphate red) as Substances of Very High Concern. This will restrict their continued production in Europe and has caused the major European international supplier of these pigments to announce it will discontinue their production by the end of 2014 and will market and promote alternative pigments worldwide. This, together with growing international attention to the lead paint issue and intergovernmental support for lead paint elimination suggests that mainstream paint manufacturers and industry trade associations are not likely to aggressively or publicly oppose this project and its objectives.

2. The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

Until recently, it was widely believed that the manufacture and use of lead paints had largely been phased out in the 1970’s and 80’s, especially with regard to decorative and other paints most associated with childhood lead exposure. In 2007, however, the world news media widely reported that many wooden toys imported from Asia to North America and Europe contained dangerous lead paint coatings and this triggered massive and widely publicized recalls. While the export of these “toxic toys” to the world’s wealthiest countries received major media attention, the question was raised: what about paints that are manufactured and used for domestic consumption in developing countries?

In response, to this, in 2007 a number of NGOs associated with the IPEN network began sampling and testing decorative paints for sale on the consumer market in several developing countries and countries with economies in transition. They were aided in this by University of Cincinnati researcher, Professor Scott Clark who had begun testing paints even earlier. Many of the paints NGOs tested contained hazardous quantities of lead. In general, few if any of the water-based (plastic) decorative paints contained more than trace quantities of lead. However, in every country tested, many of the oil-based (enamel) decorative paints contained hazardous concentrations of lead. Often decorative paints were found with lead content greater than 10% lead (dry weight), and in at least one case, greater than 50% lead⁹. In virtually all the countries where testing was done, however, there appeared to be at least one brand of enamel decorative paint on the market that avoided the use of lead compounds in its paint formulation and whose paints contained at most trace quantities of lead. For a given brand and type of paint, often the white paints contained the lowest quantities of lead; the bright yellows had the highest lead content and the reds and greens were often intermediate.

⁹ *Lead in New Decorative Paints*, by Dr. Abhay Kumar, a Toxics Link and IPEN report, 2009; http://www.ipen.org/ipenweb/documents/work%20documents/global_paintstudy.pdf

The countries where decorative paints on the market have been sampled and tested since 2007, and where data is available include: Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Thailand and Uruguay¹⁰. With the exception of these 39 countries, there exists no publicly available data on the lead content of decorative paints for sale on the national market in other developing countries and countries with economies in transition. And even for the 39 countries listed, the data covers only a limited number of the paint brands on the national market and only some colors. Furthermore, in some of these countries the most recent data is four years old and therefore may not reflect recent decisions by some paint manufacturers to eliminate or reduce the lead content of their paints in response to the recent international and national attention to lead paints.

There is very limited national data on the lead content of paints for sale in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, due to lack of funds to test paints. Without the availability of such data, the objectives of GAELP cannot be achieved since national data is a necessary precondition for any country-based initiative to eliminate lead paint. Limited data is available for the four countries that will be focal countries for this project: Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia and Tanzania. This data is summarized below.

The regulatory limit of lead concentration in paints in the United States is 90 ppm.

Cameroon

A study entitled *Lead Concentrations and Labeling of New Paint in Cameroon* was published in the Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene, Volume 10, Issue 5, 2013. Sixty-one paint samples of 15 different brands of paints were purchased in retail shops in Cameroon. Fifty-eight of the samples were oil-based decorative paints; two of the samples were oil-based anti-corrosive paints; one of the samples was a water-based (latex) decorative paint. Fifteen of the samples (25%) had lead concentrations greater than 10,000 ppm lead. Thirty-nine of the samples (64%) had lead concentrations greater than 600 ppm lead. The lead concentrations in the paints ranged from less than 21 parts per million lead on the low end, to 500,000 parts per million lead on the high end. The median lead concentration of the 61 paint samples tested was 2,150 ppm lead.

The study was carried out by the Cameroonian NGO Centre de Recherche et d'Education pour le Développement (CREPD) and Occupational Knowledge International (OKI), both of which are participants in the IPEN Network. CREPD will be IPEN's primary partner in Cameroon in the execution of this project.

Côte d'Ivoire and Ethiopia

The NGOs Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement (JVE) in Côte d'Ivoire and Pesticide Action Nexus Association (PAN) in Ethiopia are IPEN partners in a nine-country study of lead in paints that IPEN is conducting with support from UNEP Chemicals. Dr. Scott Clark, Professor Emeritus, Environmental Health, University of Cincinnati, is the principle investigator of the study. The report on the study is still currently finalized, but the paint testing for the study and the results by country are complete.

In Côte d'Ivoire, twenty samples of enamel decorative paints were purchased in retail shops. Five samples (25%) had lead concentrations greater than 10,000 ppm lead. Thirteen samples (65%) had lead concentrations greater than 600 ppm lead.

- Six of the samples were yellow. The average lead concentration of the yellow samples was 23,800 ppm lead. The maximum lead concentration was 42,000 ppm lead. Five of the six

¹⁰ IPEN/UNEP report: *Lead in New Enamel Decorative Paints: Paint Testing Results from Nine Developing Countries*, in preparation

yellow samples had greater than 10,000 ppm lead. One yellow sample had less than 15 ppm lead.

- Six of the samples were red. The average lead concentration of the red samples was 2,890 ppm lead. The maximum lead concentration was 7,700 ppm lead. Two samples had less than 600 ppm lead. One sample had less than 15 ppm lead.
- Eight of the samples were white. The average lead concentration of the white samples was 1,700 ppm lead. The maximum lead concentration was 9,400 ppm lead. Four of the eight white samples had less than 15 ppm lead.

In Ethiopia, twenty-three samples of enamel decorative paints were purchased in retail shops. Seven samples (30%) had lead concentrations greater than 10,000 ppm lead. Nineteen samples (83%) had lead concentrations greater than 600 ppm lead.

- Seven of the samples were yellow. The average lead concentration of the yellow samples was 52,200 ppm lead. The maximum lead concentration was 130,000 ppm lead. Six of the seven yellow samples had greater than 10,000 ppm lead. The lowest lead concentration in the yellow paints was 8,500 ppm lead.
- Seven of the samples were red. The average lead concentration of the red samples was 5,400 ppm lead. The maximum lead concentration was 25,000 ppm lead. One of the red samples had greater than 10,000 ppm lead. One of the samples had less than 600 ppm lead. The lowest lead concentration was 44 ppm lead.
- Eight of the samples were white. The average lead concentration was 2,340 ppm lead. The maximum lead concentration was 5,500 ppm lead. Three of the eight samples had less than 600 ppm lead. The lowest lead concentration was less than 15 ppm lead.

Tanzania

In 2009, the Indian NGO Toxics Link in cooperation with IPEN tested paints on the market in eleven developing countries and countries with economies in transition and produced a report, *Lead in New Decorative Paints* by Dr. Abhay Kumar.¹¹ Tanzania was one of the countries where testing was done. The Tanzanian NGO, AGENDA, was the country partner in the study and will be IPEN's project national NGO executing partner in Tanzania.

Twenty of the paints sampled in Tanzania were enamel (oil-based) decorative paint. Five of them (25%) had lead concentrations greater than 10,000 ppm lead. Nineteen (95%) had lead concentrations greater than 600 ppm lead. The average lead concentration of the enamel paints was 14,537 ppm lead. The maximum concentration was 120,862. The minimum lead concentration was 193 ppm lead.

Table 1: Comparison between the participating countries¹²

Country	Number of samples	# of brands	>90 ppm	>600 ppm	>10,000 ppm	total
Cameroon	60	15	-	39	15	54/60
Cote d'Ivoire	20	7	1	8	5	14/20
Ethiopia	23	8	1	12	7	20/23
Tanzania	20	-	-	14	5	19/20

Other countries in the region

In **Ghana**, eighteen samples of enamel painting were purchased. This corresponded to eight different brands. The average concentration found was 5,300ppm. 33% of the samples (6) had more than 90 ppm, Out of this, 28% (5) had more than 600 ppm and 17% (3) had over 10,000 ppm. The maximum

¹¹ See *Lead in New Decorative Paints*,

http://www.ipen.org/ipenweb/documents/work%20documents/global_paintstudy.pdf

¹² *Lead in enamel decorative paints – National paint testing results: a nine country study*, by UNEP and IPEN, 2013.

concentration found was 42,000 ppm.

3. Proposed alternative scenario (with a brief description of expected outcomes and components)

The proposed project includes the following four components.

Component 1: Paint market analysis, analytical testing and reporting results

The component will produce a market analysis of enamel (oil-based) decorative paints that are being sold in each of the four project countries. It will identify the paint brands that are available for sale and to the extent it is feasible. It will also test a large portion of the decorative paint brands on the national market, which in turn will provide a solid updated baseline data to be used in preparing the next activities for the project, including awareness raising outreach to stakeholders and dialogues aimed at securing national legal instruments to control lead content in paints. The project will:

- Identify their relative market shares;
- Country of manufacture
- Country of brand headquarters
- Claims on paint can label relating to lead content of paint and/or other relevant information.

The Project will carry out two comprehensive rounds of paint analytical testing using certified laboratories. As part of the analysis of paints in the market, the project will: a) identify main brands and purchase paints for testing; b) identify and contract one international and four national laboratories to perform the analysis; c) ship samples and analyse them. In each round, three or more samples of enamel decorative paint will be collected from each of the major paint brands and from all or most of the minor brands such that brands representing the overwhelming majority of decorative paints for sale in the country are tested. To the extent feasible, testing will include at a minimum, one white sample, one red sample, and one yellow sample of enamel decorative paints from each brand. The samples will all be tested for the total lead content of the dry paint film and reported in parts per million with a minimum detection limit of 15 ppm lead.

While carrying out the market analysis, oil-based paints may be identified that are being sold for home use for applications other than as decorative paints. These might include anti-corrosive paints or others. A limited number of such paints may also be sampled and tested.

In each of the four countries, the national Project partner NGO has already tested between 20 and 30 samples (more in Cameroon) of enamel decorative paints. The report on the first round of testing will compare the results with those from previous tests and will identify which brands show have already reduced or minimized the lead content of their paints. It will also identify which paints exceed 90 ppm lead; 600 ppm lead; and 10,000 ppm lead. The content of the report will be shared with relevant government officials and released to the public. It will include background information, findings and recommendations.

The samples for the second round of testing will be collected near the end of the project. The second round will, to the extent possible, sample again all paints (brand/color) that were found to contain more than 90 ppm lead in the first round, possibly other brands that may have been missed in the first round, and possibly some of those paints that were found to contain less than 90 ppm in the first round. The report will include an evaluation of progress that has been made toward national lead paint elimination, will be shared with relevant government officials, and broadly disseminated to the public.

Planned activities:

Activity 1.1 Organise an initial project coordination workshop

Activity 1.2 Carry out a survey of the decorative paints and other home/school use paints being sold on the national market

Activity 1.3 Identify and analyse existing decorative paints in the market

Activity 1.4 Prepare technical sections of report on survey and results of paint testing including an interpretation of the results

Expected Outcome:

Comprehensive study on the market shares and analytical testing of paint samples enable a better understanding of location and dimensions of the risks to human health and the environment in participating countries

Expected Outputs:

1. Surveys on markets allow to know the main brands, market shares and consumer's preference
2. Final national surveys includes analysis of paints overtime and are available

Component 2: Make lead paint elimination a national issue of concern including outreach to paint manufacturers and brand holders

The Project will work to increase national awareness in Project countries about the hazards associated with exposure to lead giving special emphasis to lead paint. It will use traditional media, new media and other means to disseminate information to stakeholders, political leaders and the general public about:

- The widespread national availability of lead paints that are used in homes, schools and other locations;
- Lead paint as a significant source of childhood lead exposure;
- The serious health effects caused by lead exposure in children and others;
- The availability of good substitutes for the lead compounds that are added to paints;
- The need for a national law, regulation, decree or binding standard to control the manufacture, import, sale and use of lead paints with emphasis on decorative paints and paints for other applications most likely to contribute to childhood lead exposure; and
- Reasons why paint manufacturers and distributors should voluntarily stop adding lead compounds to paints even before a national legal instrument to control lead paint is promulgated.

The Project will promote activities by multiple national stakeholder groups to take up the issue of lead paint and communicate about it to their constituents. It will encourage consumers, including institutional and large bulk purchasers, to look for and demand non-lead paints and encourage national and local political leaders recognize lead paint as an issue of national concern.

The Project will undertake concentrated outreach activities in the four Project countries to paint manufacturers, brand holders, importers and major vendors. It will promote voluntary initiatives to discontinue using added paint compounds in the formulation of decorative paints and paints for other applications most likely to contribute to childhood lead exposure. The Project will also seek paint industry support, or at a minimum, its non-opposition to the adoption of a national legal instrument to control the manufacture, import, sale and use of lead decorative paints and paints for other applications most likely to contribute to childhood lead exposure.

As part of its outreach efforts, the Project will seek information from small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that manufacture paints to identify what barriers they may need to overcome to eliminate the use of added lead compounds in their paints. The Project will then work with the SMEs to help them develop and implement strategies to overcome these barriers.

At present, consumers do not generally have any way to know which decorative paints contain hazardous quantities of lead and which do not. Information in Project reports on which brands do and which do not contain hazardous quantities of lead can help in the short term. However, these are only

a snapshot and a longer term and more comprehensive approach is needed. The Project will promote and develop a paint certification and labeling to identify decorative paints that do not contain added lead compounds. The best approach is for those manufacturers who have voluntarily decided not to add lead compounds to their paint to state this on the label, and to participate in a program that provides third-party certification of their claim. Experiences in Asia (such as in the example from India give above) have shown that in some cases, larger brands may decide that the public will believe them if they self-certify. But third-party certification has greater credibility, especially for smaller brands and this will be the focus of the Project.

Planned activities:

Activity 2.1 Develop detailed national lead paint awareness raising and dissemination strategies and develop related materials

Activity 2.2 Compile, publish and validate report on market data surveys

Activity 2.3 Carry out outreach activities to civil society

Activity 2.4 Carry out outreach activities to paint industry, including paint manufacturers (and to importers/brand holders of imported paints) with the aim of securing their interest and support for paint certification and labeling

Activity 2.5 Initiate a multi-stakeholder process on a certification standard and develop ToR for the certification scheme

Activity 2.6 Facilitate the establishment and operationalization of the scheme and/or facilitate the participation of national brands in an international or regional scheme

Activity 2.7 Secure information about internal controls and standards employed for self certification activities

Expected Outcome:

Improved knowledge of the risk posed by lead in paint leads to the development of sound reductions strategies for lead in paint and brand holders ceasing to add lead to paint

Expected Outputs:

1. Awareness raising strategies and availability and dissemination of materials improve national understanding of the issue
2. Report on market surveys available and provides information to address targeted interventions
3. Reports on civil society activities confirms national interest on the issue
4. Paint industry understand the minimum efforts required to eliminate lead in paints and record of industries committed to reformulate their paints available
5. Third-Party paint certification and labeling programme established with participation from one or more paint brand in at least three participating countries

Component 3: Promoting National Legal Instrument to Control Lead Paints

The Project will collaborate with relevant government officials and/or national political leaders to help in the formulation of an appropriate national law, regulation, decree or binding standard to control the manufacture, import, sale and use of lead paints with special emphasis on decorative paints and paints for other applications most likely to contribute to childhood lead exposure.

The project will assess existing regulatory frameworks in the focal countries that might be applied in the formulation of a legal instrument to control lead in paints. Based on this assessment, the Project will develop national options papers identifying regulatory approaches that might be pursued. The project will promote and support policy dialogues involving relevant stakeholders, government officials and, as appropriate, political leaders. The goal of these dialogues will be to identify an agreeable approach and a strategy that can result in the promulgation of an appropriate national legal lead paint control instrument which also includes a practical and workable compliance monitoring and enforcement regime.

Planned Activities:

Activity 3.1: Assess existing national regulatory framework

Activity 3.2: Draft options papers outlining possible elements of a legal instrument

Activity 3.3: Implement an outreach strategy to political leaders and opinion leaders on the need for a national legal instrument to control lead in paint

Activity 3.4: Organise stakeholders consultations on the possible establishment of a legal instrument with paint companies, health professionals, other relevant civil society actors, government agencies and others

Activity 3.5: Develop terms for the legal instrument to be adopted and coordinate consultations with relevant government agencies and industry actors

Expected Outcome:

National legal instruments promoted aiming at eliminating lead in paint

Expected Outputs:

1. Draft national law, regulation or decree generated by three of the four participating countries bans or control the manufacture, import, sale and use of lead decorative paints
2. Legal instruments to control lead in paint are adopted or formally proposed in at least two of the project countries

Component 4: Enhanced Regional Project Replication Activities

While the primary project implementation activities will take place in the four Project countries, the project will also undertake an ambitious program of replication activities in the African region. These will include:

- Promoting regional dialogue on how to develop and implement national lead paint elimination projects and programs through meetings of the SAICM Regional Group, other relevant regional meetings and organizations, and by other means;
- Provision of support and assistance to government officials and/or NGOs in non-project African countries who request support, through their respective National SAICM Focal Points, for testing paints on their national markets and reporting the results;
- Sharing informational materials and options papers produced by the project for use in other African countries;
- Hosting two regional workshops on Lead Paint Elimination with participants from at least 6 African countries at each. The first will be a workshop on how to develop a national lead paint elimination program or project. The second will take place near the end of project and will take up lessons learned during project and further discussion on how to develop national lead paint elimination programs or projects; and
- Provision of advice and assistance to government officials and/or NGOs in several African countries in the development of their own national programs or projects, including assistance in helping identify potential sources of funding.

Planned activities:

Activity 4.1: Organise/ participate and promote elimination of lead in paint in three regional workshops (one major SAICM meeting and two more intergovernmental)

Activity 4.2: Assist government officials and/or NGOs in five additional countries in the region to test paints, interpret data, use develop awareness raising materials developed within the project and and develop action plans for the elimination of lead in paints

Activity 4.3: Implement a monitoring and evaluation plan

Expected outcome:

Project activities replicated regionally

Expected outputs:

1. Reports of regional workshops available and demonstrate promotion of the elimination of lead in paint by IPEN and/ or partner NGOs
2. Action plans developed in five additional African countries on measures to eliminate lead in paints
3. Monitoring and evaluation plan fully implemented assess rate of project's success

4. Incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, and co-financing

Lead paint elimination was identified by ICCM2 and ICCM3 as a priority issue relating to the sound management of chemicals. In fact, the continued widespread availability of lead decorative paint for sale and use on a country's national market can be taken as a leading negative indicator of the country's sound chemicals management capacity and practice. The SAICM African Regional Group has supported lead paint elimination policies. Despite concerns over the seriousness of the lead paint issue, the participating countries currently lack the resources to: conduct a comprehensive market analysis of lead in paint; develop strategies to address the issue; consult with paint vendors on the issue; and draft or upgrade relevant legislation.

The four participating countries have some studies which are not up-to-date. This project will update the survey and analysis, providing real and actual data on lead in paints. Participating countries will also have support to develop legislation and to make the necessary consultations with relevant stakeholders needed to elaborate suitable and adapted legislation and take necessary actions. The project will also share experiences and encourage countries in the region to replicate the project activities by using the material prepared, facilitating analysis of lead in paint in five non-participating countries and by having access to the reports produced. This will allow non-participating countries to make lead in paint elimination plans and to seek for support more effectively. All of this information will be made available through the internet website of IPEN and UNEP. Without the GEF support any of this will not be possible.

Furthermore, with the assistance of GEF funds, the project will bridge the gap between national concern, and action, by assisting participating countries, through enabling NGO partners to take action to eliminate paint. The GEF funds will also assist in enhancing participating countries' sound chemicals management infrastructure. It is capacity building "by-doing," and significant results can be achieved with a relatively small investment of GEF funds.

5. Global environmental benefits

The agreed overall objective of SAICM is the achievement of the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle so that, by 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on human health and the environment. In this context, the global elimination of the production, sale and use of decorative lead before 2020 is a very achievable goal.

The global environmental benefits of eliminating lead in paint in target countries include prevention of lead leaching into the environment. Most importantly, this project can be used as a model for the region and it is expected that other countries in the region and beyond will replicate this project and the main activities.

As well as being toxic to humans, lead is also an environmental toxin. People, animals, and fish are mainly exposed to lead by breathing and ingesting it in food, water, soil, or dust. Lead accumulates in the blood, bones, muscles, and fatty tissue. In terms of marine environments, lead can enter water systems through runoff and from sewage, as well as domestic and industrial waste streams. Elevated levels of lead in the water can cause reproductive damage in some aquatic life and cause blood and neurological changes in fish and other animals. Eliminating lead in paints eliminates a key source of

lead, and therefore the source of lead contamination, thereby mitigating the risks to humans, and the environment.

6. Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Regarding innovation, the project plans to work with key companies and conduct a training and awareness-raising program on the need to avoid using lead in paint formulations. Direct contact with companies is unique in such a project, but necessary to ensure these key stakeholders fully understand the dangers of lead paint, and that the project has a complete understanding to the barriers to removing lead from paint formulations.

In addition, a successful effort to achieve the global elimination of lead decorative paints will require country-by-country initiatives and/or interventions in all regions. Donors to IPEN, to UNEP and others provided the initial resources that brought the issue of lead in paint to the attention of ICCM2 and 3, that enabled the formation of GAELP, that has so far supported lead paint testing in more than thirty countries, and that has enabled relatively small initiatives in many of them and at the international level. The European Union's decision to provide a grant of €1.4 million to the seven country Asian Lead in Paint Project is expected to achieve the national elimination of lead decorative paints in all (or almost all) of these countries and is expected to lead to follow-up efforts in other Asian countries. The UNEP/IPEN African Lead in Paint Project is expected to achieve the national elimination of lead decorative paints in four African countries and to stimulate initiatives in several more. In addition, IPEN and others are pursuing potential donors for possible similar regional projects in Latin America, in the Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (ECCA) Region; in the Arabic-speaking countries of Western Asia and North Africa; and in China. In this context, the GEF Africa Lead in Paint Project can be viewed as one regional component of a unified larger global effort with a single objective (which is GAELP's Broad Objective): to globally phase out the manufacture and sale of paints containing lead and eventually to eliminate the risks from such paint.

Regarding sustainability, the project includes key elements to promote its sustainability. These are: the development of a sustainable ongoing third-party paint certification and labeling program that will be funded by modest fees paid by the brand holders; building consumer demand for unleaded paints, and the establishment of enforced national laws or regulations to prohibit or control the manufacture, import sale and use of lead decorative paints.

Regarding potential for scaling up, the project is part of a larger global effort which includes the GAELP, the EU-funded IPEN Asian Lead Paint Elimination Project, additional initiatives supported or promoted by IPEN in the context of IPEN's Global Lead Paint Elimination Campaign, and other efforts. Its progress and outcomes will be reported at GAELP meetings, at SAICM Regional meetings, and at ICCM4. Component 4 is an ambitious replication component that includes support for paint sampling and testing in at least five additional countries and assistance to governments and/or NGOs, who have the support of their respective SAICM National Focal Points, to develop their own national lead paint elimination projects or campaigns including assistance in sampling and testing paints on their national markets; program or project development; and advice in resource mobilization. This component is designed to transform the projects' "potential" for scaling up, into "actual" scaling up, ensuring that additional African countries benefit from the GEF investment in eliminating lead in paint.

A.2. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders (including civil society organizations, indigenous people, gender groups, and others as relevant) and describe how they will be engaged in project and/or its preparation:

Key country level stakeholder groups include:

- The national medical and public health community: This includes pediatricians and their professional organizations, and other health professional organizations and prominent individuals. Health

professionals, especially pediatricians, are often passionately aware and personally knowledgeable about the serious harm caused by lead exposure in children. They are often an authoritative and respected sector in national society, and if mobilized, they can help raise awareness and can influence parents, paint consumers, paint vendors and manufacturers, political leaders, and government officials. The project will outreach to organizations and prominent individuals in the national medical and public health community and will facilitate their participation in dialogues with government officials about the formulation and adoption of a national legal instrument to control the lead content of paints.

- Consumers and parents: When they become aware of lead paints on the market and the lifelong harm to their children that can result from lead exposure, many parents take the problem very seriously. As consumers – when information is available detailing which decorative paints contain added lead compounds and which do not – they can influence the national paint market with their purchase decisions and can also contribute to strengthening or weakening the reputation of national paint brands. Finally, as citizens, they can influence political leaders and government officials in support of the promulgation and enforcement of national laws or regulations effectively controlling the manufacture, import, sale and use of lead decorative paints. Large consumers of paints such as housing groups and school systems can be effective through their specifying that “no added lead” be used in the paints that they purchase. The project will carry out public awareness-raising activities aimed at consumers and parents on lead paints and their hazards with the goals of influencing their paint purchasing behavior and securing public support for a national legal instrument to control the lead content of paints.
- Paint manufacturers, importers and vendors. This group of stakeholders has a direct economic interest in the national paint market and the project will reach out and seek dialogue and relationships with them and their trade associations with the aim of understanding their viewpoints and perspectives, and the goal of promoting their voluntary support for lead paint elimination initiatives. Some paint manufacturers and importers may already have brands of enamel decorative paints that contain no added lead compounds and some may have definite plans to discontinue adding lead compounds to their decorative paints. These manufacturers are potential early project allies. Based on independent testing to verify which brands do not contain added lead compounds and which do, the project can help generate parent and consumer awareness of this, which can influence the market shares of competing paint companies. Paint vendors, especially those that sell many different product lines and have multiple outlets, may also perceive they have reputational issues associated carrying and selling lead decorative paints, and they may be able to strongly influence the paint manufacturers and importers whose brands they carry. Small and medium size paint manufacturers are economic stakeholders some of whom may find it more difficult to reformulate their products and eliminate the use of added lead compounds.

The project will consult with paint manufacturers, importers and vendors, as part of activities under Component 2 (Outreach to Paint Manufacturers, Brand Holders, Importers and Vendors) to better understand the specific barriers they face, and work with paint chemistry experts to produce and deliver information to them that they can use to help overcome those barriers.

The 2012 strategy paper entitled: Global lead paint elimination by 2020 indicates that 50% of the market share is controlled by large international paint manufacturers. This implies that the other 50% might be controlled by SMEs. Large companies have the resources and are already replacing the lead contents in paint. Smaller companies may have more difficulties to do so. This project will develop a special programme (training and awareness raising) to SMEs and if necessary, partnerships among industries will be encouraged. The project expects to have the full participation of at least 15 SMEs in the project activities, and that eight of them will change their paint formulations.

- Government officials and political leaders. Widespread childhood lead exposure not only harms the effected children and their families, but it also has serious national economic and social consequences. National governments therefore have an interest in reducing and minimizing childhood lead exposure, through lead in paint, in their countries. In most countries, the greatest awareness of the consequences of childhood lead exposure resides within the Health Ministry. Often, however, the ministry that would have lead responsibility for the promulgation of a legally-binding regulation to control production, import, sale and use of lead paint is the environment ministry. The relevant government officials, however, may lack appropriate enabling legislation and/or the authority to take meaningful action. Therefore, in some cases, efforts to secure an effective, legally-binding regulation may require or may be complemented by legislative initiatives. And even in cases where there are already sufficient national laws to enable the promulgation of an effective legally-binding regulation to control lead paint, high level political support may still be required. \

The project will therefore in engage political leaders, as well as representatives from the ministries of health and the environment, and possibly other ministries such ministry of industry and others, as project stakeholders as part of the activities under Component 3 (Drafting/upgrading of regulatory elements in participating countries ensures sustainability of proposed action and reduction of lead in paint).

- Bulk paint purchasers: This stakeholder group includes construction companies; government purchasing departments; commercial and residential building management companies and agencies; large retail vendors; and other bulk purchasers of paints may be willing to specify that paints they purchase must contain no added lead compounds. They may agree to do this because it is right; they may be convinced by their customers or clients; or they may determine that they may assume a liability by using or selling lead paints. The project may be able to influence some members of this stakeholder group to specify that any paints they purchase and use will contain “no added lead.”
- Civil society. In many countries, NGOs with an interest in environmental, public health, and/or consumer issues have brought the issue of lead paint to the attention of the broader society. As such NGOs will play a critical role in the project. In each of the four project focal countries, an NGO that is participating in the IPEN network, will take on primary responsibility for executing national project activities on behalf of IPEN, the project Executing Agency. As part of Component 2 activities, the NGOs will be responsible for informing and mobilizing relevant organizations of civil society in support of the project and its objectives including: raising public and consumer awareness about lead paints and their hazards; encouraging paint manufacturers, importers and vendors to voluntarily eliminate the use of lead compounds in their paints; and promoting effective national lead paint control regulations and/or legislation. As indicated above, one important sector of civil society to be engaged is will be organizations of health professionals. Others may include: organizations of parents and/or teachers; consumer organizations, social welfare organizations, environmental and social advocacy organizations; and others.
- Global stakeholders: The project will seek assistance from global stakeholders in outreach and in helping build its relations with national stakeholders. Global stakeholders include: global health professional organizations have national affiliates and contacts in many countries; international industry trade associations; and WHO has an influential relationship with most national Health Ministries and UNEP has an influential relationship with most national Environment Ministries. The project will seek ways to translate this into support by Health and Environment Ministries for national lead paint elimination objectives.

A.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF):

In most countries there is little public awareness that many of the decorative paints nationally available for sale and use are lead paints. There is also little awareness that when lead paints weather or deteriorate their lead content contaminates indoor dust and outdoor soils which children then ingest through hand to mouth behavior. There is also very low awareness of the health and societal consequences that result. High exposure causes serious illness. Lower exposure reduces the child's lifelong intelligence and learning ability and increases violent behavior. This not only harms the individual child, but it also has a cumulative population impacts such as impairing the performance of the national educational system, reducing the productivity of the national workforce, and contributing to increased violent behavior. Associated health effects of higher dose lead in humans includes adverse effects on nervous system and cognitive development (children are more susceptible than adults), kidney damage, reduced hemoglobin production, anemia and reproductive effects.

There is an established link between poverty and the increased risk of exposure to toxic and hazardous chemicals. Exposure of poor people to toxic chemicals is often strongly correlated to geography. In urban settings, low-income or minority populations typically reside in neighborhoods considered undesirable, such as areas adjacent to industrial zones. These places can be major sources of environmental exposure to toxic chemicals, originating from factories, landfill sites, incinerators, etc¹³. Negative health consequences from exposure to lead are more extreme in children who also suffer from malnourishment.

Through working towards eliminating the use of lead in paint in the four participating countries, the project aims to address the above socioeconomic impacts of lead, delivering socioeconomic benefits including less exposure to lead, and less exposure to potential toxins through increased awareness about the dangers associated with deteriorating paint.

In terms of gender, the project will ensure women are represented on the PSC, and that all training exercises and other activities include opportunities for women. Acknowledging that women often spend more time in domestic environments, also the location of lead paint, women will be key targets of the awareness activities, and therefore key project beneficiaries. The project will also seek to engage women's associations and will take a closer look into gender balance in terms of lead roles in the project.

A.4 Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks:

The identified risks, ranking, and mitigation strategies, are outlined in the following table:

Risk	Ranking	Risk mitigation strategy
Paint brand holders and vendors unwilling to discontinue the manufacture, import and sale of lead paints	Low	IPEN and its participating organizations have been actively promoting lead paint elimination in numerous countries for the past five years. Based on previous experience, it appears that many of the large paint brand holders – especially those owned by or associated with large transnational corporations – will be sensitive to public concerns about the lead content of their paints and will respond to increased national public and stakeholder awareness of the issue.
National governments fail to promulgate and effectively enforce national laws or regulations to control the manufacture, import, sale and use of lead decorative paints	Moderate	The GEF OFPs in Project Focal Countries have endorsed the Project suggesting general support for it and its objectives. The challenge in some countries may be the lack of an appropriate national regulatory framework to control lead in paints. The risk mitigation strategy is to associate lead paint elimination efforts with SAICM-related

¹³ UNDP, 2011, Chemicals and gender, UNDP Environment and Energy Group.

		national capacity building for sound chemicals management and the establishment of necessary regulatory frameworks for its achievement. A number of consultations and targeted awareness raising activities will assist governments and civil society to understand the importance of the regulatory framework. This project will ensure that at least 2 of the project countries will submit draft regulations to parliament. However adoption is out of the control of the project and is not considered as part of the project's objectives.
Participating countries lack the capacity to monitor and enforce paint control laws	Moderate	This risk can be partially mitigated by ongoing independent efforts by groups within national civil society to periodically spot check decorative paints on the market for their lead content and report findings to both the government and the media. It could also be mitigated by a legal requirement that paint brands participate in a third-party paint certification and labeling program. Monitoring of lead in paint will lie with industry and it is outside of the project scope.
Project may not have sufficient impact on some small and medium sized enterprises which may be hard to reach and may operate beyond the reach of national regulatory programs	Low	This would be a much greater risk in a larger country such as Nigeria. However, based on preliminary information, there are not a great number of SME paint companies in participating countries, and so it should be possible to identify most or all. It can be expected that some SME paint companies may not voluntarily remove lead from their paints. However, as progress is made toward establishing a legally binding control instrument with penalties for non-compliance, these will be motivated to find ways to reformulate to avoid penalties. It is worth mentioning that the project will invite the industry sector to discuss the regulatory framework to be developed, so their concerns will be properly addressed

A.5. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:

The project is employing several cost-effective strategies including working through national NGOs to execute key activities in country. These locally based NGOs are experienced in working on the technical issue of lead in paint and also in conducting outreach with their communities. Locally based experts are less costly than international experts and their use greatly reduces the need for costly international consultant travel enhancing cost-effectiveness.

This project will facilitate participation of the industry sector in the development of legislation oriented to eliminate lead in paints and to fulfill its obligation towards human health and the environment. As part of Component 2, the project is seeking to establish a private sector-funded labeling scheme. This approach is cost-effective and sustainable, as it supported by private sector, as opposed to government or donor funding.

The project also includes Component 4 on enhance global project replication. The aim of this component is to disseminate the project's methodologies and informational materials for use by government officials, NGOs or others in non-project focal countries, and to help them design programs and mobilize resources to support replication of some of all of the global project's activities. The allocation of a small percentage of project funds to additional African countries, which, through their

respective SAICM Focal Points, have expressed interest in working towards eliminating lead in paint, is a cost-effective way of enhancing replication probability.

A.6. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives [not mentioned in A.1]:

This project will directly support implementation of the goals and objectives of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (GAELP). GAELP is managed by UNEP and WHO and it was initiated as a direct response to decision II/4 adopted in 2009 at the second meeting of the International Conference on Chemicals Management. The elimination of lead paint was identified at ICCM2 and ICCM3 as a SAICM emerging issue. The project will cooperate with UNEP and WHO ensuring that resources generated under the project are shared and used in other countries and regions.

In 2008, IPEN launched a global NGO campaign whose aim is to eliminate lead paint with the goal of global elimination of all lead decorative paints by 2020. Until recently, this campaign has operated with extremely modest resources, mostly in-kind resources. Since the launch of the campaign, IPEN has implemented or facilitated sampling and testing of paints on the market in approximately 30 developing countries and countries with economies in transition and in many of these countries, NGOs affiliated with IPEN have undertaken their own national activities aimed at lead paint elimination.

In 2011, the European Commission's SWITCH-Asia Programme approved a grant to IPEN for €1.4 million to support 3.5 years of lead paint elimination activities in seven Asian countries: Bangladesh, Nepal, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. IPEN is coordinating these activities and executing them on the regional level. An IPEN-affiliated NGO in each of the countries is executing national activities. The components of the Asian Regional Project are very similar to those of this Project and the lessons learned, experiences, and materials produced by both will be shared.

This proposed project will be integrated into IPEN's global campaign to eliminate lead, and as executing agency, IPEN will ensure that the project benefits from resources already generated as part of the campaign, and avoids any duplication of efforts.

A.7 Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation:

The project will be implemented by UNEP and executed by the International POPs Elimination Network.

As Implementing Agency, UNEP is responsible for the overall project supervision, overseeing the project progress through the monitoring and evaluation of the project activities and progress reports, including technical issues. UNEP will work in close collaboration with the Executing Agency.

The International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN) is a global network of more than 700 public interest NGOs in over 100 countries working together to promote policies and practices that protect human health and the environment from exposure to toxic chemical pollutants on an expedited yet socially equitable basis. This mission includes achieving a world in which all chemicals are produced and used in ways that eliminate significant adverse effects on human health and the environment.

IPEN will designate a project coordinator, and international project technical, policy and communications consultants. Together, they will provide support arrangements to ensure the success of the project.

In each project focal country, an IPEN partner NGO has been nominated to take lead responsibility for carrying out project activities in that country and to also contribute to broader African regional lead paint elimination efforts. The designated NGOs are: the Centre de Recherche et d'Education pour le Développement (CREPD) in Cameroon; Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement (JVE), in Côte d'Ivoire; the Pesticide Action Nexus Association, in Ethiopia; and the Agenda for Environment and Responsible Development (AGENDA), in Tanzania.

Each of these NGO partners will assign two or more staff persons to work on the project. In Cameroon and Tanzania, NGO staff time allocated to the project will be equal to a cumulative total of 1.6 full time equivalents (FTE) over the two and one-half year duration of the project. In Cote d'Ivoire and Ethiopia, NGO staff time allocated to the project will be equal to a cumulative total of 1.2 full time equivalents (FTE) over the two and one-half year duration of the project. The staff persons in each country will execute all project technical, policy and communications functions. In addition, each of the NGO partners will designate one individual to serve as National Project Focal Point with overall responsibility to ensure that all national project activities are successfully executed and that national project objectives are achieved. The Focal Points will have lead responsibility for interactions with officials in their national Government and will be members of the Project Steering Committee (PSC).

The international project technical, policy and communications consultants will work closely with their counterparts in the project partner NGOs, and will provide them with training, advice and help throughout the duration of the Project, as needed. Partner NGO staff and the international consultants will develop a division of labor between them in the execution of the project's enhanced replication component, with the NGO, AGENDA, taking the lead for Anglophone African countries, and the NGO CREPD taking the lead for Francophone African countries. CREPD and AGENDA staff will also be involved in national capacity building efforts in Ethiopia and Cote d'Ivoire.

The project will form a PSC, which will include representatives from the Implementing and Executing Agencies, as well as representatives of the NGOs listed above. The PSC will meet three times during the duration of the project, back-to-back with technical meetings, and will, among other tasks, assess progress made in the project, agree on project budget distribution and workplan and address any concerns raised during project implementation.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.

Countries participating in this initiative are eligible to obtain GEF funding and have indicated that lead in paint is considered a national priority within their national programme for chemicals management.

Cameroon's UN Development Assistance Framework (2013-2017) is centered around three priorities for assistance: assistance for strong sustainable growth and poverty alleviation; fostering of employment and social protection; and finally administration and the strategic management of the State. The proposed project, through its comprehensive activities, designed to increase Cameroon's to address and phase out lead in paint makes a special contribution to the poverty alleviation, bearing in mind that poverty has many aspects (social, economic and environmental) and that it is often the case that the ones bearing the burden of environmental degradation are the sectors of the population with less resources.

Cote d'Ivoire's UNDAF (2009-2013)¹⁴ includes a focus on protection of the environment, including through the establishment of an institutional and legal framework in the area of improved pollution control, to among other things, prevent pollution of the aquatic environment. The proposed project, with its focus on raising government awareness of the dangers of lead in paint, will specifically address the legal framework to regulate the paint markets towards the elimination of lead in paints. The intention of this project is to have industries to take their own responsibility and to address the lead in paint issue voluntarily. The voluntary measures to be taken by industry will be complemented by the enactment of a legal instrument.

¹⁴ Accessed electronically, 1 August 2013 (<http://www.ci.undp.org/actualite/docs/UNDAF%2009-13.pdf>)

UN assistance to Ethiopia is guided by the UNDAF (2012-2015)¹⁵. The framework includes a focus on the provision of basic social services to improve the health of the Ethiopian population, as well as preventing environmental pollution, integrating environmental objectives. The proposed project contributes to both of these aims. Elimination of lead in paint will reduce lead exposure to target groups (children, mothers) and the environment. Ethiopia's UNDAF goal is to have a healthy environment, thus the proposed project directly assists Ethiopia to reach Ethiopia's goal.

UN assistance to Tanzania is guided by the UN Development Assistance Plan (2011-2015)¹⁶. The plan includes a focus on environment and climate change. As part of the plan the UN and the Government of Tanzania commit to government capacity enhancement of coordination, enforcement and monitoring of environment and natural resources at national and local levels. In the UNDAF the UN also commits to promoting renewable energy sources, improved energy standards, efficient technologies, and clean practices. This project will provide countries an opportunity to monitor the presence of lead in paints and will also assist Tanzania to strengthen coordination (through the different consultations to take place with different stakeholders) and the existing legal infrastructure for the protection of the national environment.

B.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities

This project is consistent with the Chemicals Focal Area of the GEF and will address an identified global priority under SAICM. The GEF Chemicals Strategy Objective 3, Pilot Sound Chemicals Management and mercury reduction targets actions oriented to eliminate mercury and other chemicals of global concern beyond POPs, capturing additional environmental benefits and the challenges posed by SAICM. The GEF Focal Area Strategy for GEF V clearly identifies lead in paint as a specific PTS of priority concern and to be addressed under GEF V.

Furthermore, lead and cadmium have been in the focus of governments' discussions through UNEP Governing Council, since 2001. UNEP Governing Council has, at all its recent past sessions, sought to reduce risks to human health and the environment from lead and cadmium throughout the life-cycle of these substances and to take action to promote the use, where appropriate, of lead and cadmium-free alternatives.

UNEP Governing Council decision 26/3 on chemicals and waste management noted that there remains a need for a continued focus to reducing the risks posed by lead and cadmium. More recently, the First universal session of the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum held from 18-22 February 2013, acknowledged the efforts made by governments and others to address the risks posed by lead and cadmium, in particular to phase out lead from gasoline and paint through the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles and the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint respectively, and urged governments to continue participating in and contributing to those initiatives and to consider initiatives to encourage the development of more affordable and safer alternatives.

B.3 The GEF Agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and Agencies comparative advantage for implementing this project:

All GEF proposed interventions in GEF V, whether POPs, mercury, chemicals or Ozone, are complementary to UNEP's Subprogram 5 (Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste), executed by UNEP DTIE OzonAction and Chemicals Branches, for the years 2010 – 2013. The Mid Term Strategy for the years 2014-2017 includes the Subprogram 5 on Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste. Africa is considered a priority area of work for UNEP and will constitute the first UNEP GEF pilot on lead in paint.

¹⁵ Accessed electronically, 1 August 2013

(http://ethiopia.unfpa.org/drive/EthiopiaUnitedNationsDevelopmentAssistanceFramework_2012to2015.pdf)

¹⁶ Accessed electronically, 2 August 2013

(http://tz.one.un.org/phocadownload/united_nations_development_assistance_plan_july_2011-june_2015.pdf)

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:

UNEP will implement this project. The day-to-day management and monitoring of the project activities will be the responsibility of the executing agency, the International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN). IPEN will submit half-yearly reports to UNEP and a Project Implementation Report (PIR) once a year. IPEN will be responsible for the recruitment of international staff and consultants, oversight of the performance of its project partner NGOs in the four countries, and the execution of the activities in according with the work plan and expected outcomes.

The half-yearly reports will include progress in implementation of the project, financial report, a work plan and expected expenditures for the next reporting period. When necessary, it will discuss the obstacles that occurred during the implementation period and the steps taken to overcome them. The PIR will be prepared on an annual basis with the first report due one year after the start of project implementation according to GEF rules. It will be submitted by IPEN to the UNEP task manager.

The Project Team will be kept small but efficient and will make the appropriate linkages to the National Coordinators in the participating countries, which will in turn coordinate national activities with the concerned stakeholders at the national level.

The PSC will comprise UNEP DTIE Chemicals, IPEN, national coordinators of the participating countries and the involved bilateral donors. The PSC will meet back-to-back with the technical meetings, i.e., inception workshop and final workshop. The PSC will meet physically at least twice during the project implementation. The PSC will monitor the progress of the project and give advice as to implementation issues.

TABLE: MONITORING AND EVALUATION BUDGET

M&E activity	Purpose	Responsible Party	Budget (US\$)*1	Time-frame
Regional inception workshop	Review of project activities, outputs and intended outcomes; training and capacity-building for staff of the four partner NGOs; detailed work planning	IPEN	0	Within two months of project start (back-to-back with technical meeting)
Inception report	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring	Project coordinator	0	Immediately following first
Project Review by PSC	Assesses progress, effectiveness of operations and technical outputs; Recommends adaptation where necessary and confirms implementation plan.	IPEN	0	Month 1, 12 (TC) and 24 (back to back with technical/ training sessions)

Project Implementation Review – Mid term review	Progress and effectiveness review for the GEF, provision of lessons learned. This will be organized by IPEN, in close consultation with UNEP. Draft report will be forwarded to UNEP for its approval.	IPEN + Independent consultant	15,000	Month 12
Terminal report	Reviews effectiveness against implementation plan Highlights technical outputs Identifies lessons learned and likely design approaches for future projects, assesses likelihood of achieving design outcomes	IPEN	0	At the end of project implementation
Independent Terminal evaluation	Provides evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP, the GEF and their executing partners in particular IPEN and the project partner NGOs in the four participating countries. Provides an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. Highlights technical achievements and assesses against prevailing benchmarks	UNEP EO, Independent external consultant	35,000	At end of project implementation
Independent Financial Audit	Reviews use of project funds against budget and assesses probity of expenditure and transactions	IPEN	8,000	At the end of project implementation
Total indicative Monitoring & Evaluation cost			58,000	

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

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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Iewelde Berhan G/Egziabher	GEF Operational Focal Point	Environment Protection Authority, Ethiopia	10/05/2013
Kone Bakayoko Alimata	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Economics and Finance, Cote d'Ivoire	24/07/2013
J. Ningu	GEF Operational Focal Point	Vice-Presidents Office, Tanzania	8/5/2013
Justin Nantchou-Ngoko	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment, Cameroon	11/5/2013

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Maryam Niamir-Fuller, Director, GEF Coordination Office, UNEP		11/01/2013	Jorge Ocana Task Manager	+41 22 917 8195	jorge.ocana@unep.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Strategy Narrative	Baseline	Indicator	Units	Mid-Term Target	End of Project Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
GOAL: To protect human health and the environment from adverse effects of lead in paint							
Project Objective: To minimize and ultimately eliminate the manufacture, import, sale and use of decorative lead paints in participating countries and to develop strategies to replicate actions elsewhere in the African region and beyond							
	Preliminary testing has provided evidence that lead compounds are added to decorative enamel paints in the four participating countries. No legal framework for lead in paint has been developed in participating countries	Evidence of reduction in lead compounds in decorative paints in participating countries Number of paint brands in participating countries that voluntarily eliminate lead from their paints Lead in paint controls (ie legislation or regulation) proposed in participating countries Additional countries in the region show commitment to eliminate lead in paints	paint samples tested in each country # of brands that voluntarily eliminate lead from their paints # of regulatory proposals drafted # of additional countries	Paint samples tested At least 4 preliminary draft regulatory proposals developed	Paint brands representing majority market share have analysed the paint testing data and taken actions to eliminate added lead compounds from their decorative paints and agreed to work to comply with draft regulations eliminating lead compounds from decorative paint Four national draft regulations proposed in participating countries At least five additional countries in the region replicate the project activities	Data report on sample and testing the lead content available on IPEN and UNEP's websites National draft regulations available action plans and reports on paint testing in five additional countries available Paint manufacturers and governments commitment (agreements and partnerships) to eliminate lead in paints	Global lead paint elimination remains a SAICM priority issue with support from governments in all regions. The relevant international industry trade associations remain supportive of GAELP goals and objectives Lead still added into the paint formulation The information about the severe harms to human health from childhood lead exposure associated with the use of lead decorative paints is well established and not controversial; Paint manufacturers understand the dimension of the problem and agree to eliminate lead in paint Elimination of lead in paint does not represent a significant cost to paint manufacturers

Strategy Narrative	Baseline	Indicator	Units	Mid-Term Target	End of Project Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
Outcome 1: Improved understanding of the paint market through market shares studies and analysis allows better planning and establishment of priorities							
Testing a large portion of the decorative paint brands on the national market provides baseline data and is the anchor for project activities including awareness-raising, outreach to stakeholders and dialogues aimed at securing national legal instruments to control the lead content of paints	Lack of adequate understanding of paint market in project countries (partial exception Cameroon); and inadequate understanding of which brands use added lead compounds.	1.1 Number of national paint market survey reports including an analysis of market shares developed and available	# of market surveys carried out	Four market survey reports		Market survey reports publicly available on IPEN website	A reasonably accurate national market survey can be performed using publically available information and visiting numerous paint sellers of various types in various locations.
		1.2 Number of national reports developed and containing sample paints analysis including the identification of decorative paint brands on the national market in participating countries that contain more than trace quantities of total lead demonstrating the differences of total lead found in decorative paints over time.	# of national reports developed	Four draft national reports produced by month 8	Four final national reports produced by month 24	consolidated reports nationally released as part of the project communications strategy and posted on the project web site; Inventory of decorative paint found in the national markets that contain more than trace quantities of lead available in IPEN website	In some countries it will be possible to sample virtually all brands of enamel decorative paints on the national market; In other countries with many small brands, there may be gaps, but paint brands representing the vast majority of market share will be sampled and tested

Outcome 2: Improved understanding and awareness of the problem leads to develop sound national and sectoral reduction strategies for lead in paint for brand holders and national governments							
This component aims to increase national public and stakeholder awareness about the hazards to children's health from exposure to lead from lead paints. This will lead to consumers looking for and demanding non-lead paints. Paint	There is currently virtually no public awareness of lead paint on the market in these countries and associated hazards in Cote d'Ivoire Ethiopia and Tanzania, except in Cameroon, that	2.1 Development of national awareness strategies to address lead in paint issue developed and available Number of press clippings and other media reports published in each	Development of awareness raising strategy # of materials developed	Awareness raising strategies developed	At least 3 press clipping and other media reports published in each country and 16 additional materials developed and disseminated	Press clipping and media logs Materials available through the GAELP website Reports of events organized in each country and available through the GAELP website	It is expected that the media gives necessary attention to reports on the quantity and quality of the paint testing results and project messages

<p>vendors and brand holders then respond by removing lead compounds from their formulations.</p> <p>This component also deals with outreach to and dialogue with paint manufacturers, importers, brand holders and vendors, and includes efforts to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Convince them to eliminate added lead from their products through voluntary actions; 2. Work with SME paint companies to develop and implement strategies to overcome barriers to reformulating their paints; and develop paint certification and labeling of no added lead 	<p>benefitted of a SAICM QSP project</p> <p>However, general public awareness is still low.</p>	country (including comprehensive reports, audio-visuals, press releases and other printed materials)				Government and industry actions reflect understanding of the lead in paint problem	
		2.2 report on testing lead in paints in participating countries validated, compiled and published	Report on paint testing on local markets validated and including trends over time	Draft report including initial testing and data validation	Final report including trends over time	National survey report published in IPEN website	
		2.3 Number of paint manufactures and brand holders that participated in events and outreach activities related to removing lead in paint	# of events attended by paint producers, retailers and industry	Manufactures and brand holders have initiated internal dialogue on removing lead from paint and the project with help from the Paint Chemist is facilitating SME access to non-lead paint ingredient vendors and the transfer of knowledge on their use (At least 2 SMEs per country)	At least 15 manufacturers and brand holders and at least 4 per country are to remove lead in paint		
		2.4 Number of initiatives targeting civil society per country developed	# of initiatives	At least 5 initiatives per country	At least 7 initiatives per country		It is expected that grassroot groups in the participating countries will disseminate the information
		2.5 Number of large paint companies with which the	# paint brands that have voluntarily	Initial contacts have been made with most of the larger	At least 2 larger companies have reformulated their	Outreach log; minutes of meetings between project and	Based on experiences in several Asian countries, it is expected that paint

	project has had dialogue; number that have voluntarily agreed to reformulate their paints; number that are cooperating with the project in some additional ways.	removed lead compounds from their formulation;	companies /brands and with many of the smaller ones	paints	paint companies; names of brands that have reformulated; and names of companies that are cooperating with the project in other ways (including description of kinds of cooperation)	companies in the four African countries to be open to dialogue with the project; and expect most of the larger companies to voluntarily reformulate their paints. The project will ensure that systematic attention is being given to the national lead in paint issue;.
	2.6 Number of small and mid-size paint manufacturers reformulated their paints without significant increases in their total cost of production or sacrifices in paint quality.	# SME paint manufacturers	Project is in dialogue with some SME paint manufacturers in each project country and/or their trade association; and also with vendors of non-lead substitutes active in all four countries.	At least eight SME paint manufacturers that have cooperated with the project have reformulated their paints	Notes and minutes on meetings between project and SME paint companies; paint trade associations; and paint ingredient vendors. Names of eight or more SMEs with whom the project has been in dialogue and that have reformulated. Paint testing data showing those paint brands contain less than 90 ppm lead.	Some small and medium-size paint manufacturers may face barriers to removing lead compound from their decorative paint formulations including, especially, finding vendors of good non-lead substitutes willing to supply them at a reasonable price and willing to provide the necessary information related to reformulating paints using the substitutes. The project will assist them to identify vendors of non-lead substitutes for paints. SME paint companies, trade associations, and/or ingredient vendors active in the African countries may be less motivated and willing to cooperate than has been the experience elsewhere.
Consumers have	2.7 Paint	Third Party	Multi-stakeholder	Third-Party paint	Statement of	At least one, and

no way to tell which brands of decorative paints contain added lead and which to not.	certification and labelling program established with participation of some national paint brands in at least three of the four participating countries, At least one larger brand self-certifies in each country.	certification programme established # number of national paint brands participating # of brands self-certifying	process to reach agreement on a certification standard and scheme (including governance arrangements, certification bodies, approaches to fees and their collection) underway. At least two major national paint brands in each country contacted for the establishment of paint certification.	certification and labeling program established At least one paint brand in each of the three participating countries 1 major national paint brand in at least three participating self certified	participation in certification and labelling program by brand holder of at least one major brand on each national market; copy of the certification program's certification standard, terms of reference and governance rules. Photos or copies of paint cans with "no added lead" labels.	probably many national paint brand holders agree to participate in such a program as a way to inform the public that their paints contain no added lead
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Outcome 3: Drafting/ updating of regulatory elements in participating countries ensures sustainability of proposed actions and reduction of lead in paint							
Government of the four participating countries attended ICCM 2 & 3 and agreed to resolutions identifying lead paint elimination as a SAICM priority "emerging issue." The National SAICM Focal Points of the participating countries endorse the project and its objectives. This suggests a supportive national environment for the promulgation of a legal instrument to control lead in paint.	No participating country has a legal instrument in force regulating the lead content of paints manufactured, imported, sold and used in the country.	3.1 Regulatory frameworks in participating countries assessed regarding lead in paint and identification of options	# of assessments and draft national regulatory elements produced	One draft assessment report per country to be reviewed by national government Option papers drafted for all four participating countries.	At least four assessments produced and At least three draft national law generated by three of the four participating countries	Project report; submitted to GAELP Information Clearing House A copy of a law or binding regulation that has been adopted and has entered into force.	In some of the countries, the time required to pass a law or enact a regulation may be longer than the duration of the project. In those countries, the process of enacting the desired law or regulation will be well established by the project's end, and both stakeholders and government officials will be committed to seeing it through.
		3.2 A law, regulation or decree to control the lead content of paints formally proposed by a government agencies and/or has been	#Legal instruments proposed	Draft proposals available	Legal instruments to control lead in paint adopted or formally proposed in at least two of the four project countries	Draft or final regulatory papers available at the pertinent national ministries	Government officials support elimination of lead in paints. Heightened public awareness of the issue promoted by project awareness activities will

		adopted					increase higher level political support.
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Outcome 4 increased number of countries interested in replicating the project activities facilitate taking action on lead elimination in paints

<p>The project will undertake enhanced project replication activities in the African region in a number of ways including:</p> <p>a. Promoting regional dialogue</p> <p>b. Providing assistance to government officials and/or NGOs in five or non-project African countries</p> <p>c. Sharing informational materials and options papers produced</p> <p>d. Hosting regional workshops with participants from the region</p> <p>e. Providing assistance to government officials and/or NGOs in five or more African countries in the development of plans and funding proposals</p> <p>f. Preparing a project lessons-learned report</p>	<p>Members of the SAICM African Regional Group have been very supportive in the adoption of ICCM resolutions in support of lead paint elimination objectives; however, government officials and NGOs have not been successful in designing and implementing programmes to address the issue</p>	<p>4.1 Number of regional workshops organized by the project including at least six-African countries to draw the lessons learned and raise interest from other countries in the region</p> <p>4.2 Number of additional countries where the SAICM Focal Point has endorsed the project and the project has provided assistance (from co-finance) to government officials and/or NGOs in testing paints, used information materials and developed action plans to eliminate lead in paints</p> <p>Countries to be selected during the project implementation</p>	<p>#s of regional meetings</p> <p># of additional countries</p>		<p>At least one major regional SAICM meeting and two regional meetings organized</p> <p>At least five additional countries</p>	<p>Report on regional dialogues and their outcome. Meeting report of SAICM Regional Group and possibly other regional meetings where dialogues occurred.</p> <p>Lessons learned report is available on IPEN and GAELP web sites</p> <p>Copies of the laboratory test results and their interpretation that have been made available by the project to Government Officials and/or NGOs in five or more non-Project African countries.</p> <p>Action plans available thorough the IPEN website</p>	<p>Strong interest to address the lead in paint issue in African countries,</p> <p>Interest from the SAICM Focal Points in Africa and the meeting organizers to promote and participate in lead in paint initiatives.</p> <p>Appropriate government officials and/or NGOs from at least five African countries can be identified who have a real interest in developing national lead paint elimination programs or projects, and will be willing to participate in a regional workshop that will provide information and advice on how to do it.</p>
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4.3 Number of Steering Committee meeting reports available as part of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	# of Steering Committee Meeting reports	1 SCM reports	3 SCM reports	Steering Committee Meeting reports available in IPEN's and UNEP website	Participation and commitment of f key stakeholders
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APPENDICES

1. Acronyms and abbreviations
2. Overall Project Budget
3. Budget by project component and UNEP budget lines
4. Co-financing by source and UNEP Budget lines
5. Public awareness, communications and mainstreaming
6. Environmental and social safeguards
7. Workplan and timetable
8. Key deliverables and benchmarks
9. Summary of reporting requirements and responsibilities
10. Standard terminal evaluation
11. Decision making flowchart and Organigram
12. Terms of reference
13. Co-financing commitment letters from project partners
14. Endorsement letters of GEF National Focal Points
15. Draft Procurement plan
16. Tracking tools (not available)
17. Supervision Plan

APPENDIX 1 : ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CREPD	Centre de Recherche et d'Education pour le Développement
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GAELP	The Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead in Paint
GEFTF	Global Environment Facility Trust Fund
ICCA	International Council of Chemical Associations
ICCM	International Conference on Chemicals Management
IPEN	International POPs Elimination Network
IPPIC	The International Paint and Printers Ink Council
IQ	Intelligence Quotient
JVE	Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
OKI	Occupational Knowledge International
PAN	Pesticide Action Network
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Management
SME	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise
TA	Technical Assistance
UNDAF	UN Development Assistance Framework
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

APPENDIX 2: Overall Project Budget

Project Components and Activities	GEF Funding	Co-financing Subtotal	TOTAL
Component 1: Paint Market Analysis, Paint Analytical Testing and Reporting Results			
<i>1.1 Organise an initial project coordination workshop</i>	0	55'000	55'000
<i>1.2 Carry out a survey of the decorative paints and other home/school use paints being sold on the national market</i>	40'000	0	40'000
<i>1.3 Identify and analyse existing decorative paints in the market</i>	50'000	0	50'000
<i>1.4 Prepare technical sections of report on survey and results of paint testing including an interpretation of the results</i>	15'000	0	15'000
SUBTOTAL	105'000	55'000	160'000
Component 2: Make Lead Paint Elimination a National Issue of Concern including Outreach to Paint Manufacturers and Brand Holders			
<i>2.1 Develop a detailed national lead paint awareness raising and dissemination strategies and develop related materials</i>	40'000	115'000	155'000
<i>2.2 Compile, publish and validate report on market data surveys</i>	140'000	35'000	175'000
<i>2.3 Carry out outreach activities to civil society</i>	20'000	110'000	130'000
<i>2.4 Carry out outreach activities to paint industry</i>	49'000	90'000	139'000
<i>2.5 Initiate a multi-stakeholder process on a certification standard and ToR for the certification scheme</i>	10'000	30'000	40'000
<i>2.6 Facilitate the establishment and operationalization of the scheme and/or facilitate the participation of national brands in an international or regional scheme.</i>	10'000	10'000	20'000
<i>2.7 Secure information about internal controls and standards employed for self certification</i>	10'000	10'000	20'000
SUBTOTAL	279'000	400'000	679'000
Component 3: Promoting national legal instruments to control lead paints			
<i>3.1 Assess existing national regulatory framework</i>	66'000	5'000	71'000
<i>3.2 Draft options papers outlining possible elements of a legal instrument</i>	30'000	10'000	40'000
<i>3.3 Implement an outreach to political leaders and opinion leaders on the need for a national legal instrument to control lead in paint</i>	30'000	25'000	55'000
<i>3.4 Organise stakeholder consultations on the possible establishment of a legal instrument with paint companies; health professionals; other relevant civil society actors; government agencies; and others</i>	30'000	25'000	55'000
<i>3.5 Develop terms for the legal instrument to be adopted and coordinate consultations with relevant government agencies and industry actors</i>	30'000	11'000	41'000
SUBTOTAL	186'000	76'000	262'000
Component 4: Enhanced regional project replication activities			
<i>4.1 Three regional workshops for non-project focal African countries to provide training on establishing national lead paint elimination activities</i>	167'000	852'000	1'019'000
<i>4.2 Assist government officials and/or NGOs in five additional countries in the region to test paints/ interpret data and develop action plans</i>	115'000	1'535'365	1'650'365
<i>4.3 Implement a monitoring and evaluation plan</i>	58'000	0	58'000
SUBTOTAL	340'000	2'387'365	2'727'365
Project Management and supervision			
<i>Project Management</i>	90'000	316'000	406'000
SUBTOTAL	90'000	316'000	406'000
TOTAL	1'000'000	3'234'365	4'234'365

APPENDIX 3: Budget by project component and UNEP budget lines

UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE	BUDGET ALLOCATION BY PROJECT COMPONENT/ACTIVITY *						ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR **			
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Project management	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
10 PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT										
1100 Project Personnel										
1101 Project coordinator IPEN	0	0	0	0	52'000	52'000	25'000	25'000	12'000	62'000
1199 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	52'000	52'000	25'000	25'000	12'000	62'000
1200 Consultants										
1201 Paint chemist consultant	0	12'000	0	0	0	12'000	0	12'000	0	12'000
1202 Legal and policy consultant	0	15'000	40'000	28'000	0	83'000	35'000	35'000	13'000	83'000
1203 Communications consultant	0	26'000	15'000	9'000	0	50'000	22'000	22'000	6'000	50'000
1204 Lead technical and science specialist	35'000	40'000	0	15'000	0	90'000	30'000	30'000	30'000	90'000
1299 Sub-Total	35'000	93'000	55'000	52'000	0	235'000	87'000	99'000	49'000	235'000
1300 Administrative support										
1301 Administrative assistance to in-country project partners	0	0	0	0	22'000	22'000	11'000	8'000	3'000	22'000
1399 Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	22'000	22'000	11'000	8'000	3'000	22'000
1600 Travel on official business (above staff)										
1601 Travel Project coordinator (IPEN)	0	15'000	0	0	16'000	31'000	6'000	6'000	4'000	16'000
1602 International consultant travel	0	17'000	22'000	24'000	0	63'000	20'000	24'000	19'000	63'000
1699 Sub-Total	0	32'000	22'000	24'000	16'000	94'000	26'000	30'000	23'000	79'000
1999 Component Total	35'000	125'000	77'000	76'000	90'000	403'000	149'000	162'000	87'000	398'000
20 SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT										
2200 Sub-contracts (SSFA, PCA, non-UN)										
2201 Analytical costs for paint sample analysis	35'000	0	0	40'000	0	75'000	35'000	0	40'000	75'000
2202 AGENDA (Tanzania)	6'000	25'000	18'000	13'000	0	62'000	25'000	25'000	12'000	62'000
2203 CREPD (Cameroon)	6'000	25'000	18'000	13'000	0	62'000	25'000	25'000	12'000	62'000
2204 JVE (Cote d'Ivoire)	6'000	24'000	17'000	0	0	47'000	19'000	19'000	9'000	47'000
2205 PAN Ethiopia (Ethiopia)	6'000	24'000	17'000	0	0	47'000	19'000	19'000	9'000	47'000
2299 Sub-Total	59'000	98'000	70'000	66'000	0	293'000	123'000	88'000	82'000	293'000
2999 Component Total	59'000	98'000	70'000	66'000	0	293'000	123'000	88'000	82'000	293'000
30 TRAINING COMPONENT										
3200 Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)										
3201 Africa regional awareness raising workshops	0	0	0	82'000	0	82'000	30'000	37'000	30'000	97'000
3299 Sub-Total	0	0	0	82'000	0	82'000	30'000	37'000	30'000	97'000
3300 Meetings/conferences										
3301 National press events	0	10'000	0	0	0	10'000	3'000	3'000	4'000	10'000
3302 National policy and industry dialogues	0	6'000	10'000	0	0	16'000	5'000	6'000	5'000	16'000
3399 Sub-Total	0	16'000	10'000	0	0	26'000	8'000	9'000	9'000	26'000
3999 Component Total	0	16'000	10'000	82'000	0	108'000	38'000	46'000	39'000	123'000
40 EQUIPMENT & PREMISES COMPONENT										
4100 Expendable equipment (under 1,500 \$)										
4101 Operational costs	5'000	5'000	5'000	10'000	0	25'000	5'000	5'000	5'000	15'000
4200 Nonexpendable equipment (beyond 1,500\$)										
4201 Office supplies (5 computers or software)	0	12'500	0	0	0	12'500	12'500	0	0	12'500
4199 Sub-Total	5'000	17'500	5'000	10'000	0	37'500	17'500	5'000	5'000	27'500
4999 Component Total	5'000	17'500	5'000	10'000	0	37'500	17'500	5'000	5'000	27'500
50 MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT										
5200 Reporting costs (publications, maps, NI)										
5202 Translation of essential documents/meeting interpretation	4'000	8'000	8'000	30'000	0	50'000	25'000	20'000	5'000	50'000
5299 Sub-Total	4'000	8'000	8'000	30'000	0	50'000	25'000	20'000	5'000	50'000
5300 Sundry (communications, postage, etc)										
5301 Communication, postage, freight, international bank transfers, etc.	2'000	2'000	2'000	2'000	0	8'000	3'000	3'000	2'000	8'000
5303 Dissemination of results	0	12'500	14'000	16'000	0	42'500	3'000	34'000	8'500	42'500
5399 Sub-Total	2'000	14'500	16'000	18'000	0	50'500	3'000	37'000	10'500	50'500
5500 Evaluation										
5501 Mid-term review	0	0	0	15'000	0	15'000	0	15'000	0	15'000
5502 Final evaluation	0	0	0	35'000	0	35'000	0	35'000	0	35'000
5503 Final audit	0	0	0	8'000	0	8'000	0	8'000	0	8'000
5599 Sub-Total	0	0	0	58'000	0	58'000	0	58'000	0	58'000
5999 Component Total	6'000	22'500	24'000	106'000	0	158'500	28'000	72'000	58'500	158'500
TOTAL	105'000	279'000	186'000	340'000	90'000	1'000'000	355'000	373'000	271'500	1'000'000

APPENDIX 4: Co-financing by source and UNEP Budget lines

Object of Expenditure/source of funding Project Name: Lead Paint Elimination Project in Africa		UNEP (Implementing Agency)		IPEN		JVPE	AGENDA	PAN	CREPD	TOTAL
		In-kind	Cash	In-kind	Cash	In-kind	In-kind	In-kind	In-kind	
10	PERSONNEL COMPONENT									
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT									
1100	Project Personnel									
1101	Project coordinator IPEN	0	0	100'000	50'000	6'000	7'000	7'000	0	170'000
1199	Sub-Total	0	0	100'000	50'000	6'000	7'000	7'000	0	170'000
1200	Consultants									
1201	Paint chemist consultant	0	0	0	0				0	0
1202	Legal and policy consultant	0	0	0	0				0	0
1203	Communications consultant	0	0	0	0				0	0
1204	Lead technical and science specialist	0	0	0	0				0	0
1299	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1300	Administrative support									
1301	Administrative assistance to in-country project partners	30'000	55'000	100'000	50'000				20'000	255'000
1399	Sub-Total	30'000	55'000	100'000	50'000	0	0	0	20'000	255'000
1600	Travel on official business (above staff)									
1601	Travel Project coordinator (IPEN)	0	0	10'000	20'000				0	30'000
1602	International consultant travel	0	0	0	0				0	0
1699	Sub-Total	0	0	10'000	20'000	0	0	0	0	30'000
1999	Component Total	30'000	55'000	210'000	120'000	6'000	7'000	7'000	20'000	455'000
20	SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT									
2200	Sub-contracts (SSFA, PCA, non-UN)									
2201	Analytical costs for paint sample analysis	0	0	0	0				0	0
2202	AGENDA (Tanzania)	0	0	0	0				0	0
2203	CREPD (Cameroon)	0	0	0	0				55'000	55'000
2204	JVE (Cote d'Ivoire)	0	0	0	0				0	0
2205	PAN Ethiopia (Ethiopia)	0	0	0	0				0	0
2299	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55'000	55'000
2999	Component Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55'000	55'000
30	TRAINING COMPONENT									
3200	Group training (field trips, WS, etc.)									
3201	Africa regional awareness raising workshops	5'000	30'000	550'000	55'000				50'000	690'000
3299	Sub-Total	5'000	30'000	550'000	55'000	0	0	0	50'000	690'000
3300	Meetings/conferences									
3301	National press events	0	0	50'000	0				30'000	80'000
3302	National policy and industry dialogues	0	0	50'000	0				30'000	80'000
3399	Sub-Total	0	0	100'000	0	0	0	0	60'000	160'000
3999	Component Total	5'000	30'000	650'000	55'000	0	0	0	60'000	160'000
40	EQUIPMENT & PREMISES COMPONENT									
4100	Expendable equipment (under 1,500 \$)									
4101	Operational costs	0	10'000	0	120'000				20'000	150'000
4200	Nonexpendable equipment (beyond 1,500\$)									
4201	Office supplies (5 computers or software)	0	0	0	125'000				20'000	145'000
4199	Sub-Total	0	10'000	0	245'000	0	0	0	40'000	295'000
4999	Component Total	0	10'000	0	245'000	0	0	0	40'000	295'000
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT									
5200	Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)									
5202	Translation of essential documents/meeting interpretation	0	0	0	0				10'000	10'000
5299	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10'000	10'000
5300	Sundry (communications, postage, etc)									
5301	Communication, postage, freight, international bank transfers, etc.	0	0	0	70'000				0	0
5303	Dissemination of results	10'000	60'000	990'000	460'000				29'365	1'549'365
5399	Sub-Total	10'000	60'000	990'000	530'000	0	0	0	29'365	1'549'365
5500	Evaluation									
5501	Final evaluation and audit	0	0	0	0				0	0
5599	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5999	Component Total	10'000	60'000	990'000	530'000	0	0	0	39'365	1'559'365
TOTAL		45'000	155'000	1'850'000	950'000	6'000	7'000	7'000	214'365	3'234'365

Co-financing by Activity

Project Components and Activities	GEF Funding	UNEP (Implementing Agency)		IPEN		JVPE Ivory Coast	PAN Ethiopia	Agenda Tanzania	CREPD Cameroon	Co-financing Subtotal	TOTAL
		In-kind	Cash	In-kind	Cash	In-kind	In-kind	In-kind	In-kind		
Component 1: Paint market analysis, analytical testing and reporting results											
1.1 Organise an initial project coordination workshop	0	15'000	25'000	0	10'000				5'000	55'000	55'000
1.2 Carry out a survey of the decorative paints and other home/school use paints being sold on the national market	40'000	0	0	0	0				0	0	40'000
1.3 Identify and analyse existing decorative paints in the market	50'000	0	0	0	0				0	0	50'000
1.4 Prepare technical sections of report on survey and results of paint testing including an interpretation of the results	15'000	0	0	0	0				0	0	15'000
SUBTOTAL	105'000	15'000	25'000	0	10'000	0	0	0	5'000	55'000	160'000
Component 2: Make lead paint elimination a national issue of concern including outreach to paint manufacturers and band holders											
2.1 Develop a detailed national lead paint awareness raising and dissemination strategies and develop related materials	40'000	0	0	30'000	50'000				35'000	115'000	155'000
2.2 Compile, publish and validate report on market data surveys	140'000	0	0	0	10'000				25'000	35'000	175'000
2.3 Carry out outreach activities to civil society	20'000	0	0	50'000	0				60'000	110'000	130'000
2.4 Carry out outreach activities to paint industry	49'000	0	0	20'000	10'000				60'000	90'000	139'000
2.5 Initiate a multi-stakeholder process on a certification standard and ToR for the certification scheme	10'000	0	0	30'000	0				0	30'000	40'000
2.6 Facilitate the establishment and operationalization of the scheme and/or facilitate the participation of national brands in an international or regional scheme.	10'000	0	0	10'000	0				0	10'000	20'000
2.7 Secure information about internal controls and standards employed for self certification	10'000	0	0	10'000	0				0	10'000	20'000
SUBTOTAL	279'000	0	0	150'000	70'000	0	0	0	180'000	400'000	679'000
Component 3: Promoting national legal instruments to control lead paints											
3.1 Assess existing national regulatory framework	66'000	0	0	0	0				5'000	5'000	71'000
3.2 Draft options papers outlining possible elements of a legal instrument	30'000	0	0	0	10'000				0	10'000	40'000
3.3 Implement an outreach to political leaders and opinion leaders on the need for a national legal instrument to control lead in paint	30'000	0	0	20'000	0				5'000	25'000	55'000
3.4 Organise stakeholder consultations on the possible establishment of a legal instrument with paint companies; health professionals; other relevant civil society actors; government agencies; and others	30'000	0	0	10'000	10'000				5'000	25'000	55'000
3.5 Develop terms for the legal instrument to be adopted and coordinate consultations with relevant government agencies and industry actors	30'000	0	0	10'000	0				1'000	11'000	41'000
SUBTOTAL	186'000	0	0	40'000	20'000	0	0	0	16'000	76'000	262'000
Component 4: Enhanced regional project replication activities											
4.1 Three regional workshops for non-project focal African countries to provide training on establishing national lead paint elimination activities	167'000	0	50'000	700'000	100'000				2'000	852'000	1'019'000
4.2 Assist government officials and/or NGOs in five additional countries in the region to test paints/ interpret data and develop action plans	115'000	25'000	40'000	810'000	650'000				10'365	1'535'365	1'650'365
4.3 Implement a monitoring and evaluation plan	58'000	0	0	0	0				0	0	58'000
SUBTOTAL	340'000	25'000	90'000	1'510'000	750'000	0	0	0	12'365	2'387'365	2'727'365
Project Management and supervision											
Project Management	90'000	5'000	40'000	150'000	100'000	6'000	7'000	7'000	1'000	316'000	406'000
SUBTOTAL	90'000	5'000	40'000	150'000	100'000	6'000	7'000	7'000	1'000	316'000	406'000
TOTAL	1'000'000	45'000	155'000	1'850'000	950'000	6'000	7'000	7'000	214'365	3'234'365	4'234'365

APPENDIX 5

PUBLIC AWARENESS, COMMUNICATIONS AND MAINSTREAMING

The project is primarily designed to improve the awareness among civil society, businesses, and participating country governments of the dangers of lead in decorative paint, to both human health and the environment, and to use this awareness as a driver for policy change. In this respect, the project will raise awareness of the specific problem in each country through sampling decorative paints and then using the results and findings as part of project awareness raising activities and campaigns. Component 2 is focused on raising-awareness and includes outreach activities to the media, NGOs, policy-makers, paint businesses and the paint industry.

Communications with project stakeholders will be led by NGOs from Cameroon, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Cote d'Ivoire. Each NGO is very experienced in communicating environmental issues to communities in their respective local contexts. Communications styles will include press events, direct contact with media, public consultations in major cities, one-to-one consultations with policy-makers, and direct contact and meetings with representatives of brand holders.

In addition to the above, the Project will develop a content management system (CMS) as a sub-page of the IPEN website. The four partner NGOs will link from their websites to the CMS. The CMS will be kept up-to-date by the Project Coordinator and include project reports, case studies, and lessons learned.

In terms of mainstreaming, the project acknowledges the important role of women, as often the primary care giver of children who are at risk of exposure to lead in paint. The project will employ the basic principles of gender mainstreaming to the project creates opportunities and space for women, including: establishing adequate accountability mechanisms for monitoring progress; undertaking an initial identification of issues and diagnosis of gender differences and disparities, through country-level gender analysis of stakeholders; and efforts to broaden women's equitable participation in all project activities. The project will also seek to engage women on lead roles in the project, for example coordinating activities to raise awareness on lead in paint in households, workplace (especially women on paint factories) and settings that may put women and children at considerable risk. The project will seek to created awareness of all the population, especially women, who will be a target group to receive training and awareness raising materials with the hope to have them engaged on the claim for a lead free paint environment.

APPENDIX 6

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

The objective of this project is to minimize and ultimately eliminate the manufacture, import, sale and use of decorative lead paints in participating countries and to develop strategies to replicate actions elsewhere in the African region and beyond, thereby reducing the hazards posed to humans and the environment by lead. As part of the project paints will be procured for sampling. The contracted laboratories will undertake disposal of paint samples, using best practice protocols. However as well as the paint samples, there will be residual paint requiring disposal in Cameroon, Ethiopia, Cote d'Ivoire and Tanzania. As these four countries lack facilities to dispose of hazardous wastes. As project partners will remove the lids of the paints and store in a covered, well-ventilated, secure location, until the paint can dries solid. After the paint has solidified, the lead in the paint is demobilized, and the cans will be disposed of in landfill.

APPENDIX 7: Workplan and timetable

Project Components and Activities	Year 1						Year 2						Year 3					
	2	4	6	8	10	12	2	4	6	8	10	12	2	4	6	8	10	12
Component 1: Paint market analysis, analytical testing and reporting results																		
1.1 Organise an initial project coordination workshop																		
1.2 Carry out a survey of the decorative paints and other home/school use paints being sold on the national market																		
1.3 Identify and analyse existing decorative paints in the market																		
1.4 Prepare technical sections of report on survey and results of paint testing including an interpretation of the results																		
Component 2: Make lead paint elimination a national issue of concern including outreach to paint manufacturers and brand holders																		
2.1 Develop a detailed national lead paint awareness raising and dissemination strategies and develop related materials																		
2.2 Compile, publish and validate report on market data surveys																		
2.3 Carry out outreach activities to civil society																		
2.4 Carry out outreach activities to paint industry																		
2.5 Initiate a multi-stakeholder process on a certification standard and ToR for the certification scheme																		
2.6 Facilitate the establishment and operationalization of the scheme and/or facilitate the participation of national brands in an international or regional scheme.																		
2.7 Secure information about internal controls and standards employed for self certification																		
Component 3: Promoting National Legal instruments to control lead paints																		
3.1 Assess existing national regulatory framework																		
3.2 Draft options papers outlining possible elements of a legal instrument																		
3.3 Implement an outreach to political leaders and opinion leaders on the need for a national legal instrument to control lead in paint																		
3.4 Organise stakeholder consultations on the possible establishment of a legal instrument with paint companies; health professionals; other relevant civil society actors; government agencies; and others																		
3.5 Develop terms for the legal instrument to be adopted and coordinate consultations with relevant government agencies and industry actors																		
Component 4: Enhanced regional project replication activities																		
4.1 Three regional workshops for non-project focal African countries to provide training on establishing national lead paint elimination activities																		
4.2 Assist government officials and/or NGOs in five additional countries in the region to test paints/ interpret data and develop action plans																		
4.3 Implement a monitoring and evaluation plan																		

APPENDIX 8: Key deliverables and benchmarks

Key deliverables	Time line (months after project inception)
1. Inception meeting	1-2
2. Survey of the decorative paints and other home/school use paints being sold on the national market	4-6
3. Identify the brands and colors of paints to be tested and purchase paints	4-6
4. Contract laboratories for paint analysis	4-6
5. Prepare/package and ship paint samples to laboratory for analysis	6-8 and 2
6. Prepare technical sections of report on survey and results of paint testing including an interpretation of the results	8-10 and
7. National lead paint awareness-raising strategies developed	4-6
8. Lead-in-paint national market survey information and paint testing data, and recommendations report	6-10
9. Consultation government agencies on the testing data results.	4-6
10. Media event on testing data results	10-1
11. Dissemination of awareness raising material on lead to stakeholders	6-30
12. Initiation of a multi-stakeholder process on a certification standard and ToR for the certification scheme	14-2
13. Establishment and operationalization of the scheme	18-3
14. National assessments of existing regulatory frameworks	6-8
15. Options papers outlining possible elements of a legal instrument	8-10
16. Consultations with relevant government agencies and relevant industry actors on the terms of a legal instrument to be adopted	8-3
17. Two regional workshops for non-project focal African countries	10-3
18. Assistance to government officials and/or NGOs in five non-project countries to collect data on the lead paint content, including provision of results	10-3
19. Side events or other interventions associated with two or more intergovernmental meetings (aimed at African government and NGO participants) to promote the objectives of the project	10-3

APPENDIX 9

SUMMARY OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Reporting requirements	Due date	Responsibility of
Procurement plan	2 weeks before project inception meeting	Project Coordinator
Inception Report (back to back with initial project coordination workshop)	1 month after project inception meeting	Project Coordinator
Expenditure report accompanied by explanatory notes and cash advance report	Half-yearly	Project Coordinator
Progress report	Half-yearly on or before 31 January, 31 July	Project Coordinator
Inventory of non-expendable equipment	Yearly on or before 31 January	Project Coordinator

Minutes of PSC meetings	Yearly (or as relevant)	Project Coordinator
Final report	2 months of project completion date	Project Coordinator
Final inventory of non-expendable equipment		Project Coordinator
Equipment transfer letter		Project Coordinator
Final expenditure statement	3 months of project completion date	FMO
Final audited report for expenditures of project	6 months of project completion date	Project Coordinator
Independent terminal evaluation report	6 months of project completion date	UNEP
Project Implementation Report	Yearly, or on before 30 July	Project Coordinator and UNEP

APPENDIX 10 – STANDARD TERMINAL EVALUATION

1. Objective and Scope of the Evaluation

The objective of this terminal evaluation is to examine the extent and magnitude of any project impacts to date and determine the likelihood of future impacts. The evaluation will also assess project performance and the implementation of planned project activities and planned outputs against actual results. The evaluation will focus on the following main questions:

1. Did the project help to {} among key target audiences (international conventions and initiatives, national level policy-makers, regional and local policy-makers, resource managers and practitioners).
2. Did the outputs of the project articulate options and recommendations for {}? Were these options and recommendations used? If so by whom?
3. To what extent did the project outputs produced have the weight of scientific authority and credibility necessary to influence policy makers and other key audiences?

Methods

This terminal evaluation will be conducted as an in-depth evaluation using a participatory approach whereby the UNEP/DGEF Task Manager, key representatives of the executing agencies and other relevant staff are kept informed and consulted throughout the evaluation. The consultant will liaise with the UNEP/EOU and the UNEP/DGEF Task Manager on any logistic and/or methodological issues to properly conduct the review in as independent a way as possible, given the circumstances and resources offered. The draft report will be circulated to UNEP/DGEF Task Manager, key representatives of the executing agencies and the UNEP/EOU. Any comments or responses to the draft report will be sent to UNEP / EOU for collation and the consultant will be advised of any necessary or suggested revisions.

The findings of the evaluation will be based on the following:

1. A desk review of project documents including, but not limited to:
 - (a) The project documents, outputs, monitoring reports (such as progress and financial reports to UNEP and GEF annual Project Implementation Review reports) and relevant correspondence.
 - (b) Notes from the Steering Group meetings.
 - (c) Other project-related material produced by the project staff or partners.
 - (d) Relevant material published on the project web-site: {}.
2. Interviews with project management and technical support including {NEED INPUT FROM TM HERE}
3. Interviews and Telephone interviews with intended users for the project outputs and other stakeholders involved with this project, including in the participating countries and international bodies. The Consultant shall determine whether to seek additional information and opinions from representatives of donor agencies and other organizations. As appropriate, these interviews could be combined with an email questionnaire.

4. Interviews with the UNEP/DGEF project task manager and Fund Management Officer, and other relevant staff in UNEP dealing with {relevant GEF focal area(s)}-related activities as necessary. The Consultant shall also gain broader perspectives from discussions with relevant GEF Secretariat staff.
5. Field visits¹⁷ to project staff

Key Evaluation principles.

In attempting to evaluate any outcomes and impacts that the project may have achieved, evaluators should remember that the project's performance should be assessed by considering the difference between the answers to two simple questions “*what happened?*” and “*what would have happened anyway?*”. These questions imply that there should be consideration of the baseline conditions and trends in relation to the intended project outcomes and impacts. In addition it implies that there should be plausible evidence to **attribute** such outcomes and impacts **to the actions of the project**.

Sometimes, adequate information on baseline conditions and trends is lacking. In such cases this should be clearly highlighted by the evaluator, along with any simplifying assumptions that were taken to enable the evaluator to make informed judgements about project performance.

2. Project Ratings

The success of project implementation will be rated on a scale from ‘highly unsatisfactory’ to ‘highly satisfactory’. In particular the evaluation shall **assess and rate** the project with respect to the eleven categories defined below:¹⁸

A. Attainment of objectives and planned results:

The evaluation should assess the extent to which the project's major relevant objectives were effectively and efficiently achieved or are expected to be achieved and their relevance.

- *Effectiveness*: Evaluate how, and to what extent, the stated project objectives have been met, taking into account the “achievement indicators”. The analysis of outcomes achieved should include, *inter alia*, an assessment of the extent to which the project has directly or indirectly assisted policy and decision-makers to apply information supplied by biodiversity indicators in their national planning and decision-making. In particular:
 - Evaluate the immediate impact of the project on {relevant focal area} monitoring and in national planning and decision-making and international understanding and use of biodiversity indicators.
 - As far as possible, also assess the potential longer-term impacts considering that the evaluation is taking place upon completion of the project and that longer term impact is expected to be seen in a few years time. Frame recommendations to enhance future project impact in this context. Which will be the major ‘channels’ for longer term impact from the project at the national and international scales?
- *Relevance*: In retrospect, were the project's outcomes consistent with the focal areas/operational program strategies? Ascertain the nature and significance of the contribution of the project outcomes to the {relevant Convention(s)} and the wider portfolio of the GEF.

¹⁷ Evaluators should make a brief courtesy call to GEF Country Focal points during field visits if at all possible.

¹⁸ However, the views and comments expressed by the evaluator need not be restricted to these items.

- *Efficiency*: Was the project cost effective? Was the project the least cost option? Was the project implementation delayed and if it was, then did that affect cost-effectiveness? Assess the contribution of cash and in-kind co-financing to project implementation and to what extent the project leveraged additional resources. Did the project build on earlier initiatives, did it make effective use of available scientific and / or technical information. Wherever possible, the evaluator should also compare the cost-time vs. outcomes relationship of the project with that of other similar projects.

B. Sustainability:

Sustainability is understood as the probability of continued long-term project-derived outcomes and impacts after the GEF project funding ends. The evaluation will identify and assess the key conditions or factors that are likely to contribute or undermine the persistence of benefits after the project ends. Some of these factors might be outcomes of the project, e.g. stronger institutional capacities or better informed decision-making. Other factors will include contextual circumstances or developments that are not outcomes of the project but that are relevant to the sustainability of outcomes. The evaluation should ascertain to what extent follow-up work has been initiated and how project outcomes will be sustained and enhanced over time.

Five aspects of sustainability should be addressed: financial, socio-political, institutional frameworks and governance, environmental (if applicable). The following questions provide guidance on the assessment of these aspects:

- *Financial resources*. Are there any financial risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project outcomes? What is the likelihood that financial and economic resources will not be available once the GEF assistance ends (resources can be from multiple sources, such as the public and private sectors, income generating activities, and trends that may indicate that it is likely that in future there will be adequate financial resources for sustaining project's outcomes)? To what extent are the outcomes of the project dependent on continued financial support?
- *Socio-political*: Are there any social or political risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project outcomes? What is the risk that the level of stakeholder ownership will be insufficient to allow for the project outcomes to be sustained? Do the various key stakeholders see that it is in their interest that the project benefits continue to flow? Is there sufficient public / stakeholder awareness in support of the long term objectives of the project?
- *Institutional framework and governance*. To what extent is the sustenance of the outcomes of the project dependent on issues relating to institutional frameworks and governance? What is the likelihood that institutional and technical achievements, legal frameworks, policies and governance structures and processes will allow for, the project outcomes/benefits to be sustained? While responding to these questions consider if the required systems for accountability and transparency and the required technical know-how are in place.
- *Environmental*. Are there any environmental risks that can undermine the future flow of project environmental benefits? The TE should assess whether certain activities in the project area will pose a threat to the sustainability of the project outcomes. For example; construction of dam in a protected area could inundate a sizable area and thereby neutralize the biodiversity-related gains made by the project; or, a newly established pulp mill might jeopardise the viability of nearby protected forest areas by

increasing logging pressures; or a vector control intervention may be made less effective by changes in climate and consequent alterations to the incidence and distribution of malarial mosquitoes.

C. Achievement of outputs and activities:

- Delivered outputs: Assessment of the project's success in producing each of the programmed outputs, both in quantity and quality as well as usefulness and timeliness.
- Assess the soundness and effectiveness of the methodologies used for developing the technical documents and related management options in the participating countries
- Assess to what extent the project outputs produced have the weight of scientific authority / credibility, necessary to influence policy and decision-makers, particularly at the national level.

D. Catalytic Role

Replication and catalysis. What examples are there of replication and catalytic outcomes? Replication approach, in the context of GEF projects, is defined as lessons and experiences coming out of the project that are replicated or scaled up in the design and implementation of other projects. Replication can have two aspects, replication proper (lessons and experiences are replicated in different geographic area) or scaling up (lessons and experiences are replicated within the same geographic area but funded by other sources). Specifically:

- Do the recommendations for management of {project} coming from the country studies have the potential for application in other countries and locations?

If no effects are identified, the evaluation will describe the catalytic or replication actions that the project carried out.

E. Assessment monitoring and evaluation systems.

The evaluation shall include an assessment of the quality, application and effectiveness of project monitoring and evaluation plans and tools, including an assessment of risk management based on the assumptions and risks identified in the project document. The Terminal Evaluation will assess whether the project met the minimum requirements for 'project design of M&E' and 'the application of the Project M&E plan' (see minimum requirements 1&2 in *Annex 4* to this Appendix). GEF projects must budget adequately for execution of the M&E plan, and provide adequate resources during implementation of the M&E plan. Project managers are also expected to use the information generated by the M&E system during project implementation to adapt and improve the project.

M&E during project implementation

- *M&E design.* Projects should have sound M&E plans to monitor results and track progress towards achieving project objectives. An M&E plan should include a baseline (including data, methodology, etc.), SMART indicators (see Annex 4) and data analysis systems, and evaluation studies at specific times to assess results. The time frame for various M&E activities and standards for outputs should have been specified.
- *M&E plan implementation.* A Terminal Evaluation should verify that: an M&E system was in place and facilitated timely tracking of results and progress towards projects objectives throughout the project implementation period (perhaps through use of a logframe or similar); annual project reports and Progress Implementation

Review (PIR) reports were complete, accurate and with well justified ratings; that the information provided by the M&E system was used during the project to improve project performance and to adapt to changing needs; and that projects had an M&E system in place with proper training for parties responsible for M&E activities.

- *Budgeting and Funding for M&E activities.* The terminal evaluation should determine whether support for M&E was budgeted adequately and was funded in a timely fashion during implementation.

F. Preparation and Readiness

Were the project's objectives and components clear, practicable and feasible within its timeframe? Were the capacities of executing institution and counterparts properly considered when the project was designed? Were lessons from other relevant projects properly incorporated in the project design? Were the partnership arrangements properly identified and the roles and responsibilities negotiated prior to project implementation? Were counterpart resources (funding, staff, and facilities), enabling legislation, and adequate project management arrangements in place?

G. Country ownership / drivenness:

This is the relevance of the project to national development and environmental agendas, recipient country commitment, and regional and international agreements. The evaluation will:

- Assess the level of country ownership. Specifically, the evaluator should assess whether the project was effective in providing and communicating biodiversity information that catalyzed action in participating countries to improve decisions relating to the conservation and management of the focal ecosystem in each country.
- Assess the level of country commitment to the generation and use of biodiversity indicators for decision-making during and after the project, including in regional and international fora.

H. Stakeholder participation / public awareness:

This consists of three related and often overlapping processes: information dissemination, consultation, and "stakeholder" participation. Stakeholders are the individuals, groups, institutions, or other bodies that have an interest or stake in the outcome of the GEF- financed project. The term also applies to those potentially adversely affected by a project. The evaluation will specifically:

- Assess the mechanisms put in place by the project for identification and engagement of stakeholders in each participating country and establish, in consultation with the stakeholders, whether this mechanism was successful, and identify its strengths and weaknesses.
- Assess the degree and effectiveness of collaboration/interactions between the various project partners and institutions during the course of implementation of the project.
- Assess the degree and effectiveness of any various public awareness activities that were undertaken during the course of implementation of the project.

I. Financial Planning

Evaluation of financial planning requires assessment of the quality and effectiveness of financial planning and control of financial resources throughout the project's lifetime. Evaluation includes actual project costs by activities compared to budget (variances),

financial management (including disbursement issues), and co- financing. The evaluation should:

- Assess the strength and utility of financial controls, including reporting, and planning to allow the project management to make informed decisions regarding the budget and allow for a proper and timely flow of funds for the payment of satisfactory project deliverables.
- Present the major findings from the financial audit if one has been conducted.
- Identify and verify the sources of co- financing as well as leveraged and associated financing (in co-operation with the IA and EA).
- Assess whether the project has applied appropriate standards of due diligence in the management of funds and financial audits.
- The evaluation should also include a breakdown of final actual costs and co-financing for the project prepared in consultation with the relevant UNEP/DGEF Fund Management Officer of the project (table attached in *Annex 1* to this Appendix Co-financing and leveraged resources).

J. Implementation approach:

This includes an analysis of the project’s management framework, adaptation to changing conditions (adaptive management), partnerships in implementation arrangements, changes in project design, and overall project management. The evaluation will:

- Ascertain to what extent the project implementation mechanisms outlined in the project document have been closely followed. In particular, assess the role of the various committees established and whether the project document was clear and realistic to enable effective and efficient implementation, whether the project was executed according to the plan and how well the management was able to adapt to changes during the life of the project to enable the implementation of the project.
- Evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency and adaptability of project management and the supervision of project activities / project execution arrangements at all levels (1) policy decisions: Steering Group; (2) day to day project management in each of the country executing agencies and {lead executing agency}.

K. UNEP Supervision and Backstopping

- Assess the effectiveness of supervision and administrative and financial support provided by UNEP/DGEF.
- Identify administrative, operational and/or technical problems and constraints that influenced the effective implementation of the project.

The *ratings will be presented in the form of a table*. Each of the eleven categories should be rated separately with **brief justifications** based on the findings of the main analysis. An overall rating for the project should also be given. The following rating system is to be applied:

HS	= Highly Satisfactory
S	= Satisfactory
MS	= Moderately Satisfactory
MU	= Moderately Unsatisfactory
U	= Unsatisfactory
HU	= Highly Unsatisfactory

3. Evaluation report format and review procedures

The report should be brief, to the point and easy to understand. It must explain; the purpose of the evaluation, exactly what was evaluated and the methods used. The report must highlight any methodological limitations, identify key concerns and present evidence-based findings, consequent conclusions, recommendations and lessons. The report should be presented in a way that makes the information accessible and comprehensible and include an executive summary that encapsulates the essence of the information contained in the report to facilitate dissemination and distillation of lessons.

THE EVALUATION WILL RATE THE OVERALL IMPLEMENTATION SUCCESS OF THE PROJECT AND PROVIDE INDIVIDUAL RATINGS OF THE ELEVEN IMPLEMENTATION ASPECTS AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 1 OF THIS TOR. ***THE RATINGS WILL BE PRESENTED IN THE FORMAT OF A TABLE WITH BRIEF JUSTIFICATIONS BASED ON THE FINDINGS OF THE MAIN ANALYSIS.***

Evidence, findings, conclusions and recommendations should be presented in a complete and balanced manner. Any dissident views in response to evaluation findings will be appended in an annex. The evaluation report shall be written in English, be of no more than 50 pages (excluding annexes), use numbered paragraphs and include:

- i) An **executive summary** (no more than 3 pages) providing a brief overview of the main conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation;
- ii) **Introduction and background** giving a brief overview of the evaluated project, for example, the objective and status of activities; The GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, 2006, requires that a TE report will provide summary information on when the evaluation took place; places visited; who was involved; the key questions; and, the methodology.
- iii) **Scope, objective and methods** presenting the evaluation's purpose, the evaluation criteria used and questions to be addressed;
- iv) **Project Performance and Impact** providing *factual evidence* relevant to the questions asked by the evaluator and interpretations of such evidence. This is the main substantive section of the report. The evaluator should provide a commentary and analysis on all eleven evaluation aspects (A – K above).
- v) **Conclusions and rating** of project implementation success giving the evaluator's concluding assessments and ratings of the project against given evaluation criteria and standards of performance. The conclusions should provide answers to questions about whether the project is considered good or bad, and whether the results are considered positive or negative. The ratings should be provided with a brief narrative comment in a table (see *Annex 1* to this Appendix);
- vi) **Lessons (to be) learned** presenting general conclusions from the standpoint of the design and implementation of the project, based on good practices and successes or problems and mistakes. Lessons should have the potential for wider application and use. All lessons should 'stand alone' and should:
 - Briefly describe the context from which they are derived
 - State or imply some prescriptive action;
 - Specify the contexts in which they may be applied (if possible, who when and where)
- vii) **Recommendations** suggesting *actionable* proposals for improvement of the current project. In general, Terminal Evaluations are likely to have very few (perhaps two or three) actionable recommendations.

Prior to each recommendation, the issue(s) or problem(s) to be addressed by the recommendation should be clearly stated.

A high quality recommendation is an actionable proposal that is:

1. Feasible to implement within the timeframe and resources available
2. Commensurate with the available capacities of project team and partners
3. Specific in terms of who would do what and when
4. Contains results-based language (i.e. a measurable performance target)
5. Includes a trade-off analysis, when its implementation may require utilizing significant resources that would otherwise be used for other project purposes.

viii) **Annexes** may include additional material deemed relevant by the evaluator but must include:

1. The Evaluation Terms of Reference,
2. A list of interviewees, and evaluation timeline
3. A list of documents reviewed / consulted
4. Summary co-finance information and a statement of project expenditure by activity
5. The expertise of the evaluation team. (brief CV).

TE reports will also include any response / comments from the project management team and/or the country focal point regarding the evaluation findings or conclusions as an annex to the report, however, such will be appended to the report by UNEP EOU.

Examples of UNEP GEF Terminal Evaluation Reports are available at www.unep.org/eou

Review of the Draft Evaluation Report

Draft reports submitted to UNEP EOU are shared with the corresponding Programme or Project Officer and his or her supervisor for initial review and consultation. The DGEF staff and senior Executing Agency staff are allowed to comment on the draft evaluation report. They may provide feedback on any errors of fact and may highlight the significance of such errors in any conclusions. The consultation also seeks feedback on the proposed recommendations. UNEP EOU collates all review comments and provides them to the evaluators for their consideration in preparing the final version of the report.

4. Submission of Final Terminal Evaluation Reports.

The final report shall be submitted in electronic form in MS Word format and should be sent to the following persons:

Segbedzi Norgbey, Chief,
UNEP Evaluation and Oversight Unit
P.O. Box 30552-00100
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel.: +(254-20)762-4181
Fax: +(254-20)762-3158
Email: Segbedzi.Norgbey@unep.org

With a copy to:

Maryam Niamir-Fuller,
Director

UNEP/Division of GEF Coordination
P.O. Box 30552-00100
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +(254-20)762-4166
Fax: +(254-20)762-4041/2
Email: Maryam.Niamir-Fuller@unep.org

{Name}
[Task Manager](#)
{Contact details}

The Final evaluation will also be copied to the following GEF National Focal Points.

{Insert contact details here}

The final evaluation report will be published on the Evaluation and Oversight Unit's web-site www.unep.org/eou and may be printed in hard copy. Subsequently, the report will be sent to the GEF Office of Evaluation for their review, appraisal and inclusion on the GEF website.

5. Resources and schedule of the evaluation

This final evaluation will be undertaken by an international evaluator contracted by the Evaluation and Oversight Unit, UNEP. The contract for the evaluator will begin on ddmmyyy and end on ddmmyyy (# days) spread over # weeks (# days of travel, to {country(ies)}, and # days desk study). The evaluator will submit a draft report on ddmmyyy to UNEP/EOU, the UNEP/DGEF Task Manager, and key representatives of the executing agencies. Any comments or responses to the draft report will be sent to UNEP / EOU for collation and the consultant will be advised of any necessary revisions. Comments to the final draft report will be sent to the consultant by ddmmyyy after which, the consultant will submit the final report no later than ddmmyyy.

The evaluator will after an initial telephone briefing with EOU and UNEP/GEF conduct initial desk review work and later travel to {country(ies)} and meet with project staff at the beginning of the evaluation. Furthermore, the evaluator is expected to travel to {country(ies)} and meet with representatives of the project executing agencies and the intended users of project's outputs.

In accordance with UNEP/GEF policy, all GEF projects are evaluated by independent evaluators contracted as consultants by the EOU. The evaluator should have the following qualifications:

The evaluator should not have been associated with the design and implementation of the project in a paid capacity. The evaluator will work under the overall supervision of the Chief, Evaluation and Oversight Unit, UNEP. The evaluator should be an international expert in {} with a sound understanding of {} issues. The consultant should have the following minimum qualifications: (i) experience in {} issues; (ii) experience with management and implementation of {} projects and in particular with {} targeted at policy-influence and decision-making; (iii) experience with project evaluation. Knowledge of UNEP programmes and GEF activities is desirable. Knowledge of {specify language(s)} is an advantage. Fluency in oral and written English is a must.

6. Schedule Of Payment

The consultant shall select one of the following two contract options:

Lump-Sum Option

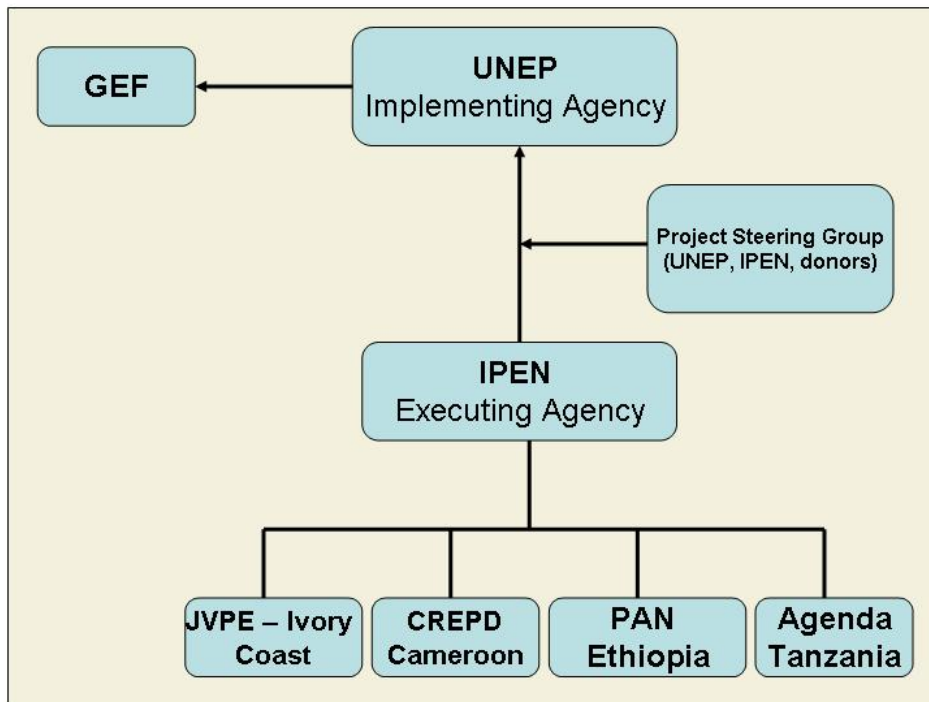
The evaluator will receive an initial payment of 30% of the total amount due upon signature of the contract. A further 30% will be paid upon submission of the draft report. A final payment of 40% will be made upon satisfactory completion of work. The fee is payable under the individual Special Service Agreement (SSA) of the evaluator and **is inclusive** of all expenses such as travel, accommodation and incidental expenses.

Fee-only Option

The evaluator will receive an initial payment of 40% of the total amount due upon signature of the contract. Final payment of 60% will be made upon satisfactory completion of work. The fee is payable under the individual SSAs of the evaluator and is **NOT** inclusive of all expenses such as travel, accommodation and incidental expenses. Ticket and DSA will be paid separately.

In case, the evaluator cannot provide the products in accordance with the TORs, the timeframe agreed, or his products are substandard, the payment to the evaluator could be withheld, until such a time the products are modified to meet UNEP's standard. In case the evaluator fails to submit a satisfactory final product to UNEP, the product prepared by the evaluator may not constitute the evaluation report.

APPENDIX 11: Decision making flowchart and Organigram



APPENDIX 12

TERMS OF REFERENCE Project Coordinator Terms of Reference Job Description

Project: Lead Paint Elimination Project in Africa
Post title: Project Coordinator
Duration: 36 Months
Date Required: 1 January 2014
Duty station: IPEN Headquarters
Counterpart: International POPs Elimination Network
Duties: Working within the IPEN premises or place designated by the IPEN and with recruited experts, the Project Coordinator will be responsible for the supervision, coordination and execution, of the above mentioned project.

The main duties are as follows:

	Main Duty	Output	Timing
1	Elaborate a detailed work plan and budget for the MSP project.	Work Plan and budget	For consideration at the 1 st meeting of the Steering Group
2	Liaise with the countries participating in the project and assist them to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link project activities to related sub-project institutions 	National Activities and national management structures identified	At project start to provide national representatives for the Steering Committee
3	Prepare, in consultation with IPEN, and UNEP, draft Terms of Reference for the experts to be contracted in the context of the MSP project	Draft Terms of Reference	For consideration at the 1 st meeting of the Steering Group
4	Provide a secretariat function for the Project Steering Committee of the project including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare necessary documents and logistics for the meetings of the Committee; • Facilitate meetings, providing progress and draft technical papers for consideration • Prepare formal reports of meetings 	Meeting papers and Reports	Meetings of the Steering Committee are envisaged at the inception and late stage (2 meetings) of the MSP implementation. Exact timing to be determined in the work plan.

	Main Duty	Output	Timing
5	Prepare, in conformity with the project document, periodic progress and financial reports of the project	Progress and financial reports in UNEP format Terminal report of the MSP project	At the end of each semester Within 60 days of the end of the MSP project
6	Coordinate, in close collaboration with the UNEP DTIE, all activities under the MSP project, as stated in Appendix 9 of this document	Regular supervision and coordination	36 months
7	A review of the mercury inventory data produced in the project	Analysis of mercury inventory	During the first year of the project
8	Organize a series of training sessions on mercury inventory taking, priority setting, action plan development and measures at the source	Report on training sessions	To be undertaken during the first and second year of the project
9.	Identify lessons learned and replicable elements to be disseminated with Parties to mercury inventory	Final report on lessons learned identified and shared with Parties	At month 36 of the project

Expected Outputs/ Outcomes

- Approved half-yearly and terminal progress and financial reports in UNEP formats as specified in the project document
- Terms of Reference for experts to be recruited for the project
- Terms of Reference for National Coordination Group linked to the project
- Coordination and final delivery of reports as stated in Appendix 9 of the Project document
- Terminal report to UNEP
- Final written outputs will be required in French and English.

Reporting

The Coordinator will report to UNEP DTIE, Steering Committee, Partner countries.

Qualifications

At least 5 years experience with proven records as project coordinator in the field of heavy metals releases.

Expert knowledgeable on the following matters:

- Knowledge of analysis of lead in paint or research;
- Knowledge of good practices to lead in paints and experience in setting up a coordination mechanism for lead in paint management;
- Familiarity with GAELP and UNEP Council and SAICM decisions;

- Familiarity with the regulation and standards of the lead in paint in participating countries;
- Familiarity with lead in paint options and available technologies.

Language:

Excellent command of spoken and written French and English

Background

The duties and tasks of the Coordinator as set out above are derived from the project document approved by the GEF.

International Technical & Science Consultant

Specific tasks and responsibilities:

Component 1:

- 1) Advise national partners in their activities to carry out survey of the decorative paints and other home/school use paints being sold on the national market;
- 2) Consult with national partners to identify the brands and colors of paints to be tested (two times)
- 3) Identify, qualify and enter into contracts with one or more laboratories to be used to test paints for total lead content; maintain liaison with laboratory
- 4) Oversee preparation and shipping to partner NGOs of sample preparation kits and sample preparation instructions (2 times)
- 5) Advise partner NGOs in the preparation of paint samples for shipping to lab (twice)
- 6) Interpret laboratory results in cooperation with partner NGOs and prepare technical sections of report on survey and results of paint testing including an interpretation of the results (twice).

Component 2:

- 1) Review for scientific and technical accuracy reports produced by Partner NGOs including initial report that includes the market survey information and paint testing data as well as information on the hazards associated with lead paint, national economic impacts, information on the availability of non-lead substitute paint ingredients and other issues;
- 2) Contribute to and review for scientific and technical accuracy printed and audio-visual materials prepared by partner NGOs for dissemination
- 3) Advise and assist Partner NGOs in their contributions to the development of paint certification and labeling programs; and
- 4) Cooperate with Partner NGOs and Project Paint Chemist in activities aimed at identifying barriers SME paint manufacturers need to overcome to eliminate added lead compounds from their paints and at developing strategies to overcome those barriers.

Component 4:

- 1) Participate in the regional workshops and their planning including reviewing any documents prepared for workshops for their scientific and technical accuracy, and preparing and delivering training(s) at workshops
- 2) Consult with identified Government officials and/or NGOs in five or more non-Project African countries to identify brands and colors of paints to be tested
- 3) Oversee preparation and shipping of sample preparation kits and sample preparation instructions
- 4) Provide advice in the preparation of paint samples for shipping to lab
- 5) Prepare for cooperating government officials and/or NGOs a document that provides an interpretation of the laboratory results.

Review for scientific and technical accuracy all adapted written material produced by the project for use in non-project African countries and by GAELP

The International Technical & Science consultant should have the following qualifications:

- An advanced degree in chemistry, toxicology, a health science, environmental studies, or some other scientific and/or technical field; or alternatively, have five or more years relevant work-related experience;
- Experience working with IPEN or with some other global NGO network whose objectives include protection of human health and the environment from harms caused by exposure to anthropogenic toxic substances;
- Expertise on human health, environmental, economic and other impacts associated with exposure to lead;
- Knowledge of or experience working with laboratories and other methods for analyzing paints (and other media) for lead content; able to evaluate the certifications and competence of testing laboratories and to interpret laboratory results;
- Experience with technical issues related to lead in paints and to the reformulation of paints in order to avoid the use of added lead compounds or lead-contaminated ingredients; and
- A working knowledge of third-party certification and labeling of paints.

The International Technical & Science Expert should have the following qualities

- A strong commitment to scientific rigor and accuracy;
- A demonstrated history of personal commitment to the advancement of environmental health objectives consistent with the objectives of the project;
- A demonstrated ability to work well and communicate well with partners from different cultural backgrounds and experiences;
- A demonstrated ability to communicate and to write well in English; knowledge of French a plus;
- A demonstrated ability to work effectively with others at a distance and as part of a team using email correspondence, Skype calls, and other means of electronic communications;
- Initiative, follow-through, and the ability to work independently without day-to-day supervision including good time-management skills; and
- Ability and willingness to travel internationally and to be available for international phone calls that may take place outside of regular working hours because of differences in time zones.

International Policy Consultant

Specific tasks and responsibilities:

Component 2:

- 1) Help Partner NGOs develop a national lead paint awareness-raising strategy for their countries
- 2) Help Partner NGOs prepare national reports that are useful for disseminating data, raising awareness, and influencing key actors including paint consumers, paint manufacturers, government officials and other influential stakeholders
- 3) Advise NGO partners (as needed) with regard to effective interactions with their government officials including sharing test results
- 4) Help Partner NGOs prepare printed and audio-visual materials for use in their countries
- 5) Advise NGO Partners in developing Project outreach activities to organizations of civil society and the paint industry and its trade associations and in planning for the development of certification and labeling programs

Component 3:

- 1) Advise and help Partner NGOs in preparing their national assessments of the existing regulatory framework
- 2) Advise and help Partner NGOs in preparing an options paper outlining possible elements of a legal instrument and possible approaches for establishing a national legal instrument
- 3) Advise NGO partners on outreach to political leaders and opinion leaders on the need for a national legal instrument to control lead in paint
- 4) Advise NGO partners on the development and implementation of stakeholder consultations on the possible establishment of a legal instrument
- 5) Advise NGO partners on consultations with relevant government agencies and relevant industry actors on the terms of a legal instrument to be adopted.

Component 4:

- 1) Lead role in planning and implementing regional workshops with logistical support from Partner NGO located in the country
- 2) Lead role (jointly with NGO Partners) in Identifying a Government agency and/or an NGO in five or more non-project African countries which has an interest in developing a national lead paint elimination project or program and which is able to secure a letter from the their SAICM National Focal Point to support this effort
- 3) Lead role (in cooperation with NGO partners) in planning and implementing side events or other interventions associated with two or more intergovernmental meetings (aimed at African government and NGO participants) to promote the objectives of the project.
- 4) Lead role (jointly with NGO partners) in developing cooperation with the SAICM African Regional Focal Points and core group to promote projects and programs in African countries that advance project objectives
- 5) Lead role in preparing any written material produced by the project for use in other African countries and by GAELP.
- 6) Lead role in providing requested advice to government officials and/or NGOs in non-project African countries on the design and development of national lead paint elimination projects or programs.

The International Policy Consultant should have:

- Five or more years' experience doing policy work in international fora addressing issues of chemical safety and the sound management of chemicals;
- Experience advising and helping NGOs and/or government officials from developing countries and countries with economies in transition in efforts to nationally implement sound chemicals management initiatives;
- Knowledge and familiarity with the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) and the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (GAELP) including their objectives, and their main actors
- Experience working with IPEN or with some other global NGO network whose objectives include protection of human health and the environment from harms caused by exposure to anthropogenic toxic substances;

The International Policy Consultant should have the following qualities

- A demonstrated history of personal commitment to the advancement of environmental health objectives consistent with the objectives of the project;
- Demonstrated ability to work well and communicate well with partners from different cultural backgrounds and experiences;
- Demonstrated ability to communicate and to write well in English; knowledge of French a plus;
- Demonstrated ability to work effectively with others at a distance and as part of a team using email correspondence, Skype calls, and other means of electronic communications;
- Initiative, follow-through, and the ability to work independently without day-to-day supervision including good time-management skills; and
- Ability and willingness to travel internationally and to be available for international phone calls that may take place outside of regular working hours because of differences in time zones.

International Communications Consultant

Specific tasks and responsibilities:

Component 2:

- 1) Help Partner NGOs develop a national lead paint awareness-raising strategy for their countries
- 2) Advise and help Partner NGOs in preparing national reports that have clear messages which are effectively communicated
- 3) Advise and help partners develop and implement effective report dissemination strategies that maximize media impact
- 4) Advise and help Partner NGOs in preparing printed and audio-visual materials developed to raise awareness that have clear messages which are effectively communicated
- 5) Advise and help Partner NGOs develop messages and strategies for use in outreach activities
- 6) Assist Paint Chemist and International Technical & Science Expert in preparing a document that identifies barriers to lead paint elimination and strategies to overcome them

Component 3:

- 1) Advise and help NGO partners develop messages and communicate to stakeholders, government officials and the general public on the need for a national legal instrument to control lead paint and possible approaches for establishing such a national legal instrument.

Component 4:

- 1) Participate in the regional workshops and their planning including preparing and delivering training(s) at workshops
- 2) Assist in planning side events or other interventions associated with two or more intergovernmental meetings (aimed at African government and NGO participants) with the objective of establishing clear messages and ensuring the effectiveness of any educational materials produced
- 3) Cooperate with the International Policy Expert and Partner NGOs in preparing written material to be produced by the project for use in other African countries and by GAELP to ensure clear messaging and good production values

The International Communications Expert should have:

- Five or more years professional communications experience including experience developing, implementing, and leading successful traditional and social media campaigns and developing and implementing communications strategies;
- Demonstrated experience working with designers, printers, web developers, event planners, and other types of communications' vendors;
- Demonstrated ability to develop creative messages and create high quality written materials, including social media, materials for traditional media, brochures, newsletters, web content, etc.
- Experience working with NGOs on policy and advocacy-related issues, including international experience, particularly in developing countries; and
- Experience working with IPEN or with some other global NGO network.

The Communications Consultant should have the following qualities:

- A demonstrated history of personal commitment in support of environmental, social and/or human rights causes;
- Demonstrated ability to work well and communicate well with partners from different cultural backgrounds and experiences;
- Demonstrated ability to communicate and to write well in English; knowledge of French a plus;
- Demonstrated ability to work effectively with others at a distance and as part of a team using email correspondence, Skype calls, and other means of electronic communications;
- Initiative, follow-through, and the ability to work independently without day-to-day supervision including good time-management skills; and
- Ability and willingness to travel internationally and to be available for international phone calls that may take place outside of regular working hours because of differences in time zones.

Paint Chemist Consultant

Specific tasks and responsibilities:

Component 2:

- 1) Provide project and partners with advise and help in identifying barriers SMEs face in eliminating lead from their paints, and in developing strategies to overcome these barriers
- 2) Facilitate useful project relationships with vendors of non-lead paint ingredients (pigments, driers, and others) who supply (or could supply) non-lead paint ingredients and advise on their used to SMEs in project countries
- 3) In cooperation with Project International Technical & Science Expert and Communications Expert, assist in prepare a document that identifies barriers to lead paint elimination and strategies to overcome them.

The Project Paint Chemistry Consultant should have:

- Five or more years' professional experience working for a paint manufacturing company, a paint supply vendor, an academic institution that provides paint chemistry training and/or as a consultant in paint chemistry;
- Technical competence in areas related to paint formulations; pigments; driers; and other paint ingredients;
- Personal relationships with paint supply vendors active in Africa and/or the ability to establish such relationships;

The Project Paint Chemist Expert should have the following qualities:

- Personal commitment to the short term goal of eliminating the use of added lead compounds in the formulations of decorative paints and the longer term goal of eliminating the use of added lead compounds in the formulations of all paints;
- Demonstrated ability to work well and communicate well with partners from different cultural backgrounds and experiences;
- Demonstrated ability to communicate and to write well in English; knowledge of French a strong plus;
- Demonstrated ability to work effectively with others at a distance and as part of a team using email correspondence, Skype calls, and other means of electronic communications;
- Initiative, follow-through, and the ability to work independently without day-to-day supervision including good time-management skills; and
- Ability and willingness to travel internationally and to be available for international phone calls that may take place outside of regular working hours because of differences in time zones.

APPENDIX 13: Co-financing commitment letters from project partners

APPENDIX 14: Endorsement letters of GEF National Focal Points

**APPENDIX 15: Draft Procurement Plan
UNEP/GEF Project Procurement Plan**

Number Lead Paint Elimination Project in Africa (ADDIS 1210)

Name	List of Goods and Services required	Budget	Year {Note 1}	Brief description of anticipated procurement process {Note 2}
Consultant	International specialist on paint analysis to analyse and supervise the market sharing study	12'000	2014 (1)	CVs of 3 international experts will be reviewed. Depending upon qualification/experience the consultant will be selected.
Consultant	International Policy specialist to assist countries to develop their draft regulatory framework	83'000	2014 and 2015	CVs of 3 international experts will be reviewed. Depending upon qualification/ and international experience the consultant will be selected.
Consultant	International communications specialist to assist countries and IPEN to develop standard materials and country strategies for awareness raising and dissemination	50'000	2014, 2015 and 2016	CVs of 3 international experts will be reviewed. Consultant to be selected based on qualification, competences, capacity to work under extreme conditions and experience in Africa
Science specialist	Lead expert to provide support in the identification of alternatives to lead in paint	90'000	2014 and 2015	CVs of 3 international experts will be reviewed. Consultant to be selected based on qualification, competences, capacity to work with industry and governments and experience in Africa
		235'000		

2201	Analytical costs for paint sample analysis	Laboratory services to analyse samples from participating countries	75'000	2014 and 2016	International recognised laboratory using international standards to analyse paint samples from participating countries. 3 Laboratories profiles to be collected and reviewed.
2202	AGENDA (Tanzania)	Co-executing agency in Partnership with IPEN to execute national activities in Tanzania	62'000	2014-2016	NGOs selected to assist with national execution of project activities. Experience in lead in paint and curricula it the best choice for this project.
2203	CREPD (Cameroon)	Co-executing agency in Partnership with IPEN to execute national activities in Cameroon	62'000	2014-2016	NGOs selected to assist with national execution of project activities. Experience in lead in paint and curricula it the best choice for this project.
2204	JVE (Cote d'Ivoire)	Co-executing agency in Partnership with IPEN to execute national activities in Cote d'Ivoire	47'000	2014-2016	NGOs selected to assist with national execution of project activities. Experience in lead in paint and curricula it the best choice for this project.
2203	PAN Ethiopia (Ethiopia)	Co-executing agency in Partnership with IPEN to execute national activities in Ethiopia	47'000	2014-2016	NGOs selected to assist with national execution of project activities. Experience in lead in paint and curricula it the best choice for this project.
2299	Sub-total		293'000		
4200	Non-expendable equipment				
4201	Office supplies (5 computers or software)	Purchase of 5 laptops	12'500	2014	Purchase of 5 laptops for the project coordinator and the five NGOs leading the work in the field
4299	Sub-total		12'500		
	GRAND TOTAL		540'500		




































































Note 1 - Year when goods/services will be procured

Note 2 - Based on your organisation's procurement procedures, and in compliance with UNEP rules and procedures, briefly explain how the service provider/consultant/vendor will be selected

**APPENDIX 16: Tracking tools (GEF Sec has not developed tracking tools for projects th
not POPs related)**

APPENDIX 17: Supervision Plan

Project implementation period (add additional years as required):	Year 1												Year 2												Year 3												Year 4		
	Month												Month												Month												Month		
	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F
Mth no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Executing partner	█																																						
EP/DTIE Chemicals (Implementing)	◆																																						
Output	♣																																						
Activity/Task/Output																																							
Project Management, Coordination & Sustainability																																							
Inception meeting and report of meeting	█																																						
Progress report - Jun 30 + 30 days	█																																						
Annual audit report - Dec 31 + 180 days	█																																						
Annual co-financing report - Dec 31+30 days	█																																						
Establish M&E system	█																																						
Expenditure report - Mar, June, Sep and Dec 31 + 30 days	█																																						
Mid-term review/evaluation	█																																						
Procurement of equipment & hiring of consultants	█																																						
Progress reports to co-financiers	NA																																						
Project brochure/newsletter/banner	█																																						
Project Implementation Review	◆																																						
Project website design & development + updates/revamps	█																																						
PSC/PMC meetings + minutes of meetings	█																																						
GEFSEC communications (Inception, midterm & completion)	◆																																						
Site visits + mission reports	█																																						
Final report	█																																						
Training workshops/seminars	█																																						
Pipeline of projects																																							
Terminal evaluation	█																																						
Final audit report for project	█																																						
Outcome 1: Comprehensive study on the market shares and analytical testing of paint samples enable a better understanding of location and dimensions of the risks to human health and the environment in participating countries	█																																						
1.1 Orgnise an initial project coordination workshop	█																																						
1.2 Carry out a survey of the decorative paints and other home/school use paints being sold on the national market	♣																																						
1.3 Identify and analyse existing decorative paints in the market	█																																						
Output: Surveys on markets allow to know the main brands, market shares and consumer's preference	█																																						
1.4 Prepare technical sections of report on survey and results of paint testing including an interpretation of the results	█																																						
Output: Final national surveys includes analysis of paints overtime and are available	♣																																						

<p>Outcome 2: Improved knowledge of the risk posed by lead in paint leads to the development of sound reductions strategies for lead in paint and brand holders ceasing to add lead to paint</p>			
<p>2.1 Develop a detailed national lead paint awareness raising and dissemination strategies and develop related materials</p>			
<p>Output: Awareness raising strategies and dissemination of materials improve national understanding of the issue</p>			
<p>2.2 Compile, publish and validate report on market data surveys</p>			
<p>Output: Report on market surveys available and provides information to address targeted interventions</p>			
<p>2.3 Carry out outreach activities to civil society</p>			
<p>Output: Reports on civil society activities confirms national interest on</p>			
<p>2.4 Carry out outreach activities to paint industry</p>			
<p>Output: Paint industry understand the minimum efforts required to eliminate lead in paints and record of industries committed to reformulate their paints available</p>			
<p>2.5 Initiate a multi-stakeholder process on a certification standard and ToR for the certification scheme</p>			
<p>2.6 Facilitate the establishment and operationalization of the scheme and/or facilitate the participation of national brands in an international or regional scheme.</p>			
<p>2.7 Secure information about internal controls and standards employed for self certification</p>			
<p>Output: Third-Party paint certification and labeling programme established with participation from one or more paint brand in at least three participating countries</p>			
<p>Outcome 3: National legal instruments promoted aiming at eliminating lead in paint</p>			
<p>3.1 Assess existing national regulatory framework</p>			
<p>3.2 Draft options papers outlining possible elements of a legal instrument</p>			
<p>3.3 Implement an outreach to political leaders and opinion leaders on the need for a national legal instrument to control lead in paint</p>			
<p>3.4 Organise stakeholder consultations on the possible establishment of a legal instrument with paint companies; health professionals; other relevant civil society actors; government agencies; and others</p>			
<p>Output: Draft national law, regulation or decree generated by three of the four participating countries bans or control the manufacture, import, sale and use of lead decorative paints</p>			
<p>3.5 Develop terms for the legal instrument to be adopted and coordinate consultations with relevant government agencies and industry actors</p>			
<p>Output: Legal instruments to control lead in paint are adopted or formally proposed in at least two of the project countries</p>			
<p>Outcome 4: Project activities replicated regionally</p>			
<p>4.1 Three regional workshops for non-project focal African countries to provide training on establishing national lead paint elimination activities</p>			
<p>Output: Reports on regional workshops available and demonstrate promotion of the elimination of lead in paint by IPEN and/ or partner NGOs</p>			
<p>4.2 Assist government officials and/or NGOs in five additional countries in the region to test paints/ interpret data and develop action plans</p>			
<p>Output: Action plans developed in five additional African countries on measures to eliminate lead in paints</p>			
<p>4.3: Implement a monitoring and evaluation plan</p>			
<p>Output: Monitoring and evaluation plan fully implemented assess rate of project's success</p>			