

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
PROJECT DOCUMENT

SECTION 1: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

- 1.1 Project title:** Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LCDs) of the SADC Sub region
- 1.2 Project number:** GFL/2328 –
PMS: GF/
- 1.3 Project type:** FSP
- 1.4 Sub-programme title:** SP 1
- 1.5 UNEP priority:** Hazardous Substances
- 1.6 Geographical scope:** Angola, Lesotho, Swaziland, Tanzania, Mozambique
- 1.7 Mode of execution:** External (WWF)
- 1.8 Project executing organization:** WWF
- 1.9 Duration of project:** 60 months
Commencing: 01/01/2011
Completion: 31/12/2015

Cost of Project	US\$	%
Cost to the GEF Trust Fund	1,500,000	100
Co-financing		
Cash		
African Union Commission ACP-MEAs	18,333	0.95
WWF	12,500	0.65
National co-finance	At least: 250,000	13
<i>Sub-total</i>	280,833	
In-kind		
UNEP Regional Office for Africa	300,000	15.63
SAICM Secretariat	666,667	34.74
Stockholm Secretariat	166,667	8.68
UNEP Chemicals	254,350	13.25
National co-finance	At least: 250,000	13
<i>Sub-total</i>	1,637,684	
Total	1,918,517	99.9

1.10 Project Summary

The least developed countries (LDCs) in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) sub region (Angola, Tanzania, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique) are among the poorest in the world. Poverty levels in the sub region range from 43% of the population living on less than USD1 per day in Lesotho, to 88% in Tanzania (African Development Bank, 2010).

Clear links have been established between poverty and increased risks of exposure to hazardous chemicals and waste, as it is predominantly the poor who routinely face unacceptably high risks because of their occupation, living situation and lack of knowledge about the detrimental impacts of exposure to these chemicals and wastes. Low income neighbourhoods are often located around industrial areas and waste dumps; this makes the poor the first to suffer from accidents or the adverse environmental impacts of factories' operations (or environmental 'externalities') (UNEP, 2010). Despite the direct relationship between the sound management of chemicals and the protection of human health and the environment, and the prevention of poverty, these links are often overlooked in development planning and prioritizing.

Despite completing their National Implementation Plans (NIPs), Swaziland and LDCs in the SADC sub region lack the financial capacity to match the GEF potential funds and the administrative capacity to design activities and attract co-finance to sustain their global role in the elimination and reduction of POPs. Therefore a regional programmatic approach is needed to maintain the momentum of the national coordination mechanism built during and by the NIP development process, to support a collective action, build national capacity, and enhance mainstreaming of chemicals issues into the work of national governments.

Based on extensive regional and sub regional consultations and review of countries NIPs, UNEP and UNIDO have identified six areas in which LDCs in SADC require assistance. These are: legislative and regulatory reform; enforcement and administrative capacity; information exchange and dissemination; identification of contaminated land; reduction of exposure to POPs and uPOPs emitting sources at workplace and open waste burning; and introduction of BAT/BEP in industrial production processes. UNEP and UNIDO have developed an Africa-wide programme that will address these areas of concern. The programme: "Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LCDs)" will be implemented on a sub regional basis with projects developed for the COMESA, SADC and ECOWAS sub regions respectively. In each sub region UNEP and UNIDO will have separate but complimentary projects based on thematic areas of comparative advantage. UNEP is proposing to implement the components on legislative and regulatory reform, enforcement and administrative capacity, and information exchange and dissemination. UNEP is the lead agency and will also implement the monitoring and evaluation plan. UNIDO will implement the: identification of contaminated land; reduction of exposure to POPs and uPOPs emitting sources at workplace and open waste burning; and introduction of BAT/BEP in industrial production processes components.

In close cooperation with UNIDO, UNEP will implement the programme activities from 2010 to 2015. The activities are designed to increase the capacity of key government agencies, provincial level government staff, agricultural workers, academia, research institutes, the private sector, as well as participating stakeholders in civil society, and specifically at the community level. Furthermore activities will also be undertaken to raise awareness of the judiciaries in order to increase understanding of the importance of environmental law and the chemicals and wastes conventions.

This project proposal covers the proposed UNEP activities for the SADC sub region under the broad programme themes of legislative and regulatory reform, enforcement and administrative capacity, and information exchange and dissemination. All the project activities were identified through extensive consultation with countries from the sub region, the SADC secretariat, regional bodies, civil society organisations and the private sector. All lessons and resources developed as part of the project will be shared and made available on a web-based knowledge management platform. Such a platform will provide the opportunity for increased south-south cooperation.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

SECTION 2: BACKGROUND AND SITUATION ANALYSIS (BASELINE COURSE OF ACTION)

2.1. Background and Context

1. The least developed countries (LDCs) in the Southern African Development Community sub region (Angola, Tanzania, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique) are among the poorest in the world. Poverty levels in the sub region range from 43% of the population living on less than USD1 per day in Lesotho, to 88% in Tanzania (African Development Bank, 2010).
2. While LDC governments in the SADC sub region attach importance to protecting the environment while promoting economic growth and development, there are competing priorities for scarce national budgets. Slow economic development, combined with continuing and in some cases worsening poverty in the entire sub region, continue to exacerbate serious environmental problems and drive a cycle of poverty. Resource shortages, fragile ecological environments and insufficient environmental carrying capacity are critical problems conflicting with, and hindering sustainable development.
3. Clear links have been established between poverty and increased risks of exposure to hazardous chemicals and waste, as it is predominantly the poor who routinely face unacceptably high risks because of their occupation, living situation and lack of knowledge about the detrimental impacts of exposure to these chemicals and wastes. Low income neighbourhoods are often located around industrial areas and waste dumps; this makes the poor (and in many circumstances women and children) the first to suffer from accidents or the adverse environmental impacts of factories' operations (or environmental 'externalities') (UNEP, 2010). Despite the direct relationship between the sound management of chemicals and the protection of human health and the environment, and the prevention of poverty, these links are often overlooked in development planning and prioritizing.
4. LDCs in this sub region have ratified and are parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. They have requested assistance in the implementation of the Stockholm Convention and their national NIPs. With the exception of Angola and Swaziland, all countries have completed and submitted their NIPs. Swaziland is in the final stages of completing its NIP, and anticipates it will be submitted in late 2010. The NIPs established preliminary inventories of POPs chemicals, prioritized activities to implement the provisions of the Stockholm Convention, and identified technical, regulatory and institutional barriers to implementation.
5. In their NIPs SADC LDCs prioritized the need for improved legislative and regulatory frameworks, as well as increased administrative, institutional and enforcement capacity, as an essential basis from which to manage POPs. All countries of this sub region have stressed the need for international technical assistance and cooperation to protect the environment, and to discharge the obligations stipulated in the Stockholm Convention.
6. In order to accurately reflect current needs of LDCs from the SADC region a consultative workshop was convened from 22-25 March 2010 in Pretoria, South Africa. During this workshop participating countries (Lesotho, Swaziland and Tanzania) made presentations outlining NIP priorities, status of implementation of NIPs, and bottle-necks to implementation. Mozambique attended an earlier consultation. As a result of the consultation workshop a needs assessment was compiled. The summary report of this needs assessment workshop is attached as Appendix 11. of this document.
7. This project proposes to work on the sub regional, national, provincial and local levels to increase capacity for POPs management including legislation, enforcement and information sharing and dissemination.

2.2. Global Significance

8. In 2007, the global chemical industry realized an estimated turnover value of about €2,320 billion (US\$ 3,180) (UNEP, 2010). More than 20 million people worldwide are employed directly or indirectly by the chemical industry, with millions of chemicals on the market and new ones being produced each year. The increasingly widespread presence and use of chemicals worldwide generates an enormous burden for monitoring authorities to assess the effects of each new chemical, let alone their cumulative effects on human beings and on the environment.
9. Recently, the chemicals industry has begun moving operations into the developing countries that are less prepared to manage chemicals and wastes in a safe and sustainable manner. While 80% of the world's total output of chemicals came from 16 OECD countries in 2001, it is projected that by 2020 developing countries will lead the world in growth rates for high volume industrial chemicals production (i.e. those produced at more than 1000 tonnes per year) increasing their share of the world's chemical production to 31% (UNEP, 2010).
10. Likewise, chemical consumption in developing countries is growing much faster than in developed countries and could account for a third of global consumption by 2020. While the use of chemicals is essential and waste generation inherent to modern economies, the unsound management of both chemicals and wastes can have significant negative impacts on the environment and public health. The poor (and specifically the women and children) are often those most affected by these adverse impacts. Addressing the environmental and health hazards associated with chemicals and wastes is therefore becoming increasingly crucial to ensure hard won development gains are not undone.
11. As of 2002, unsafe waste disposal practices that cause irreversible environmental and health concerns, such as open dumping, ocean dumping or on-site burning were still practiced in at least 175 countries, the transboundary movement of wastes from countries with more stringent standards to those with less stringent or poorly enforced standards continues to be of great concern.
12. In addition, unsafe chemical practices have significant impact on human health. Over 25 per cent of the global burden of disease is linked to environmental factors, including exposure to chemicals. Unintentional poisonings kill an estimated 355,000 people each year. In developing countries, such poisonings are associated strongly with excessive exposure to and inappropriate use of toxic chemicals, including pesticides (WHO, 2006).
13. Sound management of chemicals requires capable and active country governments and personnel. Building the capacity of LDC governments, at all levels, as this project proposes to do, is therefore critical to improving chemicals management.
14. Increased capacity of government personnel will lead to significant impacts related to improved chemicals management, subsequent reduction of stockpiled chemicals, and of emissions. Improved regulatory frameworks and enforcement practices further reduce the risk of chemical emissions to environmental media, as well as risks to human health, through reducing unregulated chemical use. Through education of vulnerable communities, exposure risks will be further reduced.

2.3. Threats, Root Causes and Barrier Analysis

15. A thorough barrier analysis is required if the project is to be successful. The barrier analysis for this project was carried out during project preparation through intensive consultation with representatives from participating countries, Basel Convention Regional Coordinating Centres, interested academics, and nongovernmental organizations. During the consultation, participating country representatives presented their progress in implementing the Stockholm Convention, and specifically the priorities of their NIPs, and the bottlenecks, and challenges to their implementation. Representatives also outlined priority activities requiring assistance under the general themes of legislation and regulatory frameworks, administration and enforcement capacity and information sharing and dissemination.
16. As a result of the aforementioned consultation, a needs assessment was completed. The assessment covers the requirements and priority areas of intervention for participating countries, based on the input and feedback from representatives of participating countries during the consultation workshop as well as from NIPs and national progress reports on their implementation.
17. A key root cause to lack of progress on Stockholm Convention implementation was identified to be due to the fact that some LDCs in the SADC sub region treated the NIP development process as a discrete project, as opposed to an activity to lead to mainstreaming work on implementing the Convention, into the work of the national government. As a result, once the NIP was completed the project was finished and focused work on POPs was essentially discontinued. While the Stockholm Convention Conference of the Parties and the Global Environment Facility viewed NIP development as an "enabling" activity, the evidence presented at the consultation indicated that enabling was largely limited to the development of an NIP, and did not always translate to implementation of the plan articulated in the NIP.
18. The consultation indicated that few of the participating countries had managed to move from implementation planning, to implementation of the Stockholm Convention, through the implementation of the activities defined in their NIPs. Common barriers cited included lack of money to fund activities, technical and human capacity, as well the issue of chemicals management not being a national development priority. Specific barriers related to the development of adequate legislative and regulatory frameworks, enforcement and administrative capacity, and information sharing and dissemination, are discussed in the following paragraphs. Country specific situations are outlined in Section 2.4.
19. Country representatives explained the lack of adequate legislative and regulatory frameworks in the sub region was due to: weak institutional capacity for planning, guiding and enforcement for the Convention compliance through national policy; lack of knowledge of decision makers on POPs, relegating POPs to a low priority; lack of financing; and insufficient human resources and expertise.
20. Country representatives outlined the following reasons for the apparent inadequate enforcement and administrative capacity: deficiency of expertise in the monitoring of POPs and in sampling techniques; lack of inter-ministerial coordination; insufficient local management experience for obsolete pesticide, chemical wastes, dioxins and furans and contaminated sites; lack of laboratory equipment and associated analytical capacity to analyze for POPs; and lack of understanding in the judiciary system and other law enforcement agencies on POPs.
21. Country representatives outlined the following reasons for the current lack of adequate dissemination and sharing of experiences on POPs: the lack of an interactive and structured database on POPs; poor collaboration among stakeholders with regard to chemicals

management issues. The lack of resources to train teachers, school students and NGO representatives on the dangers of POPs.

22. Review of the NIPs, the consultation process, and the needs assessment indicate that LDCs in the SADC sub region have been generally unable to move from NIP development to NIP implementation. This situation is evidenced by the lack of project proposals received by GEF, from most of these countries, to address POPs. This project is therefore proposed to build capacity in the development of legislative and regulatory frameworks, and to enhance enforcement and administrative capacity. The project will also develop a platform for sub regional information sharing to ensure the adequate dissemination of information on POPs, their management and best practice in the chemicals arena.

2.4. Institutional, Sectoral and Policy Context

23. LDCs in the SADC sub region assessed the adequacy of their respective policy environments during the development of their NIPs. Countries are at various stages of policy development, but are all facing constraints and requesting assistance.
24. The National Profile for Angola mentions as areas of requiring attention capacity building with regards to management of chemicals as well as to information exchange and awareness raising concerning hazards of chemicals. Support to scientific centers (for analytical purposes, etc.) is required. The internal administration and statistics of chemicals import, use, etc. of the country needs urgent attention. The NIP for Angola is in development.
25. POPs policy in Tanzania is evolving. The Tanzanian Government has put in place a policy and regulatory regime for POPs management, and is currently developing regulations on POPs, and guidelines on contaminated sites. A comprehensive chemicals regulatory framework is required to bring these efforts together and was the key priority listed in Tanzania's NIP.
26. Lesotho completed its NIP in 2005. According to the NIP there is no regulatory framework addressing POPs or other chemicals. Priorities in the NIP included the development of a framework and legal instruments for effective management of POPs and persistent toxic substances and to amend the Environment Act to include POPs.
27. The legislative and regulatory framework of Swaziland is piecemeal. Swaziland proposed the following activities for the management of POPs in their NIP: promulgating a chemicals management bill that will cover all POPs issues; and incorporating POPs issues into relevant existing regulations.
28. The NIP development in Mozambique was completed in 2008. There are two main priorities identified in NIP regarding legislative and regulatory frameworks: strengthened POPs coordination on management of POPs and other chemical pollutants by 2009; and adequate policies, legislation and institutional capacity for effective NIP implementation developed on POPs management by 2012.
29. As indicated above, LDCs in the SADC region are at various stages in the development of effective legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms for POPs. All require assistance in the development of new regulations, or the revision of existing instruments. In addition, those countries with some form of regulatory framework are requesting assistance with increasing enforcement capacity. Those countries without existing regulation require assistance with sensitization to the issue of POPs. Countries also acknowledge the important role of provincial

level governments in managing POPs and therefore the need to increase the capacity of these personnel through training.

2.5. Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis

30. WWF has developed a training program on the development of pesticide and obsolete pesticide management communication strategies and it is planned that this will be extended to all POPs. WWF have undertaken this training program as part of its activities in the Africa Stockpiles Programme (ASP). The communications toolkit developed by WWF has been used to support countries participating in the ASP – Ethiopia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania and Tunisia in developing and implementing national communications programmes as an integral part of the country projects. WWF has conducted numerous training workshops for journalists, civil society, professional organizations and farmer associations in the region. WWF has also developed informational products on proper pesticide handling and management including booklets and short videos. These will be made available to the project.
31. The Africa Institute is a Basel Convention Regional Centre (BCRC) for English speaking African Countries based in Pretoria, South Africa. It is housed within the Department of Environmental Affairs of the Government of South Africa. The Institute began operating in October 2009 following the closure of its predecessor, the Interim BCRC in 2007. The strategic goals of the Institute are: to develop the capacity of the members to manage hazardous waste and other wastes; to develop capacity of members to participate and influence international negotiations related to hazardous waste and chemicals; to enhance implementation of the hazardous waste and chemicals conventions; to enhance regional research and monitoring of chemicals and hazardous waste; to facilitate access to and transfer of technologies for sound management of hazardous waste; and to disseminate information on environmentally sound management of hazardous waste and chemicals. The Institute is staffed by an Executive Director and two part-time staff. As the institute is in its infancy, the project will aim to involve the Institute in specific project activities, including supporting the BCRCC Nigeria in monitoring and evaluating project activities.
32. Several professional and other organizations operate in the SADC sub region. These include the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) a not-for-profit, global professional organization providing a forum for individuals and institutions engaged in education, research and development, ecological risk assessment and life cycle assessment, chemical manufacture and distribution, management and regulation of natural resources, and the study, analysis and solution of environmental problems. Membership in Africa is rapidly growing and SETAC serves to connect these scientists from all over Africa, with the rest of the world. The African Network for the Chemical Analysis of Pesticides (ANCAP) is devoted to the study, promotion and development of the science of all aspects of chemical analysis of pesticides. CropLife Africa Middle East is a regional federation representing the plant science industry and a network of national associations in 30 countries in Africa and the Middle East. ICIPE is an organization engaged in 'tropical insect science for development'. ICIPE aims to help ensure food security and better health for humankind and livestock, protect the environment, and to make better use of natural resources. The Pan Africa Chemistry Network (PACN) is in the early stages of development, and aims to help African countries to integrate into regional, national and international scientific networks. The Tropical Pesticide Research Institute is a Tanzanian Government funded research agency based in Arusha, Tanzania. The institute handles regulation of imports of pesticide into the country. Links will be made with relevant activities being undertaken by these organizations, and partnerships sought in the execution of various activities.

2.6. Baseline Analysis and Gaps

33. Legislation and regulatory framework baseline: While several of the SADC sub region have sectoral regulations and general Environment Acts, none has a comprehensive regulatory in place to address chemicals, including POPs.
34. Enforcement and administrative capacity baseline: While there is increasing recognition by LDCs in the SADC sub region that effective management of POPs and chemicals requires all levels of government, there has been almost no training of provincial level environment staff on POPs management, and inspection and monitoring. In addition countries have reported a very low level of knowledge of the judiciary on POPs and the provisions of the Stockholm Convention. Countries also expressed concern that enforcement is near impossible without the laboratory analytical capability to analyze samples collected from potentially contaminated sites. In addition, no database of sub regional laboratories and associated capabilities exists.
35. Information sharing and dissemination baseline: LDCs in the SADC sub region expressed the desire to share and access information with and from each other over an internet based knowledge management system. The Chemical Exchange Information Network was launched as a UNEP partnership in 2002. It was intended to be a mechanism that helps networking and collaboration among various stakeholders responsible for the environmentally sound management of chemicals. However it is not currently updated. Countries expressed desire for this to be revitalized and updated in order to be a useful resource. SADC LDCs also expressed the need for POPs education materials as well as assistance in undertaking sensitization with POPs-vulnerable communities. Country representatives also highlighted the need for high level government support for POPs management. They noted that currently it is difficult to attract funds from the national budget for POPs related activities, as the issue does not have the political prominence of issues such as climate change and biodiversity.
36. Ongoing activities to implement the Stockholm Convention: The consultations undertaken indicated that LDCs in the SADC sub region treated the Stockholm Convention NIP development enabling activities, as a discrete project. As such activities to implement the provisions of the Stockholm Convention were not mainstreamed into Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, or Health activities. As a result, once the NIP was completed, further work was not undertaken on the executing the prioritized activities which were elaborated in NIPs. POPs offices were closed. National consultants were often tasked with the responsibility of developing and drafting NIPs. Once the NIP was complete, the contracts of these personnel were also finished.

2.7. Linkages With Other GEF and Non-GEF Interventions

37. During the project design phase, UNEP explored existing projects (GEF and non GEF interventions) in participating LDCs in the SADC sub region in order to learn from their experiences and not duplicate efforts. During the project design phase, key actors were consulted including POPs Focal Points, the SADC Secretariat, UNEP staff implementing related projects, the Africa Institute, and NGOs. The following paragraphs describe linkages with relevant regional, sub regional and national activities.
38. The Africa Stockpiles Programme (ASP) is addressing the issue of disposal of obsolete stockpiles in African countries. The present project activities dealing with stocks will be fully coordinated with the work of the ASP, which is implemented by the World Bank, FAO, CLI, PAN and WWF. The ASP aims to: clean up obsolete pesticides; prevent pesticide

accumulation; and build capacity for pesticide management. Of the countries included in the UNEP –UNIDO POPs project, only Tanzania has participated in the ASP. According to the ASP progress on the ground includes the development of an inventory which revealed 650 tons of obsolete pesticides and 600 tons of left-over sulfur, which the Tanzania Government wishes to dispose of.

39. UNEP Chemicals Branch has been working on guidance on legal and institutional infrastructure for sound management of chemicals, and on economic instruments for financing sound management of chemicals since March 2009. The UNEP-KemI Project on “Development of Legal and Institutional Infrastructures for the Sound Management of Chemicals in Developing Countries and Countries with Economy in Transition” introduced the main elements to be considered for developing comprehensive and efficient legal frameworks for managing the introduction of chemicals into the market for use, along with possible institutional arrangements for effective implementation and enforcement. With the support of the Norwegian Government, UNEP has also generated a draft guidance document for policymakers on the use of these economic policy measures for achieving Sound Management of Chemicals (SMC), with a focus on cost recovery options for financing legal and institutional infrastructure for SMC. UNEP Chemicals is in the process of merging these two projects into an integrated guidance document that will comprise of three sections: managing the introduction of chemicals into the market for use; managing chemicals at other steps of their life-cycle; and innovative approaches to chemicals management. It is envisaged that the integrated guidance produced by UNEP Chemicals will form a significant component of the comprehensive legislative framework model requested by SADC countries. Similarly, the work completed by UNEP Chemicals on economic instruments will be used to support the training on economic instruments in Component 2. With the support of UNEP Chemicals Component 2 may also field test the economic instrument guidance.
40. SAICM Information Clearinghouse: In accordance with Paragraph 28 of the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy which mandates the provision of “information clearing-house services such as the provision of advice to countries on implementation of the Strategic Approach, referral of requests for information and expertise in support of specific national actions” and, supported by the Government of Germany, the SAICM Information Clearinghouse was launched in May 2010. The SAICM clearinghouse website has incorporated the data archive and much of the functionality of the Information Exchange Network on Capacity-building for the Sound Management of Chemicals (INFOCAP). Under this project the SAICM Information Clearinghouse will provide links to the CIEN. Also, if the CIEN cannot be revitalized it is possible the Information Clearinghouse could house, or link to the knowledge management component of this project, and associated programme.
41. The UNDP-UNEP Partnership Initiative for the Integration of Sound Management of Chemicals into Development Planning Processes, builds on previous mainstreaming experience to establish the links between the sound management of chemicals and development priorities of the country. The process is characterized by a multi-stakeholder dialogue – particularly appropriate for chemicals management given its cross-sectoral dimensions – the need to reduce the fragmentation of information, to develop integrated solutions, and to improve implementation of chemicals management policies. While there is no duplication between countries involved in the UNDP-UNEP Partnership and this project, efforts will be made to utilize resources developed by the UNDP-UNEP Partnership.
42. The Africa Caribbean Pacific - Multilateral Environment Agreements (ACP-MEAs) Programme is being implemented by UNEP in cooperation with the European Commission

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

43. A concept for a regional Pesticide Lifecycle Development in Africa project is currently being developed by FAO, UNEP and WHO. The project may project include activities on pesticide legislation, regulation and registration. This project is likely to include some of the SADC LDCs, as well as non-LDCs from SADC and other regions. The FAO, UNEP and WHO project may provide the opportunity to share lessons learned from this project and to scale up and replicate outcomes. In addition proponents are considering activities related to laboratory capacity. As such the FAO, UNEP and WHO activity is likely to make use of the laboratory network and equipment database produced under this activity.
44. The e-waste Africa project, is being implemented in the framework the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, and is a comprehensive programme of activities aiming at enhancing environmental governance of e-wastes and at creating favorable social and economic conditions for partnerships and small businesses in the recycling sector in Africa. The primary objective of the project is to build local capacity to address the flow of e-wastes and electrical and electronic products destined for reuse in selected African countries; and augment the sustainable management of resources through the recovery of materials in e-wastes. While there is no direct relationship between the e-waste activity and the activities planned under this project, they are complimentary in that both build much needed capacity in areas of hazardous materials.
45. WWF has developed a training program on the development of pesticide and obsolete pesticide management communication strategies and it is planned that this will be extended to all POPs. WWF has also developed informational products on proper pesticide handling and management including booklets and short videos. These will be redeveloped and made available to the project. WWF has been working with private sector, agricultural produce associations and academia on pesticide management issues. Synergies will be made with these ongoing initiatives. In addition WWF is planning work with regional economic commissions in Africa including SADC on environmental policy. There are potential duplications with this work and as such WWF has agreed to work together with this project to execute activities in the SADC region.
46. In a relevant national level activity, Lesotho and Swaziland received SAICM funds for updating their national chemical profile and developing an integrated programme for the sound management of chemicals respectively. Efforts will be made to avoid duplication of activities undertaken under these national initiatives, and to share any relevant lessons learned from these activities with other participating countries.

SECTION 3: INTERVENTION STRATEGY (ALTERNATIVE)

3.1. Project Rationale, Policy Conformity and Expected Global Environmental Benefits

47. The project will strengthen and build the capacity required in participating countries to implement their Stockholm Convention NIPs in a sustainable, effective and comprehensive manner, while building upon and contributing to strengthening a country's foundational capacities for the sound management of chemicals. The proposed project will be implemented in a complimentary manner, enhancing current and planned activities as indicated in Section 2.7.
48. The project will execute activities to build capacity in the development of legislative and regulatory frameworks, improving enforcement and administrative capacity, and enhancing information exchange and dissemination in the sub region. Through these activities the project will: develop work plans for comprehensive regulatory frameworks; assist in the drafting of chemicals regulation; develop guidelines for the institution of sectoral regulations; provide training to provincial level environment staff, the private sector and stakeholders on the provisions of the Stockholm Convention; provide training for environment and legal drafting staff in the use of economic instruments; develop a network of sub regional laboratories; and provide training to the judiciary on the Stockholm and related chemical conventions. The information sharing and dissemination component will include; the development and disseminate community education and training materials on POPs; and training in the development of POPs communication strategies. It will result in coordinated dissemination and awareness raising system on a national and regional level that is linked to global scale lessons learned dissemination channels. It will also develop and pilot a POPs-focused environmental education and teacher training activity. This component also covers a number of cross-cutting programme activities designed to capitalize on knowledge gained and lessons learned during programme implementation, and provide a knowledge management platform for the sharing and dissemination of information on POPs in the sub region, between sub regions and internationally.
49. The evidence from on-going dialogue with countries in the region is that countries are facing difficulties and barriers in shifting from NIP development to preparing and financing projects and programs in support Stockholm Convention implementation. This post-NIP program is a GEF/UNIDO/UNEP initiative that aims to enhance and sustain the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the SADC LDCs. The sub regional consultations undertaken during the project design process pointed to the need for a concerted effort to increase capacity to manage POPs and chemicals soundly at all levels of government - national and provincial, and in the wider community. Country representatives also highlighted their wish to work together on a sub regional basis in order to learn from each other, work together and share experiences. As such project activities have been designed to encompass the sub regional political sphere, national government, provincial government and community levels. This approach is outlined in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Project activity levels

Activity Level	Details	Activity
Political level	(Environment Ministers)	Outcome 3.1 - CIEN platform revitalized and utilized as a knowledge Outcome 3.4 - Political declaration committing support to the Convention
National Government	(Environment, Customs, Agricultural, Quarantine, Finance and Judiciary staff)	Outcome 1.1 – Development of work plans for comprehensive chemicals regulatory framework. Outcome 1.2 – Development of model sector-specific regulations for incinerator operation, contaminated sites, and biopesticides. Outcome 2.1 – National staff certified as Stockholm Convention “trainers”. Outcome 2.2 – Training for environment and legal drafting staff in the use of economic instruments on chemicals and wastes. Outcome 2.3 – Judges and Finance staff trained on the Stockholm and other chemicals conventions. Outcome 2.4 – Development of a network of laboratories and analytical capabilities. Outcome 3.1 - CIEN platform revitalized and utilized as a knowledge Outcome 3.2 – Training in the development of communication strategies for POPs.
Provincial Government	(Provincial Environment and Agriculture staff)	Outcome 2.1 – Provincial staff trained on Stockholm and other chemicals conventions. Outcome 3.1 - CIEN platform revitalized and utilized as a knowledge
Community level	(Community groups, NGOs and small scale farmers)	Outcome 2.1 – Stakeholders and private sector representatives training on Stockholm and other chemicals conventions. Outcome 3.1 - CIEN platform revitalized and utilized as a knowledge Outcome 3.3 – Pilot communities trained on POPs risk reduction. POPs education materials available to community groups.

50. The sub regional approach to project implementation also allows GEF-4 to target its limited resources for priority issues and to realize higher visibility and greater impact by linking project interventions in a programmatic context. While some activities will be undertaken at the national and local levels, training activities will be executed at the sub regional level. From a management perspective such an approach will allow transaction costs and administrative burden to be kept to a minimum, while allowing participants to share experiences with colleagues from neighboring countries.
51. These project priorities respond directly to the common needs as expressed by countries during the consultation period. In addition, working with the SADC regional economic commission affords the project the opportunity to increase the political awareness and prominence of POPs issues in the sub region.
52. The proposed implementation approach should maximize GEF’s impacts in achieving global environmental benefits through selected investments supporting the GEF focal area for POPs. It

will contribute to improving capacity of all levels of government as well as address the needs of vulnerable communities thereby resulting in improved livelihoods.

3.2. Project Goal and Objective

53. The Goal of the project is to improve the management of chemicals in LDCs in the SADC sub region, through assistance in the development of legislative and regulatory frameworks, training in improved enforcement and administrative capacity and the provision of a platform and materials for information exchange and dissemination.
54. The objective of the project is to strengthen and build the capacity required in LDCs in the SADC sub region to implement their Stockholm Convention NIPs in a sustainable, effective and comprehensive manner, while building upon and contributing to strengthening a country's foundational capacities for the sound management of chemicals.
55. Though ultimately this project aims to achieve improved legislative and regulatory mechanisms in participating countries, and more effective enforcement, it is in essence a capacity building project. Capacity will be forged within national governments and provincial governments as well as NGO and civil society groups that are involved in the management of chemicals, or are impacted by chemical use.

3.3. Project Components and Expected Results

56. The project has been designed to have specific, measurable, attributable, realistic and timebound outcome indicators, as set forth in Appendix 4 (Logical / Results Framework). Most of the project's indicators are expressed as, or in relation to, specific targets to be achieved by project completion, though there are also midterm targets (Appendix 5) which either indicate partial outcome accomplishment or are process indicators that verify progress towards achieving the desired outcome. The expected duration of the project is five years. The quarterly work plan for the project, as well as the key deliverables and benchmarks, are presented by component in Appendix 5 and 6. The Project will have four components.
57. The components are: Component 1, Legislative and regulatory framework development; Component 2, Sustainable enforcement and administrative capacity; Component 3, Coordinated information dissemination and awareness raising system; and Component 4, Project management. The execution of these components will be supported by UNEP Regional Office for Africa staff, WWF, local staff and external specialists, including from the Africa Institute
58. Component 1: Legislative and regulatory framework development. This component will be achieved by recruiting a legal consultant to conduct a literature review of available model legislation related to chemicals, as well as regional agreements on regulatory harmonization, to develop a model comprehensive chemicals regulatory framework for use of the three sub regions included in the programme. The legal consultant will be recruited in the first few months of the project by the programme coordination body. The following paragraphs outline the proposed outcomes and verifiable indicators for each outcome.
59. Outcome 1.1: Comprehensive chemical regulatory system available for use and adaptation to specific national requirements. The verifiable indicators include the availability of all documents making up the system and a framework document setting out the relationship between elements of the system.

60. Outcome 1.2: Model sector-specific regulations developed for incinerator operation, contaminated sites and bio-pesticides. The verifiable indicators include the availability of these regulations.
61. Component 1: Activities and outputs. Component 1 activities are geared towards the development of a comprehensive model regulatory system for POPs and the sound management of chemicals. The system will be developed as a general regulatory system that can be adapted to fit with specific national requirements. A framework document setting out elements of the regulatory system will also be developed.
62. Outcomes 1.1-1.2: Outputs and activities.
63. Model comprehensive chemicals regulatory system, including legislation, regulation, guidelines for implementation, sectoral guidelines and standard setting guidance developed. Technical experts will work with individually which each of the participating countries to: review current regulatory system (as outlined in NIPs) and develop prioritized plans for comprehensive regulatory framework development; develop and draft chemicals regulation; and draft sectoral guidelines.
64. SADC countries requested the development of model regulations for sectoral issues including on incinerator operation, contaminated sites, and biopesticides. These will be developed and the introduction of these guidelines coordinated with the work of UNIDO to ensure synergies between the two sections of the project.
65. Component 2: Sustainable enforcement and administrative capacity. This component will be achieved by initiating the recruitment of suitable trainers within in the first few months of activities. Most outputs and activities in Component 2 are geared towards the development of training documents and train-the-trainer activities in order to build sustainable enforcement and administrative capacity in participating countries. While training of key staff is an important element of building capacity, the ability of national level staff to train provincial level and inter-departmental colleagues is essential to the ongoing sustainability of national capacity. The following paragraphs outline the proposed outcomes and verifiable indicators for each outcome.
66. Outcome 2.1 Skilled trainers in each participating country on the obligations of the Stockholm Convention and relationship to chemicals and wastes conventions. This outcome will be verified by the number of certified trainers and the number of provincial level environment staff, members of the private sector and stakeholders trained in each participating country.
67. Outcome 2.2 Training for national environment and legal drafting staff in the use of economic instruments for chemicals and wastes. This outcome will be verified by the training records.
68. Outcome 2.3 Toolkit developed and members of the judiciary from each country trained on the Stockholm Convention and related chemicals and waste conventions. This will be verified by the number of judiciary and Ministry of Finance staff trained in each participating country.
69. Outcome 2.4 Network and database of sub regional laboratories instituted. This will be verified by the availability on the project knowledge management system of an up to date network and sub regional database of laboratories, analytical capability and staff capability.
70. Outcomes 2.1-2.4: Outputs and activities.

71. Two Stockholm Convention trainers certified and 10 provincial level staff, port workers, and Customs staff in each country trained in the obligations of Stockholm Convention. A technical training expert will design the training programme with the support of a technical expert on the Stockholm Convention. Train the trainer will be convened at the national level and supervised training of provincial level staff in the obligations of the Stockholm Convention will then be undertaken. The training guidance will be made available on the knowledge management system.
72. A technical expert will develop a training package on the use of economic instruments. It is expected that UNEP Chemicals will provide technical support to this activity and attend the training. Countries from the SADC sub region specifically requested for support on the issue of economic instruments. The activities that will be covered under this component beyond the training on economic instruments will include support in legal drafting. This was requested by all the countries involved as some of them indicated they only have one legal drafter for ALL legislation. The support provided during this period will be long term as it will be a process to go from training, review of draft documents, development of consensus among relevant departments (and possible training of staff/representatives from other departments and ministries as the need arises to ensure that they are on board with the aims of the project), to completion of the legal process.
73. A technical expert will develop a tool kit on for training members of the judiciary and the ministries of finance, on Stockholm and related conventions. A sub regional training will then be conducted for two members of the judiciary from each participating country. The tool kit will be made available on the knowledge management system.
74. A technical expert will review and verify all existing data related to laboratory capability in the sub region. A survey and consultation with relevant staff will be undertaken to fill in data gaps. The completed database will be made available through the knowledge management system, with the aim of developing a community of practice through sub regional laboratories, and to allow national governments to quickly determine options for sample analysis.
75. Component 3: Includes a coordinated information dissemination and awareness raising system. It is intended that the platform used for this will be a revitalized version of the Chemical Exchange Information Network (CIEN). The CIEN will be transformed into a knowledge management system, for the entire programme. The CIEN will contain all project documents, training documents, and project outputs. This Component will also include community training, focused on POPs-vulnerable communities, as well as high level work at the Ministerial level, with the SADC Secretariat.
76. Outcome 3.1: Knowledge management system for sound chemicals management functioning. This will be verified by the availability and usage rates of a knowledge management system containing all project related information.
77. Outcome 3.2: Training of national environment staff in the development of communication strategies for POPs. This will be verified by the training records, and the subsequent development of POPs communication strategies.
78. Outcome 3.3: Increased knowledge of POPs in vulnerable communities. This will be verified using the training records of pilot trainings conducted with two vulnerable communities in each country.

79. Outcome 3.4: High-level sub regional support for POPs management achieved. This will be verified by the report and declaration of a meeting of high level representatives to increase awareness and commitment to the Stockholm Convention.
80. Outcome 3.1-3.3: Outputs and activities
81. The Chemical Information Exchange Network (CIEN) revitalized as a knowledge management system using the ESTIS system. ESTIS is a multi-language, Information System (IS) management tool to assist the transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies (EST). ESTIS encompasses two integrated components providing a decentralized IT network for improved access and local control in EST related information transfer. Although the CIEN is still operational it has only a limited amount of core funding. WWF will work together with UNEP Chemicals staff on the revitalization of this platform in the SADC sub region. A sub regional train-the-trainer will be convened for nominated webmasters and national focal points. The training will be put to use in each country using the ESTIS platform to build national databases that to allow national-level information dissemination. These databases will be linked at the regional level to facilitate exchange of information between African LDCs. The revitalized CIEN will also be used to share and disseminate all project related documents and resources.
82. An experienced NGO will be contracted to develop educational materials on POPs (including the nine new POPs) and to work with local NGOs to undertake pilot community training, focused on communities vulnerable to POPs.
83. An experienced NGO will be contracted to develop a training package and deliver the package on the development of communication strategies for POPs.
84. WWF will work closely with the sub regional steering committee and SADC to agree an appropriate time on SADC calendar to focus on Ministerial support for POPs issues.
85. Component 4: Project Management. The project managers must organize the implementation, reporting and monitoring of process and conservation results in coordination with numerous stakeholders.
86. Outcome 4.1: Effective project management results in the project completed in a timely and cost effective manner. This will be verified by the project at mid-term having, at a minimum, a rating of satisfactory and at project completion, at a minimum, satisfactory.
87. Outcome 4.1: Outputs and activities
88. Project management responsibilities include the establishment of structures for supervision, coordination, and implementation. These shall provide for communication mechanisms that include a clearly established schedule of meetings. Roles and responsibilities need to be established and revisited on a regular basis in the relationship between NFPs, national and international experts recruited for the execution of specific activities, community groups, and other stakeholders. Key engagements bringing together these individuals with the WWF project officer will occur at the project inception meeting in early 2011, and again every six months for the first 18 months of the project. Organizational structure, institutional and implementation arrangements are detailed in Section 4; and reporting responsibilities are detailed in Appendix 8.

3.4. Intervention Logic and Key Assumptions

89. Under Component 1 we assume that countries have an appetite for developing a comprehensive chemicals regulatory system. This assumption is based on the consultation and priorities for assistance listed by countries.
90. Under Component 2 we assume that provincial level environment staff understand the need to be trained in issues related to the Stockholm Convention. The consultation indicated that POPs National Focal Points, their alternates and members of the NIP National Coordinating Committees (NCCs) possess good knowledge of the Convention and its requirements. However, NCC members were largely drawn from national level government staff, civil society and the private sector. Under Component 2 we also assume that suitable "trainers" will be identified in each country, to be trained during the train the trainer activity.
91. Under Component 3 we assume that the current CIEN website can be revitalized into a sustainable knowledge management system. Under this component we also assume that vulnerable communities can be identified, together with locally-based NGOs available and interested in receiving community training and teacher training on POPs, and to working with vulnerable communities. Under Component 3 we also assume that high-level representatives will possess sufficient political will to come together to a sub regional meeting, in order to develop a stronger understanding on POPs, and to express their commitment to making resources available to fulfill the Conventions obligations.

3.5. Risk Analysis and Risk Management Measures

92. Under Component 1, due to the strong political element to the sanctioning of new regulations in countries, there is a risk that participating countries lack the appetite for establishing a comprehensive regulatory framework. On the more practical level, legislative drafting takes time and participating countries have very few legal drafters on staff. Therefore the project aims to provide assistance to participating countries by providing a model comprehensive framework, and in drafting amended and new regulations in line with this model. Such an approach negates the need for drafting legislation from scratch and instead allows participating countries to adapt the models available, to their own legislative situation. In addition, provision has been made in the project for development of national level chemical legislative plans to allow countries to consider and prioritize their legislative needs. Risks associated with Component 1 activities will also be mitigated by high level awareness raising activities being undertaken in partnership with SADC under Component 3 to increase high level understanding and political support for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the sub region.
93. Under Component 2 there is an assumption that provincial level staff, the private sector and other stakeholders, who currently have a low awareness of the Convention, understand the need to increase their awareness on chemicals management. To ensure this is the case, sensitization will need to be undertaken by POPs National Focal Points (NFPs). Sensitization activities will be undertaken in the first assistance through the National Coordinating Committees (NCCs), convened by NFPs. These Committees are envisaged as an extension of the work of NIP NCCs and will include members from various ministries, industry, and other stakeholders. Information and consultation on project activities will occur through this group. The risk that appropriate trainers cannot be identified, will be mitigated by focusing on POPs NFPs, all of whom have participated in numerous workshops convened by the Stockholm Convention Secretariat and possess a strong knowledge base. Additional trainers will be sought from relevant ministries including health and agriculture, to ensure further reach of trainers conducting training at the provincial level. Nominated "trainers" from agricultural and health

ministries, will ensure provincial agricultural and health staff will also benefit from training opportunities.

94. Under Component 3 risks associated with the CIEN revitalization have been discussed with UNEP Chemicals, and discussions indicate it possible to revitalize CIEN and that UNEP Chemicals are already working on such revitalization for the Latin American and Caribbean region. In addition several other projects are planning on rebuilding and revitalizing parts of CIEN, meaning there is an agency-wide effort to reinvigorate this tool. To ensure the CIEN is taken up on the national as well subregional level, provision has been made for training of both national webmasters and NFPs in the development of national websites for information exchange. The project will work closely with UNEP CIEN staff to execute this activity, and use experienced UNEP CIEN regionally-based consultants to undertake the training. Regarding the need to accurately identify vulnerable communities in participating countries, discussions with country representatives indicate most countries have identified potentially vulnerable communities. In addition governments noted they have strong links with civil society organizations which may be receptive to community training. To ensure vulnerable communities are reached, this activity will be executed in consultation with the civil society organisation that work closely with grassroots organizations. Regarding the political commitment of high-level representatives this has been agreed in principle by POPs national focal points on behalf of governments and discussions have been held with SADC. SADC has agreed to facilitate these activities, evidenced by the co-finance commitment letter included as Appendix 12. An MOU will be agreed with SADC at project inception. SADC has a small environment department, but has not previously dealt with chemicals issues. As such, SADC will benefit from programmatic links with ECOWAS who are more experienced in consulting their constituencies on chemicals. In addition, to ensure the project is not constrained by lack of capacity at SADC, UNEP and WWF will provide extensive support to SADC staff to ensure SADC's capacity to act as an efficient forum for raising the political commitment of high-level representatives.
95. There is also a general risk that this activity will be treated by participating countries as a discrete project, as opposed to an opportunity to build capacity in managing POPs and mainstreaming the obligations of the Stockholm Convention into national activities. This occurred with the NIP enabling activities. In order to mitigate this risk activities have been built into the project to empower POPs NFPs to continue POPs related activities once the project has completed. In this project NFPs will have certain responsibilities related to coordinating project activities, as well as opportunities to improve technical skills. Through sub regional activities NFPs will also have the opportunity to network with each other. This includes train the trainer activities, where POPs NFPs will become certified trainers and have an obligation to train a cadre of provincial level staff annually. This approach will enhance the technical capability of NFPs, and is designed to improve the confidence of NFPs. In addition to provincial level staff, the project targets groups that have hitherto not been addressed with regard to POPs management e.g. parliamentarian, judges, provincial level staff etc, thereby widening the scope of policy and decision makers who are knowledgeable about POPs.
96. In the case that it is not technically, or politically possible to revitalize the CIEN, an alternative knowledge management system will be created for the programme. This system would then be linked to the SAICM Information Clearinghouse to ensure it was linked to other activities on chemicals management.
97. In the event that the countries do not adopt the framework legislation, they will have to at least demonstrate that there has been an assessment of existing legislative and regulatory

frameworks, that any gaps that exist have been identified, and a plan as to how these will be addressed either through development of additional legislation or amendments to existing legislation are in the processes of being developed.

3.6. Consistency with National Priorities or Plans

98. Each of the participating countries have ratified the Stockholm Convention. All of the participating countries, with the exception of Angola and Swaziland have completed their National Implementation Plans.
99. Countries that participated in the consultation (Lesotho, Tanzania, Mozambique and Swaziland) to develop this project, prioritized areas for assistance under the three components. The activities under each component reflect the priorities of the SADC sub region, as agreed during the consultation.

3.7. Sustainability

100. The sustainability of this project relies on participating countries sufficiently strengthening capacity to continue implementing their individual NIPs in a comprehensive way after the completion of the project. That is, sustainability relies upon participating countries moving from a project based approach to POPs management, to functional mainstreaming of POPs and the sound management of chemicals into nationally driven activities. The NIP process was intended to pave the way for this. Unfortunately, in several of the LDCs SADC sub region, this did not occur. NIP development was largely treated as a discrete activity. The bulk of the work was contracted to qualified national and international consultants, and the final report was nationally endorsed. At the completion of the NIP, funding for the POPs NFP ceased, as did activities related to POPs.
101. Recognizing the above challenges and the commonality of this situation not only to the LDCs of the SADC sub region, but Africa-wide, this programme has been proposed. The project is sub regional in nature and aims to assist individual countries in mainstreaming POPs and chemicals management into national activities through building capacity in enforcement and administration and assist with the development of revised, or new legislation covering POPs. The consultations indicated that after the completion of NIPs, the role of POPs National Focal Points was significantly diminished. By training POPs NFPs as POPs "trainers" the project will provide a qualification and an ongoing role for these individuals to transfer their knowledge to provincial level staff and other government ministries.
102. In addition the information and dissemination component and the use of a knowledge management system, aims to provide participating countries with an opportunity to learn by example from the experience of other countries, ideally creating a community of practice among POPs NFPs. In addition, pilot education programs will also be conducted for vulnerable communities, ensuring that knowledge on POPs is transferred under the project to various sections of society.
103. By participating in this project countries should be in principle well equipped to continue NIP implementation, by designing and costing relevant activities, seeking funding where necessary, and identifying sources of co-finance.

3.8. Replication

104. Information exchange and dissemination forms a key component of this project. Recognizing the common challenges faced by LDCs in the sub region there is an opportunity to learn from each other. Furthermore, to ensure participating countries get the assistance they require, activities will differ among countries. For example, Sudan has specifically requested assistance in revising its pesticides act to be brought into line with the FAO Guidelines. To ensure maximum replicability all project reports and lessons learned documents will be stored on the knowledge management system. The knowledge management system will be user friendly with a news based appearance with links to longer project documents. This should ensure maximum usage and dissemination of the materials available.
105. Furthermore, the project utilizes the train the trainer model in several activities. This is to ensure the maximum opportunity to upscale project benefits. As well as the cohort of trainees, two "trainers" will be certified in each country and expected to undertake regular training with relevant identified staff.

3.9. Public Awareness, Communications and Mainstreaming Strategy

106. The project will execute activities on several levels from grass roots community groups, agricultural workers and farmers, provincial level environment staff, national level environment officers and the Ministerial level. Differing strategies will be used to communicate with each of these groups. These are outlined in the following paragraphs.
107. To increase public awareness the project will work through the POPs NFPs to communicate with the general public, and to identify potentially vulnerable community groups. Consultations suggested using radio broadcasts to explain the aims of the project, was an effective way to reach the general public. The knowledge management system will also be available to interested members of the public, however in rural areas access to the internet is scarce, and people are more readily informed by the radio, and in some countries TV.
108. Communications with agricultural workers will be coordinated by the POPs NFPs. In countries where existing networks exist, such as farmer field schools, awareness raising materials will be disseminated through these channels. The POPs NFP will also coordinate closely with the agricultural ministry to ensure field workers and other agricultural interest groups are identified and informed.
109. Regarding provincial or municipal level environment staff, communications will be channeled through the POPs NFP who will develop a database and network of environment officers. Training participants will be drawn from this network of individuals. A 6-monthly project newsletter will also be forwarded to this network to ensure they are kept up to date with project activities.
110. Ministerial level communications will be coordinated through SADC. SADC convenes ministerial meetings of environment ministers annually and will include the issue of mainstreaming chemicals financing to implement chemicals and wastes MEAs on their agenda.

3.10. Environmental and Social Safeguards

111. The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity required in participating countries to implement their Stockholm Convention NIPs in a sustainable, effective and comprehensive manner, while building on the countries' foundational capacities for sound chemicals management. It is expected that the project activities will have direct positive impact

on the environment and the health of vulnerable communities. Component 1 activities provide the opportunity for improved and enhanced chemicals legislation, and specific environmental and social risks are not envisaged under this activity. To be effective legislative reform requires the active participation of key stakeholders, this is address in Section 5.

112. Component 2 of the project involves training activities. Training of provincial environmental officers will involve minor field components, covering rapid assessment of contaminated sites. Communities living around potentially contaminated sites will be consulted.
113. Component 3 of the project involves identification of vulnerable communities. Community education and training will be conducted with pilot communities on POPs and preventing harm from chemicals. There is a risk that vulnerable communities may perceive they are worse off, once they become aware of the dangers of POPs. As such the project will ensure links are made with potential funders, and where possible provide assistance to communities to safeguard sites, to prevent further environmental and health impacts.

SECTION 4: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

114. This 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. The other sub regions include COMESA and ECOWAS. Such an approach will make use of existing networks and allow south-south cooperation.
115. This project, focusing on LDCs in the SADC sub region is being jointly implemented by UNEP and UNIDO. UNEP is implementing the three components discussed in this project document, and UNIDO is implementing the components described in the UNIDO project document. The following paragraphs describe the institutional framework for the overall program, followed by specific implementation arrangements for this project. The overall programmatic structure is described in figure 2 (below).
116. The programmatic structure includes a program coordination body (PCB), comprising representatives from UNEP, UNIDO, executing agencies, regional economic commissions and the Basel Convention Regional Coordinating Centre (BCRCC). The PCB will meet twice per year for the first two years, and has the role of overseeing program implementation. The PCB may invite any number of specialist and experts to contribute to its tasks or attend meetings, as agreed by members.
117. Sub regional steering committees are responsible for project execution. Steering Committees include representatives from UNEP, UNIDO, executing agency staff, POPs NFPs, the BCRCC and topical organizations relating to project execution. sub regional steering committees approve annual workplans, agree terms of reference for external consultants and oversee project activities. The steering committee provides guidance to the executing agency and will meet once every six months for the first 18 months, and annually thereafter. key responsibilities of the steering committee include: ensuring the project's outputs meet the programme objectives; monitoring and review of the project; ensuring that scope aligns with the agreed portfolio requirements; foster positive communication outside of the focal points regarding the project's progress and outcomes; advocate for programme objectives and approaches; advocate for exchanges of good practices between countries; and report on project progress. An inception meeting will be convened for each sub regional steering committee at

the beginning of the project. At this meeting the project logframes and work plans will be reviewed and finalized.

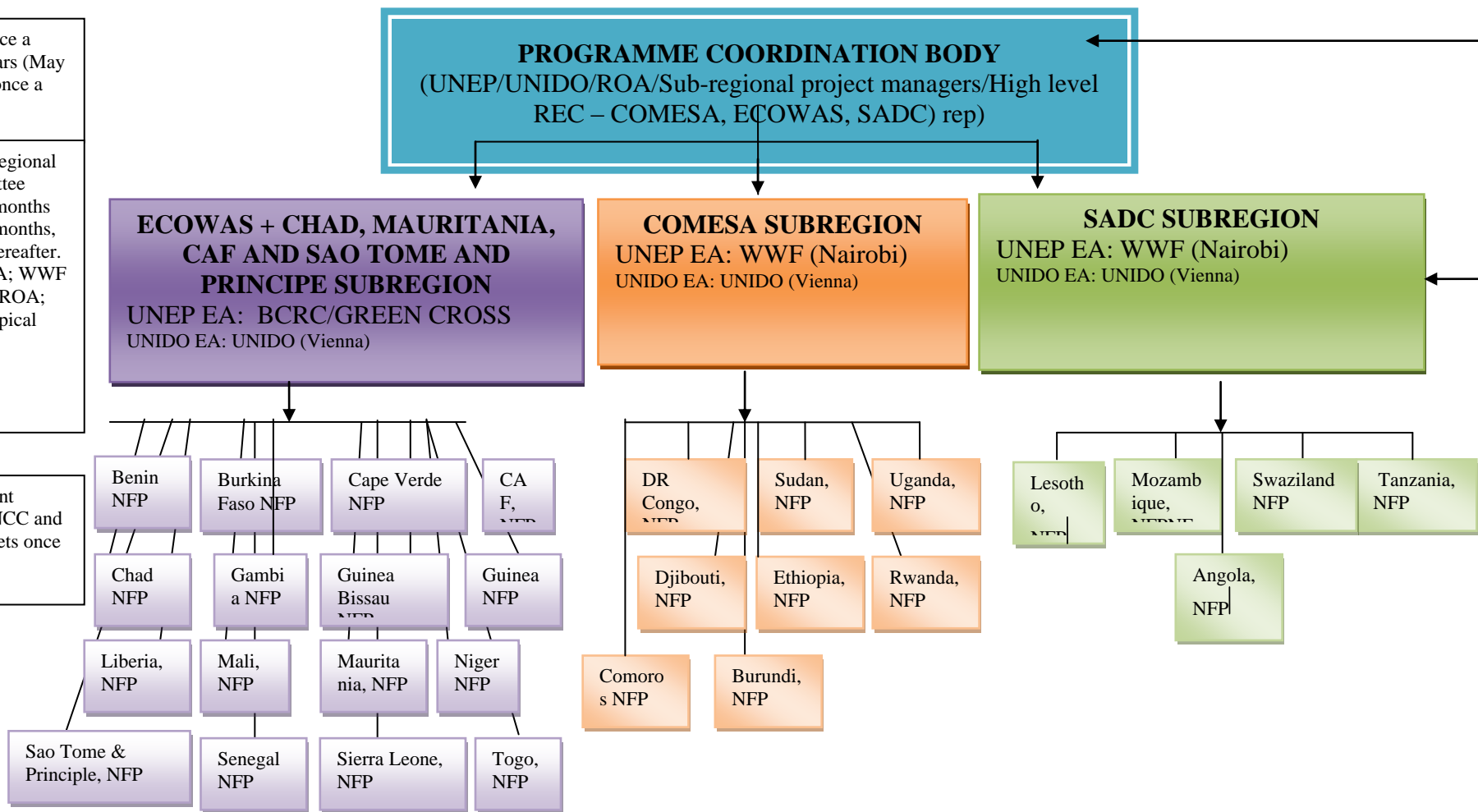
118. National project teams, coordinated by the POPs NFPs will be responsible for executing activities at the national level. National project teams are likely to include members of the NIP national coordinating committee and other relevant stakeholders. National project teams will meet once every three months to plan upcoming project activities and evaluate recently completed of ongoing activities.
119. The BCRCC Nigeria is responsible for programme monitoring and evaluation. The monitoring and evaluation plan is outlined in section 6.

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

Note: meets twice a year for two years (May and Nov), and once a year thereafter .

Note: each subregional steering committee meets every 6 months for the first 18 months, and annually thereafter. Composition: IA; WWF Project officer; ROA; country reps; topical organisations

POPs Focal Point (supported by NCC and other orgs). Meets once per month.



120. Project Implementation Arrangements:
121. UNEP - Implementing Agency
122. UNEP, as the GEF Implementing Agency (IA), will be responsible for overall project supervision to ensure consistency with GEF and UNEP policies and procedures, and will provide guidance on linkages with related UNEP and GEF-funded activities. In addition to its role within the Programme Coordination Body, UNEP will ensure timeliness, quality and fiduciary standards in project delivery. UNEP will regularly monitor implementation of the activities undertaken during the execution of the project, and will be responsible for clearance and transmission of financial and progress reports to the GEF.
123. WWF Eastern And Southern Africa Programme Office (ESARPO) - Executing Agency
124. Based in Nairobi, WWF - ESARPO will be responsible for the execution of the project in accordance with the objectives and activities outlined in the workplan and activities schedule for this project. WWF will also cooperate with UNEP so as to allow the organization to fulfill its responsibility as IA accountable to the GEF. WWF will make available a part time project officer to undertake these tasks and to oversee the UNEP-GEF side of the project. UNIDO has designated execution arrangements for its components. The WWF project officer will liaise weekly with the UNIDO counterpart. The project officer will report to UNEP DGEF, as implementing agency for the project. The project officer will also communicate directly via email and skype calls with the POPs NFPs charged with coordinating activities at country level.
125. POPs NFPs
126. POPs NFPs are responsible for coordination of activities at the country level and with communicating with the project officer. Activities will include convening regular meetings of national project teams, and consulting across government and civil society on planned project activities. Under Component 1 POPs NFPs will work with the project officer to specify assistance required in relation to legal and regulatory frameworks and then work with external technical consultants. Under Component POPs NFPs will be requested to identify suitable candidates for training as well as formulating a database on national laboratories in order to allow the consultation with laboratories on available equipment. Under Component 3 POPs NFPs will assist in the identification of: local NGOs or community groups working on environmental issues; and potentially vulnerable communities. Also under this component POPs NFPs will work with the project officer and COMESA to garner high level support for a Ministerial meeting to increase high level support of the Stockholm Convention.
127. Other project partners
128. In addition to the project management structure outlined above, several other groups will be involved in project implementation. These include:

129. UNEP Chemicals is developing an Integrated Guidance on the Development of Legal and Institutional Infrastructures and Cost Recovery Measures for the Sound Management of Chemicals. It is envisaged that the integrated guidance produced by UNEP Chemicals will form a significant component of the comprehensive legislative framework model requested by SADC countries. To avoid duplication the project will collaborate with UNEP Chemicals and use this guidance document as the basis of the project's approach.
130. UNEP Chemicals have several requests from SADC LDCs to provide training on CIEN using the ESTIS system. UNEP Chemicals and UNEP will partner on the execution of the revitalization of CIEN. Activities will include sub regional training and then national level activities to build national databases suited to information exchange. To prepare for this collaboration UNEP Chemicals is surveying African LDCs on their specific information access and dissemination needs.
131. SADC will lead the execution of activities related to increasing high level awareness raising. Such an approach builds on the existing SADC's existing network of ministers and regular ministerial meetings. SADC will add further value by including non-LDCs in these activities. GEF funds will not be used to fund non-LDCs. SADC has also agreed to embark on resource mobilization activities to sustain ongoing activities related to chemicals management beyond the life of the project.
132. AUC in the training of the judiciary. Training will be undertaken at the programmatic level to take advantage of AUC's proposed regional approach which involves two workshops, one for Anglophone judiciary members and one for Francophone.
133. WWF have developed communication strategies and outreach materials on POPs. The project will collaborate with WWF on community targeted activities under Component 3. WWF are also working to build capacity of regional economic commissions and may lend support to judiciary training under Component 2.
134. International NGOs with experience in developing community education and training materials on POPs; and external consultants and training consultants for the execution of specific activities.

SECTION 5: STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

135. Securing the participation of key stakeholders is an important aspect of all project components and a core aspect of Component 3 on information dissemination and sharing of experiences. A key activity in Component 3 is the development of pilot community education materials on POPs. These materials will be developed by an international NGO working on POPs education issues. The international NGO will work with the participating governments to identify locally based civil society groups and vulnerable communities for training.
136. Components 1 and 2 are largely centered on government activities, however training opportunities will be open to relevant members of the private sector and NGOs. Information on all project activities will be available to stakeholders through the knowledge management system.

SECTION 6: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

137. The project will follow UNEP standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes and procedures. Substantive and financial project reporting requirements are summarized in Appendix 8. Reporting requirements and templates are an integral part of the UNEP legal instrument to be signed by the executing agency and UNEP.
138. The project M&E plan is consistent with the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation policy. The Project Results Framework presented in Appendix 4 includes SMART indicators for each expected outcome as well as mid-term and end-of-project targets. These indicators along with the key deliverables and benchmarks included in Appendix 6 will be the main tools for assessing project implementation progress and whether project results are being achieved. The means of verification and the costs associated with obtaining the information to track the indicators are summarized in Appendix 7. Other M&E related costs are also presented in the Costed M&E Plan and are fully integrated in the overall project budget.
139. The M&E plan will be reviewed and revised as necessary during the project inception workshop to ensure project stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities vis-à-vis project monitoring and evaluation. Indicators and their means of verification may also be fine-tuned at the inception workshop. Day-to-day project monitoring is the responsibility of the project management team but other project partners will have responsibilities to collect specific information to track the indicators. It is the responsibility of the Project Manager to inform UNEP of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely fashion.
140. The project Steering Committee will receive periodic reports on progress and will make recommendations to UNEP concerning the need to revise any aspects of the Results Framework or the M&E plan. Project oversight to ensure project meets UNEP and GEF policies and procedures is the responsibility to the Task Manager in UNEP-GEF. The Task Manager will also review the quality of draft project outputs, provide feedback to the project partners, and establish peer review procedures to ensure adequate quality of scientific and technical outputs and publications.
141. Project supervision will take an adaptive management approach. The Task Manager will develop a project supervision plan at the inception of the project which will be communicated to the project partners during the inception workshop. The emphasis of the Task Manager supervision will be on outcome monitoring but without neglecting project financial management and implementation monitoring. Progress vis-à-vis delivering the agreed project global environmental benefits will be assessed with the Steering Committee at agreed intervals. Project risks and assumptions will be regularly monitored both by project partners and UNEP. Risk assessment and rating is an integral part of the Project Implementation Review (PIR). The quality of project monitoring and evaluation will also be reviewed and rated as part of the PIR. Key financial parameters will be monitored quarterly to ensure cost-effective use of financial resources.
142. A mid-term management review or evaluation will take place on in Month 30 of the project, as indicated in the project milestones. The review will include all parameters recommended by the GEF Evaluation Office for terminal evaluations and will verify information gathered through the GEF tracking tools, as relevant. The review will be carried out using a participatory approach whereby parties that may benefit or be affected by the project will be consulted. Such parties were identified

during the stakeholder analysis (see section 5 of the project document). The project Steering Committee will participate in the mid-term review and develop a management response to the evaluation recommendations along with an implementation plan. It is the responsibility of the WWF Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented.

143. An independent terminal evaluation will take place at the end of project implementation. The Evaluation and Oversight Unit (EOU) of UNEP will manage the terminal evaluation process. A review of the quality of the evaluation report will be done by EOU and submitted along with the report to the GEF Evaluation Office not later than 6 months after the completion of the evaluation. The standard terms of reference for the terminal evaluation are included in Appendix 9. These will be adjusted to the special needs of the project.
144. The GEF tracking tools are attached as Appendix 7. These will be updated at mid-term and at the end of the project and will be made available to the GEF Secretariat along with the project PIR report. As mentioned above the mid-term and terminal evaluation will verify the information of the tracking tool.

SECTION 7: PROJECT FINANCING AND BUDGET

7.1 Budget by Project Component and UNEP Budget Lines

145. The overall project budget consists of GEF financing (USD 1,380,000; 47 percent of the total project cost); and co-financing (USD1,505,000 (including 100k per country [based on 4 countries] contributions); 53 percent of the total project cost). The budget was prepared for the GEF in accordance with the UNEP Budget line/Object of Expenditure format and is detailed in Appendices 1 and 2. The distribution of GEF funding and the co-financing, amongst the three components, is summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Distribution of GEF and co-financing funds by project component

Component	GEF subtotal (USD)	Percentage of GEF co-financing	Co-finance subtotal (USD)	Percentage of co-financing
Component 1: Legislative and regulatory frameworks	390,000	72	30,000 (UNEP Chemicals) 18,333 (AUC ACPs) 100,000 (country co-finance) [148,333 total]	28
Component 2: Enforcement and administrative capacity	600,000	40	100,000 (country co-finance) 500,000 (SAICM) 90,000 (Stockholm) 200,000 (UNEP Chemicals) [890,000 total]	60

Component 3: Information sharing and dissemination	240,000	39	100,000 (country co- finance) 12,500 (WWF) 166,667 (SAICM) 76,667 (Stockholm) 24,350 (UNEP Chemicals) [380,184]	61
Component 4: Project Management	150,000	23	300,000 (ROA) 200,000 (country co- finance) [500,000 total]	77
Component 5: Monitoring and Evaluation	120,000	100	0	0
Total	1,500,000		1,918,517	

7.2 Project Co-Financing

- 8 The project co-financing (USD 1,918,517 or 56 percent of the total project cost) is supported by either in-kind as well as cash contributions. For this GEF project, the cash contributions total USD 1,668,517. This subtotal represents 86% of the total co-financing commitment and combines cash contribution in salaries, transportation, and administration directly supporting the project.
- 9 UNEP ROA is providing a large contribution relating programme oversight costs over five years. The SAICM Secretariat is providing USD 667,667 in the form of capacity building and information dissemination. Similarly, the Stockholm Convention Secretariat is providing USD 166,667 in the form of capacity building and information dissemination. The AUC, as part of work under the ACP MEAs Project is providing USD 18,333 of co-finance for activities related to improving legislation. UNEP Chemicals is providing USD 254,350 under its work to develop a toolkit on legislative and regulatory frameworks for chemicals.
- 10 National in-kind co-financing will also be provided by national governments. In addition, co-finance contributions have been agreed with the international NGOs that will act as executing partners including WWF. Co-finance commitment letters are included in Appendix 11. Final co-financing details will be reviewed during the Inception Workshop.

7.3 Project Cost-Effectiveness

- 11 Cost-effectiveness is the provision of an effective benefit in relation to the cost involved. The design of this project is based around sub regional activities, as well as country specific activities. The sub regional approach to training activities is considered cost-effective, as it reduces transaction costs, but the approach will also provide the value-added in the opportunities provided for south-south cooperation.
- 12 A further cost-effective enhancing measure is the programmatic approach into which this project fits. The programmatic approach allows costs to be shared among the three sub

regional projects. Although the projects differ in detailed activities, the three components remain consistent, and several activities will be executed in each region. This approach significantly enhances cost effectiveness, as well as the opportunities for south-south cooperation. For example the knowledge management system (CIEN) is included in each project and therefore the cost is divided between the three projects. Similarly, the model comprehensive chemicals regulatory system will be utilized in each project, and therefore the costs of developing this will be shared.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1&2: Budget for Project Components

Appendix 3: Incremental cost analysis

Appendix 4: Results framework

Appendix 5: Work plan and Timetable

Appendix 6: Key deliverables

Appendix 7: Costed Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Appendix 8: Reporting requirements

Appendix 9: Standard Terminal Evaluation

Appendix 10: Decision-making flow chart

Appendix 11: Need Assessment Report – SADC Region

Appendix 12: Co-finance Commitment letters

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN GEF ACTIVITY BASED BUDGET AND UNEP BUDGET BY EXPENDITURE CODE (GEF FINANCE ONLY)

Project No:

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

Project Name:
Executing Agency:

GEF BUDGET ALLOCATION BY PROJECT COMPONENT/ACTIVITY

GEF ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR

Object of expenditure against UNEP budget codes		1. Legislative and regulatory framework development	2. Enforcement and administrative capacity	3. Info exchange and dissemination	4. Project Management	5. Monitoring and Evaluation	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Budget line	Description	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
10	PERSONNEL COMPONENT												
1100	Project personnel												
	1101 Project coordinator / ROA	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1102 Project coordinator / WWF	0	0	0	75,000		75,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000
	1199 sub-total	0	0	0	75,000	0	75,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000
1200	Consultants												
	1201 local consultant - legal	30,000	0	0	45,000		75,000	25,000	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	75,000
	1221 Regional consultant for development of national plans for legislative framework	25,000	0	0	0		25,000	12,500	12,500	0	0	0	25,000
	1222 2 regional consultants for Stockholm Convention train-the-trainer	0	17,000	0	0		17,000	0	17,000	0	0	0	17,000
	1223 1 regional consultant laboratory assessment	0	5,000	0	0		5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000
	1224 1 regional ESTIS/CIEN consultant	0	0	3,000	0		3,000	0	3,000	0	0	0	3,000
	1251 int expert: legal	50,000	0	0	0		50,000	25,000	25,000	0	0	0	50,000
	1252 int consultant: Sector specific regulation development	20,000	0	0	0		20,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	20,000
	1253 int consultant: Design of Stockholm Convention train-the-trainer course	0	4,000	0	0		4,000	0	4,000	0	0	0	4,000
	1254 int consultant: Economic instrument	0	10,000	0	0		10,000	0	10,000	0	0	0	10,000
	1255 int training advisor	0	52,000	0	0		52,000	10,000	12,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	52,000
	1256 int technical review (legal)	16,000	0	0	0		16,000	8,000	8,000	0	0	0	16,000
	1257 int Judiciary training expert	0	4,000	0	0		4,000	4,000	0	0	0	0	4,000
	1258 int laboratory consultant	0	11,000	0	0		11,000	0	5,000	6,000	0	0	11,000
	1259 int ESTIS/CIEN trainer	0	0	5,000	0		5,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,000
	1299 sub-total	141,000	103,000	8,000	45,000	0	297,000	104,500	114,000	33,500	22,500	22,500	297,000
1300	Administrative Support												
	1301 Support staff	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1399 sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1600	Travel on Official business												
	1622 travel regional experts and DSA	48,000	45,000	4,000	0		97,000	24,000	60,000	13,000	0	0	97,000
	1623 travel international experts and DSA	38,000	6,000	4,000	0		48,000	32,000	10,000	6,000	0	0	48,000
	1699 sub-total	86,000	51,000	8,000	0	0	145,000	56,000	70,000	19,000	0	0	145,000
1999	Component total	227,000	154,000	16,000	120,000	0	517,000	175,500	199,000	67,500	37,500	37,500	517,000
20	SUBCONTRACTS												
	2101 Webdeveloper - developing Programme management system	0	0	10,000	0		10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000
	2102 POPs communication strategy	0	0	80,000	0		80,000	0	0	30,000	30,000	20,000	80,000
	2103 REC High Level Awareness Raising	0	0	49,000	0		49,000	9,000	40,000	0	0	0	49,000
	2104 National plan comprehensive framework implementation	155,000	0	0	0		155,000	0	50,000	50,000	40,000	15,000	155,000
	2105 ESTIS Platform build	0	0	50,000	0		50,000	0	15,000	20,000	15,000	0	50,000
	2199 sub-total	155,000	0	189,000	0	0	344,000	19,000	105,000	100,000	85,000	35,000	344,000
2999	Component total	155,000	0	189,000	0	0	344,000	19,000	105,000	100,000	85,000	35,000	344,000
30	TRAINING COMPONENT												
3200	Group Training												
	3201 Stockholm Convention provincial level training	0	70,000	0	0		70,000	0	35,000	35,000	0	0	70,000
	3202 National Stockholm Convention training	0	150,000	0	0		150,000	0	0	70,000	80,000	0	150,000
	3203 Economic instruments training	0	30,000	0	0		30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	30,000
	3204 National economic instrument activities	0	126,000	0	0		126,000	0	0	60,000	60,000	6,000	126,000
	3205 Judiciary training	0	70,000	0	0		70,000	0	70,000	0	0	0	70,000
	3206 Web-masters ESTIS training	0	0	20,000	0		20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0	20,000
	3299 sub-total	0	446,000	20,000	0	0	466,000	0	105,000	215,000	140,000	6,000	466,000
3300	Meetings/conferences												
	3301 Project steering committee	4,000	0	10,000	20,000		34,000	9,500	9,500	6,000	6,000	3,000	34,000
	3302 Programme Coordination	4,000	0	5,000	10,000		19,000	5,500	5,500	3,000	3,000	2,000	19,000
	3399 sub-total	8,000	0	15,000	30,000	0	53,000	15,000	15,000	9,000	9,000	5,000	53,000
3999	Component total	8,000	446,000	35,000	30,000	0	519,000	15,000	120,000	224,000	149,000	11,000	519,000
40	EQUIPMENT COMPONENT												
4100	Expendable Equipment												
	4101 Operating costs	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4199 sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4200	Non-expendable Equipment												
	4201 computer, fax, copier, projector	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4299 sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4999	Component total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT												
5200	Reporting Costs												
	5201 Information dissemination		0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

5299 sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5300 Sundries												
5301 Communications,	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5399 sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5500 M & T Evaluation												
5501 Midterm review	0	0	0	0	60,000	60,000	0	0	60,000	0	0	60,000
5502 Terminal evaluation	0	0	0	0	60,000	60,000	0	0	0	0	60,000	60,000
5599 sub-total	0	0	0	0	120,000	120,000	0	0	60,000	0	60,000	120,000
5999 Component total	0	0	0	0	120,000	120,000	0	0	60,000	0	60,000	120,000
TOTAL COSTS	390,000	600,000	240,000	150,000	120,000	1,500,000	209,500	424,000	451,500	271,500	143,500	1,500,000

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN GEF ACTIVITY BASED BUDGET AND UNEP BUDGET BY EXPENDITURE CODE (TOTAL GEF & COFINANCE)

Project No:

Project Name: Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LCDs) of the SADC Sub region
Executing Agency: UNEP

Budget line	Description	GEF Total	WWF	AUC ACPs	UNEP ROA	Countries		SAICM Sec	Stockholm Sec	UNEP Chemicals (Kemi)	SADC		Total Co-funding	Total (GEF + Co-funding)
		US\$	Cash	Cash	Kind	Cash	Kind	Kind	Kind	Kind	Cash	Kind		
10	PERSONNEL COMPONENT													
1100	Project personnel													
1101	Project coordinator / ROA				300,000		0						300,000	300,000
1102	Project coordinator/WWF	75,000											0	75,000
1199	sub-total	75,000											0	75,000
1200	Consultants												0	0
1201	local consultant - legal	75,000		18,333									18,333	93,333
	Subtotal local task teams	75,000											0	75,000
1221	Regional consultant for development of national plan	25,000								10,000			10,000	35,000
1222	2 regional consultants for Stockholm Convention train	17,000											0	17,000
1223	1 regional consultant laboratory assessment	5,000											0	5,000
1224	1 regional ESTIS/CIEN consultant	3,000											0	3,000
	Subtotal regional consultants	50,000											0	50,000
1251	int expert: legal	50,000								10,000			10,000	60,000
1252	int consultant: Sector specific regulation developmen	20,000											0	20,000
1253	int consultant: Design of Stockholm Convention train	4,000											0	4,000
1254	int consultant: Economic instrument	10,000											0	10,000
1255	int training advisor	52,000											0	52,000
1256	int technical review (legal)	16,000											0	16,000
1257	int Judiciary training expert	4,000											0	4,000
1258	int laboratory consultant	11,000											0	11,000
1259	int ESTIS/CIEN trainer	5,000											0	5,000
	subtotal international consultants	172,000											0	172,000
1299	sub-total	297,000											0	297,000
1300	Administrative Support												0	0
1301	Support staff												0	0
1399	sub-total	0											0	0
1600	Travel on Official business												0	0
1622	travel regional experts and DSA	97,000											0	97,000
1623	travel international experts and DSA	48,000											0	48,000
1699	sub-total	145,000											0	145,000
1999	Component total	517,000											0	517,000
20	SUBCONTRACTS												0	0
2101	Webdeveloper - developing Programme managemen	10,000											0	10,000
2102	POPs communication strategy	80,000											0	80,000
2103	REC High Level Awareness Raising	49,000											0	49,000
2104	National plan comprehensive framework implementa	155,000	12,500										12,500	167,500
2105	ESTIS Platform build	50,000				100,000				10,000			110,000	160,000

2199 subtotal	344,000											0	344,000
2999 Component total	344,000											0	344,000
30 TRAINING COMPONENT												0	0
3200 Group Training												0	0
3201 Stockholm Convention provincial level training	70,000											0	70,000
3202 National Stockholm Convention training	150,000					150,000	70,000					220,000	370,000
3203 Economic instruments training	30,000				100,000	150,000	20,000					270,000	300,000
3204 National economic instrument activities	126,000					100,000		200,000				300,000	426,000
3205 Judiciary training	70,000				100,000	100,000						200,000	270,000
3206 Web-masters ESTIS training	20,000											0	20,000
3299 sub-total	466,000											0	466,000
3300 Meetings/conferences												0	0
3301 Project steering committee	34,000											0	34,000
3302 Programme Coordination body	19,000				100,000							100,000	119,000
3399 sub-total	53,000											0	53,000
3999 Component total	519,000											0	519,000
40 EQUIPMENT COMPONENT												0	0
4100 Expendable Equipment												0	0
4101 Operating costs	0											0	0
4199 sub-total	0				50,000	50,000						100,000	100,000
4200 Non-expendable Equipment												0	0
4201 computer, fax, copier, projector	0											0	0
4299 sub-total	0											0	0
4999 Component total	0											0	0
50 MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT												0	0
5200 Reporting Costs												0	0
5201 Information dissemination	0								18,350			18,350	18,350
5299 sub-total						166,667	76,667					243,334	243,334
5300 Sundries	0											0	0
5301 Communications,	0							6,000				6,000	6,000
5399 sub-total												0	0
5500 M & T Evaluation	0											0	0
5501 Midterm review	60,000											0	60,000
5502 Terminal evaluation	60,000											0	60,000
5599 sub-total	120,000											0	120,000
5999 Component total	120,000											0	120,000
												0	0
TOTAL COSTS	1,500,000	12,500	18,333	300,000	250,000	250,000	666,667	166,667	254,350		0	1,918,517	3,418,517

APPENDIX 3: INCREMENTAL COST ANALYSIS

BROAD DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS

In 2007, the global chemical industry realised an estimated turnover value of about €2,320 billion (US\$ 3,180) (UNEP, 2010). More than 20 million people worldwide are employed directly or indirectly by the chemical industry, with millions of chemicals on the market and new ones produced each year. The increasingly widespread presence and use of chemicals worldwide generates an enormous burden for monitoring authorities to assess the effects of each new chemical, let alone their cumulative effects, on human beings and on the environment.

Recently, the chemicals industry has begun moving operations into developing countries that are less prepared to manage chemicals and wastes in a safe and sustainable manner. While 80% of the world's total output of chemicals came from 16 OECD countries in 2001, it is predicted that by 2020 developing countries will lead the world in growth rates for high volume industrial chemicals production (i.e. those produced at more than 1000 tonnes per year) increasing their share of the world's chemical production to 31% (UNEP, 2010).

Likewise, chemical consumption in developing countries is growing much faster than in developed countries and could account for a third of global consumption by 2020. While the use of chemicals is essential and waste generation inherent to modern economies, the unsound management of both chemicals and wastes can have significant negative impacts on the environment and public health. The poor are often those most affected by these adverse impacts. Addressing the environmental and health hazards associated with chemicals and wastes is therefore becoming increasingly crucial to ensure that hard won development gains are not undone.

As of 2002, unsafe waste disposal practices that cause irreversible environmental and health concerns, such as open dumping, ocean dumping or on-site burning were still practiced in at least 175 countries, the transboundary movement of wastes from countries with more stringent standards to those with less stringent or poorly enforced standards continues to be of great concern.

Article 3 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants requires parties to undertake measures to reduce or eliminate releases from intentional production and use, including that *“Each Party shall prohibit and/or take the legal and administrative measures necessary to eliminate: its import and export of the and export of the chemicals listed in Annex A.”* The Convention also states that parties will undertake measures to eliminate releases from stockpiles and wastes including that these are *“not permitted to be subjected to disposal operations that may lead to recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct reuse or alternative uses of POPs; and endeavour to develop appropriate strategies for identifying sites contaminated by chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C”*.

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

enforcement, and by putting in place a knowledge management system to allow countries to exchange information and knowledge.

BASELINE

The overriding concern of participating countries is to execute the action plans elaborated in their individual NIPs. Although, all but one participating country has completed its NIP, implementation is yet to be initiated. Under baseline conditions activities relating to Stockholm Convention implementation are extremely limited.

POPs National Focal Points positions are funded by governments and individuals filling these positions generally have significant responsibilities in addition to implementing governments' responsibilities under the Convention. As such, activities related to implementing the Stockholm Convention are often limited to mandatory reporting to the Convention Secretariat and attendance at international meetings, such as the Conference of the Parties.

Although not systematically completed and evaluated, current national budget (based on the annual salary of POPs NFPs) is assumed as the amount of current financing from each of the participating countries. This is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Baseline budget for capacity building activities to implement the Stockholm Convention by participating countries

	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4
Tanzania	0	0	0	5,000
Swaziland	0	0	0	5,000
Lesotho	0	0	0	5,000
Angola	0	0	0	5,000
Mozambique	0	0	0	5,000
Total	0	0	0	25,000

INCREMENTAL PROCESS

The incremental activities proposed in this project essentially equate to the total cost of the project minus the salary of the POPs NFPs. The activities proposed implant a solid and systematic basis for improving and strengthening capacity for countries to effectively and comprehensively implement their respective NIPs. Alternatives to the project are inadequate as participating countries have stated that without support, they cannot initiate activities included in their NIPs. This capacity deficiency is evidenced by the lack of applications for GEF funding, from participating countries. The current project, however, targets key areas identified in each of the participating countries' NIPs and provides assistance in improving regulatory frameworks, training in effective enforcement at all levels of government, and provides a platform for ongoing information exchange and peer-to-peer learning. In addition, the five-year project is designed to sustainably increase the capacity of NFPs and other stakeholders' understanding of the GEF process, and ability to access these funds, as well as necessary co-finance. The subregional approach to the project means that countries receive specialized assistance for unique challenges, and benefit from group training with neighbouring peers.

Article 3 of the Stockholm Convention states that each Party shall: *“Prohibit and/or take the legal and administrative measures necessary to eliminate: its production and use of the chemicals listed*

in Annex A subject to the provisions of that Annex; and its import and export of the chemicals listed in Annex A in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2.”

Essentially all participating countries lack adequate legal and regulatory frameworks to effectively manage POPs, and as such, existing enforcement measures are minimal and largely ineffective. This situation is exacerbated by a lack of stakeholder knowledge about the existence of the Stockholm Convention and dangers of chemicals, particularly POPs.

This project will contribute to the GEF’s strategic priorities of POPs.

Secondarily the project will also contribute to:

- a) Targeted (foundational) capacity building
- b) Management and dissemination of information on integrated management of POPs including best management practices.

The project builds on activities being undertaken in participating countries, including the Africa Stockpiles Programme and various Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Quick Start Programme activities, and aims to achieve the following goals:

- a) Improved chemicals legislative and regulatory frameworks in participating countries;
- b) Enhanced enforcement and administrative capacity in participating countries; and
- c) A coordinated awareness raising system on a national, and knowledge management system, on regional level in place.

DOMESTIC BENEFIT

The benefit to the local populations derived from the project in the pilot areas is substantial. The most significant benefit will be the reduction of risk of exposure to POPs, in vulnerable communities. This will be achieved through working closely with POPs NFPs and NGOs to identify vulnerable communities, training local NGOs in providing education to vulnerable communities on POPs, and piloting this training in two communities per participating country. Each of the participating countries has listed increased stakeholder education on POPs, as a key priority in its implementation of the Stockholm Convention. However activities are yet to be initiated on the ground. GEF activities will therefore kick start these activities that have been planned and prioritized, but not implemented. The training of both community groups and NFPs is envisaged to lead to increased confidence in these groups on POPs issues and management. The pilot activities are designed to build momentum for future activities.

At the provincial level, increased capacity of environment inspectors will directly assist in reducing risks posed to human health and the environment from POPs and other hazardous chemicals. This will be achieved by training provincial level environment inspectors. Additionally two participants will be certified as trainers, in order that they are able to carry out training for provincial level staff regularly. Anecdotal evidence suggests provincial staff have little knowledge on POPs and sound chemicals management, and therefore their environmental inspection activities relating to chemicals are ineffective. GEF activities outlined in this project are designed to complement activities on the ground, by up-skilling existing environmental inspectors, to ensure they have the capacity to identify chemical hazards, associated risks to the receiving environment, and to mitigate these risks.

Another benefit of the project will be the strengthening of the capacity of POPs NFPs at the national level for planning, implementing and evaluating POPs activities. This includes requesting and earmarking national budgetary funds for POPs activities. In addition, this project aims to equip POPs

NFPs with the skills and understanding of the GEF process to enable them to design future activities, seek project co-finance, and to continue to implement actions details in NIPs.

INCREMENTAL BENEFIT

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

Clearly, capacity building for the management of POPs and the implementation of NIPs has features of incrementality in providing global benefits while at the same time giving rise to significant domestic benefits (including reduced risk for local vulnerable populations, and enhanced skills of environment staff at national and provincial level). It is therefore appropriate for government co-financing to be targeted on these aspects of capacity building as proposed under this project.

The global and local benefit of the project and incremental cost is described in Table 2 matrix. Baseline expenditures were estimated at US\$25,000 while the alternative has been US\$3,418,517. The incremental cost of the project US\$3,393,517 is required to achieve the project's global environmental benefit of which the amount US\$1,500,000 is requested from GEF. This amounts to 44% of the total incremental cost. The remaining amount US\$1,919,517 or 56% of the total project costs will be provided by co-financing by the participating countries, and other partners, including the Stockholm and SAICM Secretariat's, UNEP Chemicals, and the UNEP Regional Office for Africa.

TABLE 2: INCREMENTAL COST ANALYSIS AND BASELINE COST

	Baseline	Alternative	Increment (A-B)
Global Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities to implement obligations of the Stockholm Convention limited to obligatory annual reporting in LDCs and SIDS of the COMESA Africa subregion. <p>Baseline \$ 0</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced national level activities, including revised legislative and regulatory frameworks; Cadre of trained individuals in enforcement, decreased releases of POPs to the receiving environment and reduce illegal POPs traffic; and Outcomes of the pilot activities replicated and scaled up. <p>Alternative \$ 5,418,329</p>	<p>Increment \$5,418,329</p>
Domestic Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited capacity for implementation of Stockholm Convention obligations and NIP implementation; Limited capacity to develop activities to propose for funding under GEF, or to attract co-finance; Limited capacity to review legislative and regulatory frameworks to comprehensively address chemicals and POPs; Limited capacity for enforcement; Limited engagement with stakeholders and vulnerable communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced capacity to plan, implement and evaluate NIP activities; Improved capacity to develop activities eligible for GEF funding and to identify co-finance; Enhanced capacity to review legislative and regulatory frameworks to comprehensively address chemicals and POPs; Improved capacity to effectively enforce legislation and regulation; and Enhanced engagement with stakeholders and vulnerable communities on chemicals and POPs issues. 	

Components	Baseline	Alternative	Increment (A-B)
<i>Component 1:</i> <i>Model legislative and regulatory framework developed and utilized;</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of model comprehensive legislative and regulatory framework; • The lack of national capacity to plan, develop and draft comprehensive chemicals legislative and regulatory framework; • Limited capacity for reviewing existing pesticides acts against FAO Code of Conduct; and • Poor project management and implementation skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model comprehensive legislative and regulatory framework available; • Enhanced national capacity to develop and draft components of a comprehensive chemicals legislative and chemicals framework; • Increased capacity to review and update pesticides acts to be in line with FAO Code of Conduct; and • Considerably improved capacity for project management and implementation. 	<p>Total: US\$538,333</p> <p>Co-finance: US\$ 148,333</p> <p>Cost to GEF: US\$ 390,000</p>
	Total: US\$ 0	Total: US\$538,333	
<i>Component 2:</i> <i>Sustainable enforcement and administrative capacity achieved</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited enforcement and administrative capacity, and at provincial level, limited knowledge of the Stockholm Convention and its provisions; • Limited ability of POPs NFPs to conduct training for provincial staff on the Stockholm Convention; • Lack of ability of Quarantine and Customs staff to accurately monitor illegal traffic; • Limited knowledge of the judiciary and the Ministry of Finance on the Stockholm Convention; and • Lack of consolidated database on subregional laboratories and associated capabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased enforcement and administrative capacity, ad at provincial level, significantly increased knowledge of the Stockholm Convention and national obligations under it; • Enhanced ability of POPs NFPs to conduct training on the Stockholm Convention; • Guidelines on illegal traffic prevention available and enhanced capacity of Quarantine and Customs staff to monitor illegal traffic; • Increased knowledge of the judiciary and the Ministry of Finance on the Stockholm Convention and national obligations under it; and • Comprehensive, up to date, accurate and accessible network of laboratories and analytical capabilities available and used to improve enforcement through accurate analysis of samples. 	<p>Total: US\$1,490,000</p> <p>Co-finance: US\$890,000</p> <p>Cost to GEF: US\$ 600,000</p>

	Total: US\$ 0	Total: US\$ 1,490,000	
<i>Component 3: Coordinated information dissemination and awareness raising system;</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of knowledge management database to share information, embark on peer-to-peer learning and south-south cooperation; • Lack of POPs education and training materials (including new POPs) available for use of grassroots NGOs for community activities; and • Absence of high-level political support and awareness of the Stockholm Convention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical Information Exchange Network is reactivated as a knowledge management system; • Training materials available, grassroots NGOs trained and actively working with vulnerable communities on POPs; and • SADC countries declare commitment to the implementation of the Stockholm Convention and to making resources available through a subregional declaration. 	Total: US\$ 620,184 Co-finance: US\$380,184 Cost to GEF: US\$240,000
	Total: US\$ 0	Total: US\$620,184	
<i>Component 4: Project management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited staff and structures dedicated to implementation and evaluation of the project. 	Effective national and regional collaboration to produce project outcomes with required standards of monitoring, evaluation and active participation of stakeholders in project activities at national and regional levels.	Total: \$6500,000 Co-finance: US\$500,000 Cost to GEF: US\$150,000
	Total US\$150,000	US650,000	

Project Logical Framework and Objectively Verifiable Impact Indicators

Project Objective Strengthen and/or build the capacity required in LDCs in SADC Africa subregion to implement their Stockholm Convention NIPs in a sustainable, effective and comprehensive manner, while building upon and contributing to strengthening country's foundational capacities for sound management of chemicals.					
Outcome	Baseline	Target	Objectively Verifiable Impact Indicators	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Component 1 Legislative and regulatory framework in place					
1. Model comprehensive chemicals regulatory system, including legislation, regulation, guidelines for implementation, sectoral guidelines and standard setting developed.	1. No country in the SADC subregion has comprehensive regulatory system in place for chemicals. (Several countries have sectoral regulations requiring revision to take account of the requirements of the Stockholm Convention. Framework legislation is also required).	1. 2 countries have work plans for comprehensive regulatory framework developed.	- Work plans	1. Review of work plans.	Countries have appetite for developing comprehensive regulatory system.
2. Model sector-specific regulations developed for incinerator operation, contaminated sites, and biopesticides thereby enabling sectors to comply with the Stockholm Convention.	2. Absence of regulations for incinerator operation, contaminated sites, and biopesticides in SADC region.	2.1 2 countries have developed and drafted chemicals regulation. 2. 2 countries have used model regulations to develop sector-specific regulations.	No. of draft chemicals and sector regulations developed	2. Review of draft regulations.	
Component 2 Sustainable enforcement and administrative capacity established, and enforcement of Stockholm Convention provisions undertaken.					
1. Train-the-trainer for national level environment staff, provincial level environmental staff, and	1. No provincial level staff have been trained on the obligations of the Stockholm Convention in	1. 5 provincial level staff trained in each participating country.	- Training records - Number of trained officials	1. Training records 2. Toolkits	

<p>private sector stakeholders, on the Stockholm Convention and hazardous wastes creates a cadre of trained personnel able to train others on the Stockholm convention.</p> <p>2. Training in use for economic instruments for environment and legal drafting staff enhances their ability to use these instruments to develop national enforcement measures.</p> <p>3. Training of judiciary and Ministry of Finance staff on the Stockholm and other chemicals conventions leads increased support for implementation and active and enforcement of the convention by these sectors</p> <p>4. Comprehensive, accurate and accessible database and network on laboratories exists and is used by countries to identify options for sample analysis.</p>	<p>SADC subregion.</p> <p>2. Lack of awareness of how to use economic instruments for enforcement in SADC region.</p> <p>3. No Stockholm Convention training materials, specifically targeting the judiciary, or Ministry of Finance, currently available.</p> <p>4. No comprehensive, accurate and accessible database exists on laboratories in the subregion.</p>	<p>Two “trainers” trained in each participating country.</p> <p>2. 1 environment and 1 legal staff member trained in the use of economic instruments per county.</p> <p>3. Three judges and 2 MOF staff trained per participating country.</p> <p>Tool kit developed, and judiciary and Ministry of Finance staff trained on the Stockholm and other chemicals conventions.</p> <p>4. Network and database of subregional laboratories, including information on equipment, staff capability, and analytical capability, developed.</p>	<p>- Number of trained trainers -Number and types and toolkits developed</p> <p>- Database on laboratories - Availability/Accessibility of the database</p>	<p>3. Training records and tool-kit.</p> <p>4. Subregional laboratory network available online (on Chemical Information Exchange Network).</p>	<p>2. Availability and interest of legal staff in training.</p>
<p>Component 3 Experiences and good practices disseminated and shared.</p>					
<p>1. Platform reactivated as a knowledge management system and</p>	<p>1. CIEN platform exists but is inactive.</p>	<p>1. Revitalize the Chemical Information</p>	<p>- CIEN or other information platform</p>	<p>1. Platform reactivated, number of hits per</p>	

<p>actively utilized by participating countries.</p> <p>2. Communication strategy developed (or updated in the case of Tanzania) in each participating country.</p> <p>3. Development of POPs education materials (including on 9 new POPs), and pilot community training, working with local NGOs and focusing on vulnerable communities leads to increased awareness of communities on the dangers posed by POPs</p> <p>4. SADC countries make a declaration committing to implement the Stockholm Convention, and, if required, to make resources available.</p>	<p>2. Tanzania has a communication strategy for pesticides, but requires revision to include all POPs. Lack of communication strategies in other countries in SADC subregion.</p> <p>3. Little systematic targeting r training has been conducted for POPs-vulnerable communities in this region.</p> <p>4. Absence of high-level support for implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the SADC forum.</p>	<p>Exchange Network (CIEN) as a knowledge management system.</p> <p>2. 1 Training in the development of communication strategies for POPs 2.2. All relevant sectors and stakeholders engaged in the implementation of project activities.</p> <p>3. Two pilot communities trained in each participating country.</p> <p>4. Bring high-level representatives to SADC forum, to increase high level awareness on the Stockholm Convention.</p>	<p>- Accessibility of the information platform</p> <p>- Communication development toolkit</p> <p>- Training records</p> <p>- National communication strategy documents</p> <p>- Meeting report/s</p> <p>- High level declaration</p>	<p>week.</p> <p>2.1 Communication strategy. 2.2 Training reports. 2.3 Cross sectoral platform set up in each country to implement the activities.</p> <p>3. Training reports.</p> <p>4. SADC declaration on POPs and chemicals management</p>	<p>3. Vulnerable communities can be identified. Local NGOs available and interested in working on this activity.</p> <p>4. Sufficient political will to make a declaration.</p>
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Appendix 6: Key deliverables and benchmarks

Key deliverables	Time line (months after project start)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inception meeting of the Programme Coordination Body 2. Agreement between UNEP GEF and WWF. 3. Establishment of Project management Unit at WWF. 4. Contact with POPs National Focal Points and identification of lead ministry in each country. Establishment or revitalization of the National Coordination Committees (NCC) in project countries. 5. Inception meeting of the SADC subregional Project Steering Committee, convened by UNEP and WWF. 	1-3
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Recruitment of legal consultant and development of comprehensive chemicals regulatory framework. 7. National-level finalized plans for comprehensive framework development. 	2-17
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Recruitment of sector-specific regulation consultant. 9. Regulations piloted in participating countries. 10. Guidelines for Case study developed. 	2-12
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Training expert develops training guidance for train the trainer on the Stockholm Convention and related MEAs 12. Trainers and trainees (Provincial level) identified 13. Training schedule agreed 	12-18
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. National level train the trainer programme on Stockholm Convention and related MEAs 15. Training guidance and case studies on knowledge management system 	19-24
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Recruitment of economic instruments consultant. 17. Development of training materials 18. Subregional training convened. 	13-28
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Toolkit developed for regional level judiciary training session. 20. Trainees identified. 21. Judiciary training completed in partnership with AUC 22. Toolkit and case studies on knowledge management system 	7-12
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 23. Laboratory expert verifies laboratory facilities, analytical capability and personnel capability in the subregion. 24. Survey and consultation undertaken with participating countries 25. Database developed and uploaded to the knowledge management system 	18-32
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 26. Redesign of the CIEN as a knowledge management system for the Programme. 	1-14
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 27. Identification of an NGO partner, as well as national and local level civil society organizations, and vulnerable communities. 28. Educational materials and train the trainer programme developed. 29. Community-level train the trainer with POPs-vulnerable communities 	24-43
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 30. Identification of NGO experienced at developing POPs Communication Strategies 31. Training materials developed. 32. Country-level training conducted. 	18-37
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 33. High level support established for POPs management through working with RECs to consult Ministers 34. Declaration of support for POPs 	24-48
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 35. Midterm evaluation and report 	27-30
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 36. Terminal report 	53-54
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 37. Terminal evaluation and report 	54-60

Appendix 7 – Costed Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Monitoring and Evaluation

1. UNEP (DGEF and ROA) will be the Implementing Agency of the project, supervising its progress and providing technical, administrative and financial oversight on behalf of the GEF.
2. WWF will execute the project through a project cooperation agreement with UNEP.
3. UNEP and WWF will establish a ***Project Steering Committee*** (PSC). The PSC will be responsible for the supervision and follow up of the implementation of the project. The PSC will also provide strategic guidance and approve annual workplans and budgets. The PSC will comprise representatives of UNEP, WWF, the financial institutions supporting the project (GEF), 5 national governments (national coordinators), the Basel Convention Regional Coordinating Centre (Nigeria) and relevant regional Civil Society Organisations. The project coordinator will attend PSC meetings in an ex-officio capacity.
4. The PSC will meet every six months for the first 18 months of the project, and then every year thereafter, to evaluate the progress of the project. The first of these physical meetings will be held within 3 months of the start of the project and review detailed implementation plans for phase 1 of the project.
5. Some PSC meetings will be held through teleconferences and / or by email or during planned regional workshops. The timing of these meetings will be flexible to optimise the review process but Table 13 below shows the project outputs likely to be available to the physical progress review meetings held annually after a first meeting in the 12th month of project implementation.
6. The Secretariat of PSC will be provided by the Project Management Unit (PMU) supported by the host institution (WWF) for physical meetings and for ‘electronic meetings’.
7. Day-to-day management and monitoring of project activities, and any consultants and subcontractors recruited to undertake them, will be the responsibility of the project management unit within the executing agency ROA. The team, working in conjunction with national project teams and national coordinators, will be responsible for delivering the technical outputs from individual objectives.
8. The ***Project Management Unit*** (PMU) will comprise a project officer from WWF. The PMU will be responsible to recruit and supervise national and international experts and subcontractors as necessary to deliver project outputs. The PMU will also be responsible to plan, organise and execute the project activities set out below, and prepare and present project plans, regular progress and financial reports to responsible officers
9. Each national focal point will submit a progress report of national activities and a financial report to the PMU every four months before each Project Steering Committee meeting.
10. The release of funds (by UNEP) will be done on the approval of national reports by the WWF Project Officer. The executing agencies will be responsible for the proper supervision and management of funds provided to them by UNEP. They will account for income and expenditure to and provide semi-annual consolidated statements and annual audit reports to UNEP. Expenditure and procurement will be undertaken in conformity with international rules and standards/UN rules and standards/ the statutory rules of these organizations. During the course of the project the Project Management Unit will be responsible for the preparation of regular progress and financial reports, and for the preparation of forward plans and budgetary estimation. The timely preparation

and submission of mandatory reports forms an integral part of the monitoring process. Reporting requirements are detailed in Appendix 8.

11. **Technical outputs and milestones** identified for the project are given in Appendix 6. It is likely that the bulk of these will be prepared by national and international experts or expert groups contracted by the project management team. The project has been designed to allow for the review and approval of draft outputs by key stakeholders to ensure ownership of products. This is particularly important as most project outputs designed and intended to be sustainable beyond the life of the project. The project management team and the executing agencies have a first-line supervisory role with regard to project consultants and thus to the review and monitoring of their outputs. The PSC will also review and make recommendations regarding the technical outputs of the project at key milestones defined in the implementation plan.
12. The WWF will submit to UNEP three copies in draft of any substantive project report(s) and, at the same time, inform UNEP of any plans it may have for the publication of that text. UNEP will give the Executing Agency substantive clearance of the manuscript, indicating any suggestions for change and such wording (recognition, disclaimer, etc.) as it would wish to see figure in the preliminary pages or in the introductory texts. It will equally consider the publishing proposal of the Executing Agency and will make comments thereon as advisable.
13. UNEP may request the Executing Agency to consider the publication on a joint imprint basis. Should the Executing Agency be solely responsible for publishing arrangements, UNEP will nevertheless receive an agreed number of free copies of the published work in each of the agreed languages, for its own purposes.
14. **A Mid-term evaluation** will be carried out to assess the progress and effectiveness of the project in its first period of operation. The evaluation, to be carried out by a representative of the BCRCC Nigeria to GEF M&E procedures and standards, will be based on project progress reports, on PIRs submitted, and on field visits to the operational sites of the project. The evaluation will assess the work of the project to date and the likelihood of it achieving anticipated goals and objectives. It will recommend remedial action, revised work plans or management arrangements to improve its effectiveness and likely impact.
15. The **Terminal Report** is prepared by the project management team in English within the 60 days following the end of project implementation. It is submitted to UNEP-DGEF, to the Chief, Budget and Financial Management Service, and to the Chief, Programme Coordination and Management UNIT via the PSC, using the format given in Appendix 9. It provides a review of the effective operation of the project and of its achievements in reaching its designed outputs. The report will set out lessons learned during the project and assesses the likelihood of the project achieving its design outcomes. It provides a basis for the independent **Terminal Evaluation** of the project. This evaluation reviews the impact and effectiveness of the project, the sustainability of results and whether the project has achieved its immediate, development and global objectives.
16. The BCRCC will attend five PSC meetings to assess the progress of this project towards its milestones, to review its technical outputs and to make recommendations concerning project execution in the coming period.

Table 13: Project outputs available to Progress Review/PSC Meetings

Activity	Milestone/Output	Date
1 st Meeting		1-3 rd month

<i>Project Inception Report and detailed implementation plan for phase 1</i>		2 nd month
2nd Meeting		c.7th month
1.1	Progress report from legal consultant	
1.2	Progress report from Pesticide Act consultant	
3rd Meeting – review of phase 1 and planning of phase 2		12th month
1.1	Review of draft comprehensive regulatory framework	
1.2	Review of sector regulations	
2.1	Progress of TOR for training expert	
2.3	Progress of TOR for judiciary training expert	
3.1	Progress of CIEN adapted to include programme knowledge management system	
4th Meeting - Review and planning of phase 2		18th Month
1.1	Review of national plans for comprehensive regulatory framework development	
2.2	Review of guidance on economic instruments	
2.4	Review of laboratory expert TOR	
3.1	Review of National ESTIS progress	
3.2	Review of Communication strategy TOR	
5th Meeting – Review of all reports		54th Month
Completion reports of all activities		

17. Formal monitoring and evaluation of the project will follow the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policies and Procedures. UNEP-DGEF will be responsible for drafting the annual Project Implementation Reviews and will use the detailed progress reports provided to UNEP for this purpose. The project team and its partners will use the results of these reviews to inform project implementation planning in subsequent periods.
18. UNEP will make arrangements for independent mid-term and terminal evaluations of the project through the BCRCC according to Monitoring and Evaluation procedures established by the GEF. These monitoring, reporting and evaluation responsibilities are given in Appendix 8.
19. Costs for the monitoring and evaluation of the project are set out in Table 15 below.
20. In Table 15, a number of regular mandatory reporting items are shown with no costs. This is because the continuous monitoring of project performance, and the preparation of periodic reporting, by the project management team form part of the normal operational duties of the team. For this reason, the costs of these monitoring activities are included in the costs of establishing and maintaining this team throughout the life of the project and shown against Activity 1.1 of the project budget.
21. Similarly, the costs of monitoring and review by the UNEP-GEF project manager are provided by the implementation fee. It follows that these costs do not form part of the project budget.

Table 15: Monitoring and Evaluation Budget

M&E activity	Purpose	Responsible	Budget	Time-frame
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		Party	(US\$)* ¹	
Inception workshop	Awareness raising, building stakeholder engagement, detailed work planning with key groups	Project team, BCRCC	15,000	Within two months of project start
Inception report	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring	Project coordinator,	0	Immediately following IW
Annual Project Review by Steering Committee	Assesses progress, effectiveness of operations and technical outputs; Recommends adaptation where necessary and confirms forward implementation plan.	Project team, BCRCC	69,000	Annually
Project Implementation Review	Progress and effectiveness review for the GEF, provision of lessons learned	Project team, BCRCC, UNEP-DGEF	0	Annually
Terminal report	Reviews effectiveness against implementation plan Highlights technical outputs Identifies lessons learned and likely design approaches for future projects, assesses likelihood of achieving design outcomes	Project team, UNEP-DGEF	0	At the end of project implementation
Independent Mid-term & Terminal evaluation	Reviews effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation, coordination mechanisms and outputs Identifies lessons learned and likely remedial actions for future projects Highlights technical achievements and assesses against prevailing benchmarks	Project team BCRCC, UNEP-DGEF Independent external consultant	30,000	At the mid-term and end of project implementation
Independent Financial Audit	Reviews use of project funds against budget and assesses probity of expenditure and transactions		6,000	At the end of project implementation
Total indicative M&E cost*¹			120,000	

*1: Excluding project team and UNEP DGEF staff time

Appendix 8: Summary of reporting requirements and responsibilities

The table below summarizes the roles and responsibilities of the Programme Coordination Body, WWF, NFPs, BCRCC (Nigeria),

Project Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	ACTIVITIES	WWF	POPs NFPs/Steering Committee	Role of Programme Coordination Body (PCB)
1. Legislative and regulatory framework development	Outcome 1.1: Comprehensive chemicals regulatory system available for use and adaptation to specific regulatory requirements.	Model comprehensive chemicals regulatory system, including legislation, regulation, guidelines for implementation, sectoral guidelines and standard setting developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of ToR for Legal Consultant - Legal Consultant recruited - Draft comprehensive chemicals regulatory framework development - Presentation of draft to Steering Committee and consultation - Comprehensive regulatory framework finalized - National level prioritized plans for comprehensive framework development - Framework and plans uploaded on knowledge management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convene steering committee meetings. - Coordinate the development of national-level prioritized plans - Collate national level prioritized plans and upload onto knowledge management system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agree ToR - Review draft comprehensive chemicals framework and provide comments. 	PCB will draft ToR and recruit the consultant, as this role covers activities under the three project subregions.
	Outcome 1.2: Model sector-specific regulations developed for incinerator operation, contaminated sites and biopesticides	Model sector-specific regulations developed and available for use by participating countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pilot country identified for the trialing of each regulation - Development of ToR for Legal Consultant - Legal Consultant recruited - Draft sectoral regulations developed - Presentation of, and consultation on the draft to the Steering Committee - Model regulations finalized. - Legal consultant works with NFPs in three pilot countries to test each of the regulations - Case study and model regulations included on the knowledge management database. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft ToR for Legal Consultant - Recruit Legal Consultant - Identification of pilot countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agree ToR - Agree pilot countries 	N/A
2. Sustainable enforcement of administrative capacity established.	Outcome 2.1: Trained cadre of national level environment staff and provincial level and private sector stakeholders on the Stockholm Convention and hazardous wastes.	<p>Train-the-trainer for national level environment staff, results in certified trainers.</p> <p>Trained cadre of provincial level staff and key private sector stakeholders on the Stockholm Convention.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of ToR for Training Expert - Recruitment of Training Expert - Development of training guidance - Trainers and trainees identified - Training schedule agreed - National level train the trainer (with Provincial level trainees and key private sector stakeholders) convened - Training guidance and case studies on knowledge management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft ToR for Training Expert - Recruit Training Expert 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agree ToR 	This activity is replicated in the COMESA and ECOWAS subregions. PCB will be expected to coordinate between the subregionl Steering Committee to ensure duplication of work is prevented.
	Outcome 2.2: Trained cadre of environment and legal drafting staff in the use of economic instruments for chemicals and wastes.	Development of guidelines, on economic instruments, with a specific focus on simple cost recovery measures to promote sustainable legislation development, and trained environment and legal drafting staff.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of ToR for Economic Instrument expert. - Recruitment of Economic Instrument expert - Development of draft guidance on economic instruments with a focus on cost recovery measures - Identification of suitable trainees - Training schedule agreed - Subregional training convened - Training guidance and case studies on knowledge management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft ToR for Economic Instrument Expert - Recruit Training Expert 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agree ToR 	N/A

	Outcome 2.3: Judiciary members, Ministry of Finance staff, trained on and aware of the provisions of the Stockholm and other chemicals conventions.	Development of tool kit, and training of judiciary and Ministry of Finance staff on the Stockholm and other chemicals conventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of ToR for judiciary Training Expert - Recruitment of judiciary Training Expert - Identification of suitable trainees Regional training for judiciary members Judiciary training toolkit on knowledge management system	Update Steering Committee on activity progress	Undertake national consultations on the training	This is a regional activity and will therefore be coordinated by the PCB.
	Outcome 2.4: Network and database of subregional laboratories available for use.	Network and database of subregional laboratories, including information on equipment, staff capability, and analytical capability, developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of ToR for laboratory expert - Recruitment of laboratory expert to verify laboratories - Survey and consultation with countries on available equipment, personnel and analytical capability - Presentation of results to Steering Committee - Finalization of database - Database uploaded to knowledge management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft ToR for Training Expert - Recruit Laboratory Expert 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agree ToR - Provide details on laboratories in country and relevant points of contact. - Support the work of the Laboratory Expert 	N/A
3. Coordinated information dissemination and awareness raising system.	1. Chemical Information Exchange Network (CIEN) revitalized and available for use as knowledge management system for sharing subregional and regional information.	Revitalize the Chemical Information Exchange Network (CIEN) as a knowledge management system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of ToR for web-platform developer - Recruitment of web developer CIEN redesigned as a knowledge management system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programme coordination body and Steering Committees consulted - CIEN re-launched and functioning - CIEN functioning as a knowledge management system for the Programme 	Update Steering Committee on activity progress	Review of mock-up web-platform design.	This is a regional programmatic activity and will therefore be coordinated by the PCB.
	2. NFPs trained in the development of POPs communication strategies	NFPs trained in the development of POPs communication strategies and draft strategies in place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of a ToR for POPs communication strategy trainer. - Identification and recruitment of an experienced NGO to undertake training. - MOU signed with NGO. - Training materials developed - Training materials approved by Steering Committee - Training schedule agreed - National level training undertaken - Draft POPs communication strategies updated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft ToR - Agree on experienced NGO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of relevant trainees. 	N/A

<p>3. Vulnerable communities made aware of POPs risks and community resources on POPs available.</p>	<p>Development of POPs education materials (including on 9 new POPs).</p> <p>Pilot community training, working with local NGOs and focusing on vulnerable communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of potential NGO partners - Memorandum of Understanding signed with experienced regional NGO - Local civil society groups and vulnerable communities identified - Educational materials and train the trainer programme developed - Education materials presented by NGP and reviewed by Steering Committee - Community train the trainer, targeting POPs-vulnerable groups as trainees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify potential NGOs - Draft MoU - Manage and coordinate NGO activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify local civil society groups - Identify potentially vulnerable communities 	<p>N/A</p>
<p>4. High-level subregional representatives support Stockholm Convention.</p>	<p>Bring high-level representatives to SADC forum, to increase high level awareness on the Stockholm Convention.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation with Regional Economic Commissions (RECs) - Agreement of appropriate date for Ministerial support - Sensitization with government ministers Ministerial support 	<p>Update Steering Committee on activity progress</p>	<p>Undertake national consultation and sensitization.</p>	<p>This is a regional programmatic activity and will therefore be coordinated by the PCB.</p>

The reporting requirements for the project are summarized in the table below.

Table: Progress, Monitoring and Evaluation Reports

Report and Content	Format	Timing	Responsibility
Inception report			
Detailed implementation plan for progress monitoring	Agreed format allowing progress tracking	Following inception workshops	WWF project management team
Progress reports			
Documents progress & completion of activities; Describes progress against annual work plan; Reviews implementation plans, summarizes problems and adaptive management; Provides activity plans for following period; Provides project outputs for review	UNEP Progress Reporting Formats;	6-monthly, within 30 days of each reporting period	WWF project management team
Financial Reports			
Documents project expenditure according to established project budget and allocations; Provides budgetary plans for following reporting period; Requests further cash transfers; Requests budget revision as necessary; Provides inventory of non-expendable equipment procured for project	UNEP Financial reporting formats; Inventory of non-expendable equipment	6-monthly, within 30 days of each reporting period	WWF project management team
Annual Progress Reports			
Provides consolidated review of progress and outputs of project actions; Describes progress against annual work plan; Highlights project achievements, difficulties and measures taken to adapt; Provides progress plans and budgetary requirements for the following reporting period; Provides general source of information for general project reporting	UNEP Progress Report model	Annual, within 45 days of each reporting period	WWF project management team
Financial Audit			
Audit of project accounts and records	Approved audit report format	Annual and at project completion	Independent auditor
Co-financing report			
Reports co-financing provided to the project; Reviews co-financing inputs against GEF approved financing plan	UNEP reporting format	Annual	WWF project management team
Project Implementation Review (PIR) reports			
Summary implementation review	UNEP format	Annual	UNEP Project Manager
Mid-term Evaluation			
Provides detailed independent evaluation of project management, actions, outputs and impacts at its mid-point and provides recommendations for remedial action or revised work plans as appropriate	GEF M&E format	At project mid-term	Independent Evaluator/BCRCC
Terminal report			
Review of effectiveness of the project, its technical outputs, lessons learned and progress towards outcomes	UNEP reporting format	At project completion	WWF project management team UNEP-DGEF
Terminal Evaluation			
Provides detailed independent evaluation of project management, actions, outputs and impacts	GEF M&E format	At project completion	Independent Evaluator/BCRCC

APPENDIX 9 - STANDARD TERMINAL EVALUATION TERMS OF REFERENCE

Terminal Evaluation of the UNEP GEF project “Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the SADC Sub region”

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

Project rationale

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

The project will execute activities to build capacity in the development of legislative and regulatory frameworks, improving enforcement and administrative capacity, and enhancing information exchange and dissemination in the subregion. Through these activities the project will: develop work plans for comprehensive regulatory framework development; assist in the drafting of chemicals regulation; develop guidelines for the institution of sectoral regulations; provide training to provincial level environment staff on the provisions of the Stockholm Convention; provide training to quarantine and customs staff on inspection on inspection/monitoring of illegal traffic; and provide training to the judiciary on the Stockholm and related chemical conventions. The information sharing and dissemination component will include the development and disseminate community education and training materials on POPs. It will result in coordinated dissemination and awareness raising system on a national and regional level that is linked to global scale lessons learned dissemination channels. This component also covers a number of cross-cutting programme activities designed to capitalize on knowledge gained and lessons learned during programme implementation, and provide a knowledge management platform for the sharing and dissemination of information on POPs in the subregion, between subregions and internationally.

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

Annex 1: Project Document

The Goal of the project is to improve the management of chemicals in LDCs and SIDS in the SADC subregion, through assistance in the development of legislative and regulatory frameworks, training in improved enforcement and administrative capacity and the provision of a platform and materials for information exchange and dissemination.

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

The specific objectives are to:

- (i) Improve legal and regulatory frameworks;
- (ii) Improve sustainable enforcement and administrative capacity; and
- (iii) Institution a coordinated dissemination and awareness raising system on a national and regional level is in place and linked to global scale lessons learned dissemination channels.

The indicators given in the project document for this stated objective were:

- Model comprehensive chemicals regulatory system, including legislation, regulation, guidelines for implementation, sectoral guidelines and standard setting developed.
- Train-the-trainer for national level environment staff and provincial level environmental level inspectors on the Stockholm Convention conducted.
- Guidelines developed and training (train the trainer) for Environment, Customs and Quarantine staff, on inspection/monitoring and illegal traffic undertaken.
- Tool kit developed and guidelines on the introduction of economic instruments and cost recovery measures.
- Network and database of subregional laboratories, including information on equipment, staff capability, and analytical capability, developed.
- Revitalized the Chemical Information Exchange Network (CIEN) as a knowledge management system
- Development of POPs education materials (including on 9 new POPs), and pilot community training, working with local NGOs and focusing on vulnerable communities.
- High-level representatives brought together in SADC forum, to increase high level awareness on the Stockholm Convention.

Relevance to GEF Programmes

The project is in line with: GEF Operational Programme 14 on POPs. Actions taken in the project are consistent with Strategic Programmes 1, 2 and 3 of the POPs focal area.

Executing Arrangements

The implementing agency for this project is UNEP (DGEF and ROA); and the executing agencies is WWF.

The lead national agencies in the focal countries were: Ministry of Environment

Project Activities

The project comprised activities grouped in 4 components.

Budget

At project inception the following budget prepared:

	<u>GEF</u>	<u>Co-funding</u>
Project preparation funds (\$):	60,000	
GEF Full Size Grant	1,500,000	1,918,517

TOTAL (including project preparation funds) \$: 3,478,517

Co-funding sources:

Cash:

African Union Commission ACP-MEAs	18,333
UNEP Regional Office for Africa	300,000
SAICM Secretariat	666,667
WWF	12,500
Stockholm Secretariat	166,667
UNEP Kemi	254,350
National co-finance	250,000

Sub-total 1,668,517

In-kind

National co-finance 250,000

Total 1,918,517

APPENDIX 9
TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE EVALUATION

1. Objective and Scope of the Evaluation

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

1. Did the project lead to improved legislative and regulatory frameworks, and sustainable enforcement and administrative capacity in participating countries?
2. Did the outputs of the project articulate options and recommendations for wider application or improvement? Were these options and recommendations used? If so by whom?
3. To what extent did the project outputs produced have the weight of scientific authority and credibility necessary to influence policy makers and other key audiences?

Methods

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

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

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

4. Interviews with the UNEP/DGEF project task manager and Fund Management Officer, and other relevant staff in UNEP dealing with Strategic Programmes 1, 2 and 3 of the POPs focal area - related activities as necessary. The Consultant shall also gain broader perspectives from discussions with relevant GEF Secretariat staff.
5. Field visits¹ to project staff

Key Evaluation principles.

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

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

2. Project Ratings

The success of project implementation will be rated on a scale from 'highly unsatisfactory' to 'highly satisfactory'. In particular the evaluation shall **assess and rate** the project with respect to the eleven categories defined below:²

A. Attainment of objectives and planned results:

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

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

¹ Evaluators should make a brief courtesy call to GEF Country Focal points during field visits if at all possible.

² However, the views and comments expressed by the evaluator need not be restricted to these items.

significance of the contribution of the project outcomes to the Stockholm Convention and the wider portfolio of the GEF.

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

B. Sustainability:

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

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

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

sizable area and thereby neutralize the biodiversity-related gains made by the project; or, a newly established pulp mill might jeopardise the viability of nearby protected forest areas by increasing logging pressures; or a vector control intervention may be made less effective by changes in climate and consequent alterations to the incidence and distribution of malarial mosquitoes.

C. Achievement of outputs and activities:

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

D. Catalytic Role

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

- Do the recommendations for management of the FSP coming from the region studies have the potential for application in other regions and locations?

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

E. Assessment monitoring and evaluation systems.

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

M&E during project implementation

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

towards projects objectives throughout the project implementation period (perhaps through use of a logframe or similar); annual project reports and Progress Implementation Review (PIR) reports were complete, accurate and with well justified ratings; that the information provided by the M&E system was used during the project to improve project performance and to adapt to changing needs; and that projects had an M&E system in place with proper training for parties responsible for M&E activities.

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

F. Preparation and Readiness

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

G. Country ownership / drivenness:

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

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

H. Stakeholder participation / public awareness:

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

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

I. Financial Planning

Evaluation of financial planning requires assessment of the quality and effectiveness of financial planning and control of financial resources throughout the project's lifetime.

Evaluation includes actual project costs by activities compared to budget (variances), financial management (including disbursement issues), and co- financing. The evaluation should:

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

J. Implementation approach:

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

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

K. UNEP Supervision and Backstopping

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

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

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

3. Evaluation report format and review procedures

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

The evaluation will rate the overall implementation success of the project and provide individual ratings of the eleven implementation aspects as described in Section 1 of this TOR. The ratings will be presented in the format of a table with brief justifications based on the findings of the main analysis.

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

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

- vii) **Recommendations** suggesting *actionable* proposals for improvement of the current project. In general, Terminal Evaluations are likely to have very few (perhaps two or three) actionable recommendations.

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

A high quality recommendation is an actionable proposal that is:

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

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

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

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

Review of the Draft Evaluation Report

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

4. Submission of Final Terminal Evaluation Reports.

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

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

{Insert contact details here}

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

5. Resources and schedule of the evaluation

This final evaluation will be undertaken by an international evaluator contracted by the Evaluation and Oversight Unit, UNEP. The contract for the evaluator will begin on ddmmyyy and end on ddmmyyy (40 days) spread over 12 weeks (15 days of travel, to 7 countries, and 25 days desk study). The evaluator will submit a draft report on ddmmyyy to UNEP/EOU, the UNEP/DGEF Task Manager, and key representatives of the executing agencies. Any comments or responses to the draft report will be sent to UNEP / EOU for collation and the consultant will be advised of any necessary revisions. Comments to the final draft report will be sent to the consultant by ddmmyyy after which, the consultant will submit the final report no later than ddmmyyy.

The evaluator will after an initial telephone briefing with EOU and UNEP/GEF conduct initial desk review work and later travel to Dakar, Senegal and meet with project staff at the beginning of the evaluation. Furthermore, the evaluator is expected to travel to 6 other countries and meet with representatives of the project executing agencies and the intended users of project's outputs.

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

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

6. Schedule Of Payment

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

Lump-Sum Option

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

Fee-only Option

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

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

Annex 1 to Appendix 9: OVERALL RATINGS TABLE

Criterion	Evaluator's Summary Comments	Evaluator's Rating
A. Attainment of project objectives and results (overall rating) Sub criteria (below)		
A. 1. Effectiveness		
A. 2. Relevance		
A. 3. Efficiency		
B. Sustainability of Project outcomes (overall rating) Sub criteria (below)		
B. 1. Financial		
B. 2. Socio Political		
B. 3. Institutional framework and governance		
B. 4. Ecological		
C. Achievement of outputs and activities		
D. Monitoring and Evaluation (overall rating) Sub criteria (below)		
D. 1. M&E Design		
D. 2. M&E Plan Implementation (use for adaptive management)		
D. 3. Budgeting and Funding for M&E activities		
E. Catalytic Role		
F. Preparation and readiness		
G. Country ownership / drivenness		
H. Stakeholders involvement		
I. Financial planning		
J. Implementation approach		
K. UNEP Supervision and backstopping		

RATING OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS

Highly Satisfactory (HS): The project had no shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives, in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency.

Satisfactory (S): The project had minor shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives, in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency.

Moderately Satisfactory (MS): The project had moderate shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives, in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency.

Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): The project had significant shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives, in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency.

Unsatisfactory (U) The project had major shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives, in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency.

Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): The project had severe shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives, in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency.

Please note: Relevance and effectiveness will be considered as critical criteria. The overall rating of the project for achievement of objectives and results **may not be higher** than the lowest rating on either of these two criteria. Thus, to have an overall satisfactory rating for outcomes a project must have at least satisfactory ratings on both relevance and effectiveness.

RATINGS ON SUSTAINABILITY

A. Sustainability will be understood as the probability of continued long-term outcomes and impacts after the GEF project funding ends. The Terminal evaluation will identify and assess the key conditions or factors that are likely to contribute or undermine the persistence of benefits after the project ends. Some of these factors might be outcomes of the project, i.e. stronger institutional capacities, legal frameworks, socio-economic incentives /or public awareness. Other factors will include contextual circumstances or developments that are not outcomes of the project but that are relevant to the sustainability of outcomes.

Rating system for sustainability sub-criteria

On each of the dimensions of sustainability of the project outcomes will be rated as follows.

Likely (L): There are no risks affecting this dimension of sustainability.

Moderately Likely (ML). There are moderate risks that affect this dimension of sustainability.

Moderately Unlikely (MU): There are significant risks that affect this dimension of sustainability

Unlikely (U): There are severe risks that affect this dimension of sustainability.

According to the GEF Office of Evaluation, all the risk dimensions of sustainability are deemed critical. Therefore, overall rating for sustainability will not be higher than the rating of the dimension with lowest ratings. For example, if a project has an Unlikely rating in any of the dimensions then its overall rating cannot be higher than Unlikely, regardless of whether higher ratings in other dimensions of sustainability produce a higher average.

RATINGS OF PROJECT M&E

Monitoring is a continuing function that uses systematic collection of data on specified indicators to provide management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing project with indications of the extent of progress and achievement of objectives and progress in the use of allocated funds. Evaluation is the systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, its design, implementation and results. Project evaluation may involve the definition of appropriate standards, the examination of performance against those standards, and an assessment of actual and expected results.

The Project monitoring and evaluation system will be rated on ‘M&E Design’, ‘M&E Plan Implementation’ and ‘Budgeting and Funding for M&E activities’ as follows:

Highly Satisfactory (HS): There were no shortcomings in the project M&E system.

Satisfactory(S): There were minor shortcomings in the project M&E system.

Moderately Satisfactory (MS): There were moderate shortcomings in the project M&E system.

Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): There were significant shortcomings in the project M&E system.

Unsatisfactory (U): There were major shortcomings in the project M&E system.

Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): The Project had no M&E system.

“M&E plan implementation” will be considered a critical parameter for the overall assessment of the M&E system. The overall rating for the M&E systems will not be higher than the rating on “M&E plan implementation.”

All other ratings will be on the GEF six point scale.

GEF Performance Description	Alternative description on the same scale
HS = Highly Satisfactory	Excellent
S = Satisfactory	Well above average
MS = Moderately Satisfactory	Average
MU = Moderately Unsatisfactory	Below Average
U = Unsatisfactory	Poor
HU = Highly Unsatisfactory	Very poor (Appalling)

Annex 2 to Appendix 9: Co-financing and Leveraged Resources

Co financing (Type/Source)	IA own Financing (mill US\$)		Government (mill US\$)		Other* (mill US\$)		Total (mill US\$)		Total Disbursement (mill US\$)	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
- Grants										
- Loans/Concessional (compared to market rate)										
- Credits										
- Equity investments										
- In-kind support										
- Other (*)										
-										
-										
-										
-										
-										
Totals										

Co-financing (basic data to be supplied to the consultant for verification)

* Other is referred to contributions mobilized for the project from other multilateral agencies, bilateral development cooperation agencies, NGOs, the private sector and beneficiaries.

Leveraged Resources

Leveraged resources are additional resources—beyond those committed to the project itself at the time of approval—that are mobilized later as a direct result of the project. Leveraged resources can be financial or in-kind and they may be from other donors, NGO's, foundations, governments, communities or the private sector. Please briefly describe the resources the project has leveraged since inception and indicate how these resources are contributing to the project's ultimate objective.

Table showing final actual project expenditure by activity to be supplied by the UNEP Fund management Officer. (insert here)

*Annex 3 to Appendix 9***Review of the Draft Report**

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

Quality Assessment of the Evaluation Report

All UNEP GEF Mid Term Reports are subject to quality assessments by UNEP EOU. These apply GEF Office of Evaluation quality assessment and are used as a tool for providing structured feedback to the evaluator.

The quality of the draft evaluation report is assessed and rated against the following criteria:

GEF Report Quality Criteria	UNEP EOU Assessment	Rating
A. Did the report present an assessment of relevant outcomes and achievement of project objectives in the context of the focal area program indicators if applicable?		
B. Was the report consistent and the evidence complete and convincing and were the ratings substantiated when used?		
C. Did the report present a sound assessment of sustainability of outcomes?		
D. Were the lessons and recommendations supported by the evidence presented?		
E. Did the report include the actual project costs (total and per activity) and actual co-financing used?		
F. Did the report include an assessment of the quality of the project M&E system and its use for project management?		
UNEP EOU additional Report Quality Criteria	UNEP EOU Assessment	Rating
G. Quality of the lessons: Were lessons readily applicable in other contexts? Did they suggest prescriptive action?		
H. Quality of the recommendations: Did recommendations specify the actions necessary to correct existing conditions or improve operations ('who?' 'what?' 'where?' 'when?'). Can they be implemented? Did the recommendations specify a goal and an associated performance indicator?		
I. Was the report well written? (clear English language and grammar)		
J. Did the report structure follow EOU guidelines, were all requested Annexes included?		
K. Were all evaluation aspects specified in the TORs adequately addressed?		
L. Was the report delivered in a timely manner		

GEF Quality of the MTE report = 0.3*(A + B) + 0.1*(C+D+E+F)

EOU assessment of MTE report = 0.3*(G + H) + 0.1*(I+J+K+L)

Combined quality Rating = (2* 'GEF EO' rating + EOU rating)/3

The Totals are rounded and converted to the scale of HS to HU

Rating system for quality of terminal evaluation reports

A number rating 1-6 is used for each criterion: Highly Satisfactory = 6, Satisfactory = 5, Moderately Satisfactory = 4, Moderately Unsatisfactory = 3, Unsatisfactory = 2, Highly Unsatisfactory = 1, and unable to assess = 0.

GEF Minimum requirements for M&E***Minimum Requirement 1: Project Design of M&E³***

All projects must include a concrete and fully budgeted monitoring and evaluation plan by the time of Work Program entry (full-sized projects) or CEO approval (medium-sized projects). This plan must contain at a minimum:

- SMART (see below) indicators for project implementation, or, if no indicators are identified, an alternative plan for monitoring that will deliver reliable and valid information to management
- SMART indicators for results (outcomes and, if applicable, impacts), and, where appropriate, corporate-level indicators
- A project baseline, with:
 - a description of the problem to address
 - indicator data
 - or, if major baseline indicators are not identified, an alternative plan for addressing this within one year of implementation
- An M&E Plan with identification of reviews and evaluations which will be undertaken, such as mid-term reviews or evaluations of activities
- An organizational setup and budgets for monitoring and evaluation.

³ <http://gefweb.org/MonitoringandEvaluation/MEPoliciesProcedures/MEPTools/meptstandards.html>

Minimum Requirement 2: Application of Project M&E

- Project monitoring and supervision will include implementation of the M&E plan, comprising:
- Use of SMART indicators for implementation (or provision of a reasonable explanation if not used)
- Use of SMART indicators for results (or provision of a reasonable explanation if not used)
- Fully established baseline for the project and data compiled to review progress
- Evaluations are undertaken as planned
- Operational organizational setup for M&E and budgets spent as planned.

SMART INDICATORS GEF projects and programs should monitor using relevant performance indicators. The monitoring system should be “SMART”:

1. **Specific:** The system captures the essence of the desired result by clearly and directly relating to achieving an objective, and only that objective.
2. **Measurable:** The monitoring system and its indicators are unambiguously specified so that all parties agree on what the system covers and there are practical ways to measure the indicators and results.
3. **Achievable and Attributable:** The system identifies what changes are anticipated as a result of the intervention and whether the result(s) are realistic. Attribution requires that changes in the targeted developmental issue can be linked to the intervention.
4. **Relevant and Realistic:** The system establishes levels of performance that are likely to be achieved in a practical manner, and that reflect the expectations of stakeholders.
5. **Time-bound, Timely, Trackable, and Targeted:** The system allows progress to be tracked in a cost-effective manner at desired frequency for a set period, with clear identification of the particular stakeholder group to be impacted by the project or program.

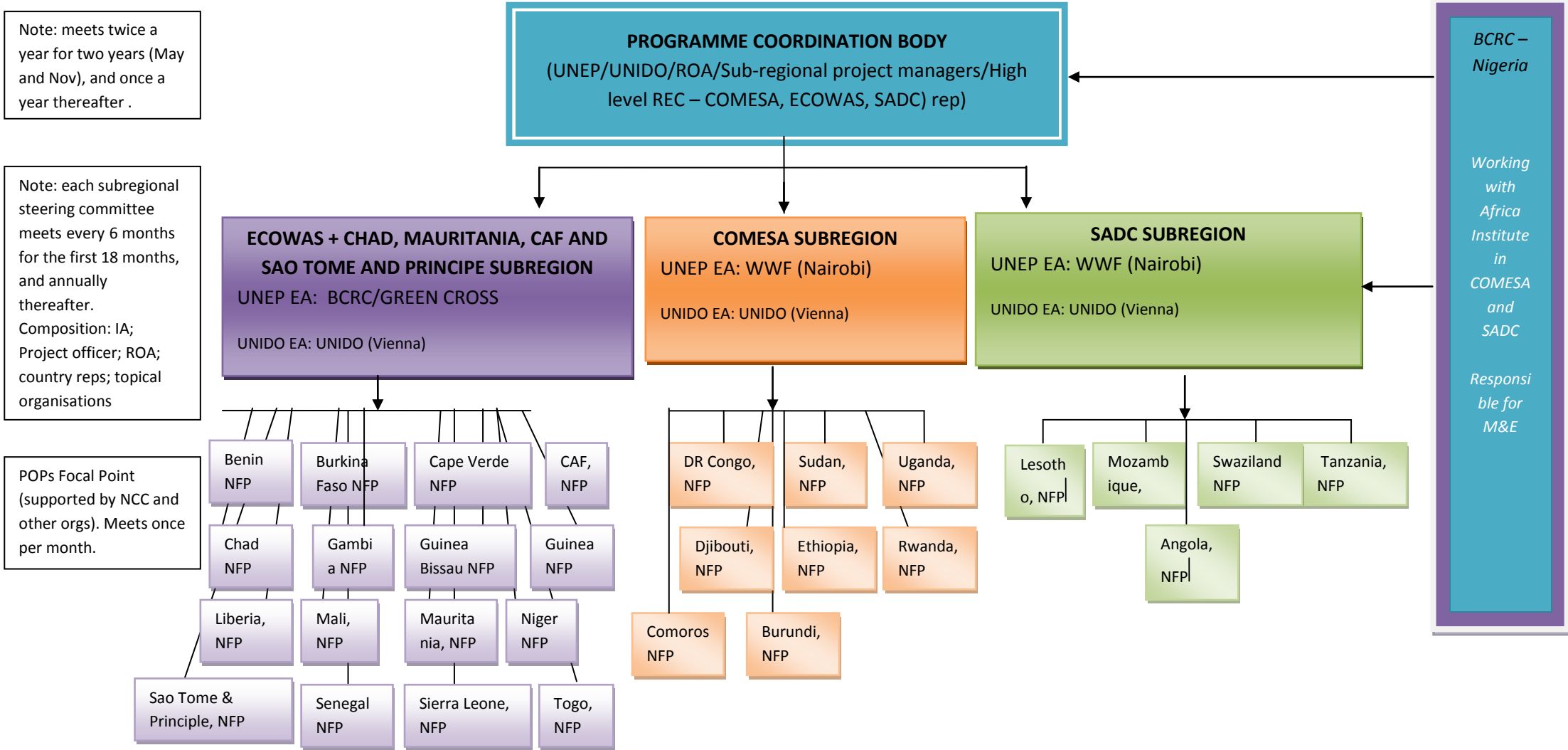
Annex 5 to Appendix 9

List of intended additional recipients for the Terminal Evaluation (to be completed by the IA Task Manager)

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

PROPOSED PROGRAMMATIC STRUCTURE





**Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for
the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National
Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least
Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Islands
Developing States (SIDS)**

Needs Assessment Report for the SADC Subregion

WWF

August 2010

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BAT:	Best Available Technology
BEP:	Best Environmental Practices
BCRC:	Basel Convention Regional Center
CIEN:	Chemical Information Exchange Network
COMESA:	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COPs:	Conference of Parties
DDT:	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of Western African States
FSP:	Full Size Project
GEF:	Global Environmental Facility
IPEN:	International POPs Elimination Network
ISO:	International Organization for Standardization
LDCs:	Least Developed Countries
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organizations
PCBs:	Polychlorinated-diphenyls
POPs:	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PPG:	Project Preparation Grant
QSP:	Quick Start Program
RECs:	Regional Economic Communities
SADC:	Southern African Development Community
SAICM:	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SIDs:	Small Islands Developing States
SIS:	Site Identification Strategy
UNEP:	United Environmental Program
UNIDO:	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNISWA:	University of Swaziland
UPOPs:	Unintentionally Persistent Organic Pollutants
WHO:	World Health Organization
WWF:	World Wildlife Fund for Nature

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UNEP and UNIDO have assisted most African countries in developing their National Implementation Plans (NIPs), to implement the Stockholm Convention. The two agencies are leading the development of Full Size Projects focused on capacity building for implementation of NIPs in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in Africa for submission to GEF. The WWF Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Programme Office was contracted by UNEP/DGEF to undertake the implementation of a Project Preparation Grant (PPG) for the programme. The overall goal of the programme is to strengthen and/or build the capacity required in LDCs in Africa to implement their Stockholm Convention, and specifically the NIPs in a sustainable, effective and comprehensive manner, while building upon and contributing to strengthening country's foundational capacities for sound management of chemicals.

The program will have eight main elements the implementation of which will be shared between UNEP and UNIDO as follows: Legislative and regulatory framework (UNEP Lead); administrative and enforcement capacity (UNEP); BAT and BEP strategies (UNIDO); integrated waste management (UNIDO); reduced exposure to POPs (UNIDO); Site Identification Strategy (UNIDO); dissemination and sharing of experiences (UNEP); and, Programme coordination and management (UNEP/UNIDO)). The programme elements (apart from programme coordination and management) respond to priorities identified by participating countries and are expected to generate both global and local benefits.

The programme design is participatory and coherent with the priority actions/activities set in the NIPs, as essential and indispensable prerequisites for the smooth implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the LDCs of the SADC Sub region. As part of the consultation process with countries, a needs assessment was conducted to help identify the requirements and priority areas requiring intervention. This report is based on the consultation workshop held in Pretoria, South Africa, from 22-25 March 2010 involving countries of the SADC sub-region, namely: Tanzania; Lesotho; Swaziland; and Mozambique. The meeting was also attended by representatives from the Basel Convention Coordinating Centre in Nigeria and the Africa Institute for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes. Based on the presentations from participants and facilitated discussions during the workshop, priority needs were identified and ranked for three areas of the programme: the legislative and regulatory framework, the administrative capacity and information dissemination and experience sharing.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background and Context

Under Article 7 of the Stockholm Convention, each Party is obligated to develop and implement a National Implementation Plan (NIP). The purpose of the NIP is to inform the Conference of the Parties and the public regarding national initiatives designed to meet the requirements of the Stockholm Convention.

The process of developing the NIP consists of five steps namely: establishment of a coordination mechanism and process organisation; establishment of POPs inventories and assessment of national infrastructure capacity; priority setting and objective setting; formulation of the NIP; and endorsement by stakeholders and government. The development process is undertaken by stakeholders drawn from research and academic institutions, government departments, private sector and NGOs.

The GEF-4 is providing funding for "Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) for the Stockholm Convention on POPs in Least Developed Countries (LDCs)". The aim of the programme is that the participating countries build the capacity to implement the measures required to meet their obligations under the Stockholm Convention, including POPs reduction measures, which will improve their general capacity to achieve sound management of chemicals.

UNEP and UNIDO have assisted most of the participating countries in developing their NIPs. WWF Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Programme Office was contracted by UNEP to undertake the execution of the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) for the UNEP aspects of the programme, to formulate the three subregional Full Size Project (FSP) proposals, as well as a needs assessment for each subregion.

The overall goal of the programme is to strengthen and/or build the capacity required in LDCs in Africa to implement their Stockholm Convention NIPs in a sustainable, effective and comprehensive manner, while building upon and contributing to strengthening country's foundational capacities for sound management of chemicals.

The programme seeks to achieve the following outcomes:

- i) Legislative and regulatory framework in place in the supported countries for the management of POPs and chemicals in general (UNEP);

- ii) Strengthened and sustainable administrative and enforcement capacity, including chemicals management administration within the central governments in the supported countries (UNEP);
- iii) BAT and BEP strategies including cleaner production technologies and practices introduced in industrial production processes (UNIDO);
- iv) Knowledge on integrated waste management available and well developed integrated waste management plans implemented (UNIDO);
- v) Reduced exposure to POPs at the workplace, in close proximity to POPs wastes dumpsites, and UPOPs emission sources (UNIDO);
- vi) Understanding of the Site Identification Strategy (SIS) and capacity strengthened within the relevant government institutions with regards to application of the strategy during the identification of contaminated sites, as well as with regards to the development of remediation plans following an environmental sound approach (UNIDO);
- vii) Coordinated dissemination and sharing of experiences and good practices at national, regional and global scale (UNEP);
- viii) Programme coordination and management (UNEP and UNIDO).

The programme document identifies three subregional projects following the structure of the three Sub-Saharan African Regional Economic Communities (RECs), namely: the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS) and the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC). The four SADC countries participating in the programme are: Mozambique, Tanzania, Lesotho and Swaziland. This report summarises the needs expressed by participating countries during a meeting held in Pretoria, South Africa from 23-25 March 2010. This meeting was one on three meetings held to identify priority areas of intervention that were held in each of the sub regions identified. During each workshop representatives from participating countries provided input and feedback of the priority needs in the regions. The meeting for countries in the COMESA region took place in February in Nairobi, Kenya while the meetings for the ECOWAS and SADC regions took place in March in Dakar, Senegal and Pretoria South Africa respectively. It should be noted that Mozambique attended the COMESA consultation though it belongs to the SADC group and as such, this country's needs are reflected in the COMESA needs assessment. Tanzania attended both the COMESA and SADC consultation and its needs are reflected in both needs assessments.

The needs assessment constituted the main objective of the stakeholders' workshop. Other objectives of the workshop were 1) to agree on issues to be inserted into the sub regional Project Document by the experts of UNEP and UNIDO, and discuss budget issues, co-funding arrangements and all other issues needed to be discussed to finalize Full Sized Project documents for submission to GEF; and 2) to agree on co-financing issues and letters of commitments from the participating countries. This report focuses on needs assessment component.

1.2 Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of this needs assessment is to identify the requirements and priority areas of intervention with regard to capacity building for NIP implementation in participating countries. The assessment covers the requirements and priority areas of intervention for participating countries, based on the input and feedback from representatives of participating countries during the needs assessment workshop, as well as from documents such as the NIPs and national progress reports on their implementation.

1.3 Procedure/Methodology

The key activities outlined in the PPG were covered during the stakeholders' workshop. These include:

1. Facilitate a regional stakeholders meeting for SADC participating countries.
2. Conduct needs assessment and design of project interventions with regards to legislative and regulatory framework.
3. Discuss with national focal points on progress on implementation of their NIPs, and identification of gaps and weaknesses with regard to existing legislative and regulatory framework.
4. Conduct needs assessment and design of project interventions with regards to strengthening the enforcement and administrative capacity in participating countries.
5. Discuss with national focal points on progress on implementation of their NIPs and identification of key areas of concern with regard to existing enforcement and administrative capacity.
6. Conduct needs assessment for identification and formulation of support to existing regionally coordinated mechanisms for effective dissemination and sharing of the specific project/country experiences.

7. Discuss with representatives of Basel Regional Centres, the Africa Institute, IPEN and others to review previous efforts in dissemination of experiences of different countries and projects by these regional bodies.
8. Assess the capacity of these organizations to undertake priority activities and suggest modalities for their future engagement and participation in such efforts.

The meeting involved introductory presentations on the UNEP/UNIDO Project by UNEP and UNIDO, presentations on country NIPs by representatives of countries and sharing of experiences from other initiatives implemented by regional and international organisations. The presentations provided analysis for each country in terms of priorities, progress on implementation to date, bottlenecks to implementation, and priority areas for capacity development/institutional strengthening and information sharing.

1.4 Outline of the Report

The report is composed of the executive summary and five chapters.

- Chapter 1 introduces the report and the procedures.
- Chapter 2 provides a country-by-country analysis of NIPs .
- Chapter 3 presents considerations from regional and international institutions.
- Chapter 4 outlines priority capacity building interventions.
- Chapter 5 presents key conclusions.

2. COUNTRY NIP IMPLEMENTATION ANALYSIS

2.1. Introduction

As required by Article 7 of the Stockholm Convention, most countries in SADC have developed their National Implementation Plan and this has involved extensive investigations and consultations. Most countries have established national coordinating groups led by the Ministry of Environment. The developed NIPs have a series of activities, strategies and action plans to be carried out through the implementation period set by the Stockholm Convention COPs. These NIPs documents have been submitted to the Convention Secretariat and thereafter have served as an overall global guidance for implementing the Stockholm Convention.

During the preparation of the NIP, analysis of gaps between the Convention requirements and the present situation has been made. This gap analysis has shown that in order to meet the Convention requirements, there is a need for strengthened capacity in a range of areas namely: institutional capacity in technical support institutions; 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.

This section highlights the key priorities identified in NIPs in relation to three areas of the programme namely:

- The legislative and regulatory framework
- Administrative and enforcement capacity
- Dissemination and sharing of experiences and good practices

This section also summarises the analysis presented by country representatives during the workshop on the status of NIP implementation, the challenges and constraints faced, and key national priorities.

2.2. Tanzania

Tanzania completed its NIP in December 2005.

Legislative and regulatory framework

The legislative and regulatory framework of Tanzania is evolving. Tanzania has put in place a policy and regulatory regime for POPs management, and is currently developing regulations on POPs, and guidelines on contaminated sites.

The NIP proposed the following activities for the management of POPs:

- The development of a comprehensive policy framework on chemicals management.

Administrative and enforcement capacity

Tanzania identified the following priorities related to administrative and enforcement capacity:

- Training on continuous monitoring of contaminated sites; and
- Training in data collection and management.

Dissemination and sharing of experiences and good practices

Tanzania set out the following priorities for information dissemination and awareness:

- Increasing POPs awareness among decision makers;
- Increased institutional coordination on POPs; and
- Engaging the private sector in POPs activities.

Current Status of NIP Implementation

Tanzania outlined the following areas of **progress**:

- The development of guidelines on POPs contaminated sites (using the UNIDO guide as reference).

Tanzania outlined the following **constraints** and **challenges** to implementation:

- Lack of a comprehensive policy framework to manage POPs;
- Lack of adequate funds;
- Inadequate coordination among stakeholders;
- Lack of POPs awareness among decision makers;
- POPs issue is low priority; and
- No specific organ/body within the government tasked with specifically dealing with POPs.

2.3. Lesotho

Lesotho completed its NIP in May 2005.

Legislative and regulatory framework

There is a lack of an adequate legislative and regulatory framework in Lesotho. The NIP proposed the following activities for the management of POPs:

- The development of a framework and legal instruments for effective management of POPs and persistent toxic substances; and
- Amendment of the Environment Act to include POPs.

Administrative and enforcement capacity

Lesotho identified the following priorities related to administrative and enforcement capacity:

- Increase understanding of POPs at local level and development of waste disposal at local level;
- Development of monitoring and evaluation tools and indicators for assessing POPs impacts on health, environment and socioeconomic activities; and
- Establish information management systems and a database of POPs generation.

Dissemination and sharing of experiences and good practices

Lesotho set out the following priorities for information dissemination and awareness:

- Increase awareness and education among communities on health risks of POPs;

Current Status of NIP Implementation

Lesotho outlined the following areas of **progress**:

- Development of a pesticides and hazardous chemicals bill;
- Work on integrated solid waste management has been initiated;
- Baselines study on waste management have been completed;
- Amendment of Environment Act (2000) led to the Environment Act (2008);
- Lesotho currently updating national chemical profile with funding from the SAICM QSP;
- Some awareness raising activities targeting different groups undertaken; and
- National power company participating in initiative in SADC to manage PCBs.

Lesotho outlined the following **constraints** and **challenges** to implementation:

- Misunderstanding between government of Lesotho and the GEF. Government treated the NIP development as a discrete activity. POPs management was not mainstreamed and the government was not aware of this expectation;
- No dedicated budget for POPs activities;

- Lack of appreciation of the seriousness of POPs impacts by decision makers; and
- Poor collaboration among stakeholders with regard to chemicals management issues.

2.4. Swaziland

Swaziland is in the final stages of completing its NIP, and anticipates it will be submitted in late 2010.

Legislative and regulatory framework

The legislative and regulatory framework of Swaziland is piecemeal. Swaziland proposed the following activities for the management of POPs:

- Promulgating a chemicals management bill that will cover all POPs issues;
- Incorporate POPs issues into relevant existing regulations

Administrative and enforcement capacity

Swaziland identified the following priorities related to administrative and enforcement capacity:

- Establish an inter-sectoral coordinating mechanism for POPs management;
- Develop a Memorandum of Understanding between the Swaziland Development Authority and relevant institutions for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention;
- Encourage voluntary compliance through standards such as ISO;
- Training in monitoring of importation of POPs pesticides;
- Improve laboratory capacity to test for POPs (build capacity for UNISWA laboratory to analyse POPs and train staff); and
- Train Customs officials on preventing illegal imports.

Dissemination and sharing of experiences and good practices

Swaziland set out the following priorities for information dissemination and awareness:

- Publicise Stockholm Convention among the population; and
- Develop a communications strategy and information for educating communities.

Current Status of NIP Implementation

Swaziland outlined the following **constraints** and **challenges** to implementation:

- Human capacity: There is only one legal drafter in the Swaziland government to develop and review regulations.

3. CONSIDERATIONS FROM REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

3.1 BCRC Nigeria

The BCRC Nigeria provided an overview of its activities including an upcoming regional e-waste project. The BCRC noted its important role as coordinator of the other Basel Regional Centres in Africa. It was suggested that BCRC Nigeria could be responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Programme.

3.2 Africa Institute

The Africa Institute for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Waste and Other Wastes was established in 2004 to serve all English-speaking African countries (<http://www.africainstitute.info>). Seven countries, including Lesotho and Tanzania, have ratified the agreement to establish the Institute. Swaziland has signed the agreement, but has not yet ratified. The Africa Institute covers the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions. The Secretariat is hosted in Pretoria by the Government of South Africa. Currently the institute has two staff - the Director and an Accountant. It was suggested that the African Institute could co-execute this project.

4. PRIORITY CAPACITY BUILDING INTERVENTION ACTIONS

4.1. Legislative and Regulatory Framework

Many countries expressed the need to conduct analysis of existing legislation in relation to POPs, including sectoral legislations that lack specificity on the management of POPs. Other priorities included the need for comprehensive model legislation on chemicals management to be made available for adaption to national circumstances.

Based on these observations, the following area was ranked as high priority for the programme in the area of legislative and regulatory framework:

1. Model comprehensive regulatory system including – legislation, regulations, guidelines for implementation, and guidelines for setting standards. Countries also expressed their preference to work with SADC on this activity, as it fits within the mandate of the organisation.
2. Model sector-specific regulations developed for incinerator operation, contaminated sites, and biopesticides.

4.2. Sustainable Enforcement of Administrative Capacity

Enforcement and administrative capacity needs listed by workshop participants included the need to train NGOs and private sector on international and regional standards. Particular emphasis was placed on the need to enhance the capacity of municipal level staff on public health and waste management. Countries also emphasised the need to improve laboratory capacity for POPs. One country also stressed the need to improve engagement with the private sector.

The top priorities agreed during the workshop are as follows:

1. Network subregional laboratories and include updated information on equipment, staff capability and analytical capability. Make links with other activities providing laboratory upgrades.
2. Training of trainers for national level environment staff, provincial level environmental staff, and private sector stakeholders on the Stockholm Convention and hazardous wastes.
3. Training for environment and legal drafting staff in the use of economic instruments for chemicals and wastes.
4. Development of a tool kit, and train judiciary and Ministry of Finance staff on the Stockholm Convention and other chemicals conventions.

4.3. Dissemination and Sharing of Experiences and Good Practices

Dissemination and sharing of experiences remains one of the major priorities of SADC countries. Workshop participants suggested a number of ideas on information dissemination and experience sharing. This includes re-establishing the Chemical Information Exchange Network; the need for the development of communication strategies on POPs; and the need to increase awareness and education of Basotho communities on the effects of POPs on health and environment. Several also mentioned the need to establish information systems and database of POPs generation, use and contaminated sites. All agreed that high level awareness raising of POPs issues was necessary for the effective implementation of NIPs.

The meeting recognised all these ideas as relevant and important, but due to limited resources, the following priorities were ranked the highest by participants:

1. Revitalize the Chemical Information Exchange Network (CIEN) as a knowledge management system.
2. Training in the development of communication strategies for POPs.

3. Development of POPs education materials (including on 9 new POPs), and pilot community training - working with local NGOs and focusing on vulnerable communities.
4. Bring high-level representatives to SADC forum to increase high level awareness of the Stockholm Convention.

5. KEY CONCLUSIONS

The needs assessment confirms the need to strengthen capacity for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in SADC countries. The countries in the region are very varied in their strengths for POPs management but all are committed to set up national and regional mechanisms in their efforts to meet the obligations of the Stockholm Convention.

The stakeholder consultation workshop, discussions with country representatives and secondary sources revealed the need to enhance the legislative and regulatory framework, the administrative capacity and information dissemination and experience sharing.

Due to the funding constraints, only top priority needs were retained for inclusion in the project document. However, in order to have an integrated approach to the management of POPs, efforts should be made to ensure that the other identified needs are addressed at the national level or under the leadership of UNEP/UNIDO and other partners.

Finally, the stakeholder consultation workshop was instrumental in exploring other ongoing initiatives in order to ensure synergies and assess possibilities of co financing. These aspects were not covered in this report but are crucial for the project design and project implementation.

REFERENCES

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ANNEX 1: Workshop Agenda

Sub Regional Workshop on Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention on POPs

March 23-25, 2010, Pretoria, South Africa

Tuesday, 23 March 2010

Facilitator: **UNIDO/UNEP**

Time	Topic	Discussion/ Lead
08.30	Arrival and Registration	All
09.00	Opening and preliminary remarks	UNIDO/UNEP
09.15	Introduction of Participants	All
09.35	Introduction of the UNEP/UNIDO Project	UNIDO/UNEP
10.00	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
10.30	Discussion of UNIDO draft document	UNIDO
12.30	<i>Lunch</i>	
13.30	Discussion of UNIDO draft document	UNIDO
15.00	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
15.30	Discussion of UNIDO draft document	UNIDO
17.00	Close of day 1	

Wednesday, 24 March 2010

Facilitator: **UNIDO**

Time	Topic	Discussion/ Lead
09.00	Discussion of UNIDO draft document	UNIDO
10.30	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
11.00	Three Presentations by Dr. Dr Taelo Letsela (Africa Institute for the ESM of hazardous and other wastes RCBC, South African CPC, and Dr. Nouri (20 minutes each)	UNIDO
12.30	<i>Lunch</i>	
13.30	Start of UNEP Component Introduction- Needs identified in earlier consultations Group Discussions:	Country representatives

	Review of status of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priorities • Progress on implementation to date • Bottlenecks to implementation Priority areas for capacity development/institutional strengthening	
17.00	Close of day 2	

Thursday, 25 March 2010:

Facilitator: **UNEP**

Time	Topic: NIPs – Needs Assessment	Discussion/ Lead
09.00	Group Discussions: Review of status of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priorities • Progress on implementation to date • Bottlenecks to implementation Priority areas for capacity development/institutional strengthening	Country representatives
10.30	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
11.00	Discussion on information exchange, awareness raising and coordinated mechanisms for sharing of experiences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific information POPs focal points would benefit from sharing/harmonizing • Role of regional institutions • Country awareness raising strategies and activities - what works what does not 	Country representatives
12.30	<i>Lunch</i>	
13.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework for way forward 	
15.00	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
15.30	Discussion on co-finance, complementary projects and endorsement letters	All
17.00	Close of day 3	

ANNEX 2: List of Workshop Participants

	COUNTRY	NAME	DESIGNATION	EMAIL	TELEPHONE
1.	Ethiopia	Mr. Tequam Tesfamariam	UNIDO consultant	tequam1955@yahoo.com	+251 1 911675791
2.	Lesotho	Mr. Leon Ramatekoa	SAICOM Focal Point	lramatekoa@yahoo.co.uk ramatekoa@gmail.com	+266 5884177
3.	Swaziland	Mr. Vusumuzi Simelane	Swaziland Environment Authority	vfsimelane@sea.org.sz	+268 4046960
4.	Tanzania	Mr. Geoffrey Bakanga	Vice President's office, Division of Environment	bakgef@yahoo.com	+255 756 538875
5.	Togo	Mr. K.omla Sanda	UNIDO consultant	komsanda@hotmail.com	+228 9122647
6.	Uganda	Mr. Nouri Abdalla		nouriabdalla@yahoo.com	+256 714198800
7.	Kenya	Mr. Jan Betlem	UNEP	jan.betlem@unep.org	+254 727 755011
8.	Kenya	Ms. Angela Mwandia	WWF	AMwandia@wwfesarpo.org	+254 724 255317
9.	Nigeria	Prof. Oladele Osibanjo	Basel Center Nigeria	osibanjo@baselnigeria.org oosibanjo@yahoo.com	+234 8033013378
10.	UK	Ms. Melanie Ashton	WWF consultant	melanie@iisd.org	
11.	Kenya	Prof. Abdouranman Bary	Programme Officer, UNEP Regional Office for Africa	Abdouraman.Bary@unep.org	+254 716431790
12.	South Africa	Mr. Taelo Letsela	Africa Institute for ESM of Hazardous and other Wastes	tletsela@deat.gov.za	+27 123103627

13.	Austria	Mohammed Eisa	UNIDO – POPs Focal Point	m.eisa@unido.org	+43 69914594261
14.	South Africa	Lorence Ansermet	UNIDO - SA	l.ansermet@unido.org	+27 823124628

ANNEX 3: Status of Stockholm Convention Ratification NIP Process (as per 19 February 2010)

	LDC Country	Status ¹	Enabling activities for POPs		Proposed Participating countries
			NIP submitted	Assisting Agency	
1	Angola	P		UNIDO	NIP under development and/or to be submitted
2	Benin	P	27 Oct 2008	UNEP	✓
3	Burkina Faso	P	2 Apr 2007	UNIDO	✓
4	Burundi	P	28 Mar 2006	UNIDO	✓
5	Cape Verde	P		UNEP	NIP under development and/or to be submitted
6	CAR ²	P	08 Oct 2008	UNIDO	✓
7	Chad	P	28 Apr 2006	UNIDO	✓
8	Comoros	P	29 Jan. 2008	UNDP	✓
9	D R Congo	P	25 Nov 2008		✓
10	Djibouti	P	1 Jun 2007	UNIDO	✓
11	Equat. Guinea				Not yet ratified
12	Eritrea	P		UNIDO	NIP under development and/or to be submitted
13	Ethiopia	P	9 Mar 2007	UNIDO	✓
14	Gambia	P		UNEP	NIP under development and/or to be submitted
15	Guinea	P		UNEP	NIP under development and/or to be submitted
16	Guinea-Bissau	P		UNEP	NIP development process just started
17	Lesotho	P		UNIDO	NIP under development and/or to be submitted
18	Liberia	P	20 Mar 2008	UNIDO	✓
19	Madagascar	P	25 Sept 2008	UNEP	✓
20	Malawi	S		UNIDO	Not yet ratified
21	Mali	P	9 Aug. 2006	UNEP	✓
22	Mauritania	P		UNEP	NIP under development and/or to be submitted
23	Mozambique	P	12 Aug 2008	UNEP	✓
24	Niger	P		UNIDO	NIP under development and/or to be submitted
25	Rwanda	P	30 May 2007	UNIDO	✓
26	Sao Tome & P.	P	12 Apr 2007	UNIDO	✓
27	Senegal	P	26 April 2007	UNEP	✓
28	Sierra Leone	P	X	UNIDO	NIP under development and/or to be submitted
29	Somalia				Not yet ratified
30	Sudan	P	4 Sept. 2007	UNDP	✓
31	Swaziland	P	Transmission Pending		
31	Togo	P	13 Oct. 2006	UNIDO	✓
32	Uganda	P	13 Jan 2009	UNEP	✓
33	UR Tanzania	P	12 Jun 2006	UNIDO	✓

¹ Status of Stockholm Convention ratification (P: Party; S: Signatory)

² CAR = Central African Republic

34	Zambia	P		UNEP	NIP under development and/or to be submitted
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Drafter: Km
Phone: +41 22 917 82 58
Email: kaj.madsen@unep.org
Ref:

Date:

Subject: Co-financing for the below mentioned GEF-project

Dear Ms Niamir-Fuller,

In my capacity as Head of Chemicals Branch in DTIE, I confirm that the Chemicals Branch has provided and is expected to continue funding from 2006 until 2013 to assist developing countries in development of legal/institutional infrastructures and economic instruments for cost recovery in Africa which is complementary to the GEF project "Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of National Implementation plans (NIPs) for the Stockholm Convention on POPs in Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in Africa" to be implemented by UNIDO and UNEP.

The co-financing consists of financial support to project activities provided by grants from the government of Sweden and the government of Norway. The total sum of co-financing amounts to US\$ 1,526,097 of which US\$ 1,370,000 is a grant and US\$ 156,097 in kind. Please refer to the detailed breakdown in the attached table.

Chemicals Branch looks forward to collaborating further to enhance synergies between chemicals management related activities for Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in Africa.

Yours sincerely,

Per M. Bakken

Head

Chemicals Branch

Division of Technology, Industry and Economics

Ms. Maryam Niamir-Fuller
GEF Executive Coordinator and Director
Division of Global Environmental Facility Coordination
UNEP
PO. Box 30552 Nairobi
Kenya

Breakdown of co-financing

Component of co-financing	Grant US\$	In kind US\$
Grant by the Swedish Chemicals Agency: Development of guidance on development of legal and institutional infrastructures in developing countries	420,000	
Grant by the Norwegian Government: Development and testing of guidance on economic instruments	450,000	
Grant by the Swedish Chemicals Agency: Further development of integrated guidance on legal/institutional infrastructures and economic instruments for cost recovery	500,000	
Chemicals Branch staff for 4 years: 20% of P-4 at yearly salary 195,121.		156,097
Total co-financing	1,370,00	156,097



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Nairobi, July 29th, 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

WWF welcomes the GEF programme Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) to be implemented by UNEP and UNIDO. The objectives of the project are aligned to a regional policy programme of the WWF Macroeconomics Programme/Africa and Madagascar Programme - the Collaborative agreement to support policy and partnership in Africa. Through this programme WWF aims at engaging with African development institutions and regional economic communities within the African continent to promote integrated approaches that link development, environment and climate change institutions, policies and decision-making.

WWF will collaborate with UNEP, UNIDO and the participating countries to develop and implement the GEF project. WWF will provide \$75,000 in kind as counterpart funding to the programme. This amount will be for implementation of programme activities until December 2010. Additional support after December 2010 will be communicated upon completion of our 5 year strategic plan.

Sincerely,

Laurent M. SOME
Director, External Relations and Partnership

AFRICAN UNION

الاتحاد الأفريقي



UNION AFRICAINE

UNIÃO AFRICANA

Reference:

Date:

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

As the Secretariat to the AU, the principal organization on the continent responsible for spearheading socio economic development in Africa, the African Union Commission (AUC) is committed to supporting the implementation of sustainable development commitments through processes and programs for Africa. In this regard, the AUC welcomes the GEF–UNEP-UNIDO programme related to POPs management in Africa. The objective of this programme is in harmony with AUC’s to promote environmentally sound management of chemicals and effective implementation of environmental conventions.

In this regard, the AUC through its EC-ACP Capacity Building Program on Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs Project) is seeking to collaborate with the UNEP-UNIDO-GEF program in the following activity area outlined in the MEAs Project work plan:

Activity 4.3c- Develop two legislative POPs frameworks. (The activity can focus on developing guidelines that can be used by participating countries to develop their legislation). The activity is at an estimated cost of US \$ 110,000.

In order to implement the above mentioned activity under the AUC-UNEP-GEF collaboration, AUC through its EC-ACP Capacity Building Program on Multi lateral Environmental Agreements commits to contributing a total of US\$ 110,000 (one hundred and ten thousand US dollars) as counterpart funding. The funds will be allocated to support activity 4.3c as stated above.

Sincerely,

Dr. Abebe Haile Gabriel

Ag. Director, DREA

African Union Commission.

Ref: QSPTF/10/5/0105

27 May 2010

Dear Ms Niamir-Fuller,

In my capacity as Coordinator of the secretariat for the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), I confirm that the SAICM Quick Start Programme (QSP) Trust Fund has been providing and is expected to continue providing funding from 2006 until 2013 to eligible developing countries and countries with economies in transition for national and multi-country projects related and complementary to the GEF project "Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) for the Stockholm Convention on POPs in Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in Africa" to be implemented by UNIDO and UNEP.

The Quick Start Programme was established by resolution I/4 of the first session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management in 2006 and aims "to support activities to enable initial capacity building and implementation in developing countries, least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition." Arrangements for the establishment of the QSP and its Trust Fund were initiated by the SAICM secretariat in May 2006. The Trust Fund is open for contributions until the third session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management scheduled for 2012 and for disbursements until 2013.

It should be noted that the SAICM Business Plan adopted in 2007 and updated in 2009 includes the target that at least one project each should be approved for at least 75 per cent (57) of the 76 Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States within the life-time of the Trust Fund.

Please note that the current approved projects funded by the SAICM QSP Trust Fund between 2006 and 2010 in countries participating in the above GEF project have been allocated a total of US\$ 4,308,642 from the Trust Fund. The list of projects is presented in the annex to this letter. The SAICM secretariat is pleased to confirm the amount of US\$ 4,308,642 as in-kind co-funding to the above mentioned GEF project during its implementation period.

The SAICM secretariat looks forward to collaborating further to enhance synergies between chemicals management related initiatives for Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in Africa.

Yours sincerely,



Matthew Gubb
Coordinator
SAICM Secretariat

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

Governments and projects supported through the Quick Start Programme Trust Fund in partner countries to the POPs Capacity Building Programme for LDCs and SIDS in Africa

Status as per April 2010

Country	LDC-SIDS	Project title	Executing agency	Funding	Round	Project type
Burkina Faso	LDC	Updating the national chemicals management profile, development of a national SAICM capacity assessment and holding a national SAICM priority setting workshop	UNITAR	\$49,946	1st	multi-country
		Strengthening pesticide management in CILSS Member States	CILSS	\$49,413	7th	multi-country
Burundi	LDC	Updating the National Chemicals Management Profile and developing a national chemicals database in Burundi	UNITAR	\$99,250	2nd	individual
		Institutional capacity building for implementing of the Stockholm Convention on POPs and awareness raising on POPs issues		\$124,950	7th	multi-country
Chad	LDC	Strengthening integrated chemicals management for effective SAICM implementation in Chad	UNITAR	\$119,900	2nd	individual
		Strengthening pesticide management in CILSS Member States	CILSS	\$49,413	7th	multi-country
Djibouti	LDC	Updating the national chemicals management profile, development of a national SAICM capacity assessment and holding a national SAICM priority setting workshop	UNITAR	\$49,946	1st	multi-country
		Strengthening the capacity of Djibouti to control the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and chemicals in the context of the Basel Convention, the International Health Regulations (WHO, 2005) and other relevant MEAs as per necessary, and ensure their environmentally sound management	Basel Convention Regional Centre	\$249,930	6th	individual
Gambia	LDC	Strengthening Capacities for SAICM Implementation and supporting Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) Capacity Building in the Gambia	UNITAR	\$250,000	6th	individual
		Strengthening pesticide management in CILSS Member States	CILSS	\$49,413	7th	multi-country
Guinea (Republic of)		Developing an Integrated National Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and SAICM Implementation in the Republic of Guinea	UNITAR	\$250,000	7th	individual
Lesotho	LDC	Updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national SAICM capacity assessment, and holding of a national SAICM priority setting workshop in Lesotho	UNITAR	\$54,950	2nd	individual
Liberia	LDC	Developing a National Chemicals Management Profile, developing a national SAICM capacity assessment and holding a national SAICM priority setting workshop in Liberia	UNITAR	\$71,050	3rd	individual

Country	LDC-SIDS	Project title	Executing agency	Funding	Round	Project type
		Liberia, UNDP, and UNEP Partnership Initiative for the Integration of Sound Management of Chemicals Considerations into Development Plans and Processes	UNDP & UNEP	\$250,000	5th	individual
Madagascar	LDC	Updating the national chemicals management profile, development of a national SAICM capacity assessment and holding a national SAICM priority setting workshop	UNITAR	\$49,946	1st	multi-country
		Recycling/disposal of Insecticide-Treated Nets, exploratory project	WHO	\$250,000	5th	individual
Malawi	LDC	Updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national SAICM capacity assessment, and holding of a national SAICM priority setting workshop in Malawi	UNITAR	\$50,576	2nd	individual
Mali	LDC	Updating the national chemicals management profile, developing a national SAICM Capacity assessment, and holding a national SAICM priority setting workshop in Mali	UNITAR	\$58,400	3rd	individual
		Chemical Accident Prevention Programme for West Africa (CAPP-WA)	-	\$250,000	6th	multi-try
Mauritania	LDC	Mauritania, UNDP and UNEP Partnership Initiative for the Integration of Sound Management of Chemicals Considerations into Development Plans and Processes	UNDP & UNEP	\$250,000	5th	individual
		Strengthening pesticide management in CILSS Member States*	CILSS	\$49,413	7th	multi-country
Niger	LDC	Strengthening pesticide management in CILSS Member States	CILSS	\$49,413	7th	multi-country
Rwanda	LDC	Updating the national chemicals management profile, development of a national SAICM capacity assessment and holding a national SAICM priority setting workshop	UNITAR	\$49,946	1st	multi-country
		Institutional capacity building for implementing of the Stockholm Convention on POPs and awareness raising on POPs issues		\$124,950	7th	multi-country
Sao Tome & Principe	LDC-SIDS	Updating the national chemicals management profile, development of a national SAICM capacity assessment and holding a national SAICM priority setting workshop	UNITAR	\$49,946	1st	multi-country
Senegal	LDC	Strengthening National Capacities in Senegal for SAICM Implementation	UNITAR	\$250,000	5th	individual
		Chemical Accident Prevention Programme for West Africa (CAPP-WA)	-	\$250,000	6th	multi-country
Sudan	LDC	Development of a Sustainable Integrated National Programme for Sound Management of Chemicals	UNIDO	\$144,072	3rd	individual
Tanzania	LDC	Capacity Enhancement for the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the United Republic of Tanzania	-	\$248,819	4th	individual
Uganda	LDC	Uganda, UNEP & UNDP Partnership initiative for the implementation of SAICM	UNDP & UNEP	\$250,000	1st	individual
Zambia	LDC	Strengthening Capacities for SAICM Implementation and Supporting GHS Capacity Building in Zambia	UNITAR	\$250,000	5th	individual

Country	LDC-SIDS	Project title	Executing agency	Funding	Round	Project type
Niger	LDC	Enabling Activities for the Development of a SAICM Implementation Plan within an Integrated National Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals in the Republic of Niger	UNITAR	\$215,000	8th	individual

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

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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



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

MINISTÉRIO PARA A COORDENAÇÃO DA ACÇÃO AMBIENTAL
DIRECÇÃO DE COOPERAÇÃO

12/03/2010

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To:

Maryam Niamir-Fuller

GEF Executive Coordinator and Director

Division of Global Environment Facility (GEF) Coordination UNEP

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“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.



Maria Niamir-Fuller
GEF Operational Point