



UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

**Project of the Governments of South African Development Community (SADC) /Least
Developed Countries (LDCs) Member States
Regional Africa: Angola, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Tanzania**

Project number:	XX/RAF/09/X13
Project title:	Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention (SC) National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the SADC Sub-region
GEFSEC Project ID:	3942
Thematic area code:	FG 50 – Environment
Starting date:	March 2011
Duration:	5 years
Project site:	SADC Sub-region
Governments:	LDCs/SADC Member States
Co-ordinating agency:	Institutions responsible for the environment
Counterpart:	Institution responsible for Environment
Executing agency:	UNIDO/UNEP
Project Inputs (GEF):	US\$ 1,500,000
- Support costs (10%):	US\$ 150,000
- UNIDO inputs:	US\$ 700,000 (in-kind)
- Counterpart inputs:	
LDCs in SADC region	US\$ 600,000 (cash/in-kind)
Others (Stockholm Convention Secretariat, SAICM, AUC)	US\$ 530,864 (cash/in-kind)
Total Co-financing:	US\$ 1,830,864
- Grand Total:	US\$ 3,330,864 (excl. Agency support costs)

Brief description:

Most of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the SADC Sub-region ratified the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and have also prepared their National Implementation Plans (NIPs) to implement the Convention. The NIPs of these countries have established preliminary inventories of POPs chemicals, identified technical, regulatory and institutional barriers to Stockholm Convention implementation. Prior to submission to the Convention Secretariat, NIPs were endorsed by the respective participating Governments of the SADC Sub-region.

The preparations of the NIPs are essential and indispensable prerequisites for the smooth implementation of the SC in the LDCs of the SADC Sub-region. In order to efficiently and effectively implement the NIP, the creation of an overall enabling environment is required by addressing cross-cutting and overarching regulatory and institutional issues in a systematic manner.

The proposed Project has been prepared with the active participation of the LDCs/SADC Member states. The project design is consistent with the priority activities set in the NIPs and with the poverty reduction strategies and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) of the LDCs/SADC member states. The project, being a capacity building, will create a regulatory and institutional enabling environment that will greatly facilitate the cost-effective implementation of the Stockholm Convention.

Approved:**Signature:****Date:****Name and title:*****On behalf of***

**On behalf of
UNIDO:**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BAT	Best available techniques
BEP	Best environmental practices
CBOs	Community based organizations
COPs	Conference of Parties
DDT	dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
ERA	Environmental risk assessment
ESM	Environmentally Sound Management
FAO	Food Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HLMCG	High Level Inter-ministerial Coordination Group
HRA	Health Risk Assessment
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIS	Management Information System
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSEs	Micro and Small Enterprises
NCPCs	National Cleaner Production Centres
NEA	National Executing Agency
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIP	National Implementation Plan
NPC	National Project Coordinator
OP	Operational Program
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PCDD/PCDF	Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans
PIRs	Project Implementation Reviews
PMO	Project Management Office
POPs RC	PO Ps Reviewing Committee
R&D	Research and Development
RC	Regional Coordinator
REC	Regional Economic Communities
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SC	Stockholm Convention
SRSC	Sub-regional Steering Committee
TCG	Technical Coordination Group
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UP-POPs	Unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants
WB	World Bank

SECTION A: CONTEXT

1. The LDCs in the SADC Sub-region attach great importance to environmental protection while promoting economic growth. These countries have adopted an array of measures to strengthen environmental protection particularly in recent years. The countries have focused on preventive approaches and on comprehensive pollution control.
2. LDCs of the SADC Sub-region have expressed their needs to receive international technical assistance and cooperation to protect the environment. They are aware of the lack of capacity and resources that the countries have at their disposal to properly comply with the obligations set under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).
3. The slow economic development in the LDCs and poverty in the SADC Sub-region have led to serious environmental problems. The conflict between environmental protection and economic growth is becoming more prominent than ever. Resource shortages, fragile ecological environment and insufficient carrying capacity of the environment are becoming critical problems hindering sustainable development in the Sub-region.

A.1 THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION AND THE STATE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN THE SADC SUB-REGION

The Convention

4. POPs possess toxic properties that resist rapid degradation, bio accumulate and transport through air, water and migratory species across international boundaries far from their place of release, where they accumulate in terrestrial, marine and aquatic ecosystems far from their origin. With years of emission releases before their environmental risk became known, POPs have already become serious international environmental problem that mankind must face and seek solutions to it.
5. The Stockholm Convention on POPs has been adopted by many developing countries including the LDCs/SADC Member States. The aim of the Convention is to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of POPs. The Convention entered into force on 17 May 2004. Four Conferences of the Parties (COPs) have been convened to specify detailed requirements and procedures for implementing the Convention. The fourth and the recent COP was held in May 2009 adding nine (9) new POPs to the initial twelve (12) POPs thus, making the number of POPs under the Convention to be twenty one (21).
6. The GEF has been selected as the Convention's principal financial mechanism. In October 2002, the GEF Assembly approved the addition of POPs as a new GEF focal area, and in November 2003, the GEF Council approved the GEF Operational Program on POPs(OP#14)

Overview

7. The LDCs of the SADC Sub-region have been active participants in the negotiations of the Stockholm Convention since 1998. These countries have participated in each of the COP meetings of the Convention and in other related Convention meetings, such as the meetings of the Expert Group on Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices (BAT/BEP) and in the meetings of the POPs Review Committee (POPsRC).
8. Most LDCs in the SADC Sub-region have conducted preliminary inventories to better understand the status of POPs production, distribution, use, import, export, emissions, obsolete stockpiles, contaminated sites and POPs wastes. Industrial sectors with significant potential for PCDD/PCDF releases have also been identified, and a dioxins release inventory have been conducted based on the UNEP Toolkit. The NIPs of these countries have assessed the current institutional settings, policies and regulations and technologies for POPs treatment, disposal as well as substitutions and have also reviewed objectives, strategies and action plans to control, reduce and eliminate POPs. The plans have identified capacity building as one of the most fundamental activities that should be taken into consideration when implementing the NIPs.

9. The implementation of this project through the financial support from the GEF and other donors will lay a solid foundation for the LDCs in the Sub-region to fully and smoothly fulfil their obligations under the Convention.

The National Implementation Plans (NIPs)

Development process

10. The NIPs in the majority of the LCD in the SADC Sub-region have been prepared through the support and assistance of UNIDO and other UN Agencies and through provision of funds by GEF. In order to guide the development and implementation of the NIPs, some LDCs in the Sub-region have established national coordinating group led by an institution responsible for the environment. LDCs in SADC Sub-region have submitted their NIP documents to the Convention Secretariat that have served as an overall global guidance for implementation of the Stockholm Convention.
11. The NIPs have been prepared through the support and active participation of the international and domestic institutions and organizations, and through extensive consultations with international and domestic stakeholders. For soliciting the comments on the NIPs' framework, national workshops in the respective countries have been held to understand the management of POPs of the industries and local government entities, identify their needs for Convention implementation, and explore action plans and strategies that can both meet Convention requirements and promote sustainable industrial and local development.
12. The NIP development process strictly followed the "*Guidance for Developing a National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention*" and the obligation contained in Article 7 of the Convention. Based on extensive investigations and consultations, the developed NIPs have identified a series of activities, strategies and action plans to be carried out within the implementation period set by the Stockholm Convention COPs.

Contents of the National Implementation Plans

13. Based on the situation of the LDCs in the SADC Sub-region, a number of action plans have been developed. The initial priority areas in these countries as identified in the NIPs include: policies and regulations; inventory for intentionally generated POPs releases (pesticides, PCBs) and wastes containing POPs; identification of contaminated sites; adoption of BAT/BEP to control dioxin releases from key dioxin emitting industries; environmentally sound management of wastes; financial mechanisms to ensure implementation of each action plans; development and enhancement of capacity building in support of Convention implementation; and establishment of a long-term mechanism to control POPs releases and emissions.
14. During the preparation of the NIP, analysis on gaps between the Convention requirements and the present situation has been made. This gap analysis has shown that in order to meet Convention requirements, there is a need for strengthened capacity in a range of areas namely: building capacity through providing technical support; institutional; legislation, regulation, implementation and enforcement capacities; research, development and dissemination of technical capability for alternative technologies; capacities in POPs stockpiles and wastes identification, management and disposal; capacities in identifying and remediating contaminated sites; capacities in information exchange, public information, awareness raising and education.

A.2 BARRIERS TO THE ENHANCEMENT OF CAPACITY FOR EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NIPS

15. During the NIPs preparation, a number of barriers/ threats that are expected to be encountered when implementing the SC at the SADC Sub-region have been identified. The barriers related to each project outcome are listed as follows.

A.2.1 Barriers towards introducing BAT/BEP to the Industrial processes

16. In the LDCs of the SADC Sub-region, mainstreaming of the BAT/ BEP requirements in current technology application is very low. The application of BAT and BEP, which is prevalent in developed countries, does not exist in the LDCs of the SADC Sub-region. For example, in the medical waste disposal sector, the prevailing technology in use is incineration such as kilns, rather than non-combustion processes that have been popularly applied in some countries.
17. The capacity to introduce BAT/ BEP is poor due to the poor linkages among researchers, entrepreneurs and government officials. Entrepreneurs do not have easy access to the information of BAT and BEP. Those government professionals that are believed to be familiar with the state of the art in BATs and BEPs have little knowledge of market finance, commercial enterprise operation and economic appraisal of project.
18. The coordination and cooperation among stakeholders for R&D in introducing BAT/BEP principles into the industrial processes is weak and the practical impact of R&D is poor. Moreover, the capacity to transfer results from research domain to application domain is poor and there are always complaints that the researches are often done for academic interest and are of little practical use. To address the barriers mentioned above, the project will design activities to enhance the communication mechanism among countries at the SADC Sub-region and the main funding sources, to formulate policies that supports application of research results, to trace the progresses of R&D activities relevant to the reduction of dioxins and furans, to promote the communication among researchers and strengthen the linkages among research bodies, enterprises and the government. These activities will be conducted in line with the priorities identified in the NIPs of these countries as follows:
 1. Application system of environmental risk assessment (ERA) and health risk assessment (HRA) for POPs and related materials/wastes
 2. Test methods for POPs in various media and monitoring techniques for the release of POPs from key sources in coordination with the Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) where applicable
 3. BAT/BEP measures to reduce the release of dioxins from key sources
 4. Safe disposal technologies for POPs and POPs containing materials/wastes
 5. Sound remediation solutions for POPs contaminated sites, involving the remediation of soil, groundwater, etc.

A.2.2 Barriers to the reduction of the risk of exposure to POPs-containing wastes

19. Decision makers, workers, consumers and the population at large are very far from being aware of the risk of exposure to POPs from the current waste management systems and the use of banned Annexes A and B pesticides in agriculture including urban agriculture (market gardening).
20. To overcome the low awareness and knowledge barrier to reduce this risk include the following specific activities: (i) organize workshops for decision makers in pesticides supply; (ii) organise workshops for waste management personnel; (iii) initiate regional training programmes on waste management; (iv) promote the teaching of waste management in schools and universities; and (v) organize workshops on integrated pest management in urban agriculture with focus on the use of bio botanical pesticides.

Technology transfer and socio-economic barriers

21. The LDCs in the SADC Sub-region are facing technical and economical inaccessibility to modern technologies for the management of municipal solid waste (MSW), PCBs solid and liquid waste as well as health-care waste (HCW). Likewise, smallholder farmers cannot afford to buy registered pesticides. Hence, current informal polluting practices in waste management in general associated with the non-application of sustainable agricultural pest management methods lead to high risk of exposure to POPs.

22. To reduce the problem of technology transfer and socio-economic barriers, activities that will be carried out by the project include the following: (i) production of bio-botanical pesticides at commercial scale; (ii) demonstration and promotion of an innovative and realistic technology for plastic waste management; (iii) support activities for prevention of dumping and open burning of used paper, e-waste and halogenated wastes streams; (iv) perform a show case for sound municipal solid waste management; and (v) promotion of a sound health-care waste management option based on the lessons learnt from the GEF/UNDP project.

Barriers to Research and Development

23. Majority of the National Chemical Profiles and most of the NIPs prepared by the LDC Member States of the SADC Sub-region have pointed out the very weak infrastructure for research and development in the field of POPs, especially for developing alternative products and technologies to replace UP-POPs releasing ones currently in use.
24. To reduce the research and development barrier the following research activities are planned to be undertaken through the project: (i) review existing data on plants with pesticide properties in countries; (ii) promote ready-to-use bio botanical pesticides; (iii) test new bio-botanical pesticides for managing pests; (iv) investigate the informal collection system of PCBs, perform environmental audits and determine the need for enhancing collection and channelling of the PCBs streams on an ESM manner; (v) conduct a survey of existing plastic waste management; and (vi) perform inventory of paper, e-waste and other halogenated solid and liquid waste management options..

Financial barrier to the reduction of exposure to POPs

25. The NIPs of the LDC Member States of the SADC Sub -region indicate a huge gap between the national budget contribution and the total budget required for the NIP implementation. Moreover, the SADC/LDCs are lacking capacity to develop strategies for fund raising from the local private sector and the external donors.
26. This project will investigate the feasibility of implementing environmentally sustainable and socially acceptable PPP model to create Micro- and Small Enterprises (MSEs) based on innovative technologies to: (i) produce bio- botanical pesticides; (ii) recycle plastic bags; and (iii) recycle used paper and e-waste.

Shortage of skilled personnel

27. The identification of the risk of exposure to POPs particularly at workplace, its assessment and continuous mitigation management are some of the challenges that the LDCs in the SADC sub-region are currently facing, partly because of lack of qualified nationals.
28. The present project includes such activities like technical training of nationals on sound waste management strategies, integrated pest management with particular emphasis on the formulation and use of bio- botanical pesticides, training of sound waste management, pilot demonstration of waste recycling and pesticides formulation. Such activities are designed to raise knowledge and awareness as well as minimize the barrier to research and development, strengthen national human resources and technical capacities by providing relevant training of the risks of continuous exposure POPs chemicals. The nationals trained during the project will subsequently serve as trainers of other nationals to ensure sustainability in the availability of qualified nationals in the targeted fields.

A.2.3 Barriers/risks in remediating contaminated sites

Lack of appropriate policy and legislative framework

29. GEF catalytic role through the enabling Activities Project assisted LDCs in carrying out inventory and in preparing their NIPs on POPs. The NIPs of these countries identified the policy and regulation gaps as one of the highest priority issues that need to be tackled in managing POPs chemicals in general and contaminated sites in particular. The SADC/LDC

Member states have in place general policy and legal framework for the protection of the environment and public health. However, there are no regulations and guidelines that would specifically address POPs contaminated sites.

30. Inadequate legislative framework is the first major barrier in the identification and management of contaminated sites. LDC/SADC member states acknowledged in their NIPS that the provision of appropriate legislation is the first step countries should take in managing their potentially contaminated sites. A suitable legislative framework that provides the rules of engagement for remediating contaminated sites should include sanctions and economic incentives tied up with enforcement and compliance. Under this project assistance will be provided by UNEP to identify policy and legislative gaps and fill such gaps to manage contaminated sites.

Inadequate awareness and ineffective coordination

31. Awareness on the health risks of the contaminated sites to the surrounding communities in the SADC member states in general and the in LDCs in particular are low and the existing institutions in these countries have disjointed sectoral mandates and inadequate inter-agency coordination. LDCs within the SADC Sub-region may therefore fail to achieve the required level of awareness and effective coordination at the Sub-regional level when implementing the Stockholm Convention and the contaminated sites component of this project.
32. This risk of lack of coordination will be addressed by involving all stakeholders in the Sub-region through NIP implementation and coordination offices in respective countries. Such efforts will also be enforced by providing trainings aimed at increasing awareness of the need for cross sectoral cooperation. The coordinating roles of the Regional Economic Community (REC) and the institution responsible for environment will play vital role coordinating project activities. As the project evolves additional mechanisms for improved awareness and coordination at the sub-regional levels will be explored.

Lack of financial resources

33. According to the information obtained from the NIPs documents of the SADC Member States, the financial resources needed to clean up contaminated sites is huge compared to what can be made available by the respective countries. Under such circumstances GEF is the most appropriate institution that can financially assist the member states in their effort to clean up contaminated sites.
34. However, the risk of sustainability due to the lack of finance in the long term is going to be low due to the fact that the capacity building achieved through this project will be broadly applicable to many similar contaminated sites that may emerge in the future. Remediation of contaminated lands requires huge financial resources. In the case of the LDCs of the SADC Sub-region, it is difficult to avail the needed resources for the following reasons:
 - limited budgets from governments and from bilateral/multilateral donors;
 - competing demands for limited resources and lack of mechanism for selecting options with comparative advantages;
 - difficulty in applying the “polluter pays” principle while ensuring needed improvement and actions; and
 - difficulties in ensuring the rational use of meagre resources.

Government commitment

35. The Governments in the LDCs of the SADC Sub-region are committed but have lack of technical and financial capacity to clean up contaminated sites. This may be partly due to lack of awareness and partly due to lack of budget to undertake such tasks. For this project the risk of lack of governments’ commitment is low since the project emphasizes the need for a project to be country driven and it will be implemented under the close supervision at the highest political level to fully commit the governments of the LDCs in the SADC Sub-region.

Risk of establishing public private partnership

36. Countries in the LDCs of the SADC Sub-region may fail to create favourable environment to attract national and international private investors and establish public private partnership to clean up contaminated sites. To minimize such risk this project will support the development and implementation of the technology promotion as an integral element of the sub-regional capacity building. To this effect the project will assist in the capacity building of the environmental technology transfer centres, national cleaner production centres and investment and technology promotion offices to attract the private sector support and ensure their participation in the cleanup of contaminated sites.

Inadequate timeframe

37. There may not be enough time to complete and achieve the outlined tasks of cleaning up of contaminated sites indicated in this project. Such risks will be minimized due to the fact that the implementation will be based on a work plan that will be monitored periodically. Adjustment will also be made on the plans to meet timely inputs and achieve the required outputs.

Problem of sustainability

38. LDCs in the SADC Sub-region recognize the problem of sustainability that ongoing POPs project would face when they deal only with the problem of disposal of stockpiles while ignoring the related problem of cleanup of lands contaminated with POPs chemicals. To minimize such risk the LDCs/SADC member states have consequently approached UNIDO to assist them through GEF funding to develop policies and regulations for the rehabilitation of contaminated sites and at later stage through other donor support and promote in situ clean up of such lands while promoting the transfer of appropriate remediation technologies.

Lack of comprehensive scientific/socio-economic data

39. The formulation of suitable and effective management framework for the management of contaminated sites should be based on adequate scientific and socio-economic data and information. The information gathered must cover pathways and transport of pollutants as well as human and ecosystem exposure, toxicology and eco-toxicology detailing the understanding of the socio-economic indices. Constraints in achieving adequate scientific and socio-economic data include:
- absence of comprehensive scientific data on contaminating chemicals and the risks they pose to humans, wildlife and the environment;
 - insufficient analytical facilities for hazard/risk assessment;
 - lack of tools for proper assessment of the socio-economic aspects of remediation and contaminated sites management;
 - limited technical expertise to enable rational choice of remediation technologies and ensure successful implementation; and
 - unsatisfactory environmental practices.

Ineffective enforcement of regulations and legislation

40. Even in those countries where legislation to manage contaminated sites exists, there is no functional enforcement and surveillance procedure to ensure the effectiveness of such laws. The difficulties of providing the necessary inputs to enforce the legislation related to the management of contaminated sites in the LDCs of the SADC Sub-region include:
- lack of trained personnel and resources to achieve a critical mass of personnel with the requisite skills and equipment to enforce the envisaged legislation;
 - absence of resources to undertake the required inspection to punish offenders and reward compliers; and
 - lack of technical and management capacity for monitoring enforcement.

Absence of clear responsibilities and limited coordination

41. The multi -sectoral nature of chemicals management in most developing country situations results in lack of coordination in the management of contaminated sites. To minimize the risk, assigning responsibilities to institutions must be harmonized with the proposed framework legislation on contaminated sites. Barriers in assigning responsibilities to institutions include:
 - rivalry between the ministries and departments concerned with the management of contaminated land;
 - absence of key players and potential problems with assumption of liability;
 - historical actions carried out due to ignorance of potential problems.

A.3 DOMESTIC, REGIONAL AND GLOBAL BENEFITS

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

A.4 SPECIAL FEATURES

Highly prioritized in NIP

45. LDCs of the SADC Sub-region are in great need for capacity building to fulfil the gaps identified in their NIPs. According to the Stockholm Convention there are many objectives to be accomplished before 2010. For instance, BATs for new sources in the categories listed in Part II of that Annex C should have been introduced before 2008. The LDC countries in the

SADC Sub-region were expected to submit their first report by December 2006 and the subsequent reports every four years thereafter.

Free-standing as an enabling activity project for cross-cutting capacity building

46. Capacity building is one of the most important activities in many development projects. However, with the development of this project in the Sub-region, it is recognized that the project components alone cannot provide all the required capacity for effective and efficient implementation of the NIPs. In fact, many essential cross-cutting capacity building activities will be left unaddressed. In this Project the systematic, institutional and individual capacities, which are crucial and yet not dealt within the NIPs will be prioritized and strengthened. Therefore, the project is proposed as a stand-alone project focusing on a holistic way of capacity building within SADC/LDCs with the outputs of the on-going capacity building activities inherently complementing this project.

Cross-cutting

47. The project targets at cross-cutting capacity building activities identified from the NIP Documents of the SADC/LDCs. The cross-cutting capacities include but are not limited to policy, legal and regulatory framework, financial resources and technology transfer, incentive systems and market instruments, monitoring and observation, institutional mandates, management and performance, co-ordination and processes for interaction and co-operation between all stakeholders, networking with regions, mobilisation of science in support of decision-making, information management, negotiation, awareness and exchange of information, and individual skills and motivation.

Synergies with on-going and future thematic investment projects

48. The ongoing capacity building elements of the existing development projects identified in the NIPs will need to be harmonized and synergized with this project to make it cost effective.

Stakeholders involvement and participation

49. Relevant ministries and intergovernmental organisations have already been involved during the development of the NIPs. During the NIP development process broad partnership has been established with the relevant stakeholders. In addition to funding support, the stakeholders also provided assistance in reviewing and commenting upon project outputs, guiding NIP development at the macro-level and in disseminating project findings and outputs. It is intended that this partnership will be extended in order to facilitate engagement with appropriate actors at key stages of the project development.
50. The capacity building programme will at an early stage contain activities directed to addressing awareness raising and stakeholders' participation. This will help identify other concerned stakeholders representing the private sector, academia, workers and public interest groups that should be invited to participate in the implementation of the project. The responsibilities of other stakeholders will have to be delineated on case by case basis. The table below gives an initial list of stakeholders and their means of involvement and participation to the proposed project.

Involvement and participation of stakeholders

Output	Stakeholders	Means of involvement and participation
Output 1.1: Regional SADC BAT/BEP Forum established	Institutions responsible for the environment , Ministry of Industry, Academia, NGOs, Ministry of Finance, private sector, Ministry of Health, power generation sector, media	Participation in planning of the Forum establishment activities

Output	Stakeholders	Means of involvement and participation
Output 1.2: Human resources for practicing BAT/BEP developed and technical knowledge in SMEs and informal sector shared	Institutions responsible for the environment, Ministry of Industry, Private sector, Academia, NGOs	Implementation of the project activities
Output 1.3: BAT/BEP in textile and leather drying and finishing and waste oil refinery source categories initiated	Institutions responsible for the environment, Ministry of Industry, Private sector, Academia, NGOs, professional institutions, consultants	Introduction of the BAT and BEP strategies and implementation of the pilot demonstrations.
Output 2.1: The concept of cleaner MSW management system to mitigate UP-POPs releases introduced	Institutions responsible for the environment, Ministry of Health, municipalities and other local governments, university and research centres and Civil Society organisations involved in waste management	Participation in the NIP implementation coordination committee Participation in the training workshops and in the public awareness activities Undertaking of subcontracts for the various activities of the project
Output 2.2: Botanical pesticides produced and promoted in rural agriculture including market gardening in urban areas	Institutions responsible for the environment, Ministry of Agriculture, chambers of commerce, universities and research centres	Participation in the NIP implementation coordination committee Participation in the training workshops and in the public awareness activities Undertaking of subcontracts for the various activities of the project
Output 2.3 Strategy developed to audit, formalize and scale up micro and small enterprises informal management practices of PCBs, solid and liquid wastes including plastic wastes, used paper and e-waste	Institutions responsible for the environment, National power companies, Civil Society organisations and private sectors actors involved in waste management	Participation in the NIP implementation coordination committee Participation in the training workshops, seminars and in the public awareness activities Undertaking of subcontracts for the various activities of the project
Output 3.1: Contaminated Site identification strategies, protocols and guidelines formulated and applied in the Sub-region based on the UNIDO tool kit	Institutions responsible for the environment, Ministry of Industry, Private sector, Academia, NGOs, and consultants	Management and implementation of the provisions of the toolkit for identification of contaminated sites.
Output 3.2: Capacity to manage contaminated sites strengthened	Institutions responsible for the environment, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of agriculture, Private sector, Academia, NGOs, Ministry of agriculture	Training and practices on issues of contaminated sites management.
Output 4.1: Project management structure established	UNIDO, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Industry, Private sector, Academia, NGOs, and consultants	Management, monitoring and implementation of the provisions of the activities.

Output	Stakeholders	Means of involvement and participation
Output 4.2: M&E framework designed and implemented according to GEF M&E procedures	Consultants, Subcontractor, PMO	Sub-contracting consultants and contractors
Output 4.3: Additional resources to supplement project budget deficiencies mobilized	Governments, UNIDO/UNEP and the project office, private investors, NGOs	Fund raising workshops

Country driven and consistent with national development programmes

51. The project design is consistent with the poverty reduction strategy and MDGs of the LDCs of the SADC Sub-region.

Advanced programmes demonstrated in selected countries

52. Remediation pilot project for the clean-up of POPs contaminated site will be demonstrated in a pilot country within the LDCs of the SADC Sub-region to generate knowledge and experience and for replication of results throughout the Sub-region.

SECTION B: REASONS FOR UNIDO ASSISTANCE

53. Since the Convention opened for signature, UNIDO became one of the principal agencies assisting the least developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition to meet their obligations under the convention. Article 6 of the Convention requires parties to reduce or eliminate releases of the priority POPs from stockpiles and wastes. In response to the above requirement of the Convention, UNIDO has aggressively embarked on actions to develop environmentally sound management methodologies and technology transfer approaches and has conducted forums for implementation of Articles 5 and 6 of the Convention in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.
54. UNIDO delivers its technical assistance to countries through a global set of institutional network ranging from field and desk offices, cleaner production centers, investment and technology promotion centers, environment technology centers, and global environment forums of BAT and BEP. This has reflected the commitment of UNIDO to derive high in its agenda, the implementation of the Convention and for many years to come, supporting sustainable industrial development and opening new avenues for transfer of disposal and clean-up technologies.
55. UNIDO's comparative advantage is working on industry related technical assistance and capacity building including Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs stockpiles, introduction of BAT and BEP to the industrial sectors mentioned in Article 5, Part II and III of Annex C, management of contaminated sites, demonstration of technologies and alternatives to products and processes, and development and implementation of NIPs.
56. UNIDO's comparative advantage includes efforts on POPs pollution reduction and/or elimination, industrial process changes, substitute or modified materials and products, cleaner production methods, BAT and BEP, and the environmentally sound management for minimization and disposal of POPs chemicals and wastes. UNIDO capitalized on its existing institutional network such as NCPCs, ITPOs, Field Offices, BAT/BEP Global Forums and local UNIDO Desks to ensure close cooperation and collaboration with the POPs programme.
57. UNIDO priority areas of the POPs programme based on the provisions of Articles 5 and 6 of the Stockholm Convention are mainly focus on the industrial sectors mentioned in Annex C of the Convention. These are as follows:
 - Introduction of BAT/BEP strategies to the industry's release source categories;
 - Adoption of non-combustion and other viable technologies to eliminate PCBs and Pesticides wastes and stockpiles;
 - Develop identification strategies for contaminated sites and remediation in an environmentally sound manner;
 - Sound management of medical waste and disposal systems; and
 - Capacity building and strengthening for NIP implementation.
58. UNIDO's technical assistance on POPs contributes to the global efforts of the international community towards the fulfilment of the obligations of member states under the Convention. On a greater scale, UNIDO's efforts will contribute towards the reduction of the adverse effects of these harmful chemicals of POPs on human health and the environment in a sustainable manner. UNIDO's policy and programmes in this matter are to support the sustainability actions of the Convention when the disposal and clean-up of POPs stockpiles has been undertaken.
59. In building capacity for governmental and private institutions, UNIDO encourages government environmental protection agencies to enact policies and regulations specifically designed to integrate the issue of POPs disposal into the mainstream of Hazardous Waste management. It would then be expected that the public and private sector would move together and provide investment opportunities which would attract more involvement of the community to the upstream actions of waste management and clean-up.
60. In parallel to building national capacities, UNIDO provides tools for implementation by making available and providing access to information on different types and approaches of technology transfer. UNIDO facilitates the introduction of best available techniques and best environmental practices, through technical assistance to developing countries and countries with transition economies.

SECTION C: THE PROJECT

C.1. Objective of the project

61. The overall objective of the proposed project is to reduce POPs emissions through strengthening and/or building capacity required in LDCs of the SADC Sub-region to implement their NIPs in a sustainable, effective and comprehensive manner while building upon and contributing to strengthening country's capacities for sound management of POPs chemicals.
62. The immediate objective is to create an enabling environment to implement the NIPs in the LDCs of the SADC Sub-region by establishing/amending laws, regulations, policies, standards; strengthening institutions for remediation of contaminated sites; introducing BAT/BEP to industrial processes; managing municipal wastes including e-wastes, health-care wastes; supporting the phasing out of agricultural use of POP pesticides through the promotion of production and use of bio- botanical pesticides; promoting technology transfer; facilitating data and information collection and dissemination; and ensuring continuous improvement and awareness raising of stakeholders on POPs issues.

C.2. UNIDO approach

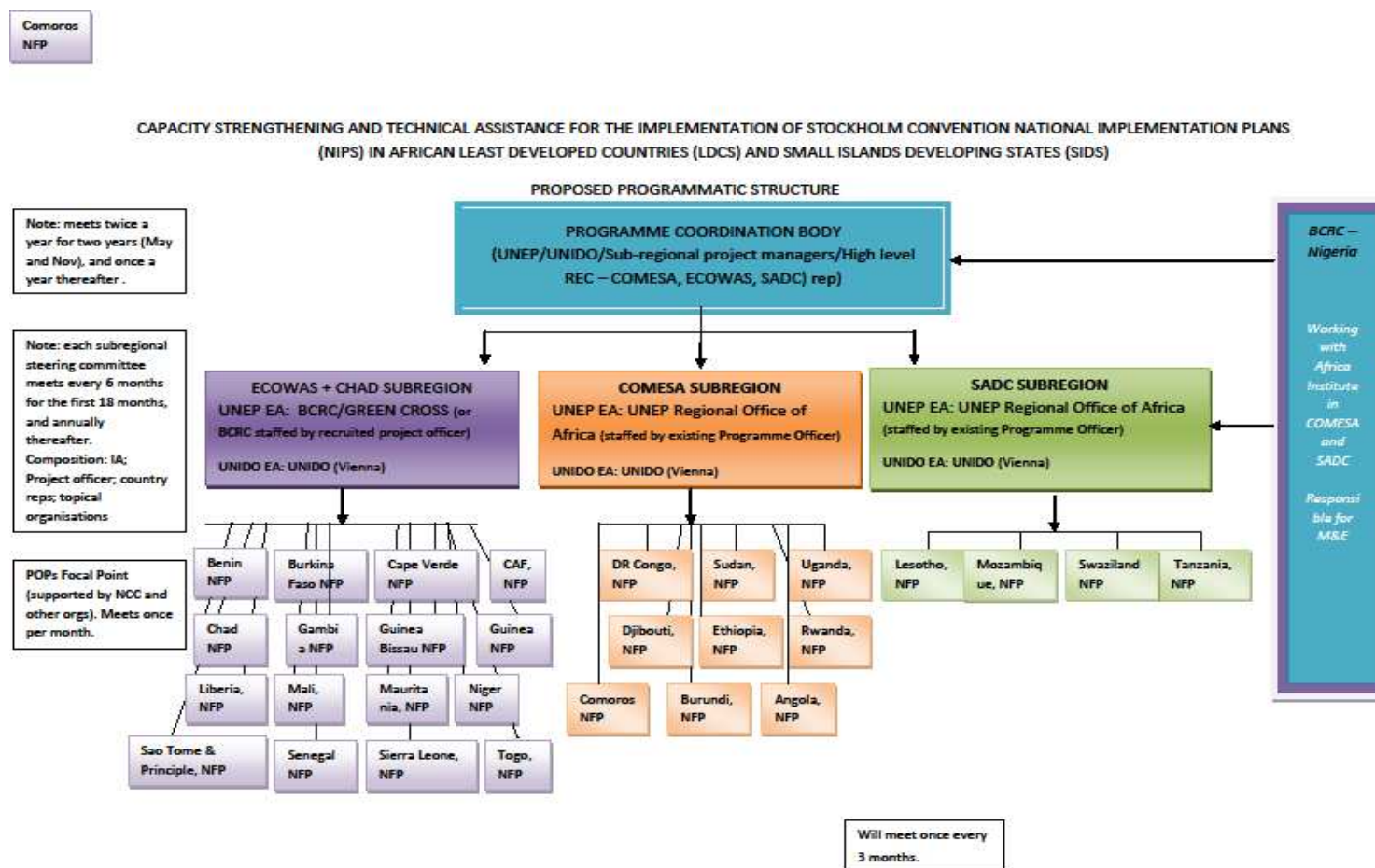
Project Implementation Arrangement

63. The proposed project is one of the three projects in three African sub-regions making up the capacity strengthening and technical assistance for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention NIPs in African LDCs and SIDs program. The programme is organized following the structure of the regional economic commissions. This approach will make use of existing networks and also consider South-South cooperation.
64. The proposed project, focusing on LDCs in the SADC sub-region is being jointly implemented by UNEP and UNIDO. UNIDO is implementing the three components discussed in this project document, and UNEP is implementing the other three components described in the UNEP project document. The following paragraphs describe the institutional framework for the overall program.
65. **Programme Coordination Body (PCB)** will be established at the highest level. The programmatic structure includes a PCB, comprising of representatives from UNEP, UNIDO, executing agencies, RECs, the Stockholm Convention Centres (SCC) and the Basel Convention Regional Centre (BCRC). The PCB will meet twice per year for the first two years, and has the role of overseeing program implementation. The PCB may invite any number of specialist and experts to contribute to its tasks or attend meetings, as agreed by members.
66. **Sub-regional Steering Committee (SRSC)** is responsible for project execution. SRSC include representatives from UNEP, UNIDO, executing agency staff, POPs/ NFPs, the SCC BCRC and relevant organizations relating to project execution. SRSC approve annual work plans, agree terms of reference for external consultants and oversee project activities. The steering committee provides guidance to the executing agency and will meet once every six months for the first 18 months, and annually thereafter. Key responsibilities of the steering committee include: ensuring the project's outputs meet the programme objectives; monitoring and review of the project; ensuring that scope aligns with the agreed portfolio requirements; foster positive communication outside of the focal points regarding the project's progress and outcomes; advocate for programme objectives and approaches; advocate for exchanges of good practices between countries; and report on project progress. An inception meeting will be convened for each sub-regional steering committee at the beginning of the project. At this meeting the project log frames and work plans will be reviewed and finalized.
67. National project teams, coordinated by the POPs NFPs will be responsible for executing activities at the national level. National project teams are likely to include members of the NIP National coordinating committee and other relevant stakeholders. National project teams will meet once every three months to plan upcoming project activities and evaluate recently completed or ongoing activities.
68. A project focal point will be established within UNIDO to assist in the project execution. This focal point will be comprised of a part-time professional and support staff that will be engaged

in the management and coordination of UNIDO's programme of support to the Stockholm Convention. UNIDO will make these services available as part of its in-kind contribution to the project.

69. UNIDO and UNEP Regional Office of Africa will act as the Sub-regional executing agency that will oversee the development, implementation and management of the project.

70. Proposed structure of the project management is diagrammatically shown in Figure below.



C.3 Rationale for GEF Intervention

71. The proposed project will respond effectively to the articles of the Convention, including:

Article 7: Each party shall prepare NIP and submit to the convention Secretariat in two years after the Convention is ratified. The GEF used the finalization of the NIP as criteria for the LDC countries in the Sub-region to be included in this project.

Article 9: Each Party shall facilitate or undertake the exchange of information. Each Party shall designate a national focal point for the exchange of such information.

Article 10: Each Party shall, within its capabilities, promote and facilitate awareness among its policy and decision makers with regard to persistent organic pollutants, provision to the public of all available information, development and implementation of educational and public awareness programs, public participation, training of workers, scientists, educators and technical and managerial personnel, development and exchange of educational and public awareness materials at the national and international levels, and development and implementation of education and training program at the national and international levels. In addition, Article 10 also states that each Party shall, within its capabilities, ensure that the public has access to public information and that the information is kept up-to-date. Each Party shall, within its capabilities, encourage industry and professional users to promote and facilitate the provision of the information at the national level and, as appropriate, sub-regional, regional and global levels. Each Party shall give sympathetic consideration to developing mechanisms, such as pollutant release and transfer registers, for the collection and dissemination of information on estimates of the annual quantities of the chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C of the Convention that are released or disposed of.

Article 11: The Parties shall, within their capabilities, at the national and international levels, encourage and/or undertake appropriate research, development, monitoring and cooperation pertaining to persistent organic pollutants and, where relevant, to their alternatives and to candidate persistent organic pollutants. The Parties shall, within their capabilities, support national and international efforts to strengthen national scientific and technical research capabilities, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

Article 12: The Parties shall cooperate to provide timely and appropriate technical assistance to developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition, to assist them, taking into account their particular needs, to develop and strengthen their capacity to implement their obligations under this Convention.

Article 13: The Convention sets out the principles on which “developed country Parties shall provide new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures that fulfill their obligations under the Convention”. Article 14 of the Convention states that “The institutional structure of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) shall, on an interim basis, be the principal entity entrusted with the operations of the financing mechanism referred to in Article 13...”

Article 16: Comparable and reliable monitoring data is the basis for the effectiveness evaluation. Therefore, each Party has the obligation to allocate such monitoring data, in accordance with their technical and financial capacities, using existing programmes and mechanisms to the extent possible and promoting harmonization of approaches.

72. In response, the Council of the GEF agreed at its 19th meeting in May 2002 to amend the Instrument of the Facility to enable it to serve as an entity entrusted with the operation of the financing mechanism of the Convention. The Council having reviewed document GEF/C.19/14 recommends that the GEF Assembly designate “Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)” as a focal area (OP#14) in support to the implementation of the Convention.
73. According to OP#14, the GEF will provide funding, on the basis of agreed incremental costs, for three types of activities to address POPs issues (i.e. capacity building, on-the-ground interventions and targeted research. The activities under capacity building include: 1) strengthening of human and institutional capacity; 2) strengthening and harmonization of the policies and regulations; 3) strengthening of monitoring and enforcement capacity; 4) developing capacity to assess technologies and management practices, and promoting and facilitating the transfer of viable and cost-effective options and management practices; 5)

developing and implementing public awareness/information/environmental education programs; and 6) facilitating dissemination of experiences and lessons learned and promoting information exchange. Most all of these activities are contained in this project.

74. GEF-3 POPs management program was aimed to support the preparation of NIPs while GEF-4 will focus on the implementation of the NIPs. In order to achieve the long-term success of the POPs Convention, strong emphasis will be placed on the sustainability of GEF interventions, focusing especially on countries whose policies and action plans demonstrate their firm commitment to implement the Stockholm Convention. While some LDC countries in the SADC Sub-region are completing the NIPs development, Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the NIPs are consistent with the second Strategic Objectives of GEF-4 in the focal area of POPs, which include:
- Continuing the GEF's National Implementation Plan (NIP) Program.
 - Strengthening national capacities for NIP implementation, including assisting those countries that lag behind to establish basic capacities for sound management of chemicals.
 - Partnering in investment needed for NIP implementation to achieve impacts in POPs reduction
 - Partnering in the demonstration of feasible, innovative technologies and practices for POPs reduction.

C.4 RBM CODE AND THEMATIC AREA CODE

RBM code: DE14 – Stockholm Convention

Thematic Area code: FG 50 – Environment

C.5 EXPECTED OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

75. Four substantive Outcomes are anticipated to achieve the project objectives of this programme.

Outcome 1: BAT/BEP in industrial production processes

76. Outcome 1 will result in enhanced efficiency and in reducing, avoiding and eliminating UP-POPs releases and reducing releases of other pollutants by coordinating the implementation of the Stockholm Convention action plans with cleaner production activities in the industry and review and possibly improve national policies and regulations. The programme will implement the principles of both environmentally and economically sustainable development and critically review trends and lessons learnt to integrate them in coordinated actions.
77. Information on key national trends, including sources of UP-POPs and hotspots, vulnerability and impacts of these sources on the environment, human health, socio-economic development and public participation will be readily available. This will help establishing the BAT/BEP Forum for the LDCs in the SADC Sub-region. BAT/BEP Forum will be established (same as in the case of Asia, Central Europe, and the Arab Gulf countries) by calling upon countries to collectively compare their NIP PCDD/F emissions from the industry and develop and implement a regional plan. Countries will be grouped by sectors, according to the highest PCDD/F emissions from that sector, and encourage them to cooperate and exchange information on how to reduce/eliminate these emissions. Using this programmatic sector approach, countries could develop regional GEF projects by sector and achieve substantial reductions on their emissions and thereby contribute to the global monitoring plan.
78. The strategy of the introduction of BAT/BEP in selected key industrial sectors as pilot projects will generate and substantiate technical knowledge for up-scaling and further replication in other facilities and sectors. The practical application of the strategy will contribute to the national and international discussion on UP-POPs releases and their impacts on environment and a meaningful response will be obtained to make new management change through the

adaptation of policies and measures. The reduction in the release of UP-POPs will also have positive contribution in the reduction of green house gases and the climate change. The introduction of BAT/ BEP into the industrial processes besides reducing green house gases is also expected to reduce UP-POPs such as PCDD/F releases into the atmosphere. The sectors selected by the countries, based on their NIPs, are textile, tanneries, used oil refineries and open burning of waste at dumpsites. The countries will identify and nominate the entities that will host the pilots according to the ability to co-finance and availability of the adequate human resources to carry out the pilot demonstration and disseminate the technical information for replication. Special reference to the STAP's guidance on synergies and trade-offs between energy conservation and release of unintentionally produced POPs (UP-POPs) will be considered during implementation.

Outcome 2: Reduction of exposure to POPs at workplace and close proximity of POPs wastes and UP-POPs emitting sources

79. African LDCs have identified in their NIPs that workers in the formal or informal sectors as well as the population in general are exposed to PCBs (Annex A), pesticides (Annex A and Annex B) and UP-POPs (Annex C) from various sources. The NIPs have also indicated that the severity of the exposure to POPs remain unknown due to weak monitoring capacities and absence of emission standards. Establishing micro-enterprises (plastics, paper, and e-waste) would maximize the reuse of the materials and prevent open burning. Enterprises will create linkages with suppliers of these goods to maximize recycling to the industry (such as paper and plastics industries that can completely absorb its used products as recyclables). In the case of e-waste, the strategy is to prolong the use of these articles through refurbishment and maintenance skills readily available and avoid the present practices of open burning for recovery of useful materials.
80. The first African monitoring report prepared in 2009 within the framework of the GMP to assess the effectiveness of the Convention as per Article 16, clearly showed that the Sub Saharan African Region is truly lacking capacity in each and every field to generate the relevant information, process it, disseminate and archive it. This obviously prevents from promoting risk assessment activities and thereby the adoption of their appropriate mitigation measures. Nonetheless, all NIPs in the Sub-region have identified waste in general, whether municipal, industrial, hazardous or medical and their current very poor management practices, as being a major contributor in the national emissions of UP-POPs from uncontrolled combustion of municipal waste and from bush and forest fires thus exposing the population to POPs chemicals.
81. Activities are currently underway in the region regarding management and exposure reduction from Pesticides (WB/FAO ASP) and the management of health-care waste to reduce dioxins and mercury releases (GEF/UNDP Project). In these projects best techniques and practices have been promoted to avoid waste related health problems by reducing dioxin and mercury releases into the environment. A pilot project on the management of PCBs and their wastes is about to be launched in the very near future (GEF/UNEP Sub-regional pilot project on PCBs). Similarly, global partnership project for DDT control has been conducted in some parts of Africa. This project will use all these initiatives as an input and it is expected to draw lessons from these initiatives to build the capacities of the LDCs in the SADC Sub-region.
82. Under the prevailing socioeconomic conditions in the African LDCs, the informal sector is one of the most important non-skilled job providers while also being identified as a major but not yet characterized, source of POPs emissions. Hence, when considering mitigation strategies in this sector particular attention should be given to informal activities suspected to have a certain POPs emission potential even though it is not yet conveniently quantified. Among the possible activities within the informal sector that might pose health risk to workers and the population in general include gardening markets in urban areas, PCBs solid and liquid waste recycling, as well municipal solid waste management.
83. Component 2 of the programme is focusing on informal activities with certain level of POPs exposure risk, and its aim is to build an enabling environment in countries, through case studies, in order to sufficiently raise the level of public awareness and knowledge to better understand sound management of chemicals and wastes as an opportunity for creating

business in the private sector for none-skilled citizens, while protecting human health and the environment from POPs and other hazardous chemicals releases. The planned project activities will take into account current and scheduled activities and initiatives and create synergy and sustainability through well established country-driven development, environmental preservation and public health protection programmes.

Outcome 3: Identification and assessment of contaminated land/sites

84. Section 1(e) of Article 6 of the Stockholm Convention states that Parties would "endeavour to develop appropriate strategies for identifying sites contaminated by chemicals listed in Annex A, B and C; if remediation of those sites is required it should be performed in an environmentally sound manner". This implies that countries which ratified the Convention will need to rehabilitate sites contaminated with POPs chemicals. The LDCs in the SADC Sub-region which are parties to this Convention are therefore required to develop appropriate legislative framework and strategy to identify sites contaminated by POPs chemicals. Many countries in Africa including the member states of SADC Sub-region have recognized the problem of sustainability that POPs projects would face when they deal only with the disposal of stockpiles ignoring the related problem of subsequent clean-up and remediation of sites contaminated with POPs stockpiles and chemicals.
85. In the NIP documents of the SADC/LDC Member States the non existence of appropriate strategy and legislative framework that deals with contaminated sites has been identified as a major gap. The absence of such strategy and legislative framework is the first major barrier to properly manage POPs contaminated sites in these countries. Under Outcome 3 of the proposed project, identification, management and clean-up of contaminated sites will be undertaken. Outcome 3 of the proposed project also aimed to introduce appropriate strategy useful for identifying sites contaminated with POPs chemicals and also ensure effective planning for implementation of remediation measures to clean-up contaminated sites.
86. During the preliminary survey of the POPs Enabling Activities Projects, the sites contaminated with POPs pesticides have already been identified in the LDCs of the SADC Sub-region. It is believed that more contaminated sites and hot spots exist in the LDCs of the SADC Sub-region and these sites will need to be identified. The countries in the LDCs of the SADC Sub-region do not have appropriate strategy to promote capacity, identify contaminated sites, assess the level of contamination, conduct risk assessment and carry out pilot scale remediation technology to select most economically feasible and environmentally sound technologies. It is also essential to carry out socio-economic impact and risk assessment of POPs contaminated sites, assess the capacities of the existing laboratories, and organizes training and awareness building workshops to national experts, decision makers, public, press, NGOs and major stakeholders including relevant ministries in the respective countries. Moreover, Donors (bilateral/multilateral) will need to be requested to co-finance some activities and create linkages and synergy among the ongoing initiatives.
87. UNIDO and UNEP with their mandates and the existing initiatives have agreed to jointly assist the LDCs in the SADC Sub-region in their effort to clean up POPs contaminated sites. UNIDO through the use of the Toolkit developed by the project implemented in Nigeria and Ghana for the management of POPs contaminated sites (with emphasis in low cost technologies) will be used to build capacities of the LDCs in the SADC Sub-region and the rest of Africa. The two agencies will provide sufficient information and experiences that would enable countries of the region to initiate clean-up programmes and directly measure the reduction of POPs releases and directly enhance their positive impact on human health and the environment.

Outcome 4: Project management

88. The existence of the Project Management Office (PMO) will ensure stockholder's partnership and coordination at regional and national levels. Similarly, the Office will facilitate the recruitment of technical experts and support staff that will constitute the Project Team. The project office will be responsible for the design and implement of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework in accordance with the GEF procedures in order to measure impact indicators on an annual basis. The PMO will be entrusted to hold annual tripartite review meetings and prepare mid-term progress reports and project terminal reports. The PMO will establish project management information system (MIS), including project website to

disseminate information to stakeholders and also put in place adequate communication strategy and perform regular updates with UNIDO website.

Outputs and Activities

89. The lists project outcomes, outputs, and activities, along with responsible entities and stakeholders for each activity, under each project outcome are given below.

Outcome 1: Introduction of BAT/BEP in industrial production processes mentioned in Annex C of Article 5 of the Convention

Output 1.1: SADC Sub-Regional BAT/BEP Forum established

90. The Forum will serve as a sub-regional platform to exchange experiences, lessons learnt, and success stories in introducing BAT/BEP among member countries. The Forum will ensure sustainability of the project and will help initiating regional projects in conjunction with GEF programmable approach policy.

Activities	Responsibility
<i>Activity 1.1.1</i> Convene workshop to prepare a Declaration for establishing the SADC sub-regional BAT/BEP Forum	UNIDO, SADC/LDCs, Basel and Stockholm Conventions regional centres, NCPCs
<i>Activity 1.1.2</i> Launch the Regional workshop for development and formulation of a regional action plan on BAT/BEP	UNIDO, Basel and Stockholm Conventions regional centres, NCPCs
<i>Activity 1.1.3</i> Assist in enhancing industry performance in the region in conformity with the BAT/BEP guidelines and provisional guidance document including regional, local and traditional practices and socio-economic considerations	UNIDO, Industry, Academia, institution responsible for environment, Basel and Stockholm Conventions regional centres, NCPCs
<i>Activity 1.1.4</i> Develop partnerships in the region for successful implementation of the regional action plan	UNIDO, Industry, Financial institutions, Basel and Stockholm Conventions regional centres, NCPCs

Output 1.2: Human resources for BAT/BEP developed, technical knowledge shared in SMEs and informal sector

91. This output will support human resources and technicians of the sector mentioned in Part III of Annex C (textile, tanneries and waste oil refineries) to enable them enhance process efficiency by reducing, avoiding and eliminating UP-POPs releases and preventing or reducing releases of other chemical pollutants by coordinating the implementation of the Stockholm Convention action plans mentioned in the NIPs of the countries. The focus will also be in the SMEs and the informal sector that are dealing with industrial waste streams.

Activities	Responsibility
<i>Activity 1.2.1:</i> Carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in textile dyeing and finishing	UNIDO, Academia, NCPCs, SC Centres and BCRCs
<i>Activity 1.2.2:</i> Carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in leather dyeing and finishing	UNIDO, Academia, NCPCs, SC Centres and BCRCs
<i>Activity 1.2.3:</i> Carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in waste oil refinery	UNIDO, Academia, NCPCs, SC Centres and BCRCs
<i>Activity 1.2.4:</i> Undertake targeted awareness raising campaigns in BAT/BEP for informal sector	UNIDO, NGOs, NCPCs, SC Centres, and BCRCs

Output 1.3: BAT/BEP in textile and leather dyeing and finishing and waste oil refinery source categories initiated

92. A series of pilot demonstration will take place in selected countries as a follow-up to the training results of Output 1.1 to ensure that in each sub-region the selected demonstration sites will remain as a learning node for the countries to replicate. SCCs, BCRCs and NCCPs will be used to replicate these pilots and also integrate issues of UP-POPs with cleaner production activities in the industry and review and possibly improve national policies and regulations as feedback to decision makers based on the results of these actions.

Activities	Responsibility
<i>Activity 1.3.1:</i> Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in textile dyeing and finishing	UNIDO, Academia, Industry, NCCPs, SC Centres and BCRCs
<i>Activity 1.3.2:</i> Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in leather dyeing and finishing	UNIDO, Academia, Industry, NCCPs, SC Centres and BCRCs
<i>Activity 1.3.3:</i> Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in waste oil refinery	UNIDO, Academia, Industry, NCCPs, SC Centres and BCRCs

Outcome 2: Reduction of exposure to POPs at workplace and from waste**Output 2.1: Concept of Cleaner Solid Municipal Waste Management System introduced to the national plans of waste management system in the participating countries (prevention and mitigation of UP-POPs releases from open burning and landfill fires)**

93. Existing national waste and chemicals management plans need to be adapted to accommodate the new issues related to POPs waste prevention and management. Particular attention would be given to measures aiming at reducing POPs exposure risks of the citizens working in the informal sector through introduction of best available techniques and best environmental practices in health-care, solid municipal waste management, and promotion of ready-to-use bio-botanical pesticides in urban agriculture. Specifically, for health-care waste management linkages will be established with GEF/UNDP demonstration project for updating and adaptation of training manuals developed by the project and also for demonstrating an ESM option through a pilot scale.

Activities	Responsibility
<i>Activity 2.1.1</i> Organise national awareness raising workshops on cleaner waste management with the aim to promote business and job opportunities in the field of waste management	NGOs, SC centres and BCRCs, NIP focal points, UNIDO
<i>Activity 2.1.2</i> Organise a sub-regional training workshop for waste management personnel with special focus on risk reduction and concept of cleaner municipal solid and health care waste management.	SC focal point, BCRCs, NCC, UNIDO through providing international experts
<i>Activity 2.1.3</i> Support the establishment of a regional programme for training on cleaner municipal solid waste and health care waste management through the BCRC, Cleaner production Centres and/or the Stockholm Convention Technical centres as appropriate	UNIDO, BCRCs, NCCP, SC Centres
<i>Activity 2.1.4 :</i> Update and adapt the health care management manual developed under GEF/ UNDP demonstration project for training purposes in medical health schools	NIP-NCC, National experts subcontracted, Academia and schools, Ministry of Education
<i>Activity 2.1.5:</i> Carry out pilot demonstration of cleaner health care waste management based on the lessons learned from GEF/UNDP demonstration project and support replication activities in the Sub-region	UNIDO, NGOs, BCRCs, Cleaner production centres, Stockholm Convention centres

Output 2.2: Bio-botanical pesticide produced and formulated in agriculture including market gardening in urban areas through existing south-south cooperation programmes and with the participation of an association of market gardeners (alternatives to Annex A pesticides)

94. When considering mitigation strategies particular attention should be given to informal activities suspected to have a certain POPs emission potential even though it is not yet conveniently quantified. The activities within the informal sector, which might pose health risks to the workers and the population in general, include market gardening in urban areas. Informal sector may use and trade POPs pesticides. Output 2.2 in cooperation with a specialized pesticides research institution focuses in supporting the sector through introducing bio-pesticides to reduce risks emanating from such practices. Developing and promoting the use of bio-pesticides in this project is in line with the prevention measures to be put in place within the framework of the GEF/FAO ASP programme on the elimination of obsolete stockpiles of pesticides. In 1992, UNIDO has established the Regional Network for Pesticides Formulation in Asia and Pacific region (RENAPAP) and has developed several alternatives to POPs chemicals, which are readily used in Asia and the Pacific and is also available in European markets. Africa has not been able to penetrate the local market although some researches have been successfully piloted in many countries.

Activities	Responsibility
<i>Activity 2.2.1:</i> Organise (in cooperation with FAO / RENPAP / MOA) an awareness raising workshop for market gardeners on integrated pest management in crop protection and post-harvest management with particular focus on the use of bio pesticides.	SC focal point, UNIDO, FAO, NGOs, Research centres
<i>Activity 2.2.2:</i> Review existing data and conduct national inventory of existing bio-pesticide formulations	UNIDO, SC focal point, Academia, Research centres
<i>Activity 2.2.3:</i> Facilitate field testing of bio-pesticides in cooperation with research institutions, RENPAP, FAO and farmer associations	NIP implementation Committee, Academia, Research centres, UNIDO
<i>Activity 2.2.4:</i> Support Public-Private partnership (PPP) model for the creation of a national Micro- or Small Enterprise to produce and promote the use of bio-botanical pesticides. Continuous evaluation will ensure adaptation and thereby success of the model.	SC focal point, National consultants from research institutions, NGOs, UNIDO

Output 2.3: Strategy developed to audit, formalized and scale-up to macro and small enterprises informal management practices of PCBs, solid and liquid waste, plastic wastes, used paper and e-waste

95. The current informal practices prevailing in the recycling of decommissioned PCB electrical equipment, the very widespread use of plastic bags and various electronic equipment and the like have generated a huge amount of hazardous waste. These will require ESM to reduce the risk of exposure to PCBs and UP-POPs. Output 2.3 is built on activities which will result in a scaling-up of the current informal practices to ESM based micro and small enterprises making use of a realistic PPP model (public sector will enact the laws and licensing policies and the private sector will perform the market based operations). The output would target on certain recyclable wastes and organize this sector needs and eventually render formal the informal activities and current recycling practices through enterprise development.

Activities	Responsibility
<i>Activity 2.3.1:</i> Identify the informal collection system of PCBs and used oil and perform environmental audits to determine the need for enhancing collection and channelling of the PCBs streams on an ESM manner in line with GEF/UNEP Pilot Project in the Sub-region.	UNIDO, National project team, national consultants, power utilities

Activities	Responsibility
<i>Activity 2.3.2:</i> Conduct a survey on existing concepts for plastic waste management including the reuse of waste plastic bags as raw material for various articles (bags, ropes, civil engineering materials etc.).	National project team, UNIDO Academia
<i>Activity 2.3.3:</i> Develop a concept for plastic waste management including the reuse of waste plastic bags as raw material for various articles (bags, ropes, civil engineering materials, etc.)	National project team, UNIDO Private investors
<i>Activity 2.3.4:</i> Support the creation of a national Micro- or Small Enterprise for an environmentally sound recycling of plastic bags	UNIDO, National project team, Academia
<i>Activity 2.3.5:</i> Investigate the current informal paper and e-waste management and the management of other halogenated solid and liquid waste	NIP Focal point, NCC, UNIDO, Research institutions, NGOs
<i>Activity 2.3.6:</i> Provide support for activities to prevent irrational dumping and open burning of paper and other halogenated solid and liquid wastes	SC Focal points, NCC, Research institutions
<i>Activity 2.3.7:</i> Support PPP model for creation of a national Micro- or Small Enterprise for an environmentally sound recycling of paper and e-wastes in the sub-region	SC Focal Point, NCC, Governments, private

96. The above activities explain the systematic preventive approach to dioxins reduction through precursors reduction and carry these tasks of pilots with all the detailed technical and health protection aspects to workers and the surrounding environment. UNIDO and UNEP have developed models for waste management for Africa and these models will be used to guide these pilot demonstration efforts.

Outcome 3: Identification and assessment of contaminated sites

Output 3.1: Site identification strategies, protocols and guidelines formulated and applied in the sub-region based on the UNIDO toolkit.

97. UNIDO has developed the toolkit for the management of contaminated sites including examples from some African countries. Site identification measures will be introduced and applied, and site remediation plans following an environmental sound approach will be developed. Countries have identified the hotspots to be addressed by the proposed project and reflected these in the NIP documents knowing that GEF funds will not be used for remediation purposes of all hotspots even though the project will help develop and support planning measures.
98. During the PPG phase, the countries have opted for low cost remediation technologies, which are based on the maximum economic use of available resources such as containment of pollutants on site as a first step, then explore bio-remediation and phyto-remediation techniques that have been proven and well documented under similar climatic conditions., measure to reduce risks to human health, long term plans for removal of mobile non-aqueous liquid phase, habitat protection, and sediment capping at a later stage. Upon availability of donor resources, countries may be encouraged to proceed for expensive remediation technologies that would unlikely be replicated.

Activities	Responsibility
<i>Activity 3.1.1:</i> Prepare manuals, procedures, protocols and guidelines for local use for the identified POPs contaminated sites and for conducting risk assessment of these sites	UNIDO, Academia, NCPCs, SC Centres, institutions responsible for environment

Activities	Responsibility
<i>Activity 3.1.2:</i> Develop methodology for the selection of economically feasible and environmentally sound POPs contaminated site remediation technologies	UNIDO, Academia, NCPCs, SC Centres institutions responsible for environment,
<i>Activity 3.1.3:</i> Conduct study to identify environmentally sound remediation technologies or benign ways of cleaning up of the contaminated sites	UNIDO, Academia, Industry, NCPCs, SC Centres, institutions responsible for environment
<i>Activity 3.1.4:</i> Undertake pilot demonstration project to verify the effectiveness of the low cost remediation technology and validate contaminated site identification methodology	UNIDO, Academia, Industry, NCPCs, SC Centres, institutions responsible for environment
<i>Activity 3.1.5:</i> Prepare contaminated site remediation plans of the identified hot spots in the sub-region.	UNIDO, Academia, Industry, NCPCs, SC Centres, institutions responsible for environment

Output 3.2: Capacity to manage the contaminated sites strengthened

99. Several public awareness campaigns will be carried out to sensitize stakeholders and mobilize resources for building capacities and strengthen the technical capabilities.

Activities	Responsibility
<i>Activity 3.2.1:</i> Launch training workshop, using UNIDO toolkit, to experts from the relevant institutions to enable them collect scientific data from contaminated sites and assess potential risks to humans, wildlife and the environment	UNIDO, Academia, NCPCs, SC Centres
<i>Activity 3.2.2:</i> Create data base and website within the SADC Sub-region, linked to UNIDO website, to share and disseminate data/information collected from contaminated sites and hot spots	UNIDO, Academia, NCPCs, SC Centres
<i>Activity 3.2.3:</i> Raise awareness among the major stakeholders, including decision makers, on the health risk that may result from exposure to POPs contaminated sites	UNIDO, NGOs, NCPCs, SC Centres
<i>Activity 3.2.4:</i> Assess aspects of involvement of technology providers for the development of public-private partnerships in managing contaminated sites	UNIDO, Industry, Academia, NCPCs, SC Centres
<i>Activity 3.2.5:</i> Develop mechanism to mobilize funds from within the SADC member states for the remediation of contaminated sites to ensure project sustainability	UNIDO, NCPCs, SC Centres, institution responsible for environment, Private sector

Outcome 4: Establishment of Project Management System and Project M&E mechanisms and mobilization of additional resources

Output 4.1: Project management structure established

Outputs/Activities	Responsibility
<i>Activity 4.1.1:</i> Establish PMO and recruit National Project Coordinator (NPC) and project support staff	UNIDO/UNEP, stakeholders and Governments
<i>Activity 4.1.2:</i> Organize HLMCG and TCG at the sub-regional level	Governments, UNIDO /UNEP
<i>Activity 4.1.3:</i> Reinstate and/or support the existing POPs Coordination Units at the national level	UNIDO /UNEP and Governments

Outputs/Activities	Responsibility
<i>Activity 4.1.4:</i> Reinstate and strengthen the national POPs technical committees and project management offices that use to exist during the NIP preparation	UNIDO/ UNEP and Governments

Output 4.2: M&E framework designed and implemented according to GEF M&E procedures

Outputs/Activities	Responsibility
<i>Activity 4.2.1:</i> Organize Inception workshop and prepare Inception report at the sub-regional level	UNIDO, PMO, stakeholders
<i>Activity 4.2.2:</i> Measure impact indicators on an annual basis	Consultants, Subcontractor
<i>Activity 4.2.3:</i> Prepare quarterly and annual Project progress reports at the national, sub-regional level	National project team, UNIDO
<i>Activity 4.2.4:</i> Hold annual SRSC meetings	UNIDO, SRSC, stakeholders
<i>Activity 4.2.5:</i> Hold annual Tripartite Review meetings	UNEP/UNIDO/GEF
<i>Activity 4.2.6:</i> Carry out mid-term external evaluation	UNIDO, Consultants
<i>Activity 4.2.7:</i> Carry out annual project financial audits	UNIDO, Consultants
<i>Activity 4.2.8:</i> Carry out annual visits to selected field sites	UNIDO, Consultants, NCPCs
<i>Activity 4.2.9:</i> Establish a project management information system (MIS), including project website to disseminate information to stakeholders	UNIDO, consultants
<i>Activity 4.2.10:</i> Carry out final external evaluation	UNIDO, consultants
<i>Activity 4.2.11:</i> Complete Project Terminal Report	UNIDO/ and consultants

Output 4.3: Additional resources to supplement project budget deficiencies mobilized

Outputs/Activities	Responsibility
<i>Activity 4.3.1:</i> Organize donors (government, private sector etc.) conference to mobilize additional resources to implement project activities	Governments, UNIDO/UNEP, SRSC
<i>Activity 4.3.2:</i> Sensitize law makers and decision makers for governments to allocate more resources to implement project activities	Governments, National Project Team
<i>Activity 4.3.3:</i> Put in place a system that will generate resources for managing POPs by introducing polluters pay principles and corporate producer responsibilities	Governments, PMO

C6. TIMELINE OF THE ACTIVITIES

Outcome/Output/Activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome 1 : Introduction of BAT/BEP in industrial production processes mentioned in Annex C of Article 5 of the Convention																				
Output 1.1: Regional SADC BAT/BEP Forum established																				
Activity 1.1.1 Convene a workshop to prepare Declaration for the establishment of the SADC sub-regional BAT/BEP Forum																				
Activity 1.1.2 Launch the Regional Forum for the development and formulation of a regional action plan on BAT/BEP																				
Activity 1.1.3 Assist in enhancing industry performance in the region in conformity with the BAT/BEP guidelines and provisional guidance document																				
Activity 1.1.4 Develop partnerships in the region for successful implementation of the regional action plan																				
Output 1.2: Human resources for BAT/BEP developed, technical knowledge shared in SMEs and the informal sector																				
Activity 1.2.1: Carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in textile dyeing and finishing																				
Activity 1.2.2: Carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in leather dyeing and finishing																				
Activity 1.2.3: Carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in waste oil refinery																				

Section C: The Project

Outcome/Output/Activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Activity 1.2.4: Undertake targeted awareness raising campaigns in BAT/BEP for informal sector																				
Output 1.3: BAT/BEP in textile and leather dyeing and finishing, in waste oil refinery and in food smoke-curing source categories initiated																				
Activity 1.3.1: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in textile dyeing and finishing																				
Activity 1.3.2: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in leather dying and finishing																				
Activity 1.3.3: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in waste oil refinery																				
Outcome 2 : Reduction of exposure to POPs at workplace and from waste																				
Output 2.1: Concept of cleaner municipal solid waste management system introduced																				
Activity 2.1.1 Organise national awareness raising workshops on "Cleaner Waste Management" with the aim to promote business and job opportunities in the field of waste management.																				
Activity 2.1.2 Organise a sub-regional training workshop for waste management personnel with special focus on risk reduction and concept of "Cleaner Municipal solid and Health-care Waste Management"																				
Activity 2.1.3 Support the establishment of a regional programme for training on cleaner MSW and HCW management																				

Section C: The Project

Outcome/Output/Activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<i>Activity 2.1.4: Update and adapt the HCW management manual developed under the GEF/UNDP demonstration project for training purposes in medical health schools</i>																				
<i>Activity 2.1.5: Carry out pilot demonstration of cleaner HCW management based on the lessons learnt from the GEF/UNDP demonstration project and support replication activities in the sub-region</i>																				
Output 2.2 Bio-botanical pesticides produced and formulated in agriculture including market-gardening in urban areas																				
<i>Activity 2.2.1: Organise (in cooperation with FAO / RENPAP / MOA) national training workshops for market gardeners on integrated pest management</i>																				
<i>Activity 2.2.2: Review existing data and conduct national inventory of existing bio-pesticides formulations</i>																				
<i>Activity 2.2.3: Facilitate field testing of bio-pesticides in cooperation with research institutions, RENPAP, FAO and farmers associations</i>																				
<i>Activity 2.2.4: Support PPP model for the creation of a national Micro- or Small Enterprise to produce and promote the use of bio-botanical pesticide</i>																				
Output 2. 3: Informal recycling systems of PCBs, plastics, paper, e-waste and halogenated solid and liquid wastes enhanced and scaled up to a Micro- and small enterprises																				

Section C: The Project

Outcome/Output/Activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<i>Activity 2.3.1: Identify the informal collection system of PCBs waste and used oil and perform environmental audits to determine the need for enhancing collection and channelling of the PCBs waste streams on an ESM manner in line with the GEF/UNDP Pilot project in the sub-region.</i>																				
<i>Activity 2.3.2: Conduct a survey on existing concepts for plastic waste management including reuse of waste plastic bags as raw material for various articles</i>																				
<i>Activity 2.3.3: Develop a concept for plastic waste management including the reuse of waste plastic bags as raw material for various articles</i>																				
<i>Activity 2.3.4: Support the creation of a national Micro- or Small Enterprise for an environmentally sound recycling of plastic bags</i>																				
<i>Activity 2.3.5: Investigate the current informal used paper and e-waste management as well as other halogenated solid and liquid waste streams</i>																				
<i>Activity 2.3.6: Provide support for activities to prevent illegal dumping and open burning of used papers and other halogenated solid and liquid wastes</i>																				
<i>Activity 2.3.7: Support PPP model for creation of a Micro- or Small Enterprise for an environmentally sound recycling of used paper and e-wastes in the sub-region.</i>																				

Section C: The Project

Outcome/Output/Activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome 3 : Identification and assessment of contaminated Land/sites																				
Output 3.1: Contaminated sites identification strategies ,protocols and guidelines formulated and applied in the Sub-region based on the UNIDO Toolkit																				
<i>Activity 3.1.1: Prepare manuals, procedures, protocols and guidelines for local use for the identified POPs contaminated sites</i>																				
<i>Activity 3.1.2: Develop methodology for the selection of economically feasible and environmentally sound POPs contaminated site remediation technologies</i>																				
<i>Activity 3.1.3: Conduct study to identify environmentally sound remediation technologies or benign ways of cleaning up of the contaminated sites</i>																				
<i>Activity 3.1.4: Undertake pilot demonstration project to verify the effectiveness of the low cost remediation technology and validate contaminated site identification methodology</i>																				
<i>Activity 3.1.5: Prepare contaminated site remediation plans of the identified hot spots in the sub-region.</i>																				
Output 3.2: Capacity to manage contaminated sites strengthened																				
<i>Activity 3.2.1: Launch training workshop, using UNIDO Toolkit and the FAO manuals and guidelines, to experts from relevant institutions to enable them collect scientific data from contaminated sites</i>																				

Section C: The Project

Outcome/Output/Activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<i>Activity 3.2.2: Create database and website within the SADC Sub-region, linked to UNIDO website, to share and disseminate data/information collected from contaminated sites and hot spots</i>																				
<i>Activity 3.2.3: Raise awareness among the major stakeholders on the health risk that may result from exposure to POPs contaminated sites</i>																				
<i>Activity 3.2.4: Assess aspects of involvement of technology providers for the development of PPP in managing contaminated land/sites</i>																				
<i>Activity 3.2.5: Develop mechanism to mobilize funds from within the SADC member states for the remediation of contaminated sites to ensure project sustainability</i>																				
Outcome 4: Establishment of project management structure and project M&E mechanism																				
Output 4.1: Project management established and made operational																				
<i>Activity 4.1.1: Establish PMO and recruit National Project Coordinator and project support staff</i>																				
<i>Activity 4.1.2: Organize HLMCG and TCG at sub-regional level</i>																				
<i>Activity 4.1.3: Reinstate and/or support the existing POPs/NIP Coordination Units and technical committees at national level</i>																				
<i>Activity 4.1.4: Carry out routine project management activities</i>																				

Section C: The Project

Outcome/Output/Activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 4.2: M&E framework designed and implemented according to GEF M&E procedures																				
Activity 4.2.1 : Organize inception workshop and prepare inception report																				
Activity 4.2.2: Measure impact indicators on an annual basis																				
Activity 4.2.3: Prepare quarterly and annual Project progress reports																				
Activity 4.2.4: Hold annual SRSC meetings																				
Activity 4.2.5: Hold annual Tripartite Review meetings																				
Activity 4.2.6: Carry out mid-term external evaluation																				
Activity 4.2.7: Carry out annual project financial audits																				
Activity 4.2.8: Carry out annual visits to selected field sites																				
Activity 4.2.9: Establish a project management information system (MIS), including project website to disseminate information to stakeholders																				
Activity 4.2.10: Carry out final external evaluation																				
Activity 4.2.11: Complete Project Terminal Report																				
Output 4.3: Additional resources mobilized to supplement project budget deficiencies																				
Activity 4.3.1: Organize donors (government, private sector, etc.) conference to mobilize additional resources to implement project activities																				

Section C: The Project

Outcome/Output/Activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Activity 4.3.2 Sensitize law makers and decision makers for governments to allocate more resources to implement project activities																				
Activity 4.3.3 Establish a system that will generate resources for managing POPs by introducing polluters pay principles and corporate producer responsibilities																				

C.7 RISKS, SUSTAINABILITY, REPLICABILITY AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS**Possible Risks**

100. Potential risks and the mitigation measures to be taken into account for this project are described in the table below.

Potential Risks	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Rating
Ensuring effective cooperation between SADC Member States is unable to be achieved for the implementation of the project.	This risk is addressed by involving all stakeholders in the SADC Sub-region. It will also involve awareness raising and education aimed at achieving cross-sect oral cooperation and improved coordination mechanisms. As the project evolves, additional mechanisms for improved coordination will be explored. Local leaders (e.g. CBOs, NGOs, municipalities), will be targeted for training and awareness building under the project.	Medium
Lack of ability to develop appropriate arrangements to attract national and international private investment or secure support for the development and implementation of PPP	The project will support the development and implementation of a technology transfer promotion programme to inform the private sector and NGOs of opportunities and to encourage their support. UNIDO will use the existing Technology Promotion Offices network to facilitate match making and investment tie-ups.	Low
Difficulties of securing access to different sources of information within the public administration and private enterprises	The public administrations and private enterprises to be sensitized for the project office to have access different sources of information	Medium
Weak coordination and harmonization of the project with other capacity building activities that will be undertaken by other ongoing or potential projects	All POPs projects are designed to ensure regular communications and timely information exchange among project owners, implementers and stakeholders. Furthermore, the consultation mechanism initiated by the project among international and national stakeholders will avoid overlapping capacity building activities among and between the on-going and potential projects.	Low
Regional SADC BAT/BEP Forum not established due to lack of Governments in the SADC Sub-region to sustain their commitment.	The project has designed activities to gain strong Governments support through provision of similar experiences of BAT/BEP Forums around the world.	Low
Risk related to the identification and management of contaminated sites with POPs chemicals	The project will use the UNIDO toolkit on the management of contaminated sites as well as other references to minimize risks; training that will minimize risks from contaminated sites will be periodically conducted and performance monitored	Low
Risks related to health and safety issues when BAT/BEP strategies are implemented	The project will provide personnel protection equipment and training to the operators of the facilities and all those who are exposed to the POPs chemicals. Additional training and PPEs will be provided to staff working in HW management in general to increase awareness on risks to health and occupational safety.	Low

Potential Risks	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Rating
Insufficient commitment to mainstream POPs issues by governments	Increase awareness to sustainably allocate budget and retained capacity already created to address POPs issues during the NIP process and by developing and promoting successful models of sustainable funding and adequate staffing	Medium
Insufficient project management capacities and human resources on BAT/BEP and therefore unable to develop technical knowledge to be shared in SMEs and informal sector	A well-defined project management system will be followed and there will be well-defined technical training to build the capacities needed to implement BAT/BEP measures	Medium
Overall risk rating		Low

Sustainability, Replicability and Cost-effectiveness

Sustainability

101. Sustainability implies not only the commitment of the SADC/LDCs Governments and their development of a NIPs that provide initiatives to mainstream the objectives of the Convention into the nations broader development policies and strategies, but also its initiation on the basic and sustainable capacity building that will be able to ensure SADC/LDCs move successfully from development to the subsequent implementation of its plan.
102. The project aims to establish basic, foundational and permanent capacities in view of the obligations of the Convention's implementation. Project sustainability will be assured through a combination of the following: integration of the requirements of the Convention into the policy framework, active participation of stakeholders, institutional strengthening of the capacity for enforcement, establishment and/or strengthening of the capacity in the fields of monitoring, R&D, technology transfer, management information system and reporting and raising awareness among various stakeholders. It is expected that sustainability would be reached, characterised by the following:
 - The obligations under the Convention are integrated into the existing environmental and chemicals management policies, national standards and guidelines accordingly.
 - Enforcement capacities are strengthened and the requirements on management, inspection and supervision of POPs issues are taken into the routine tasks by relevant administrations.
 - Relevant stakeholders are getting acquainted with the obligations of the Convention and are willing to take actions as required through various trainings.
 - The established mechanism between CIO and the main R&D financial sources for the purpose that the priority of the POPs R&D may be taken into consideration as the priority field of support.
 - A permanent platform established for technology transfer promotion.
 - The information collection channels established for the chemicals listed in Annex A and B of the Convention.
 - MIS in central level established and/or enhanced.
 - POPs concept are integrated in the education at all levels from kindergarten to university, as well as in education of teachers.
 - POPs issues come up from time to time in the public debate and participants from research, labour, industry and public interest have good access and knowledge to participate well in the debate.

- There is, as far as practicable, interplay between the capacity building for POPs with capacity building for other environmental issues and for the nation's broader development policies and strategies.
- During the third year of this project, a manual on POPs Management and Control will be compiled to integrate the relevant policy, experiences and lessons gained during the implementation of this project, and the experiences and lessons learned will be summarized and disseminated to other areas in the SADC Sub-region and other countries pending such experiences through a dissemination workshop and POPs website. Nevertheless, it is recognized that capacity building and institutional strengthening proposed in this project could not cover all the scope of the capacity due to the complexity of the measures on POPs control and the consequent development of the obligation under the Convention. For this reason, this project will help to develop and invite donor support for a proposal for the future capacity building programme, which will be based on the experiences gained and the broadened obligations in order to enable the SADC/LDCs to meet their obligations under the Convention continuously. This will assure the sustainability and continuous employment of locally recruited project personnel in order to continue their respective activities focusing on country-wide replication of project results and the Government will give commitment to keep them on payroll. With such an arrangement important institutional structures will also be sustainable.

Replicability

103. The project is attempting to improve the policy systems related to chemicals and pesticides with the requirements of POPs in mind. Meanwhile, it will strengthen the enforcement and implementation capacity in the LDCs of SADC Sub-region. The approach and outputs achieved will be appropriate to replicate them in other countries.
104. At this stage it is not sure if the governments of LDCs in the SADC Sub-region committed to move ahead with replication as the existing policy and regulatory framework for POPs is incomplete and does not allow the effective and efficient implementation of the Stockholm Convention's obligations. The project is designed to enable the SADC/LDCs to establish the basic and foundational capacity for the Convention implementation and to test the advanced approaches at the pilot demonstration project in order to further strengthen the systemic enforcement and/or implementation capacity in all SADC/LDCs. The feasible experiences gained at the pilot demonstration project would be disseminated to other countries in the SADC Sub-region.
105. The proposed project will establish the pertinent capacity with regard to all the categories of POPs, including intentionally produced POPs, unintentionally produced POPs, POPs wastes and contaminate sites. In addition to introducing the actions, achievements and progress in the website as an important delivery of this project, a manual on POPs management and control will be compiled to integrate the policies and the experiences gained. A dissemination workshop is planned to introduce the experiences gained to the interested stakeholders and participants from other countries, with a view to promoting the replication of the experiences with suitable modification to other countries.
106. Furthermore, the effective approaches to implement such project with multi-level objectives, and broad stakeholder participation will be a good example for similar project implementation, especially, for the implementation of a further capacity building project.

Cost-effectiveness

107. The proposed project focuses on the cross-cutting capacity building activities with regard to all categories of POPs obligated under the Convention. In general, such synergies can therefore be an effective way to ensure effectiveness and efficiency, and consequently, result in a significant cost-effectiveness.
108. Project interventions will broaden from POPs focus as appropriate to achieve a relevant impact. In particular, open burning and contaminated sites are the common denominator for LDCs and the project will particularly investigate and propose sound waste management and best available techniques and practices. The project will also integrate the informal sector of the waste management cycle to maximize through generation of employment.

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

SECTION D. INPUTS

D.1. COUNTERPARTS INPUTS

Incremental Cost and project financing

110. The GEF, as the financial mechanism for the Stockholm Convention will provide a proposed budget of US\$ 1,500,000 incremental cost funding for the project. The Governments of the LDCs/SADC Member States will contribute a total of US\$ 400,000 in cash and US\$ 800,000 in kind during the project period of five years. The above-mentioned co-financing contributions from the member countries will be divided equally between UNEP and UNIDO as shown in E.2 (Co-financing budget). Other agencies such as the Stockholm Convention, SAICM, AUC, etc. will also support the project through training and other financial/technical support amounting to US\$ 530,864 (cash/in-kind).

Baseline

111. Under the Baseline Scenario and in the absence of this project, SADC/LDCs would face a significant shortage of capacities at various levels and would continue to encounter the existing barriers to cost-effective implementation of the Stockholm Convention, including:
- Lack of an enabling policy and regulatory environment
 - Weak institutional capacity for planning, guiding and enforcement for the Convention compliance
 - Weak monitoring capacity for POPs
 - Lack of mechanisms for sustainable co-financing
 - Lack of effective mechanism for orienting R&D toward the Convention implementation
 - Lack of effective mechanism for technology transfer
 - Under capacity of evaluation for continuous improvement
 - Low awareness on POPs and POPs contaminated sites
 - Unavailability of and limited access to information on POPs
 - Lack of qualified human resources in the management of POPs chemicals
112. It is recognized that some of the above barriers will be partially addressed to varying extents by other development projects within their scope. However, due to the cross-cutting nature of these barriers and the limited scope of project, not one or combination of projects can remove all of them to a full extent. Without this project, various mechanisms to integrate the scarce resources of the Convention implementation may not be able to be established, and some innovative practices that help to achieve the priority goals of the NIP effectively and efficiently may not be demonstrated and replicated at a late stage.

Alternative

113. With the project, the SADC/LDCs will be enabled to respond effectively to the capacity building articles of the Convention. The improved monitoring capacity will help to produce a more transparent inventory of POPs releases in to the environment. The various mechanisms such as trainings and partnerships that will be established by this project will lay a ground for effective and efficient management of POPs in the LDCs of SADC Sub-region thus generating significant domestic and global benefits.
114. **Domestic benefits** of this project may include quicker and cheaper transition to:
- Increased competitiveness in the global market since products from SADC/LDCs (food, industrial manufactured goods) will meet international standards with environmentally friendly alternatives for intentionally produced and used chemicals; thus reducing POPs pollution and contamination to water, soil, and ecosystems.
 - Improved energy efficiency, reduced emission of SO₂, NO_x CO₂ and other pollutants such as mercury, in the case of unintentional production.

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

Summary Incremental Cost Matrix in US\$

Output	Baseline	Increment	Alternative
Outcome 1: Introduction of BAT/BEP in industrial production processes listed in Annex C of Article 5 of the Convention	367,000	711,600	1,078,600
Outcome 2: Reduction of exposure to POPs at workplace and at close proximity to POPs wastes and UP-POPs emitting sources	320,000	289,300	609,300
Outcome 3: Identification and assessment of contaminated land/sites	841,864	349,100	1,190,964
Outcome 4: Establishment of project management and project M&E mechanisms	302000	150,000	452,000
TOTAL	1,830,864	1,500,000	3,330,864

D.2. UNIDO INPUTS

117. UNIDO will provide an in-kind contribution of US\$ 700,000 for Outcome 3 and 4 including its core activities in Africa as well as managerial and technical oversight and supervision to project management, M&E and other costs of two senior and one junior UNIDO staff will be assigned at the project management office to coordinate liaison countries in the Sub-region with SADC in relation to project implementation. During project implementation, UNIDO will continue to leverage funding for the project from relevant donors.

SECTION E: PROJECT BUDGET

E.1 Project Budget in US\$(GEF)

Outputs	Budget lines	Description	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total	
			US\$	w/m	US\$	w/m	US\$	w/m	US\$	w/m	US\$	w/m	US\$	w/m
Output 1.1: Regional SADC BAT/BEP Forum established	11-00	Short-term consultants	8,000	1.0	8,000	1.0	8,000	1.0	8,000	1.0			32,000	4.0
	15-00	Project travel	4,000		3,800		5,000		3,800				16,600	
	17-00	National consultants	12,000	6.0			20,000	10.0					20,000	16.0
	35-00	Workshops/meetings	10,000				10,000						20,000	
	Sub-total		34,000	7.0	11,800	1.0	43,000	11.0	11,800	1.0			100,600	20.0
Output 1.2 : Human resources for sustainable introduction of BAT/BEP developed, technical knowledge shared in SMEs and in the informal sector	11-00	Short-term consultants	8,000	1.0			8,000	1.0					16,000	2.0
	15-00	Project travel	4,000				4,000						8,000	
	17-00	National consultants	12,000	6.0			12,000	6.0					24,000	12.0
	33-00	In-service training			25,000				25,000				50,000	
	35-00	Workshop/meeting	7,500				7,500						15,000	
	Sub-total		31,500	7.0	25,000		31,500	7.0	25,000				113,000	14.0
Output 1.3 : BAT/BEP in textile and leather dyeing and finishing and in waste oil refinery source categories initiated	11-00	Short-term consultants			8,000	1.0			8,000	1.0			16,000	2.0
	15-00	Project travel			4,000				4,000				8,000	
	17-00	National consultants			12,000	6.0			12,000	6.0			24,000	12.0
	21-00	Subcontract			250,000				200,000				450,000	
	Sub-total				274,000	7.0			224,000	7.0			498,000	14.0
TOTAL OUTCOME 1			65,500	14.0	310,800	8.0	74,500	18.0	260,800	8.0			711,600	48.0

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Outputs	Budget lines	Description	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total	
			US\$	w/m	US\$	w/m	US\$	w/m	US\$	w/m	US\$	w/m	US\$	w/m
Output 2.1 “Cleaner Solid Municipal Waste Management System” concept introduced	11-00	Short-term consultants			8,000	1.0	8,000	1.0					16,000	2.0
	15-00	Project travel			3,000		4,000		2,000				9,000	
	17-00	National consultants					6,000	3.0	6,000	3.0			12,000	6.0
	35-00	Workshop/meeting					20,000						20,000	
	51-00	Translation/printing					3,000		2,800				5,800	
	Subtotal				11,000	1.0	41,000	4.0	10,800	3.0			62,800	8.0
Output 2.2: Bio-pesticides produced and promoted and in market gardening in urban areas	11-00	Short-term consultants			8,000	1.0			8,000	1.0			16,000	2.0
	15-00	Project travel			4,000				4,000				10,000	
	17-00	National consultants			6,000	3.0			6,000	3.0			12,000	6.0
	21-00	Subcontract							75,000				75,000	
	35-00	Workshop/meeting							17,000				15,000	
	Subtotal				18,000	4.0			110,000	4.0			128,000	8.0
Output 2.3: Strategy to formalize and scale up informal recycling systems of PCBs, plastics, used paper, e-waste and halogenated solid and liquid wastes to micro- or small enterprise (MSE) developed	11-00	Short-term consultants	16,000	2.0					8,000	1.0			24,000	3.0
	15-00	Project travel	5,000		3,500				5,000				13,500	
	17-00	National consultants	12,000	6.0	12,000	6.0			12,000	6.0			36,000	18.0
	33-00	In-service training					25,000						25,000	
	Subtotal		33,000	8.0	15,500	6.0	25,000		25,000	7.0			98,500	21.0
TOTAL OUTCOME 2			33,000	8.0	44,500	11.0	68,000	4.0	143,800	14.0			289,300	37.0

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Outputs	Budget lines	Description	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total	
			US\$	w/m	US\$	w/m	US\$	w/m	US\$	w/m	US\$	w/m	US\$	w/m
Output 3.1: Site identification strategies, protocols and guidelines formulated and applied based on UNIDO toolkits	11-00	Short-term consultants	8,000	1.0	8,000	10							16,000	2.0
	15-00	Project travel	6,000		6,000								12,000	
	17-00	National consultants	10,000	5.0	10,000	5.0							20,000	10.0
	21-00	Subcontract			105,000				31,500				136,500	
	51-00	Translation/printing	4,000		4,000								8,000	
	Subtotal		28,000	6.0	133,000	6.0			31,500				192,500	12.0
Output 3.2: Capacity to manage the contaminated sites strengthened	11-00	Short-term consultants	16,000	2.0					16,000	2.0			32,000	4.0
	15-00	Project travel	5,000		5,000		5,000		5,000				20,000	
	17-00	National consultants	10,000	5.0	10,000	5.0	10,000	5.0	10,000	5.0			40,000	20.0
	33-00	In-service training			30,000				30,000				60,000	
	51-00	Translation/printing	1,500				1,500		1,600				4,600	
	Subtotal		32,500	7.0	45,000	5.0	16,500	5.0	62,600	7.0			156,600	24.0
TOTAL OUT COME 3			60,500	13.0	178,000	11.0	16,500	5.0	94,100	7.0			349,100	36.0
Output 4.1: Project management structure established	11-00	Short-term consultants	4,000	0.5			4,000	0.5					8,000	2.0
	13-00	Personnel	2,000		2,000		2,000		2,000				8,000	
	15-00	Project travel	2,000				2,000						4,000	
	45-00	Equipment	10,000		10,000								20,000	
	Subtotal		18,000	0.5	12,000		8,000	0.5	2,000				40,000	1.0

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Output	Budget Line	Budget Description	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		TOTAL	
			US\$	w/m	US\$	w/m	US\$	w/m	US\$	w/m	US\$	w/m	US\$	w/m
Output 4.2: An M&E framework designed and implemented according to GEF M&E procedures	11-00	Short-term consultants	1,600	0.2			1,600	0.2			1,600	0.2	4,800	0.6
	15-00	Project travel	2,000		2,000		2,000		2,000		2,000		10,000	
	17-00	National consultants	2,000	1.0	1,000	0.5	2,000	1.0	1,000	0.5	2,000	1.0	8,000	3.0
	35-00	Workshop/meeting	10,000		5,000				5,000				20,000	
	51-00	Translation/printing	600		600		700		600		700		3,200	
	81-00	Monitoring and self-evaluation			5,000		10,000		5,000		10,000		30,000	
	82-00	Independent evaluation					12,000				12,000		24,000	
	Subtotal		16,200	1.0	13,600	0.5	28,300	1.0	13,600	0.5	28,300	1.0	100,000	4.6
Output 4.3: Additional resources mobilized to supplement project budget deficit	35-00	Workshop/meeting					5,000				5,000		10,000	
	Subtotal						5,000				5,000		10,000	
TOTAL OUTCOME 4			34,200	1.7	25,600	0.5	41,300	1.7	15,600	0.5	33,300	1.2	150,000	5.6
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS			193,200	37.0	558,900	30.5	200,300	29.0	514,300	29.5	33,300	1.2	1,500,000	127

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E.2 CO-FINANCING BUDGET BY ACTIVITY (IN US\$)

Outcomes/Outputs/Activities	Cash co-financing (in US\$)		In-kind Co-financing (In US\$)			TOTAL (in US\$)
	SADC/LDCs	AUC	SADC/LDCs	SCS/SAICM	UNIDO	
Outcome 1: Introduction of BAT/BEP in industrial production process mentioned in Annex C of Article 5 of the Convention						367,000
Output 1.1: Regional SADC BAT/BEP Forum established						60,000
Activity 1.1.1 Convene workshop to prepare declaration for establishing the sub regional BAT/BEP forum	4,000		4,000	10,000		18,000
Activity 1.1.2 Launch the Sub-regional Forum for development and formulation a regional action plan on BAT/BEP	4,000		4,000	10,000		18,000
Activity 1.1.3 Assist in enhancing industry performance in the region in conformity with the BAT/BEP guidelines and provisional guidance document including regional, local and traditional practices and socio-economic considerations	4,000		4,000	6,000		14,000
Activity 1.1.4 Develop partnership in the region for successful implementation of the regional action plan			4,000	6,000		10,000
Output 1.2: Human resources for BAT/BEP developed, technical knowledge shared in SMEs and informal sector						124,000
Activity 1.2.1: Carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in textile dyeing and finishing	8,000	5,000	8,000	10,000		31,000
Activity 1.2.2: Carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in leather dyeing and finishing	8,000	5,000	8,000	10,000		31,000
Activity 1.2.3: Carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in waste oil refinery	8,000	5,000	8,000	10,000		31,000
Activity 1.2.4: Undertake Targeted awareness raising campaigns in BET/BEP for the informal sector	8,000	5,000	8,000	10,000		31,000
Output 1.3: BAT/BEP in textile and leather drying and finishing and waste oil refinery source categories initiated						183,000
Activity 1.3.1: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in textile dyeing and finishing	8,000		24,000	29,000		61,000
Activity 1.3.2: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in leather dyeing and finishing	8,000		24,000	29,000		61,000
Activity 1.3.3: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in waste oil refinery	8,000		24,000	29,000		614,000

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Outcomes/Outputs/Activities	Cash co-financing (in US\$)		In-kind Co-financing (In US\$)			TOTAL (in US\$)
	SADC/LDCs	AUC	SADC/LDCs	SCS/SAICM	UNIDO	
Outcome 2: Reduction of exposure to POPs at workplace and close proximity to POPs wastes and UP-POPs emitting sources						320,000
Output 2.1: Concept of “Cleaner Solid Municipal Waste Management System” introduced to the national plans of waste management system in the participating countries (prevention and mitigation of UP-POPs releases from open burning at landfills)						134,000
Activity 2.1.1: Organize an awareness raising workshop on Cleaner waste management with the aim to promoting business and job opportunities in the field of waste management	4,000		8,000	12,000		24,000
Activity 2.1.2 :Organize sub-regional training workshop for trainers in waste management with a focus on risk deduction and the concept of cleaner municipal solid and health care waste management	4,000		8,000	20,000		32,000
Activity 2.1.3: Support the establishment of a regional programme for training on cleaner municipal solid and health care waste management	4,000		8,000	10,000		18,000
Activity 2.1.4: Update and adapt the manuals for training purposes in general on sound health-care waste management developed under GEF/UNDP demonstration project			8,000			8,000
Activity 2.1.5: Carry out pilot demonstration on cleaner health care waste management based on the lessons learnt from GEF/UNDP demonstration project and support replication activities in Sub-region	16,000		8,000	28,000		52,000
Output 2.2: Bio-pesticides produced and promoted in agriculture including market gardening in urban areas						102,000
Activity 2.2.1: Organise (in cooperation with FAO/RENPAP/MOA) an awareness raising workshop for market gardeners on integrated pest management in crop protection and post-harvest management with particular focus on the use of plant pesticides	4,000		8,000	20,000		32,000
Activity 2.2.2: Review existing data and conduct national inventory of existing bio-pesticide formulations			8,000	8,000		16,000
Activity 2.2.3: Facilitate field testing of bio-pesticides in cooperation with research institutions, RENPAP, FAO and farmers associations			16,000	24,000		40,000
Activity 2.2.4: Support PPP model for the creation of a national Micro- or Small Enterprise to produce and promote the use of bio-botanical pesticides			8,000	6,000		14,000

Section E: Project Budget

Outcomes/Outputs/Activities	Cash co-financing (in US\$)		In-kind Co-financing (In US\$)			TOTAL (in US\$)
	SADC/LDCs	AUC	SADC/LDCs	SCS/SAICM	UNIDO	
Output 2.3 Strategy developed to audit ,formalize and scale-up to micro or small enterprises informal management practices of PCBs, solid and liquid waste, plastic waste, used paper and e-waste						84,000
Activity 2.3.1: Identify the informal collections system of PCBs waste and perform environmental audits to determine the need for enhancing collection and channelling of the PCBs streams in an ESM manner and in line with the GEF/UNDP pilot project in the Sub-region			4,000			4,000
Activity 2.3.2: Conduct a survey on existing concepts for plastic waste management including reuse of waste plastic bags as raw material for various articles			8,000			8,000
Activity 2.3.3: Develop a concept for plastic waste management including the reuse of waste plastic bags as raw material for making various articles		4,000	8,000			12,000
Activity 2.3.4: Support the creation of a micro or small enterprise for an environmentally sound recycling of plastic bags			8,000			8,000
Article 2.3.5: Investigate the current informal paper and e-waste management and the management of other halogenated solid and liquid waste streams			4,000		4,000	8,000
Activity 2.3.6: Provide support for activities to prevent illegal dumping and open burning of used paper and other halogenated wastes			8,000	10,000		18,000
Activity 2.3.7: Support model for creation of micro- or small enterprises for an environmentally sound recycling of used paper and e-waste in the Sub-region		8,000	8,000	10,000		26,000
Outcome 3: Identification and Assessment of contaminated sites						841,864
Output 3.1: Site identification strategies ,protocols and guidelines formulated and applied in the Sub region based on the UNIDO tool kit						500864
Activity 3.1.1: Prepare manuals, procedures, protocols and guidelines for local use for the identification of POPs contaminated sites and for conducting risk assessment of these sites	10,000		8,000	37,864	50,000	105,864
Activity 3.1.2: Develop methodology for the selection of economically feasible and environmentally sound POPs contaminated site remediation technologies	8,000		8,000	10,000	50,000	76,000

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Outcomes/Outputs/Activities	Cash co-financing (in US\$)		In-kind Co-financing (In US\$)			TOTAL (in US\$)
	SADC/LDCs	AUC	SADC/LDCs	SCS/SAICM	UNIDO	
Activity 3.1.3: Conduct study to identify environmentally sound remediation technologies or benign ways of cleaning up of the contaminated sites			8,000	10,000	50,000	68,000
Activity 3.1.4 Undertake pilot demonstration project to verify the effectiveness of the low cost remediation technology and validate contaminated site identification methodology	16,000		8,000	40,000	115,000	179,000
Activity 3.1.5: Prepare contaminated site remediation plans of the identified hot spots in the sub-region			12,000	10,000	50,000	72,000
Output 3.2: Capacity to manage contaminated sites strengthened						341,000
Activity 3.2.1: Launch training workshop, using UNIDO toolkit and the FAOs and guidelines to experts from relevant institutions to enable them collect scientific data from contaminated sites and assess potential risks to humans, wildlife and the environment	4,000		8,000	26,000	50,000	88,000
Activity 3.2.2: Create data base and website within the SADC Sub region linked to UNIDO website, to share and disseminate data/information collected from contaminated sites and hot spots	2,000		8,000	6,000	30,000	46,000
Activity 3.2.3: Raise awareness among the major stakeholders, including decision makers, on the health risk that may result from exposure to POPs contaminated sites	4,000		8,000	40,000	50,000	102,000
Activity 3.2.4: Assess aspects of involvement of technology providers for the development of public private partnership in managing contaminated sites			8,000	10,000	25,000	43,000
Action 3.2.5: Develop mechanism to mobilize funds from within the SADC Member states for the remediation of contaminated sites to ensure project sustainability	4,000		8,000	10,000	40,000	62,000
Outcome 4: Establishment of project management and project M&E System						302,000
Output 4.1: Project management structure established						63,000
Activity 4.1.1: Establish Project Management Office and recruit National Project Coordinator and project support staff	4,000		8,000		15,000	27,000
Activity 4.1.2: Organize HLMCG and TCG at the sub regional level	4,000		4,000		20,000	28,000

Section E: Project Budget

Outcomes/Outputs/Activities	Cash co-financing (in US\$)		In-kind Co-financing (In US\$)			TOTAL (in US\$)
	SADC/LDCs	AUC	SADC/LDCs	SCS/SAICM	UNIDO	
Activity 4.1.3: Reinstate and /or support the existing POPs Coordination Units at the national level	4,000		4,000			8,000
Output 4.2: An M&E framework designed and implemented according to GEF M&E procedures						164,000
Activity 4.2.1: Organize Inception workshop and prepare Inception report	8,000		4,000		10,000	22,000
Activity 4.2.2: Measure impact indicators on an annual basis			8,000		24,000	32,000
Activity 4.2.3: Prepare Annual Project progress Reports and Project Implementation Reviews			2,000		5,000	7,000
Activity 4.2.4: Hold annual SRSC meetings	4,000		8,000		5,000	17,000
Activity 4.2.5: Carry out mid-term external evaluation					15,000	15,000
Activity 4.2.6: Carry out annual project financial audits			2,500		5,000	7,500
Activity 4.2.7: Carry out annual visits to selected field sites	4,000		4,000		24,000	32,000
Activity 4.2.8: Establish a project management information system (MIS), including project website to disseminate information to stakeholders	4,000		4,000		3,000	11,000
Activity 4.2.9: Carry out final external evaluation					15,000	15,000
Activity 4.2.10: Complete Project Terminal Report			1,500		4,000	5,500
Output 4.3: Additional resources mobilized to supplement project budget deficit						75,000
Activity 4.3.1: Organize donors (government, private sector etc.) conference to mobilize additional resources to implement project activities	4,000		6,000		15,000	25,000
Activity 4.3.2 Sensitize law makers and decision makers for governments to allocate more resources to implement project activities	4,000		6,000		15,000	25,000
Activity 4.3.3 Establish a system that will generate resources for managing POPs by introducing polluters pay principles and corporate producer responsibilities	4,000		6,000		15,000	25,000
TOTAL CO-FINANCING	200,000	20,000	400,000	510,864	700,000	1,830,864

SECTION F: MONITORING AND EVALUATION, REPORTING AND LESSONS LEARNED

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

118. Monitoring of project implementation is a major responsibility of the Project Management Office (PMO). The data for determining the value of indicators will come from the main project implementation data base and the Management Information System (MIS) to be developed by the project. The PMO will be responsible for data collection and inputs to the MIS while the Technical Coordination Group (TCG) will be responsible for reviewing implementation process. In addition to Sub-regional Steering Committee (SRSC) meetings, annual meetings will be held with key stakeholders to review effective use of the GEF grant and counterpart funding.
119. Mid-term review will be also organized after two years project implementation to review status of implementation and discuss potential improvement in project design. The project completion review also provides stakeholders a chance to review results achieved by the project and identify means improvement in the project management. The types of M&E activities, responsible parties, the budget requirements and timeframe to implement these activities are indicated in the table below.

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$)	Time frame
Hold the project Inception workshop for SADC	PMO, UNIDO, stakeholders	10,000	Within 3 months after GEF CEO approval
Prepare Inception regional Report	PMO, UNIDO	4,000	Within 6 months after the IW
Measure the impact indicators on yearly basis	Independent Consultant	30,000	Annually
Prepare Annual Project Reports and Project Implementation Reviews	NPC, PMO, UNIDO	2,000	Annually
Hold annual Sub-Regional meetings	PMO, UNIDO, SRSC	7,000	Annually, upon receipt of APR and PIR
Hold annual Tripartite Review meetings	GEF, UNIDO, PMO, SRSC, UNEP	5,000	Annually
Carry out mid-term external evaluation	UNIDO	12,000	At the mid-point of the project implementation
Produce annual project financial audits	UNIDO	4,000	Annually
Selected annual field sites	Consultants/ NPC, UNIDO	10,000	Annually
Establish a project management information system (MIS), including a project website to disseminate information to stakeholders	PMO, UNIDO	2,000	Throughout the project implementation
Perform final external evaluation	External Auditor	12,000	Within 12 months after the completion of the project implementation
Complete the Project Terminal Report	PMO, UNIDO, NPC	2,000	
Total		100,000	

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

Project Inception phase

120. A Project Inception Workshop (IW) will be conducted with the full project team, relevant government counterparts, co-financing partners, UNIDO and representative from the UNIDO Regional Office, as appropriate.
121. The fundamental objective of this IW will be to assist the project team in understanding and assimilating the goals and objectives of the project, as well as to finalize the preparation of the project's first annual work plan on the basis of the project's logical framework matrix. This work will include reviewing the logical framework (indicators, means of verification, assumptions), imparting additional detail as needed, and completing an Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the first year of project implementation, including measurable performance indicators.
122. Additionally, the IW will: (i) introduce project staff to the UNIDO team, which will support the project during its implementation; (ii) delineate the roles, support services, and complementary responsibilities of UNIDO staff vis-à-vis the project team; (iii) provide a detailed overview of UNIDO reporting and Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) requirements, with particular emphasis on Annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs), the Annual Project Report (APR), Tripartite Review (TPR) meetings, as well as mid-term and final evaluations. Equally, the IW will provide an opportunity to inform the project team on UNIDO project related budgetary planning, budget reviews and mandatory budget rephrasing.
123. The IW will also provide an opportunity for all parties to understand their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference (TOR) for project staff and decision-making structures will be discussed, as needed, in order to clarify each party's responsibilities during the project's implementation phase.

Monitoring responsibilities and events

125. 124. A detailed schedule of project review meetings will be developed by the project management team in consultation with the project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. The schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Tripartite Reviews, SRSC meetings, and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities. Day to day monitoring of project implementation progress will be the responsibility of the National Project Coordinator (NPC) based on the project's Annual Work Plan and its indicators. The NPM will inform UNIDO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.
126. The NPC and the Regional Coordinator (RC) will fine-tune the progress and performance/impact indicators for the project in consultation with the project experts team (PET) at the Inception Workshop. Specific targets for the first year implementation progress indicators together with their means of verification will be developed in this workshop. These will be used to assess whether implementation is proceeding at the intended pace and in the right direction and will form part of the Annual Work Plan. Targets and indicators for subsequent years will be reviewed annually as part of the internal evaluation and planning processes undertaken by the PMO.
127. SMART indicators for impacts and results related to global environmental benefits are identified with baseline and target at Year 4. All these impact indicators will be monitored annually at specific locations with effective means of verification. These will be undertaken through an independent consultant's s or retainers with relevant institutions or through specific studies that are to form part of the projects activities. Indicators of project goal, progress and performance will be continuously monitored and evaluated throughout the whole project life.
 - Measurement of impact indicators related to global benefits will be done according to the schedules defined in the IW. The measurement of these will be undertaken through subcontracts or retainers with relevant institutions, or through specific studies

Section F: Monitoring and Evaluation, Reporting and Lessons Learned

that are to form part of the projects activities. Indicators of project goal, progress and performance will be continuously monitored and evaluated throughout the whole project life. Impact indicators to be measured include but not limited to:

- Number of institutions adopting BEP and/or cleaner production measures
 - Number of facilities adopting BAT
 - Quantitative and qualitative change in the process management targeted to the decrease of UP-POPs emissions
 - Quantitative reduction of UP-POPs emissions
 - Level of the stakeholder awareness of and participation in adopting BAT/BEP
 - Status of the inventories
 - Social and economic benefits from adoption of BAT/BEP
128. Through quarterly meetings with project counterparts or as frequent as deemed necessary will undertake periodic monitoring of the project implementation progress. This will allow parties to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure the smooth implementation of project activities.
129. Annual monitoring will occur through Tripartite Review (TPR) meetings, which will take place at least once every year. The first such meeting will be held within twelve months of the start of the full project. The TPR has the authority to suspend funds disbursement if project performance benchmarks are not met.

Terminal Tripartite Project Review

130. The Terminal Tripartite Project Review (TTPR) meeting will be held in the last month of project operation. The project proponent is responsible in the preparation of the Terminal Report and its submission to UNIDO. It will be prepared in draft at least two months in advance of the TTPR in order to allow more time for its review. This will serve as the basis for discussions in the TTPR meeting. The TTPR considers the implementation of the project as a whole, paying particular attention to whether the project has achieved its stated objectives and contributed to the broader environmental objective. It decides whether any actions are still necessary, particularly in relation to sustainability of project results and acts as a means, which lessons learned can be captured for use in other projects under implementation or formulation.

Project Monitoring Reporting

131. The project team in conjunction with the UNIDO focal point will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports that form part of the monitoring process. Items (a) through (f) are mandatory and are specifically related to monitoring, while items (g) through (h) have a broader function and the frequency and nature are to be defined throughout implementation.
- (a) Inception Report
132. A Project Inception Report (IR) will be prepared immediately following the IW. It will include a detailed First Year AWP divided into quarterly timeframes, which detail the activities and progress indicators that will guide the implementation during the first year phase of the project. The Work Plan will include the dates of specific field visits, support missions from UNIDO and/or UNIDO consultants, as well as timeframes for meetings of the project's decision-making structures. The report will also include the detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the AWP, and including any monitoring and evaluation requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12 month timeframe.
133. When finalized, the report will be circulated to project counterparts, who will be given a period of one calendar month in which to respond with comments or queries. Prior to this circulation of the IR, UNIDO will review the document.

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(b) Annual Project Report

134. The Annual Project Report (APR) is a UNIDO requirement and part of UNIDO central oversight, monitoring, and project management. It is a self-assessment report by project management to UNIDO, as well as a key input to the TPR. The APR will be prepared on an annual basis prior to the TPR to reflect the progress achieved in meeting the project's AWP and assess performance of the project in contributing to the intended outcomes through outputs and partnership work.
135. The format of the APR is flexible but should include the following:
- Analysis of project performance over the reporting period, including outputs produced and information on the status of the outcome;
 - Constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons for these;
 - Expenditure reports;
 - Lessons learned ;and
 - Recommendations to address key problems in lack of progress, if applicable.

(c) Project Implementation Review

136. The Project Implementation Review (PIR) is an annual monitoring process mandated by the GEF. It is an essential management and monitoring tool for project managers and offers the main vehicle for extracting lessons from ongoing projects. Once the project will be under implementation for a year, the project team shall complete the PIR. The PIR can be prepared any time during the year (July-June) and ideally immediately prior to the TPR. The PIR should then be discussed at the TPR so that the result would be a PIR that has been agreed upon by project staff, the national executing agency and UNIDO. The GEF Tracking tool will be available during project implementation.

(d) Quarterly Progress Reports

137. Short reports outlining the main updates in project progress should be provided quarterly to UNIDO by the project team.

(e) Periodic Thematic Reports

138. As and when called for by UNIDO, the project team will prepare Specific Thematic Reports, focusing on specific issues or areas of activity. The request for a Thematic Report will be provided to the project team in written form by UNIDO and will clearly state the issue or activities that need to be reported on. These reports will be used as a form of lessons learned exercise, specific oversight in key areas, or as troubleshooting exercises to evaluate and overcome obstacles and difficulties encountered.

(f) Project Terminal Report

139. During the last three months of the project, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report (PTR). This comprehensive report will summarize all activities, achievements and outputs of the project, lessons learned, objectives met (or not met), and structures and systems implemented. The PTR will be the definitive statement of the Project's activities during its lifetime. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's activities.
140. The PMO and the project's UNIDO focal point will develop criteria for participatory monitoring of the project activities. Appropriate participatory mechanism and methodology for performance monitoring and evaluation will be established at the very outset of the project. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities will be based on the Logical Framework Matrix. The overall M&E format for the project will follow the instructions and guidelines of the GEF M&E unit and it will be laid out in detail at the Inception Workshop.
141. In accordance with the GEF requirements, Quarterly Progress Reports will also be provided to GEF during the course of the project. Simplified impact indicators with baselines, targets,

Section F: Monitoring and Evaluation, Reporting and Lessons Learned

means of verification and sampling frequency for selected indicators are given below. These indicators will form the basis for the project's M&E system.

Selected indicators

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

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

Project Inception Workshop Report (PIWR)

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

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

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

144. APR/PIR in a prescribed format will be prepared and submitted annually by the project management as per guidelines set for the same. APR/PIR will inform the Tripartite Review (TPR) at the annual National Coordination Group meetings and should therefore be circulated

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to TPR/TCG participants well in advance. Final APR/PIR will be submitted to GEF as per standard procedures.

145. UNIDO will arrange an independent international terminal evaluation of the project according to M&E procedures established by the GEF.

Lessons Learned

146. Within the overall framework of the Stockholm Convention implementation, the most extensive experience has been accumulated from the NIPs for the development of the project out comes and outputs, as shown in Table below:

Lessons learned from the NIP development

Lesson	Comments	Impact on the design of the project
There could have been more careful and realistic planning	Drafting was often delayed and made under extreme pressure	Project management specialists will be allocated to the project
Resources and tasks should be matched	There have been many comments that the budgets are underestimated	A special review of the budget allotments will be done before the Project Document is finalised, and priorities set to achieve a better match between tasks and budgets
The necessity of strong stakeholder support from all levels for a successful project	There was no time for dialogue with some industries, researchers e.g. in social sciences and public interest organisations	The design of stakeholder participation will be changed to encompass initial workshops involving a broader range of stakeholders
Continual efforts to foster and maintain working relationships between all project participants is necessary	Participants represented a wide range of competences and interests and some participants provided crucial information at a late stage	Early workshops on management and on information and communication will also foster a common approach and spirit
Strong technical and administrative personnel are keys to a successfully implemented project	Capacity should be strengthened at the initial phase of the project	Some capacity building efforts are specially designed to this end.

147. All outputs of the project deal with establishing a good management system for the NIP implementation. The experiences from these outputs will continuously be shared with the project management for the proposed project. Similarly, the experiences from other projects that have being implemented will be adopted.

SECTION G: PRIOR OBLIGATIONS AND PREREQUISITES

148. The Project Document will be signed by UNIDO and the Governments of the LCDs/SADC Member States. GEF assistance will also be provided subject to UNIDO being satisfied that the obligations and pre-requisites listed below have been fulfilled or are likely to be fulfilled. When fulfilment of one or more of these prerequisites fails to materialize, UNIDO may, at its discretion, either suspend or terminate its assistance.

G.1 PRIOR TO PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS

149. Legally binding co-financing agreements are signed for the private/public sector participating in the project.

G.2 DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

150. Annual Project Implementation Review report and Report of the Annual Review meeting will be prepared. The work plan and consequently the project budget will be updated annually on a regular basis.

SECTION H: LEGAL CONTEXT

151. Project document shall be the instrument referred to the Standard Basic Agreement between the Governments in the LDCs/SADC Sub-region and UNIDO. The project objectives shall be in line with the objectives of the Policies of the Governments of the SADC Member states.
152. The following types of revisions may be made to this Project Document with the signature of the Project Manager, provided he or she is likely assured that the other signatories of the Project Document have no objection to the changes as follows:
 - Revision in, or addition of, any of the annexes of the Project Document; and
 - Revisions that may not involve significant changes in the immediate subcomponents, objectives, outcomes or activities of the project, but are caused by rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation.

Annex A: Project Logical Framework

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Outcome 1: Introduction of BAT/BEP in industrial production processes mentioned in Annex C of Article 5 of the Convention			
Output 1.1 : SADC Sub-regional BAT/BEP Forum established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regional Forum on BAT/BEP Forum in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Participants of the regional BAT/BEP Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Willingness in the sub-region to establish the Forum
<p>Activity 1.1.1: Convene a workshop to prepare a Declaration for establishing the SADC sub-regional BAT/BEP Forum</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Launch the Regional Forum for development and formulation of a regional action plan on BAT/BEP</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Assist in enhancing industry performance in the region in conformity with the BAT/BEP guidelines and provisional guidance document including regional, local and traditional practices and socio-economic considerations</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4: Develop partnerships in the region for successful implementation of the regional action plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Verify the physical presence of the declaration ➤ Launching and existence of Regional Forum ➤ At least two industries per country in conformity with BAT/BEP in the region ➤ Memorandum of Understanding to develop partnership for the implementation of regional action plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Workshop proceeding and copy of Declaration ➤ Activity report on establishment of the Regional Forum ➤ Report on laboratory test ➤ Signed MoU for the implementation of regional action plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Willingness of experts to participate in the forum ➤ Resistance to develop partnership
Output 1.2: Human Resource for BAT/BEP developed, technical knowledge shared in SMEs and informal sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of experts per country per year trained in BAT/BEP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existence of experts in the sub-region knowledgeable with BAT/BEP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of budget to carry out training
<p>Activity 1.2.1: Carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in textile dyeing and finishing</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2: Carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in leather dyeing and finishing</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3: Carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in waste oil refinery</p> <p>Activity 1.2.4: Undertake targeted awareness raising campaigns in BAT/BEP for informal sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At least two experts per country per year in BAT/BEP in textile sector trained on BAT/BEP ➤ At least two experts per country per year in the leather sector trained on BAT/BEP ➤ At least two experts per country per year trained in BAT/BEP in used oil refinery sector ➤ Network of the informal sector in each country for awareness on principles of BAT/BEP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Check the existence of such experts in the factories ➤ Training and activity reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Willingness to participate in the awareness campaign

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Output 1.3: BAT/BEP in textile and leather dyeing and finishing and waste oil refinery source categories initiated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ BAT/BEP introduced in two textiles, two tanneries and two oil refineries per country per year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Detailed activity reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High cost involved in introducing BAT/BEP into the process ➤ Willingness of the part of the factories to introduce pilot projects
<p>Activity 1.3.1: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in textile dyeing and finishing</p> <p>Activity 1.3.2: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in leather dyeing and finishing</p> <p>Activity 1.3.3: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in waste oil refinery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Availability of at least one pilot demonstration in the textile sector in the sub-region ➤ Availability of at least one pilot demonstration in the leather sector in the sub-region ➤ Availability of at least one pilot demonstration in waste oil refinery sector in the sub-region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Visit pilot demonstration sites 	
Outcome 2: Reduction of exposure to POPs at workplace and close proximity of POPs wastes and UP-POPs emitting sources			
Output 2.1 Concept of Cleaner Solid Municipal Waste Management System introduced to the national plans of waste management system in the participating countries (prevention and mitigation of UP-POPs releases from open burning and landfill fires)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Integrate Solid Municipal Waste Management system in national plans in each of the participating countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Copy of national plans on waste management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Municipalities are well informed on the existence and objective of the SC and are active stakeholders for the implementation of the action plan on UP-POPs as per Article 5 of the SC ➤ Resistance from the part of smallholder farmers to use bio-botanical pesticides
<p>Activity 2.1.1. Organize national awareness raising workshop on cleaner waste management with the aim to promote business and job opportunities in the field of waste management</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 Organize a sub-regional training workshop for waste management personnel with special focus on risk reduction and concept of cleaner municipal solid and healthcare waste management</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 Support the establishment of a regional programme for training on cleaner</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Minimum of two awareness raising workshops on solid municipal waste management organised for national and local decision makers per country ➤ At least one technical workshop held for waste management personnel at sub-regional level ➤ At least one sound municipal solid waste management option show case demonstrated ➤ Existence of regional programme on sound waste management ➤ Courses /modules related to waste management included in teaching programmes at school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Workshop materials and proceedings ➤ Reports on the ongoing demonstration activities on selected site ➤ Document on the Regional Programmes for training on sound waste management ➤ School syllabus curriculum of education, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Environment collaborate to take the lead in the production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Willingness and commitment of decision makers to promote implementation of sound waste management measures ➤ Personnel involved in solid municipal waste aware of the challenge of meeting sound waste management criteria and receives sufficient support from various waste management staffs to apply BAT/BEP in their daily job

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>municipal solid waste and healthcare waste through the BCRC, CPCs and/or Stockholm Convention Technical centres as appropriate</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4 Update and adapt the healthcare management manual developed under the GEF/UNDP demonstration project for training purposes in medical health schools</p> <p>Activity 2.1.5 Carry out pilot demonstration of cleaner healthcare waste management based on the lessons learned from GEF/UNDP demonstration project and support replication activities in the sub-region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Participating countries implementing a sound health-care waste management system at pilot scale 	<p>dissemination of the training manual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pilot scale to implement the innovative strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MSW management staff is stakeholder in the demonstration operation and is willing to integrate lessons learnt in the national waste management system ➤ Availability of qualified human resources to elaborate update and implement the training programme on a regular basis ➤ MoH has or elaborates a sound health-care waste management strategy and endeavours to implement it ➤ Mechanism in place for consultation among various factors involved at the hospital's level ➤ Management and coordination capacity exists and is operational
<p>Output 2.2: Bio-botanical pesticides produced and formulated in agriculture including market gardening in urban areas through existing south-south cooperation programmes and with the participation of an association market gardeners (alternative to Annex A pesticides)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At least two Micro- or small enterprises per country produce and market bio- botanical pesticides ➤ At least two informal waste recyclers per country are formalized to become Micro- or small enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stores of bio- botanical pesticides providers ➤ Lack of resource to upgrade waste recycling of the informal sector to the formal sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Smallholder farmers are organised on a national basis and involved in the implementation of the measures in the NIP targeting the phase out of agricultural use of Annex A pesticides
<p>Activity 2.2.1 Organize (in cooperation with FAO/RENAP/MOA) an awareness raising workshop for market gardeners on integrated pest management in crop protection and post-harvest management with particular focus on the use of bio-pesticides</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2 Review existing data and conduct national inventory of existing bio-pesticides formulations</p> <p>Activity 2.2.3 Facilitate field testing of bio-pesticides in cooperation with research</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At least one awareness workshops per country to be held for smallholder farmers on integrated pest management and use of bio-botanical pesticides ➤ Availability of database in each country ➤ Inventory reports on pesticide plants in each country ➤ Availability of solid or liquid botanical pesticide in the market ➤ At least two producers per country using and/or willing to use individually or in co-operatives the new natural bio-botanical pesticide formulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Workshop reports ➤ Data base management report and Inventory reports ➤ Availability in the market ➤ Reports on field visits to enterprises producing bio-botanical pesticides ➤ Activity reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The academia, the MoA, MoE and various actors in urban and peri-urban agriculture collaborate to eliminate the usage of Annex A or Annex B pesticides in agriculture ➤ Organic agriculture is seen by the various actors as an opportunity for business ➤ Ministry of Agriculture promotes and supports integrated pest management in crop protection and post harvest management

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>institutions, RENPAP, FAO and farmer associations</p> <p><i>Activity 2.2.4 Support Public-Private partnership (PPP) model for the creation of a national Micro- or Small Enterprise to produce and promote the use of bio-botanical pesticides. Continuous evaluation will ensure adaptation and thereby success of the model</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Research activities on field application of bio-pesticides for pest management ➤ Micro- or small enterprises producing and/or providing bio- pesticides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Smuggling of non-registered pesticides controlled ➤ Bio-botanical pesticides are economically affordable
<p>Output 2.3. Strategy developed to audit, formalized and scale-up to macro and small enterprises informal management of PCBs, solid and liquid waste plastic wastes, used paper and e-waste</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At least two informal waste recyclers per country are formalized to become Micro- or small enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Site visits to informal waste recycling system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of resources to upgrade waste recycling of the informal sector to the formal sector
<p>Activity 2.3.1 Identify the informal collection system of PCB and used oil and perform environmental inventory audits to determine the need for enhancing collection and channeling of the PCBs streams on an ESM manner in line with GEF/UNEP pilot project in the sub-region</p> <p>Activity 2.3.2 Conduct a survey on existing concepts for plastic waste management including the reuse of waste plastic bags as a raw material for various articles</p> <p>Activity 2.3.3 Develop a concept for plastic waste management including the reuse of waste plastic bags as a raw material for various articles</p> <p>Activity 2.3.4 Support the creation of a national micro or small enterprises for an environmentally sound recycling of plastic bags</p> <p>Activity 2.3.5 Investigate the current informal paper and e-waste management and the management of other halogenated solid and liquid wastes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Validated national Inventory audit report ➤ Concept paper on existing plastic waste management options developed ➤ Verify the existence of a national micro or small enterprises that are having environmentally sound recycling of paper and e-waste at the national level ➤ Existence of national/sub-regional micro- or small enterprise recycling paper and e-waste in an ESM manner ➤ Existence of such enterprises model in participating countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inventory audit reports ➤ Stakeholders consultation reports ➤ Copy of Concept paper on plastic waste management ➤ Reports on site visit and field visit to the informal sector doing this activity ➤ Stakeholders consultation reports ➤ Inventory report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The national power companies, private owners of electrical transformers and the handicraftsmen using/recycling PCBs waste collaborate in implementing the NIP's action plan on the management of PCBs and their wastes. ➤ The academia and the various actors in the management of MSW collaborate to mitigate the risk posed by the land filling, open burning of plastic bags, open burning of paper, dumping of e-waste and the like ➤ Private investors are willing to promote green micro- or small enterprises recycling paper and e-waste and recycling of other halogenated solid and liquid wastes in the production of various consumer products

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p><i>Activity 2.3.6</i> Provide support for activities to prevent irrational dumping and open burning of paper and other halogenated solid and liquid wastes</p> <p><i>Activity 2.3.7</i> Support PPP model for creation of a national Micro- or Small Enterprise for an environmentally sound recycling of paper and e-wastes in the sub-region</p>			
Outcome 3: Identification and assessment of contaminated sites			
<p>Output 3.1: <i>Site identification strategies, protocols and guidelines formulated and applied in the Sub-region based on the UNIDO toolkit</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existence of site identification strategies protocols and guidelines in each of the participating countries ➤ Soil and water analysis carried out to verify the effectiveness of the remediation technology at the pilot scale ➤ Existence of contaminated sites remediation plan in each country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Remediation plan of the contaminated sites ➤ Report on the effectiveness of the demonstration pilot project ➤ Cost benefit analysis report on various mediation technology options 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Commitment of LDCs/SADC member states to clean up contaminated sites (hot spots) ➤ Least cost technologies may not always be efficient ➤ Willingness to host pilot demonstration project
<p>Activity 3.1.1 Prepare manuals, procedures, protocols and guidelines for local use for the identified POPs contaminated sites and for conducting and risk assessment of these sites</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2 Develop methodology for selection of economically feasible and environmentally sound POPs contaminated site remediation technologies</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3 Conduct study to identify environmentally sound remediation technologies or benign ways of cleaning up of the contaminated sites</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Physical presence of the strategy document ➤ Document that stipulate the step by step approach to select benign technology and cleanup of contaminated sites ➤ Cost benefit analysis on the effectiveness and viability of various remediation technologies ➤ Soil and water quality analysis results of samples taken from the cleaned up sites to verify efficiency and cost effectiveness of the remediation technologies ➤ Physical presence of contaminated site plans for the identified hot spots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Letter of endorsement of the strategy and methodology documents by SADC member states ➤ Report on comparison of costs of various remediation technological options ➤ Soil and water quality analysis results of the samples taken from the cleaned up sites ➤ Analysis results from Central laboratories ➤ Institution responsible for the remediation of contaminated sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stakeholders involvement during the process of formulating the strategy ➤ Stakeholders involvement during the process of formulating the methodology ➤ Resistance to use new technology on the part implementers ➤ Availability of reliable laboratory that can carry out the required analysis ➤ Availability of resources to implement those plans

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p><i>Activity 3.1.4 Undertake pilot demonstration project to verify the effectiveness of the low cost remediation technology and validate contaminated site identification methodology</i></p> <p><i>Activity 3.1.5 Prepare contaminated site remediation plans of the identified hot spots in the sub-region</i></p>	➤	➤	➤
<p>Output 3.2: Capacity to manage the contaminated sites strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At least 5 personnel trained in each participating country in the management and remediation of contaminated from each country ➤ 50 % of the population in each country that are aware of the danger of contaminated sites to human health and environment ➤ Number of experts and stakeholders that regularly uses the website and data base from each country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proceedings of various training and awareness raising workshops ➤ Feed back from the data base and web site users on contaminated sites ➤ Report on water and soil sample results from the reclaimed site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Create the enabling environment to put in place strategy and identify contaminated site
<p><i>Activity 3.2.1 Launch training workshop using UNIDO Tool kit to experts from relevant institutions to enable them collect scientific data from contaminated sites and assess potential risks to humans, wildlife and the environment</i></p> <p><i>Activity 3.2.2 Create database and website within the SADC sub-region, linked to UNIDO website to share and disseminate data / information collected from contaminated sites and hot spots</i></p> <p><i>Activity 3.2.3 Raise awareness among the major stakeholders, including decision makers, on the health risk that may result from exposure to POPs contaminated sites</i></p> <p><i>Activity 3.2.4 Assess aspects of involvement of technology providers for the development of PPP in managing contaminated sites</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Five experts trained with a capacity to manage POPs contaminated site in each participating country ➤ Participation of the private sector ➤ Suggestions and recommendations to remove barriers to market oriented operations ➤ Availability of fund for co-financing ➤ Number of workshops on fund raising ➤ Number of countries willing to replicate the pilot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Training materials and training reports on contaminated sites ➤ Reports on incentives, risks, reasonable rate of return and copy of strategy report ➤ Workshop reports ➤ Reports on pilot demonstration projects in relation with policy development, incentives and PPP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Experts that will participate in the workshop may not be the relevant experts ➤ Willingness of the Government to consider suggestions and recommendations by private investors on the strategy ➤ Willingness of stakeholders to participate in fund raising workshops

Annex A: Project Logical Framework

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<i>Activity 3.2.5</i> Develop mechanism to mobilize funds from within the SADC member states for the remediation of contaminated sites to ensure project sustainability	➤	➤	➤

Annex B: Terms of References of consultants/experts

1. Post: Regional Coordinator

SCOPE OF WORK

The Regional Coordinator (RC), in consultation with UNIDO project manager and the project counterparts, will assist the Regional/National Focal Points. He/she is expected to coordinate all activities of the project linking both vertically and horizontally given in the project organizational chart. His/her office will be responsible for maintaining all files of the project, oversee the work of the NPC, maintain linkage with the R/NFPs and through it, with the Sub-Regional Steering Committee. He/she will assist international experts and organize regional workshops, training courses directly or through NFPs. He/she will make sure that all activities are performed in a timely manner in accordance with the work plan and will participate in SRSC meetings and submit reports as required. He/she will take active part in the M&E of the project and provide all assistance during mid-term and final evaluations. As given in the project document, he/she submit progress reports and make sure all necessary reports are submitted in a timely manner.

RC will provide technical assistance as follows:

- Assist NFPs and UNIDO project manager in overall technical support of other project activities including transfer of international experience in the application of BAT/BEP, reduction/elimination of POPs wastes, management of contaminated sites, etc. including establishment of training manuals and program in technical matters as well as monitoring and evaluation.
- Review TORs for individual experts and subcontracts, equipment specifications for procurement and implementation of project activities.
- Monitor progress against milestones and indicators set for the project implementation including preparation of TORs for project activities and project reports, and providing solutions to project critical tasks of the project implementation.
- Develop and formulate training materials of workshops and prepare workshop reports;
- Support to workshops and trainings: including participation in all important project workshops, introducing relevant international experience in the workshops, and reviewing and commenting all relevant deliverables of the workshops.
- Advise NPCs on project monitoring, evaluation, including providing comments and finalizing the English version of semi-annual progress reports on the ongoing activities, and annual action plan.
- Troubleshoot technical and implementation issues that may emerge.

DURATION

Initially 3.4 working months over a period of five years, splitting in regular missions. The number and duration of missions will be determined in the course of the project in accordance with the work plan. Additional time may be added to the contract if considered necessary.

Qualifications:

- Advanced Degree in engineering, chemistry or environmental sciences
- Extensive practical experience with reduction of PCDD/PCDF emissions
- Extensive knowledge of international situation of environmentally sound technology and equipment, especially the new cost-effective ones;
- Experience with implementation of international projects; and

- Good communication and writing skills in English;

The following qualifications will be helpful:

- PhD in a field directly related to POPs management and disposal would be an asset;
- Knowledge of the Stockholm Convention on POPs;
- Experience of working in the SADC sub-region.

2. Post: National Project Coordinator (NPC)

SCOPE OF WORK

The National Project Coordinator (NPC) will:

- Assist project officer, working in a team with the Regional Coordinator (RC) and other individual technical experts, in charge of all technical and management components of the Project. The Grant agreement, Project Document, Project Appraisal Document, Project Implementation Manual and Annual Action Plan are the basic documents to be referred to.
- Prepare the project's Annual Workplan and its indicators in consultation with UNIDO Project Manager and Sub-regional Steering Committee.
- Monitor the day-to-day project implementation progress against milestones and performance and impact indicators set for project implementation and will inform UNIDO on any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion
- Assist the Regional Coordinator (RC) in fine-tuning the progress and performance/impact indicators for the project in consultation with the project experts team
- Coordinate project implementation activities in participating countries including preparation of draft ToRs for subcontracts and technical experts/consultants, support organization of workshops/meetings including participation in all important project workshops, making presentation on project progress and preparation of quarterly and annual progress reports as well as procurement of equipment.
- Support the M&E of the project through reviewing and finalization of evaluation reports

DURATION:

24 working months over a period of five years including several months for the field visit to participating countries. The number and duration of missions will be determined in the course of the project in accordance with the work plan.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE CONSULTANT

Advanced Degree in engineering, chemistry or environmental sciences. Excellence communication and writing skills. Experience with management and coordination of international cooperation projects. Knowledge of the Stockholm Convention on POPs and experience of working on POPs related projects in SADC sub-region.

Annex C: Letters of Commitment from participating countries



LESOTHO

Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture

Department of Environment

P.O. Box 10993

Maseru 100

Lesotho

Tel: +266 22 311767

Fax: +266 22 311139

MTEC/NES/CONV/12

7th November 2010

Maryam Niamir-Fuller
GEF Executive Coordinator and Director
Division of Global Environment Facility (GEF) Coordination UNEP
PO Box 30552 Nairobi, Kenya

Dear Madam

**Subject: Letter of Commitment to co-finance the UNEP/UNIDO regional project
“Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of
National Implementation Plans (NIPs) for the Stockholm Convention on POPs in
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)” in Africa**

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Lesotho, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with the government's national priorities and the commitments made by Lesotho, under the relevant global environmental conventions and (b) has been discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points, in accordance with GEF's policy on public involvement.

Accordingly, in order to implement the above mentioned project in the framework of the Stockholm Convention on POPs, the Ministry of Tourism, Environment & Culture together with other national Ministries and partners to the project commit to contribute a total of US\$ 100,000 in cash and US\$ 250,000 in-kind as counterpart funding during the five year project implementation period. The funds will be allocated according to the project activities in Lesotho for the project document.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'SM. Damane', is written over a horizontal line.

SM. Damane

Director – Department of Environment
GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF- OFP)



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

MINISTÉRIO PARA A COORDENAÇÃO DA ACÇÃO AMBIENTAL
DIRECÇÃO DE COOPERAÇÃO

12/03/2010

:

To:

Maryam Niamir-Fuller

GEF Executive Coordinator and Director

Division of Global Environment Facility (GEF) Coordination UNEP

PO Box 30552 Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: (254 20) 762-4166, Fax: (254 20) 762-4041

E-mail: Jan.Betlem@UNEP.org; m.eisa@unido.org;

Subject: Letter of Commitment to co-finance the UNEP/UNIDO regional project
“Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of National
Implementation Plans (NIPs) for the Stockholm Convention on POPs in Least Developed
Countries (LDCs)” in Africa

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Mozambique, I confirm that the
above project proposal (a) is in accordance with the government’s national priorities and
the commitments made by Mozambique under the relevant global environmental
conventions and (b) has been discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global
environmental convention focal points, in accordance with GEF’s policy on public
involvement.

Accordingly, in order to implement the above mentioned project in the framework of the
Stockholm Convention on POPs, the Ministry of Environment together with other
national Ministries and partners to the project commit to contribute a total of US\$
100,000 in cash and US\$ 250,000 in-kind as counterpart funding during the five year
project implementation period. The funds will be allocated according to the project
activities in Mozambique for the project document.





SWAZILAND ENVIRONMENT AUTHORITY

Top Floor
Plot 335 of Farm 2 (Opposite PrintPak Square)
Hhohho
Sheffield Road, Industrial Site
Mbabane

P.O. Box 2602
Mbabane, Swaziland
Tel: 404 6960 Fax: 404 1719
Email: <sea@realnet.co.sz>
<Seabiodiv@realnet.co.sz>

16 December 2010

To: **Maryam Niamir-Fuller**
GEF Executive Coordinator and Director
Division of Global Environment Facility (GEF) Coordination UNEP
PO Box 30552 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: (254 20) 762-4166, Fax: (254 20) 762-4041
E-mail: Jan.Betlem@UNEP.org

Subject: Commitment Letter for the sub-regional projects concerning the programme: "Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) for the Stockholm Convention on POPs in Least Developed Countries (LDCs)"

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for the Kingdom of Swaziland, I confirm that proposals related to the above mentioned programme to be implemented by UNIDO and UNEP, include activities which (a) are in accordance with the government's national priorities and the commitments made by the Kingdom of Swaziland under the relevant global environmental conventions and (b) has been discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points, in accordance with GEF's policy on public involvement as part on the Project Preparation process (the development of the projects was supported by GEF through a PPG). The project proposals are in line with the by GEF already approved Programme Framework Document with the above mentioned title.

Accordingly, in order to implement the above mentioned projects in the framework of the Stockholm Convention on POPs, the Swaziland Environment Authority (SEA) together with other relevant National Ministries and partners to the project, commit to contribute a total of US \$ 100,000 in cash (or equivalent in national currency) and US \$ 50, 000.00 in-kind as counterpart funding during the five year project implementation period.

I understand that the total GEF financing being requested for this project is not exceeding the amounts as mentioned in the GEF approved Programme Framework Document (PFD) and that an Agency fee (10%) to UNEP/UNIDO for project cycle management services associated with this project will be applicable.

GEF resources under GEF 4 for the POPs Focal Area are not subject to the GEF Resource Allocation Framework.

GEF Operational Focal Point Commitment Letter Template for Regional/Joint-country Projects: Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) for the Stockholm Convention on POPs in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Development States (SIDSs) in Africa

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Telegrams: "MAKAMU"
Telephone: 213983/2118416
Fax: 2113856/2125297



VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
P. O. BOX 5380
DAR ES SALAAM
TANZANIA
20th May 2010

In reply please quote Ref: BD. 78/280/01/

To: **Maryam Niamir-Fuller**
GEF Executive Coordinator and Director
Division of Global Environment Facility (GEF) Coordination UNEP
PO Box 30552 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: (254 20) 762-4166, Fax: (254 20) 762-4041
E-mail: Jan.Betlem@UNEP.org; m.eisa@unido.org;

**Subject: Letter of Commitment to co-finance the UNEP/UNIDO regional project
"Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of National
Implementation Plans (NIPs) for the Stockholm Convention on POPs in Least Developed
Countries (LDCs)" in Africa**

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for the United Republic of Tanzania, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with the government's national priorities and the commitments made by the United Republic of Tanzania, under the relevant global environmental conventions and (b) has been discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points, in accordance with GEF's policy on public involvement.

Accordingly, in order to implement the above mentioned project in the framework of the Stockholm Convention on POPs, the Vice President's Office, Division of Environment together with other national Ministries and partners to the project commit to contribute a total of US\$ 100,000 in cash and US\$ 250,000 in-kind as counterpart funding during the five year project implementation period. The funds will be allocated according to the project activities in the United Republic of Tanzania for the project document.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Eric Mugurusi".

Mr. Eric Mugurusi
GEF Focal Point