

**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 COMESA 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:** Burundi, Djibouti, D.R. Congo, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda
- 1.7 Mode of execution:** External
- 1.8 Project executing organization:** WWF Eastern and Southern Africa Programme Office (ESARPO)
- 1.9 Duration of project:** 60 months  
Commencing: 01/102/2011  
Completion: 01/01/2016

**1.10 Cost of project**

**US\$**

**%**

<b>Cost of Project</b>	<b>US\$</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Cost to the GEF Trust Fund</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Co-financing</b>		
<b>Cash</b>		
African Union Commission ACP-MEAs	33,000	1.1
WWF	22,500	0.75
National co-finance	At least: 200,000	6.7
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>255,500</i>	<i>8.6</i>
<b>In-kind</b>		
UNEP Regional Office for Africa	500,000	16.87
SAICM Secretariat	1,200,000	40.49
Stockholm Secretariat	300,000	10.12
UNEP Chemicals	457,829	15.44
National co-finance	At least: 250,000	8.43
Sub-total	2,963,329	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,463,329</b>	

### 1.11 Project Summary

The least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS) in the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA) sub region (Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, D.R. Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Sudan and Uganda) are among the poorest in the world. Poverty levels in the sub region range from 34% of the population living on less than USD1 per day in Ethiopia, to 69% in Uganda (IFAD, 2002).

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. Poor 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), LDCs and SIDS in the COMESA 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 complementary 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 COMESA 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) and small island developing States (SIDS) in the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA) sub region are among the poorest in the world. Poverty levels in the range from 34% of the population living on less than USD1 per day in Ethiopia, to 69% in Uganda (IFAD, 2002).
2. While LDC and SIDS governments of the COMESA 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. Several LDCs in this sub region have ratified and are parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. Among these, Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, D.R. Congo, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Sudan and Uganda have requested assistance in the implementation of the Stockholm Convention and their national NIPs. All countries have completed their National Implementation Plans (NIPs). The NIPs established preliminary inventories of POPs chemicals, prioritised activities to implement the provisions of the Stockholm Convention, and identified technical, regulatory and institutional barriers to implementation.
5. In their NIPs LDCs and SIDS in the COMESA sub region 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 persistent organic pollutants (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 identify current needs of LDCs and SIDS from the COMESA sub region a consultative workshop was convened from 2-5 February 2010 in Nairobi, Kenya. During this workshop participating countries (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Rwanda and Sudan) made presentations outlining NIP priorities, status of implementation of NIPs, and bottle-necks to implementation. Representatives from Burundi, the Comoros and D.R. Congo attended the workshop held for West-African countries participating in the ECOWAS project under the programme, and also made presentations reflecting their current needs and priorities. As a result of the consultation workshop a needs assessment was compiled. The report of this 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. The project will support participating countries to implement their national implementation plans (NIPs) in accordance with article 7.2 of the Stockholm Convention text which reads...*“The Parties shall, where appropriate, cooperate directly or through global, regional and subregional organizations, and consult their national stakeholders, including women’s groups and groups involved in the health of children, in order to facilitate the development, implementation and updating of their implementation plans.”*
9. The project activities are in line with article 9 on information exchange which states ;  
*“1. Each Party shall facilitate or undertake the exchange of information relevant to:*  
*(a) The reduction or elimination of the production, use and release of persistent organic pollutants; and*  
*(b) Alternatives to persistent organic pollutants, including information relating to their risks as well as to their economic and social costs.*  
*2. The Parties shall exchange the information referred to in paragraph 1 directly or through the Secretariat.”*
10. The project will help countries meet the objectives outlines in article 10 on Public information, awareness and education and the provisions on technical assistance provided in article 12 of the Stockholm convention text.

### **2.3. Threats, Root Causes and Barrier Analysis**

11. 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 organization representatives. During the consultation, participating country representatives presented their progress in implementing the Stockholm Convention with particular focus on their NIPs, and the bottlenecks and challenges to their implementation. Representatives also outlined priority assistance activities under the general themes of legislation and regulatory frameworks, administration and enforcement capacity and information sharing and dissemination.
12. 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.
13. A key root cause of the lack of progress in implementation of the Stockholm Convention that was identified is the fact that some LDC and SIDS in the COMESA 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 a NIP, and did not always translate to its implementation.
14. The consultation indicated that few of the participating countries have 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 technical and financial capacity. 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.



15. Country representatives explained that 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 sustainable co-financing to access GEF funds; and insufficient human resources, and the lack of a clearinghouse mechanism.
16. Country representatives outlined the following reasons for the apparent inadequate enforcement and administrative capacity: lack of expertise in the monitoring of POPs and in sampling techniques; 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 of POPs in the judiciary system and other law enforcement agencies.
17. 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; the lack of resources to train teachers, school students and NGO representatives on the dangers of POPs.
18. Review of the NIPs, the consultation process and the needs assessment indicate that LDCs and SIDS in the COMESA 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**

19. The project is in line with the Action Plan of the Environment Initiative of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), June 2003. The objectives to be undertaken under the Programme Area of Health and Environment of the Action Plan aim to assist African countries to implement their commitments under chemicals related conventions for which they are contracting Parties. Projects proposed include Environmentally Sound Management of Pesticides and Other Toxic Chemicals and Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Waste.
20. LDCs and SIDS in the COMESA sub region have assessed the adequacy of their respective policy environment during the development of their NIPs. Countries are at various stages of development, but are all facing constraints and requesting assistance.
21. In Djibouti, the legislative and regulatory framework of Djibouti is articulated around the National Environmental Policy (2000), which includes provisions on waste and chemicals management as well as radioactive materials and other dangerous products. Djibouti has recently completed the mapping of areas vulnerable to POPs.
22. In Ethiopia, several chemical related regulations exist, but there is a lack of enforcement capacity and there is a need for a comprehensive legal framework. The Ethiopian government has also identified the need for assistance in defining areas that require standards and guidelines for effective implementation of POPs legislation and to revise existing standards and guidelines and issue new ones. Ethiopia also benefited from participating in the Africa Stockpiles Programme (ASP) (discussed in Section 2.7 – paragraph 43). In addition Ethiopia has included the issue of chemicals management in its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.



23. Rwanda has developed chemical regulations and made progress on the sensitization of the population about the regulation. In addition a national committee of the environment has been established at the district level and trained on the regulation. Rwanda's priorities for the future include adaptation of the national legislation to meet the obligations of the Stockholm Convention, strengthening the capacity of human resources involved in the Stockholm Convention, and developing regulations for hazardous waste.
24. Sudan submitted its NIP in 2007. It is the largest pesticide user in Africa, and, according to 2004-2005 surveys, the quantity of obsolete POPs pesticide stocks is 234 tons spread over some 340 storage sites throughout the country. Several Acts concerning chemicals exist in Sudan. However these were instituted prior to the Stockholm Convention and the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides. Therefore the existing laws require review and amendment. Specifically Sudan is requesting assistance with the development of rules and regulations (including storage/stocking systems) for the management of pesticides and with law enforcement mechanisms. Sudan is also seeking assistance with training farmers, farm workers and the population on environmentally sound management of pesticides.
25. Burundi submitted its NIP in 2007. Since this time the country has developed a national chemical profile under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), and undertaken sensitization on chemicals management. According to Burundi the barriers include a lack of trained chemicals experts in the country. Burundi is seeking assistance in the training of staff on chemical risk management and sensitization among policy makers as currently the negative impact of chemicals on health is not a major political or policy concern.
26. Comoros submitted its NIP in 2008. Since this time Comoros has been undertaking sensitization on PCBs. Comoros is seeking assistance in the development of a legal and political framework and POPs, and in amending laws related to POPs.
27. The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has recently completed its NIP and has not initiated implementation activities. The DRC's priority areas for action include assistance with the development and amendment of laws and regulations.
28. The NIP of Uganda identifies the following as priority areas for intervention: developing policy guidelines and legislative framework for POPs management; capacity building for strengthening coordination and cooperation among stakeholders, sectors, etc. engaged in POPs management; developing and implementing education and awareness raising programs on POPs; and the development and implementation of programs for technical and infrastructural capacity building for POPs monitoring and laboratory accreditation.
29. As indicated above, LDC and SIDS in the COMESA 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 are also acknowledging 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. NGOs are active in the COMESA sub region and participated in the consultation. The International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN), a global network of more than 700 organisations working together for the elimination of POPs, was represented by Agenda for Environment and Responsible Development, based in Tanzania. According to AGENDA,

of the 700 IPEN members only 16 of these organizations are working in the participating countries.

31. Grassroots NGOs provide an important link to vulnerable communities. Key activities currently being undertaken by NGOs in the region include: the development of POPs pesticides awareness materials and programmes in local languages; conducting research on the health and environmental impacts of POPs and disseminating the findings to the communities; training and establishing POPs community monitoring teams at village level; promoting alternatives to toxic/ POPs chemicals, avoiding sources that generate POPs; and review of policies and regulations governing chemicals in the countries that affect poor communities and end users of chemicals. Links will be made with relevant activities at the national level to avoid duplication and foster synergies.
32. 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 also conducted numerous training workshops for journalists, civil society, professional organizations and farmer associations. 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.
33. Several professional and other organizations operate in the COMESA 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, an organization engaged in 'tropical insect science for development'. ICIPE aims to help ensure food security and better health for humankind and its 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**

34. Legislation and regulatory framework baseline: While several of the LDCs and SIDS in the COMESA sub region have sectoral regulations and general Environment Acts, none has a comprehensive regulatory in place to address chemicals, including POPs.
35. Enforcement and administrative capacity baseline: While there is increasing recognition by LDCs and SIDS in the COMESA 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.

36. Information sharing and dissemination baseline: LDCs and SIDS in the COMESA 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. LDCs and SIDS in the COMESA region also expressed the need for POPs education materials that include the nine new POPs, 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.
37. Ongoing activities to implement the Stockholm Convention: The consultations undertaken indicated that several countries in the sub region treated the Stockholm Convention NIP development enabling activities as a discrete project. Activities to implement the provisions of the Stockholm Convention were therefore not mainstreamed into Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, or Health activities. As a result, once the NIP was completed, further work was not undertaken on 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**

38. During the project design phase, UNEP explored existing projects (GEF and non GEF interventions) in participating LDCs and SIDS of the COMESA 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 COMESA Secretariat, UNEP staff implementing related projects, the Nigeria Basel Convention Regional Coordinating Centre, and NGOs. The following paragraphs describe linkages with relevant regional, sub regional and national activities.
39. 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 Ethiopia has participated in the ASP. According to the ASP approximately 2300 tons of stocks were removed from Ethiopia and safely destroyed through a disposal project led by FAO prior to the launch of ASP-Ethiopia. As of August 2009, the remaining 400 tons of stocks had been collected and packed for transport, and were stored in Addis Ababa awaiting CropLife International (CLI) funding for their safe disposal. A further 215 of the estimated 250 tons of uncollected stocks from other locations in the country have been inventoried under ASP-Ethiopia, revealing publicly-held obsolete pesticides and un-quantified amount of contaminated containers and soil. The ASP also assisted in the drafting of a pesticides proclamation and a pesticides regulation for submission to Parliament.

40. UNEP Chemicals Branch has been working on guidance on legal and institutional infrastructure for sound management of chemicals, and on economic instruments for financing sound management of chemicals since March 2009. The UNEP-KemI Project on “Development of Legal and Institutional Infrastructures for the Sound Management of Chemicals in Developing Countries and Countries with Economy in Transition” introduced the main elements to be considered for developing comprehensive and efficient legal frameworks for managing the introduction of chemicals into the market for use, along with possible institutional arrangements for effective implementation and enforcement. With the support of the Norwegian Government, UNEP has also generated a draft guidance document for policymakers on the use of these economic policy measures for achieving Sound Management of Chemicals, with a focus on cost recovery options for financing legal and institutional infrastructure for SMC. UNEP Chemicals is in the process of merging these two projects into an integrated guidance document that will comprise 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 COMESA countries. To avoid duplication the project will collaborate with UNEP Chemicals and use this guidance document as the basis of the project’s approach.
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. Uganda received funding under the SAICM Quick Start Programme (QSP) and has been involved in the activity since late 2007. As a result the need for sound chemicals management was included in the Uganda's revised Poverty Eradication Action Plan. It is proposed that this project will provide an opportunity for Uganda to share their experience and to potentially replicate the results of the UNDP-UNEP Partnership.
42. The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (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.
43. The African Caribbean Pacific - Multilateral Environment Agreements (ACP-MEAs) Programme is being implemented by UNEP in cooperation with the European Commission (EC) and several other partners to enhance the capacity of African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries to implement MEAs. The African Hub is hosted by the African Union Commission (AUC) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and provides technical assistance, training and policy and advisory support services. The comprehensive four-year project has a total budget of 21 million Euros. Due to the potential duplication of efforts of the two programmes, consultations were undertaken with the AUC on the ACP-MEAs planned activities. It is understood that AUC plans to undertake training of the judiciary in

Anglophone and Francophone countries, as well as training of MEA focal points on effective dissemination of information on MEAs and MEA implementation strategies. Both activities fit with the planned activities of this project and therefore activities under the ACP-MEAs activities and this project will be harmonized to avoid duplication and to make the most of limited available funds. As such activities in which synergies exist will be undertaken in a coordinated manner and will be executed in collaboration by the two programmes. Other possible activities in which the two projects can collaborate in have been discussed and will be determined once the project is started.

44. A concept for a regional Pesticide Lifecycle Development in Africa project is currently being developed by FAO, UNEP and WHO. The project may include activities on pesticide legislation, regulation and registration. This project is likely to include some of the COMESA LDCs and SIDS, as well as non-LDCs from COMESA 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.
45. 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.
46. WWF have developed a training program on the development of pesticide and obsolete pesticide management communication strategies and it is planned that this will be extended to all POPs. WWF has also developed informational products on proper pesticide handling management including booklets and short videos. These will be redeveloped and made available to the project. WWF has been working with private sector, agricultural produce associations and academia on pesticide management issues. Synergies will be made with these ongoing initiatives. In addition WWF is planning work with regional economic commissions in Africa including COMESA, on environmental policy. There are potential duplications with this work and as such WWF has agreed to work together with this project to execute activities with COMESA.
47. In a relevant national level activity, Burundi and Rwanda received funds from the SAICM QSP to increase institutional capacity for implementing the Stockholm Convention on POPs and awareness raising issues. Activities under this project are expected to commence in July 2010 and continue through to December 2011. As these activities will be implemented concurrently with activities under the sub regional project, links will be forged during implementation, to ensure duplication is avoided. Further resources developed for the activities in Burundi and Rwanda will be shared with the other LDCs participating countries in the sub region and utilized where relevant.
48. PELUM Association works in eastern, southern and central Africa to improve the livelihoods of small-scale farmers and rural communities. PELUM Association facilitates learning and networking, participatory research, capacity building, information sifting and dissemination as well as lobbying and advocacy. PELUM Association is planning to set up a Secondary Level Agriculture curriculum in Rwanda, develop HIV/AIDS Nutrition Gardens and set up a seed bank. No work regarding chemicals has been undertaken in



Rwanda. The programme will collaborate with PELUM and/or other similar networks that work closely with small holder farmers in the region.

### SECTION 3: INTERVENTION STRATEGY (ALTERNATIVE)

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

49. 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.
50. 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. These proposed activities will ensure that the technical assistance is provided to the countries in accordance to article 12.2 which in part states that countries will be provided with “...*appropriate technical assistance to developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition, to assist them, taking into account their particular needs, to develop and strengthen their capacity to implement their obligations under this Convention.*” 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.
51. The information sharing and dissemination component will include the development and dissemination of community education and training materials on POPs. It will result in a 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 sub region, between sub regions and internationally. These proposed activities will enable the countries to comply with article The project activities are in line with articles 9 and 10 of the Stockholm Convention text which in part states that :  
“1. *Each Party shall facilitate or undertake the exchange of information relevant to:*  
(a) *The reduction or elimination of the production, use and release of persistent organic pollutants; and*  
(b) *Alternatives to persistent organic pollutants, including information relating to their risks as well as to their economic and social costs.*  
2. *The Parties shall exchange the information referred to in paragraph 1 directly or through the Secretariat.*”, (article 9) and that,  
“*Each Party shall, within its capabilities, promote and facilitate:*  
(a) *Awareness among its policy and decision makers with regard to persistent organic pollutants;*  
(b) *Provision to the public of all available information on persistent organic pollutants, taking into account paragraph 5 of Article 9...*” (article 10)
52. 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 of Stockholm Convention implementation. The Post-NIP program is a GEF/UNIDO/UNEP initiative complementary to the SAICM QSP funded single country projects to enhance and sustain the implementation of the Stockholm

Convention in the COMESA LDCs SIDS. 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
<b>Political level</b>	(Environment Ministers)	Outcome 3.1 - CIEN platform revitalized and utilized as a knowledge  Outcome 3.3 - Political declaration committing support to the Convention
<b>National Government</b>	(Environment, Customs, Agricultural, Quarantine, Finance and Judiciary staff)	Outcome 1.1 – Development of work plans for comprehensive chemicals regulatory framework.  Outcome 1.2 – Draft revised Pesticides Act.  Outcome 2.1 – National staff certified as Stockholm Convention “trainers”.  Outcome 2.2 – Quarantine and Customs Staff trained in inspection/monitoring illegal traffic.  Outcome 2.3 – Judges and Finance staff trained on the Stockholm and other chemicals conventions.  Outcome 3.1 - CIEN platform revitalized and utilized as a knowledge
<b>Provincial Government</b>	(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
<b>Community level</b>	(Community groups, NGOs and small scale farmers)	Outcome 3.1 - CIEN platform revitalized and utilized as a knowledge  Outcome 3.2 – Pilot communities trained on POPs risk reduction. POPs education materials available to community groups.

53. 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 neighbouring countries.
54. These project priorities respond directly to the common needs as expressed by countries during the consultation period. In addition, working with COMESA, the regional economic



commission affords the project the opportunity to increase the political awareness and prominence of POPs issues in the sub region.

55. The proposed implementation approach should maximize GEF's impacts in achieving global environmental benefits through selected investments supporting the GEF focal area for POPs while contributing to improving capacity of all levels of government, as well as addressing the needs of vulnerable communities and resulting in improved livelihoods.

### **3.2. Project Goal and Objective**

56. The Goal of the project is to improve the management of chemicals in participating countries. This aligns to the GEF goal in chemicals management which is *"to promote the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the global environment."*
57. The Objective of the project is to strengthen and build the capacity required in LDCs and SIDS in the COMESA 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.
58. Though ultimately this project aims to achieve improved legislative and regulatory mechanisms in participating countries as well as 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, including POPs.

### **3.3. Project Components and Expected Results**

59. 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 workplan 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.
60. 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 WWF staff, local staff and external specialists.
61. 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.
62. 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.

63. Outcome 1.2: Participating countries have the skills to review and revise Pesticides Acts against new FAO guidelines. The verifiable indicator includes that more than one of the countries have revised their Pesticides Act in line with new FAO guidelines.
64. 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.
65. Outcomes 1.1-1.2: Outputs and activities.
66. Model comprehensive chemicals regulatory system, including legislation, regulation, guidelines for implementation, sectoral guidelines and standard setting guidance developed. Technical experts will work with each country individually 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.
67. Specific countries have requested assistance in the review of Pesticides Acts to incorporate the recent FAO guidelines. Technical experts will work with these countries to provide training on the new guidelines and assist in drafting revisions to Pesticides Acts. All draft documents developed under the project will be shared with other participating countries through the knowledge management system.
68. 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.
69. 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 trained in each participating country.
70. Outcome 2.2 Guidelines developed and trainers trained on inspection/monitoring of illegal traffic. This will be verified by the number of certified trainers in each participating country and the number of Quarantine and Customs staff trained in each country.
71. 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.
72. 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.
73. Outcomes 2.1-2.4: Outputs and activities.

74. Two Stockholm Convention trainers certified and 10 provincial level 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.
75. A technical expert will develop guidance on illegal traffic training, and together with a training expert undertake training of two trainers per country. Supervised training of Customs and Quarantine staff will then be conducted by the certified trainers. The training guidance will be made available on the knowledge management system.
76. A technical expert will develop a tool kit 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.
77. 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.
78. 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 COMESA Secretariat.
79. 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.
80. Outcome 3.2: 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.
81. Outcome 3.3: 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.
82. Outcome 3.1-3.3: Outputs and activities
83. 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. The CIEN is still operational although it has a limited amount of core funding. UNEP will work together with UNEP Chemicals staff on the revitalization of this platform in the COMESA 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 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.

84. 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.
85. WWF will work closely with the sub regional steering committee and COMESA to agree an appropriate time on COMESA calendar to focus on Ministerial support for POPs issues.
86. Component 4: Project Management. The project managers must organize the implementation, reporting and monitoring of process and conservation results in coordination with numerous stakeholders. Component 4 expected outcomes and verifiable indicators include:
87. 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 midterm having, at a minimum, a rating of satisfactory and at project completion, at a minimum, satisfactory.
88. Outcome 4.1: Outputs and activities
89. 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**

90. 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.
91. 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.
92. 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 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

93. Under Component 1 which deals with legislative frameworks and regulations, due to the strong political element to the sanctioning of new regulations in countries, there is a risk that participating countries lack the appetite for establishing a comprehensive regulatory framework. On the more practical level, legislative drafting takes time and participating countries have very few legal drafters on staff. Therefore the project aims to provide assistance to participating countries by providing a model comprehensive framework, and in drafting amended and new regulations in line with this model. Such an approach negates the need for drafting legislation from scratch and instead allows participating countries to adapt the models available, to their own legislative situation. In addition, provision has been made in the project for development of national level chemical legislative plans to allow countries to consider and prioritize their legislative needs. Risks associated with this Component 1 activity will also be mitigated by high level awareness raising activities being undertaken in Component 3, in partnership with COMESA, to increase high level understanding and political support for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the sub region.
94. Under Component 2 which relates to development of enforcement and administrative capacity, there is an assumption that provincial level staff, 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.
95. In Component 3 which focuses on information dissemination and awareness raising, risks associated with the CIEN revitalization have been discussed with UNEP Chemicals, and discussions indicate it is 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 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 several have strong links with civil society organizations that may be receptive to community training. To ensure vulnerable communities are reached, this activity will be executed in consultation with the International POPs Elimination Network, which has identified vulnerable communities in several of the participating countries. Regarding the political commitment of high-level representatives, this has been agreed in principle by POPs national focal points on behalf of governments and consultations were also held with COMESA. COMESA has agreed to facilitate these activities. An MOU will



be agreed with COMESA at project inception. COMESA has an environment department, but is fairly new to dealing with chemicals issues. As such, COMESA 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 COMESA, UNEP ROA and WWF will provide extensive support to COMESA staff to ensure COMESA's capacity to act as an efficient forum for raising the political commitment of high-level representatives.

96. There is also a general risk that this activity will be treated by participating countries as a discrete project, as opposed to an opportunity to build capacity in managing POPs and mainstreaming the obligations of the Stockholm Convention into national activities. This occurred with the NIP enabling activities. In order to mitigate this risk activities have been built into the project to empower POPs NFPs to continue POPs related activities once the project has completed. In this project NFPs will have certain responsibilities related to coordinating project activities, as well as opportunities to improve technical skills. Through subregional activities NFPs will also have the opportunity to network with each other. This includes train the trainer activities, where POPs NFPs will become certified trainers and have an obligation to train a cadre of provincial level staff annually. This approach will enhance the technical capability of NFPs, and is designed to improve the confidence of NFPs
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.
98. 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.

### **3.6. Consistency with National Priorities or Plans**

99. Each of the participating countries has ratified the Stockholm Convention. All of the participating countries have completed their National Implementation Plans.
100. In its NIP Burundi prioritized the update and completion of regulatory texts, and assistance with the enforcement of legal texts. Training sessions for environment officers on POPs issues were also prioritized, as well as information exchange network on POPs.
101. Comoros prioritized the development of a legal and political framework for POPs and the sound management of chemicals, including the amendment of existing laws. Assistance with the strengthening of relevant institutions was also prioritized.
102. In its NIP, Djibouti prioritized working with the national sub-committee for the integrated management of POPs, to establish the legal framework for the development of guidelines for different categories of POPs and chemical products. Djibouti also prioritized training on sampling techniques and acquisition of key equipment. Regarding information dissemination and awareness the NIP prioritized the organisation of national workshops for primary and secondary school teachers, and for national NGOs.
103. The D.R. Congo recently finalized its NIP. The NIP notes that no specific regulations exist on chemicals or POPs and prioritized the need to institute such regulations. DRC also prioritized training of environment staff on POPs and sensitization of the wider community on POPs issues.

104. Ethiopia prioritized assistance related to legislation, enforcement and information exchange in its NIP. Regarding legislation, Ethiopia requested assistance revising existing legislation and issuing new ones. It also prioritized assistance identifying areas that require standards and guidelines for effective implementation of POPs legislation. Regarding enforcement, Ethiopia prioritized conducting trainings for relevant staff on contents of POPs legislations, standards and guidelines. On information exchange and sharing of experiences, Ethiopia prioritized public awareness and sensitization of POPs and requested assistance with the preparation of materials including brochures, posters, newsletters, articles, training manuals on POPs.
105. In its NIP, Rwanda prioritized the completion of legal texts and regulations relating to POPs. Rwanda also requested assistance to sensitize various levels of government and the community on legal texts and regulations relating to POPs. Relating to dissemination of information Rwanda prioritized assistance with formal training on POPs.
106. Sudan prioritized the review and amendment of existing laws, which were issued prior to negotiation of the Stockholm Convention, as well as revising the pesticide regulations to adhere to the new FAO issue of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides and incorporating them into environmental policy. The NIP also prioritized the training of personnel involved in the management of pesticides, contaminated containers and contaminated soils. Sudan also prioritized upgrading laboratory capacities in the relevant institutions and training of laboratory staff in POP pesticide related analysis techniques, methods and instrument use, procurement of laboratory equipment. Related to dissemination and sharing of experiences the NIP prioritized the preparation of training materials on POPs for the general community and implementing a media campaign using TV, radio and print media. Training of pesticide users and agricultural areas was also prioritized.
107. In its NIP Uganda prioritized: the development of a legal and enforcement framework for POPs in Uganda; capacity building for stakeholders implementing, managing and regulating POPs; strengthening coordination mechanism of the regulatory agencies engaged in POPs management; increasing public education and awareness on POPs and instituting a national awareness program.

### **3.7. Sustainability**

108. 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 countries 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.
109. Recognizing the above challenges and the commonality of this situation to LDCs and SIDS, not just in the COMESA sub region, but Africa-wide, this project 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. Consultations with participating countries 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.

110. 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.

111. 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**

112. Information exchange and dissemination forms a key component of this project. Recognizing the common challenges faced by LDCs and SIDS in the sub region, there is an opportunity for countries 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.

113. 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**

114. 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.

115. 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 that using radio broadcasts to explain the aims of the project would be 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.

116. 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.

117. 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.

118. Ministerial level communications will be coordinated through COMESA. COMESA 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**

119. 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. 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.
120. 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.
121. 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.

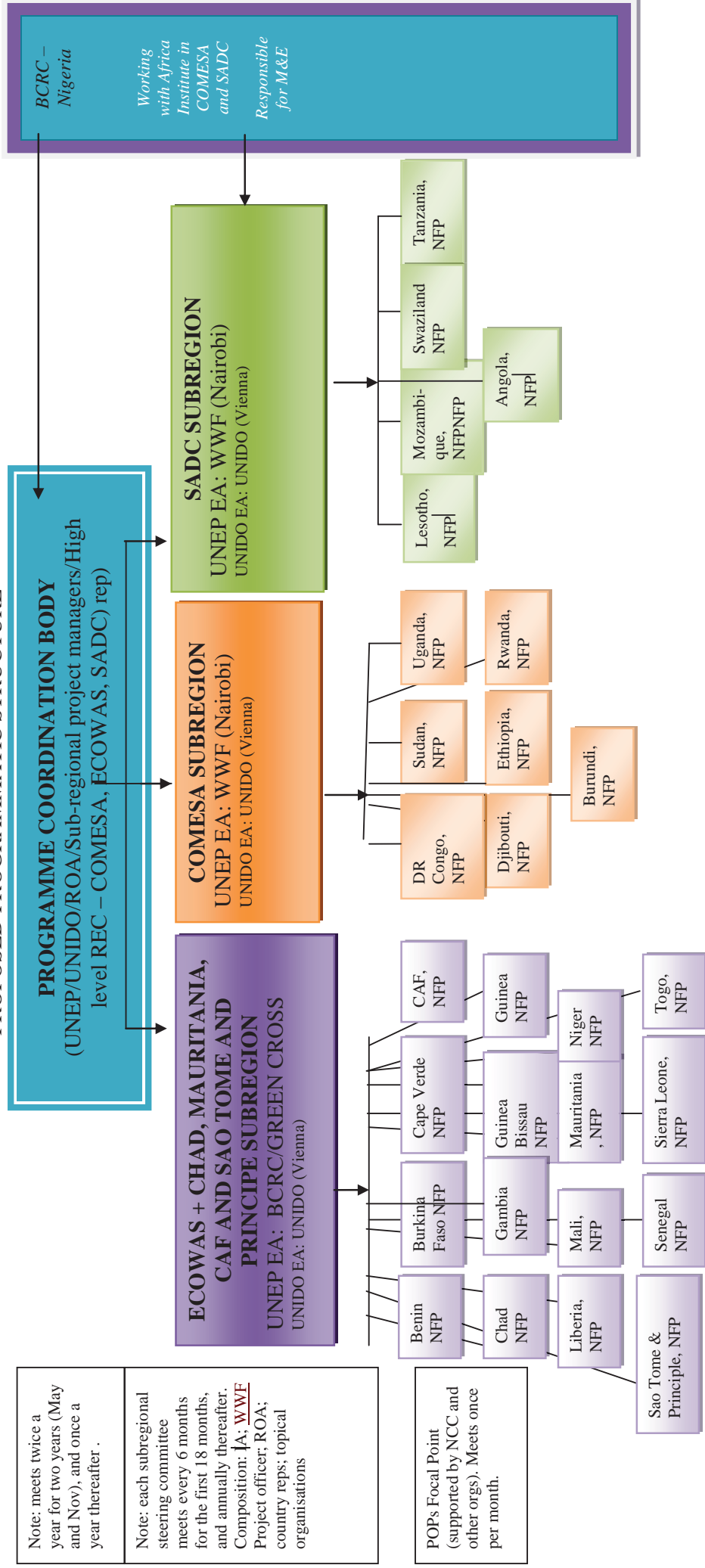
## **SECTION 4: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

122. 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 SADC and ECOWAS. This approach will make use of existing networks and allow south-south cooperation.
123. This project, focusing on LDCs in the COMESA sub region will be 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).
124. 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.
125. Sub regional steering committees are responsible for project execution. Steering Committees include representatives from UNEP, UNIDO, executing agency staff, POPs NFPs, the BCRCC and relevant 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.

126. 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.
127. 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: JA; WWF Project officer; ROA; country reps; topical organisations

POP's Focal Point (supported by NCC and other orgs). Meets once per month.

128. Project Implementation Arrangements:
129. UNEP - Implementing Agency
130. 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.
131. WWF – Eastern and Southern Africa Programme Office (ESARPO)- Executing Agency
132. 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. UNIDO has designated execution arrangements for its components. The UNEP 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.
133. POPs NFPs
134. 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 2 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.
135. Other project partners
136. In addition to the project management structure outlined above, several other groups will be involved in project implementation. These include:
137. 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 COMESA countries. To avoid duplication the project will collaborate with UNEP Chemicals and use this guidance document as the basis of the project's approach.

138. UNEP Chemicals have several requests from COMESA 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.
139. COMESA will lead the execution of activities related to increasing high level awareness raising. Such an approach builds on COMESA's existing network of ministers and regular ministerial meetings. COMESA will add further value by including non-LDCs in these activities. GEF funds will not be used to fund non-LDCs. COMESA has also agreed to embark on resource mobilization activities to sustain ongoing activities related to chemicals management beyond the life of the project.
140. 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.
141. WWF has 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 will lend support to raising high level awareness and training of the judiciary under Component 2.
142. 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**

143. 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.
144. Several local civil society groups working on POPs issues have been identified, as well as key vulnerable communities. These groups will be consulted and involved in project execution.
145. 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**

146. 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.
147. 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.
148. 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. The BCRCC Nigeria is responsible for overall program monitoring and evaluation.
149. 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.
150. 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.



151. 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 UNEP Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented.
152. 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.
153. 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**

154. The overall project budget consists of GEF financing (USD 2.5 million; 46 percent of the total project cost); and co-financing (USD 2.96 million; 54 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**

<b>Component</b>	<b>GEF subtotal (USD)</b>	<b>Percentage of GEF co-financing</b>	<b>Co-finance subtotal (USD)</b>	<b>Percentage of co-financing</b>
Component 1: Legislative and regulatory frameworks	750,000	63%	100,000 (country co-finance) 33,000 (AUC ACPs) 300,000 (UNEP Chemicals) [433k total]	37%
Component 2: Enforcement and	1,000,000	43%	200,000 (National co-finance)	57%

administrative capacity			1,000,000 (SAICM) 150,000 (Stockholm) [1,350,000 total]	
Component 3: Information sharing and dissemination	300,000	40%	80,000 UNEP Chemicals 22,500 (WWF) 200, 000 (SAICM) 150,000 (Stockholm) [452,500]	60%
Component 4: Project Management	250,000	26%	500,000 (ROA) 150,000 (National co- finance) 77,829 (UNEP Chemicals) [727,829K total]	74%
Component 5: Monitoring and Evaluation	200,000	100%		
Total	2,500,000		2,963,329	

## 7.2 Project Co-financing

155. The project co-financing (USD 2,963,329 or 54 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 2,700,000 (NB: based on everything being cash except 50% of national co-finance). This subtotal represents 85% of the total co-financing commitment and combines cash contribution in salaries, transportation, and administration directly supporting the project.

156. UNEP ROA is providing a contribution relating to a part time project officer costs over five years. The SAICM Secretariat is providing US\$1.24 million in the form of information exchange and capacity building. Similarly, the Stockholm Convention Secretariat is providing USD 300,000 in the form of information exchange and capacity building. The AUC, as part of work under the ACP MEAs Project is providing USD 33,000 of co-finance for activities related to improving chemicals legislation.

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

157. 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 value-addition in the opportunities provided for south-south cooperation.

158. 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: Needs Assessment Report- COMESA Sub region**

### **Appendix 12: Co-finance Commitment letters**

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

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 COMESA Sub region

Executing Agency:

UNEP

GEF BUDGET ALLOCATION BY PROJECT COMPONENT/ACTIVITY										GEF ALLOCATION BY CALENDAR YEAR				
Budget line	Object of expenditure against UNEP budget codes	Description	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
			US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
<b>10</b>		<b>PERSONNEL COMPONENT</b>												
1100		Project personnel	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1101 Project coordinator /ROA	0	0	0	56,000		56,000	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	56,000
		1102 Project coordinator/WVF	0	0	0	56,000	0	56,000	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	56,000
		<b>1199 sub-total</b>						0						0
1200		Consultants	52,000	0	0	40,000		92,000	31,000	31,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	92,000
		1201 local consultant - legal				74,000		74,000	14,800	14,800	14,800	14,800	14,800	74,000
		1202 int consultant	40,000	0	0	0		40,000	20,000	20,000	0	0	0	40,000
		1221 Regional consultant for development of national plans for legislative framework	0	25,000	0	0		25,000	0	25,000	0	0	0	25,000
		1222 2 regional consultants for Stockholm Convention train-the-trainer	0	10,000	0	0		10,000	0	5,000	5,000	0	0	10,000
		1223 1 regional consultant laboratory assessment	0	0	0	0		0	0	3,000	0	0	0	3,000
		1224 1 regional ESTIS/CIEN consultant	120,000	0	0	0		120,000	40,000	40,000	0	0	0	120,000
		1251 int expert: legal	11,000	0	0	0		11,000	11,000	0	0	0	0	11,000
		1252 int consultant: Pesticide Act revision	0	4,000	0	0		4,000	0	4,000	0	0	0	4,000
		1253 int consultant: Design of Stockholm Convention train-the-trainer course	0	10,000	0	0		10,000	0	10,000	0	0	0	10,000
		1254 int consultant: Illegal traffic/inspection training	0	124,500	0	0		124,500	20,000	50,000	40,000	14,500	0	124,500
		1255 int training advisor/coordinator	50,000	0	0	0		50,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	0	0	50,000
		1256 int technical review(legal aspects)	0	4,000	0	0		4,000	4,000	0	0	0	0	4,000
		1257 int Judiciary training expert	0	11,000	0	0		11,000	0	5,000	6,000	0	0	11,000
		1258 int laboratory consultant	0	0	8,000	0		8,000	0	8,000	0	0	0	8,000
		1259 int ESTIS/CIEN trainer	273,000	188,500	11,000	114,000	0	586,500	160,800	235,800	125,800	39,300	24,800	586,500
		<b>1299 sub-total</b>						0						0
1300		Administrative Support	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1301 Support staff	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		<b>1399 sub-total</b>						0						0
1600		Travel on Official business	70,000	73,000	4,000	0		147,000	40,000	94,000	13,000	0	0	147,000
		1622 travel regional experts and DSA	59,000	9,000	4,000	0		72,000	40,000	32,000	0	0	0	72,000
		1623 travel international experts and DSA	129,000	82,000	8,000	0	0	219,000	80,000	126,000	13,000	0	0	219,000
		<b>1699 sub-total</b>						861,500	252,000	373,000	150,000	50,500	36,000	861,500
<b>1999</b>		<b>Component total</b>	402,000	270,500	19,000	170,000	0	861,500	252,000	373,000	150,000	50,500	36,000	861,500
<b>20</b>		<b>SUBCONTRACTS</b>						0						0
		2101 Webdeveloper - developing Programme management system	0	0	8,000	0		8,000	8,000	0	0	0	0	8,000
		2102 NGO awareness training with POPs vulnerable communities	0	0	100,000	0		100,000	0	0	34,000	33,000	33,000	100,000
		2103 REC High Level Awareness Raising	0	0	61,000	0		61,000	10,000	51,000	0	0	0	61,000
		2104 National plan comprehensive framework implementation	287,000	0	0	0		287,000	0	75,000	75,000	62,000	62,000	287,000
		2105 ESTIS Platform build	0	0	67,000	0		67,000	0	30,000	30,000	7,000	0	67,000
		<b>2199 sub-total</b>	287,000	0	236,000	0	0	523,000	18,000	156,000	139,000	115,000	95,000	523,000
<b>2999</b>		<b>Component total</b>	287,000	0	236,000	0	0	523,000	18,000	156,000	139,000	115,000	95,000	523,000
<b>30</b>		<b>TRAINING COMPONENT</b>						0						0
3200		Group Training	0	100,000	0	0		100,000	0	50,000	50,000	0	0	100,000
		3201 Stockholm Convention provincial level training						0						0

3200	3202	National Stockholm Convention training	0	210,000	0	0	0	0	210,000	0	90,000	120,000	0	0	210,000
	3203	Customs/Quarantine subregional train-trainer	0	90,000	0	0	0	0	90,000	0	0	0	0	0	90,000
	3204	National customs/quarantine training	0	200,000	0	0	0	0	200,000	0	75,000	75,000	50,000	0	200,000
	3205	Judiciary training	0	114,500	0	0	0	0	114,500	0	0	0	0	0	114,500
	3206	Web-masters ESTIS training	0	0	45,000	0	0	0	45,000	0	45,000	0	0	0	45,000
	3299	sub-total	0	714,500	45,000	0	0	0	759,500	0	164,500	195,000	50,000	0	759,500
	3300	Meetings/conferences	10,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	50,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	50,000
	3301	Project steering committee	31,000	5,000	0	10,000	0	0	46,000	11,500	10,500	8,500	7,000	0	46,000
	3302	Programme Coordination	41,000	5,000	0	50,000	0	0	96,000	21,500	20,500	18,500	17,000	0	96,000
	3399	sub-total	41,000	719,500	45,000	50,000	0	0	855,500	21,500	185,000	213,500	67,000	0	855,500
40	3999	Component total							0						
	40	EQUIPMENT COMPONENT							0						0
	4100	Expendable Equipment							0						0
	4101	Operating costs	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,000	10,000	0	5,000	0	0	15,000
	4199	sub-total	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,000	10,000	0	5,000	0	0	15,000
	4200	Non-expendable Equipment							0						0
	4201	computer, fax, copier, projector	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	5,000
	4299	sub-total	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	5,000
	4999	Component total	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	20,000	11,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	20,000
	50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT							0						0
500	5200	Reporting Costs							0						0
	5201	Information dissemination	20,000	10,000	0	10,000	0	0	40,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	40,000
	5299	sub-total	20,000	10,000	0	10,000	0	0	40,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	40,000
	5300	Sundries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5301	Communications,	0	0	0	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	0
	5500	M & T Evaluation							0						0
	5501	Midterm review	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	0	100,000
	5502	Terminal evaluation	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	0	100,000
	5599	sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	200,000	200,000	0	0	100,000	0	0	200,000
5999	Component total		20,000	10,000	0	10,000	0	200,000	240,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	108,000	0	240,000
	TOTAL COSTS		750,000	1,000,000	300,000	250,000	0	200,000	2,500,000	310,500	723,000	388,000	307,000	0	2,500,000

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

UNEP

Object of expenditure against UNEP budget codes												
Budget line		Description										
10		PERSONNEL COMPONENT										
1100		Project personnel										
1101		Project coordinator / ROA										
1102		Project coordinator/WWF										
1199		sub-total										
1200		Consultants										
1201		local consultant - legal										
1221		Regional consultant for development of national plans for legislative framework										
1222		2 regional consultants for Stockholm Convention train-the-trainer										
1223		1 regional consultant laboratory assessment										
1224		1 regional ESTIS/CIEN consultant										
1251		int expert: legal										
1252		int consultant: Pesticide Act revision										
1253		int consultant: Design of Stockholm Convention train-the-trainer course										
1254		int consultant: Illegal traffic/inspection training										
1255		int training advisor										
1256		int technical review (legal aspects)										
1257		int Judiciary training expert										
1258		int laboratory consultant										
1259		int ESTIS/CIEN trainer										
1299		sub-total										
1300		Administrative Support										
1301		Support staff										
1399		sub-total										
1600		Travel on Official business										
1622		travel regional experts and DSA										
1623		travel international experts and DSA										
1699		sub-total										
1999		Component total										
20		SUBCONTRACTS										
2101		Webdeveloper - developing Programme management system										
2102		NGO awaress/training with POPs vulnerable communities										
2103		REC High Level Awareness Raising										
2104		National plan comprehensive framework implementation										
2105		ESTIS Platform build										
2199		subtotal										
2999		Component total										
30		TRAINING COMPONENT										





## APPENDIX 1: 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 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 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 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 so ensure 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 remain 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 COMESA Africa 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 in most countries. 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**

	<b>Component 1</b>	<b>Component 2</b>	<b>Component 3</b>	<b>Component 4</b>
Burundi	0	0	0	5,000
Comoros	0	0	0	5,000
Djibouti	0	0	0	5,000
D.R. Congo	0	0	0	5,000
Eritrea	0	0	0	5,000
Ethiopia	0	0	0	5,000
Rwanda	0	0	0	5,000
Sudan	0	0	0	5,000
Uganda	0	0	0	5,000
<b>Total</b>	0	0	0	45,000

## **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 African 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. 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. The pilot activities are designed to build momentum for further 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.

On the national level, 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 therefore decrease the 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\$45,000 while the alternative has been US\$5,463,329. The incremental cost of the project US\$5,418,329 is required to achieve the project's global environmental benefit of which the amount US\$2,500,000 is requested from GEF. This amounts to 46% of the total incremental cost. The remaining amount US\$2,963,329 or 54% 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**

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

Components	Baseline	Alternative	Increment (A-B)
<i>Component 1: Model legislative and regulatory framework developed and utilized;</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of model comprehensive legislative and regulatory framework;</li> <li>• The lack of national capacity to plan, develop and draft comprehensive chemicals legislative and regulatory framework;</li> <li>• Limited capacity for reviewing existing pesticides acts against FAO Code of Conduct; and</li> <li>• Poor project management and implementation skills.</li> </ul> <p>Total: US\$ 0</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Model comprehensive legislative and regulatory framework available;</li> <li>• Enhanced national capacity to develop and draft components of a comprehensive chemicals legislative and chemicals framework;</li> <li>• Increased capacity to review and update pesticides acts to be in line with FAO Code of Conduct; and</li> <li>• Considerably improved capacity for project management and implementation.</li> </ul> <p>Total: US\$1,633,000</p>	<p>Total: US\$1,183,000</p> <p>Co-finance: US\$ 433,000 Cost to GEF: US\$ 750,000</p>
<i>Component 2: Sustainable enforcement and administrative capacity achieved</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited enforcement and administrative capacity, and at provincial level, limited knowledge of the Stockholm Convention and its provisions;</li> <li>• Limited ability of POPs NFPs to conduct training for provincial staff on the Stockholm Convention;</li> <li>• Lack of ability of Quarantine and Customs staff to accurately monitor illegal traffic;</li> <li>• Limited knowledge of the judiciary and the Ministry of Finance on the Stockholm Convention; and</li> <li>• Lack of consolidated database on subregional laboratories and associated capabilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased enforcement and administrative capacity, ad at provincial level, significantly increased knowledge of the Stockholm Convention and national obligations under it;</li> <li>• Enhanced ability of POPs NFPs to conduct training on the Stockholm Convention;</li> <li>• Guidelines on illegal traffic prevention available and enhanced capacity of Quarantine and Customs staff to monitor illegal traffic;</li> <li>• Increased knowledge of the judiciary and the Ministry of Finance on the Stockholm Convention and national obligations under it; and</li> <li>• Comprehensive, up to date, accurate and accessible network of laboratories and analytical capabilities available and used to improve enforcement through accurate analysis of samples.</li> </ul>	<p>Total: US\$2,350,000</p> <p>Co-finance: US\$ 1,000,000 Cost to GEF: US\$ 1,350,000</p>



	Total: US\$ 0		Total: US\$ 2,950,000	
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<i>Component 3: Coordinated information and dissemination raising awareness raising system;</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of knowledge management database to share information, embark on peer-to-peer learning and south-south cooperation;</li> <li>• Lack of POPs education and training materials (including new POPs) available for use of grassroots NGOs for community activities; and</li> <li>• Absence of high-level political support and awareness of the Stockholm Convention.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chemical Information Exchange Network is reactivated as a knowledge management system;</li> <li>• Training materials available, grassroots NGOs trained and actively working with vulnerable communities on POPs; and</li> <li>• COMESA countries declare commitment to the implementation of the Stockholm Convention and to making resources available through a subregional declaration.</li> </ul>	Total: US\$ 752,500 Co-finance: US\$ 452,500 Cost to GEF: US\$300,000
	Total: US\$ 0	Total: US\$1,092,500	
<i>Component 4: Project management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited staff and structures dedicated to implementation and evaluation of the project.</li> </ul>	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: \$977,829 Co-finance: US\$727,829 Cost to GEF: US\$ 250,000
	Total US\$45,000	US\$977,829	



## Project Logical Framework and Objectively Verifiable Impact Indicators

Project Objective Strengthen and/or build the capacity required in LDCs in COMESA 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
<b>Component 1</b> 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 COMESA subregion has comprehensive regulatory system in place. (Several countries have sectoral regulations requiring revision to take account of the requirements of the Stockholm Convention. Framework legislation is also required).	1. 1 5 countries have work plans for comprehensive regulatory framework developed.  1. 2. 4 countries have developed and drafted chemicals regulation.  1.3 3 countries have adopted sectoral guidelines.	- Work plans - Model framework legislation and guidelines  - Number and type of chemical regulations	1. Review of work plans.  2. Review of documents making up model regulatory system.  3. Review of draft regulations  4. Review of sectoral guidelines  1. Review of revised pesticide acts	Stakeholders understand the need for developing comprehensive regulatory system.
2. Pesticide Act reviewed against FAO Code of Conduct and amendments made to comply with the FAO code of conduct		2. 1 country has revised Pesticides Act (incorporating new FAO guidelines).	- A reviewed Pesticides Act.		
<b>Component 2</b> Sustainable enforcement and administrative capacity established, and enforcement of Stockholm Convention provisions undertaken.					
1. Train-the-trainer for national level environment staff and provincial level	1. No provincial level staff have been trained on the requirements of the	1. 10 provincial level staff trained in each participating country. Two "trainers" trained in each	- Number of trained staff. - Number of trainer of	1. Training records	Provincial staff understand the need to be

environmental level inspectors on the Stockholm Convention builds capacity of provincial staff and staff from other sectors to effectively enforce the convention	Stockholm Convention in COMESA subregion.	participating country.	trainers. - Training records. - Number of officials and trainers trained.		trained on Convention issues
2. Development of guidelines, and (train the trainer) training for Environment, Customs and Quarantine staff, on inspection/monitoring and illegal traffic.	2. No training has been conducted for Least Developed Countries in the COMESA subregion in inspection and monitoring.	2. 5 Quarantine and Customs staff trained in each participating country. Two “trainers” trained in each participating country.	- Inspection, guidance and monitoring documents.	2. Training records, and inspection/monitoring guidance documents.	Suitable trainers can be identified.
3. Development of tool kit, and training of judiciary and Ministry of Finance staff on the Stockholm and other chemicals conventions.	3. No Stockholm Convention training materials, specifically targeting the judiciary, or Ministry of Finance, currently available.	3. Three judges and 2 MOF staff trained per participating country and training materials made available.	- Number and types and training toolkits developed. - Number of officials trained. - Training records.	3. Training records and tool-kit.	
4. Comprehensive, accurate and accessible database and network on laboratories exists and is used by countries to identify options for sample analysis.	4. No comprehensive, accurate and accessible database exists on laboratories in the subregion.	4. Network and database of subregional laboratories, including information on equipment, staff capability, and analytical capability, developed.	- Laboratory database. - Availability/accessibility of the database. - A list of equipments and staff capability.	4. Subregional laboratory network available online (on Chemical Information Exchange Network-CIEN).	
<b>Component 3</b> Experiences and good practices disseminated and shared.					
1. Platform reactivated as an appreciated knowledge management system and actively utilized by participating countries.	1. CIEN platform exists but is inactive.	1. Revitalize the Chemical Information Exchange Network (CIEN) as a knowledge management system.	- An active CIEN platform	1. Platform reactivated, number of hits per week.	The existing CIEN can technically be revitalized.
			- Number of trained		

2. Two pilot communities trained in each participating country and enabled to address POPs issues in their localities	2. Little systematic targeting has been conducted for POPs-vulnerable communities in this region.	2. Development of POPs education materials (including on 9 new POPs), and pilot community training, working with local NGOs and focusing on vulnerable communities.	people. - Materials developed. - Number of NGOs partnered with.	2. Training records.	Vulnerable communities can be identified. Local NGOs available and interested in working on this activity.
3. COMESA countries make a declaration committing to be able implement the Stockholm Convention, and that if required resources will be made available.	3. Absence of high-level support for implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the COMESA forum	3. Bring high-level representatives to COMESA forum, to increase high level awareness on the Stockholm Convention.	- Record of the number of participants in the COMESA forum. - Meetings and the forum's reports. - COMESA declaration.	3. COMESA declaration. 4. COMESA meeting reports	Sufficient political will to make a declaration.

		Year 1												Year 2												Year 3												Year 4												Year 5											
		Activities time table/month												Responsibility	Benchmarks and key deliverables																																														
Component 1 - Legislative and regulatory framework development																																																													
Outcome 1.1 - Comprehensive chemical regulatory system available for use and adaptation to specific national requirements.														Tok																																															
Activity 1.1.1														WWF in consultation with Steering Committee																																															
Activity 1.1.2														Legal Consultant recruited and countries consulted																																															
Activity 1.1.3														Draft framework																																															
Activity 1.1.4														WWF/Consultant																																															
Activity 1.1.5														Consultant/WWF																																															
Activity 1.1.6														Plans																																															
Outcome 1.2 - Participating countries have the skills to review and revise Pesticides Acts against FAO Code of Conduct																																																													
Activity 1.2.1														Pilot participating country identified for Pesticide Act review																																															
Activity 1.2.2														Development of Tok for legal Consultant																																															
Activity 1.2.3														Legal Consultant recruited																																															
Activity 1.2.4														Pilot review and re-drafting according to FAO Code of Conduct undertaken																																															
Activity 1.2.5														Guidelines for review of Pesticides Act, and case study developed																																															
Component 2 - Sustainable enforcement and administrative capacity																																																													
Outcome 2.1 - Skilled trainers in each participating country on Stockholm Convention														Tok																																															
Activity 2.1.1														Development of Tok for Training Expert																																															
Activity 2.1.2														Recruitment of Training Expert																																															
Activity 2.1.3														Development of Training guidance																																															
Activity 2.1.4														Trainers and trainees identified																																															
Activity 2.1.5														Training schedule agreed																																															
Activity 2.1.6														National level/train the trainer (with Provincial level trainees)																																															
Activity 2.1.7														Training guidance and case studies on knowledge management system																																															
Outcome 2.2 - Guidelines developed and trainers trained on inspection/monitoring of illegal traffic																																																													
Activity 2.2.1														Development of Tok for Training Expert																																															
Activity 2.2.2														Recruitment of Training Expert																																															
Activity 2.2.3														Development of draft guidance on inspection and monitoring of illegal traffic																																															
Activity 2.2.4														Identification of suitable trainees and trainers																																															
Activity 2.2.5														Training schedule agreed																																															
Activity 2.2.6														Sub-regional level train the trainer (with Customs and Quarantine trainees)																																															
Activity 2.2.7														Training guidance and case studies on knowledge management system																																															
Outcome 2.3 - Tools developed and members of the judiciary from each participating country on the Stockholm Convention and related chemicals and waste conventions																																																													
Activity 2.3.1														Development of Tok for judiciary Training Expert																																															
Activity 2.3.2														Recruitment of judiciary Training Expert																																															
Activity 2.3.3														Identification of suitable trainees																																															
Activity 2.3.4														Regional training for judiciary members																																															
Activity 2.3.5														Judiciary training toolkit on knowledge management system																																															
Outcome 2.4 - Network and database of subregional laboratories instituted																																																													
Activity 2.4.1														Development of Tok for laboratory expert																																															
Activity 2.4.2														Recruitment of laboratory expert to verify laboratories																																															
Activity 2.4.3														Survey and consultation with countries on available equipment, personnel and analytical capability																																															
Activity 2.4.4														Presentation of results to Steering Committee																																															
Activity 2.4.5														Finalisation of database																																															
Activity 2.4.6														Database uploaded to knowledge management system																																															
Component 3 - Information exchange and dissemination																																																													
Outcome 3.1 - Knowledge management system for sound chemicals management functioning																																																													
Activity 3.1.1														Development of Tok for webplatform developer																																															



[illegible]

## Appendix 6: Key deliverables and benchmarks

Key deliverables	Time line (months after project start)
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 COMESA subregional Project Steering Committee, convened by WWF.	1-3
6. Recruitment of legal consultant and development of comprehensive chemicals regulatory framework. 7. National-level finalized plans for comprehensive framework development.	2-17
8. Recruitment of Pesticide Act and FAO Code of Conduct Legal Specialist, pilot review and drafting of revised Pesticide Act. 9. Guidelines for Case study developed.	2-12
10. Training expert develops training guidance for train the trainer on the Stockholm Convention and related MEAs 11. Trainers and trainees (Provincial level) identified 12. Training schedule agreed	12-18
13. National level train the trainer programme on Stockholm Convention and related MEAs 14. Training guidance and case studies on knowledge management system	19-24
15. Guidance on inspection and monitoring of illegal traffic developed. 16. Trainers and trainees identified. 17. National training schedule agreed.	18-24
18. National level training (with Customs and Quarantine trainees) on prevention of illegal traffic and monitoring. 19. Training guidance and case studies on knowledge management website.	21-25
20. Toolkit developed for regional level judiciary training session. 21. Trainees identified. 22. Judiciary training completed in partnership with AUC 23. Toolkit and case studies on knowledge management system	7-12
24. Laboratory expert verifies laboratory facilities, analytical capability and personnel capability in the subregion. 25. Survey and consultation undertaken with participating countries 26. Database developed and uploaded to the knowledge management system	18-32
27. Redesign of the CIEN as a knowledge management system for the Programme.	1-14
28. Identification of an NGO partner, as well as national and local level civil society organizations, and vulnerable communities. 29. Educational materials and train the trainer programme developed. 30. Community-level train the trainer with POPs-vulnerable communities	24-43
31. High level support established for POPs management through working with RECs to consult Ministers 32. Declaration of support for POPs	24-48
33. Midterm evaluation and report	27-30
34. Terminal report	53-54
35. Terminal evaluation and report	54-60

## Appendix 7 – Costed Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

### Monitoring and Evaluation

1. UNEP 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 agreements with UNEP.
3. 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, the financial institutions supporting the project (GEF), 9 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 with 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 WWF. 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 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 Executing Agencies 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 <sup>st</sup> Meeting		1-3 <sup>rd</sup> month

<i>Project Inception Report and detailed implementation plan for phase 1</i>		2 <sup>nd</sup> month
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting</b>		<b>c.7<sup>th</sup> month</b>
1.1	Progress report from legal consultant	
1.2	Progress report from Pesticide Act consultant	
4.0	Initial report of independent monitoring organization	
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting – review of phase 1 and planning of phase 2</b>		<b>12<sup>th</sup> month</b>
1.1	Review of draft comprehensive regulatory framework	
1.2	Review of draft Pesticide Act	
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	
<b>4<sup>th</sup> Meeting - Review and planning of phase 2</b>		<b>18<sup>th</sup> Month</b>
1.1	Review of national plans for comprehensive regulatory framework development	
2.2	Review of TOR for illegal traffic training expert	
2.4	Review of laboratory expert TOR	
3.2	National progress of ESTIS activities	
<b>5<sup>th</sup> Meeting – Review of all reports</b>		<b>54<sup>th</sup> Month</b>
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 and equate to the costs for Activity 1.2 shown in the project budget.
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 Party	Budget (US\$)* <sup>1</sup>	Time-frame
Inception workshop	Awareness raising, building stakeholder engagement, detailed work planning with key groups	Project team, BCRCC	10,000	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	134,000	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	50,000	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
<b>Total indicative M&amp;E cost*<sup>1</sup></b>			<b>200,000</b>	

\*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"> <li>- Development of ToR for Legal Consultant</li> <li>- Legal Consultant recruited</li> <li>- Draft comprehensive chemicals regulatory framework development</li> <li>- Presentation of draft to Steering Committee and consultation</li> <li>- Comprehensive regulatory framework finalized</li> <li>- National level prioritized plans for comprehensive framework development</li> <li>- Framework and plans uploaded on knowledge management system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Convene steering committee meetings.</li> <li>- Coordinate the development of national-level prioritized plans</li> <li>- Collate national level prioritized plans and upload onto knowledge management system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agree ToR</li> <li>- Review draft chemicals framework and provide comments.</li> </ul>	PCB will draft ToR and recruit the consultant, as this role covers activities under the three project subregions.
	Outcome 1.2: Participating countries have the skills to review and revise Pesticides Acts against FAO Code of Conduct	Pesticide Act reviewed against FAO Code of Conduct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pilot participating country identified for Pesticide Act review</li> <li>- Development of ToR for Legal Consultant</li> <li>- Legal Consultant recruited</li> <li>- Pilot review and redrafting according to FAO Code of Conduct undertaken</li> <li>- Guidelines for review of Pesticides Act, and case study developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Draft ToR for Legal Consultant</li> <li>- Recruit Legal Consultant</li> </ul>	- Agree ToR	N/A
2. Sustainable enforcement of administrative capacity established.	Outcome 2.1: Trained cadre of national level environmental staff and provincial level environmental inspectors on the Stockholm Convention.	<p>Train-the-trainer for national level environment staff, results in certified trainers.</p> <p>Trained cadre of provincial level environmental inspectors on the Stockholm Convention.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of ToR for Training Expert</li> <li>- Recruitment of Training Expert</li> <li>- Development of training guidance</li> <li>- Trainers and trainees identified</li> <li>- Training schedule agreed</li> <li>- National level train the trainer (with Provincial level trainees)</li> <li>- Training guidance and case studies on knowledge management system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Draft ToR for Training Expert</li> <li>- Recruit Training Expert</li> </ul>	- Agree ToR	This activity is replicated in the SADC and ECOWAS subregions. PCB will be expected to coordinate between the subregional Steering Committee to ensure duplication of work is prevented.



Outcome 2.2: Trained cadre of Environment, Customs and Quarantine staff, on inspection/monitoring and illegal traffic in participating countries.	Development of guidelines, and (train the trainer) training for Environment, Customs and Quarantine staff, on inspection/monitoring and illegal traffic. Training of certified trainers in each participating country. Trained cadre of Quarantine and Customs staff in each country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of ToR for Training Expert</li> <li>- Recruitment of Training Expert</li> <li>- Development of draft guidance on inspection and monitoring of illegal traffic</li> <li>- Identification of suitable trainees and trainers</li> <li>- Training schedule agreed</li> <li>- National level train the trainer (with Customs and Quarantine trainees)</li> <li>- Training guidance and case studies on knowledge management system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Draft ToR for Training Expert</li> <li>- Recruit Training Expert</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agree ToR</li> </ul>	<p>This activity is replicated in the SADC and ECOWAS subregions. PCB will be expected to coordinate between the subregional Steering Committee to ensure duplication of work is prevented.</p>
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"> <li>- Development of ToR for judiciary Training Expert</li> <li>- Recruitment of judiciary Training Expert</li> <li>- Identification of suitable trainees</li> <li>- Regional training for judiciary members</li> <li>- Judiciary training toolkit on knowledge management system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Update Steering Committee on activity progress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Undertake national consultations on the training</li> </ul>	<p>This is a regional activity and will therefore be coordinated by the PCB.</p>
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"> <li>- Development of ToR for laboratory expert</li> <li>- Recruitment of laboratory expert to verify laboratories</li> <li>- Survey and consultation with countries on available equipment, personnel and analytical capability</li> <li>- Presentation of results to Steering Committee</li> <li>- Finalization of database</li> <li>- Database uploaded to knowledge management system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Draft ToR for Training Expert</li> <li>- Recruit Laboratory Expert</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agree ToR</li> <li>- Provide details on laboratories in country and relevant points of contact.</li> <li>- Support the work of the Laboratory Expert</li> </ul>	<p>N/A</p>

<p>3. Coordinated information dissemination and awareness raising system.</p>	<p>1. Chemical Information Exchange Network (CIEN) revitalized and available for use as knowledge management system for sharing subregional and regional information.</p>	<p>Revitalize the Chemical Information Exchange Network (CIEN) as a knowledge management system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of ToR for web-platform developer</li> <li>- Recruitment of web developer</li> <li>- CIEN redesigned as a knowledge management system</li> <li>- Programme coordination body and Steering Committees consulted</li> <li>- CIEN re-launched and functioning</li> <li>- CIEN functioning as a knowledge management system for the Programme</li> </ul>	<p>Update Steering Committee on activity progress</p>	<p>Review of mock-up web-platform design.</p>	<p>This is a regional programmatic activity and will therefore be coordinated by the PCB.</p>
	<p>2. 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"> <li>- Identification of potential NGO partners</li> <li>- Memorandum of Understanding signed with experienced regional NGO</li> <li>- Local civil society groups and vulnerable communities identified</li> <li>- Educational materials and train the trainer programme developed</li> <li>- Education materials presented by NGP and reviewed by Steering Committee</li> <li>- Community train the trainer, targeting POPs-vulnerable groups as trainees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify potential NGOs</li> <li>- Draft MoU</li> <li>- Manage and coordinate NGO activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify local civil society groups</li> <li>- Identify potentially vulnerable communities</li> </ul> <p>N/A</p>	
	<p>3. High-level subregional representatives support Stockholm Convention.</p>	<p>Bring high-level representatives to COMESA forum, to increase high level awareness on the Stockholm Convention.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consultation with Regional Economic Commissions (RECs)</li> <li>- Agreement of appropriate date for Ministerial support</li> <li>- Sensitization with government ministers</li> <li>Ministerial support</li> </ul>	<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
<b>Inception report</b>			
Detailed implementation plan for progress monitoring	Agreed format allowing progress tracking	Following inception workshops	BCRCC, WWF project management team
<b>Progress reports</b>			
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	BCRCC, WWF project management team
<b>Financial Reports</b>			
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
<b>Annual Progress Reports</b>			
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
<b>Financial Audit</b>			
Audit of project accounts and records	Approved audit report format	Annual and at project completion	Independent auditor

<b>Co-financing report</b>			
Reports co-financing provided to the project; Reviews co-financing inputs against GEF approved financing plan	UNEP reporting format	Annual	WWF project management team
<b>Project Implementation Review (PIR) reports</b>			
Summary implementation review	UNEP format	Annual	UNEP Project Manager
<b>Mid-term Evaluation</b>			
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
<b>Terminal report</b>			
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
<b>Terminal Evaluation</b>			
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 COMESA Sub region”**

### **1. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW**

#### **Project rationale**

The project will strengthen and build the capacity required in LDCs and SIDS in the COMESA 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 designed to enhance and sustain the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the COMESA 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.

The Goal of the project is to improve the management of chemicals in LDCs and SIDS in the COMESA 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 COMESA 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 training of judiciary and Ministry of Finance staff on the Stockholm and other chemicals conventions conducted.
- 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 COMESA 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 UNEP; 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 (\$):	70,000	
GEF Full Size Grant	2,500,000	2,963,329

**TOTAL (including project preparation funds) \$: 5,533,329**

**Co-funding sources:**

African Union Commission ACP-MEAs	33,000
UNEP Regional Office for Africa	500,000
WWF	22,500
UNEP Chemicals/Kemi	457,829
SAICM Secretariat	1,200,000
Stockholm Secretariat	300,000
National co-finance	450,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,963,329</b>



**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 ROA, 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 visits<sup>1</sup> 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:<sup>2</sup>

### 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

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

<sup>2</sup> 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 / driveness:**

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](http://www.unep.org/eou)

#### **Review of the Draft Evaluation Report**

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

#### **4. Submission of Final Terminal Evaluation Reports.**

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

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

With a copy to:

Maryam Niamir-Fuller,  
Director  
UNEP/Division of GEF Coordination

P.O. Box 30552-00100  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: +(254-20)762-4166  
Fax: +(254-20)762-4041/2  
Email: [Maryam.Niamir-Fuller@unep.org](mailto:Maryam.Niamir-Fuller@unep.org)

{Name}

Task Manager

{Contact details}

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

{Insert contact details here}

The final evaluation report will be published on the Evaluation and Oversight Unit's web-site [www.unep.org/eou](http://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
<b>A. Attainment of project objectives and results (overall rating)</b> Sub criteria (below)		
A. 1. Effectiveness		
A. 2. Relevance		
A. 3. Efficiency		
<b>B. Sustainability of Project outcomes (overall rating)</b> Sub criteria (below)		
B. 1. Financial		
B. 2. Socio Political		
B. 3. Institutional framework and governance		
B. 4. Ecological		
<b>C. Achievement of outputs and activities</b>		
<b>D. Monitoring and Evaluation (overall rating)</b> 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		
<b>E. Catalytic Role</b>		
<b>F. Preparation and readiness</b>		
<b>G. Country ownership / drivenness</b>		
<b>H. Stakeholders involvement</b>		
<b>I. Financial planning</b>		
<b>J. Implementation approach</b>		
<b>K. UNEP Supervision and backstopping</b>		

**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 (*)										
-										
-										
-										
-										
-										
<b>Totals</b>										

*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:

<b>GEF Report Quality Criteria</b>	<b>UNEP EOU Assessment</b>	<b>Rating</b>
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?		
<b>UNEP EOU additional Report Quality Criteria</b>	<b>UNEP EOU Assessment</b>	<b>Rating</b>
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.

*Annex 4 to Appendix 9****GEF Minimum requirements for M&E******Minimum Requirement 1: Project Design of M&E<sup>3</sup>***

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.

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<sup>3</sup> <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.

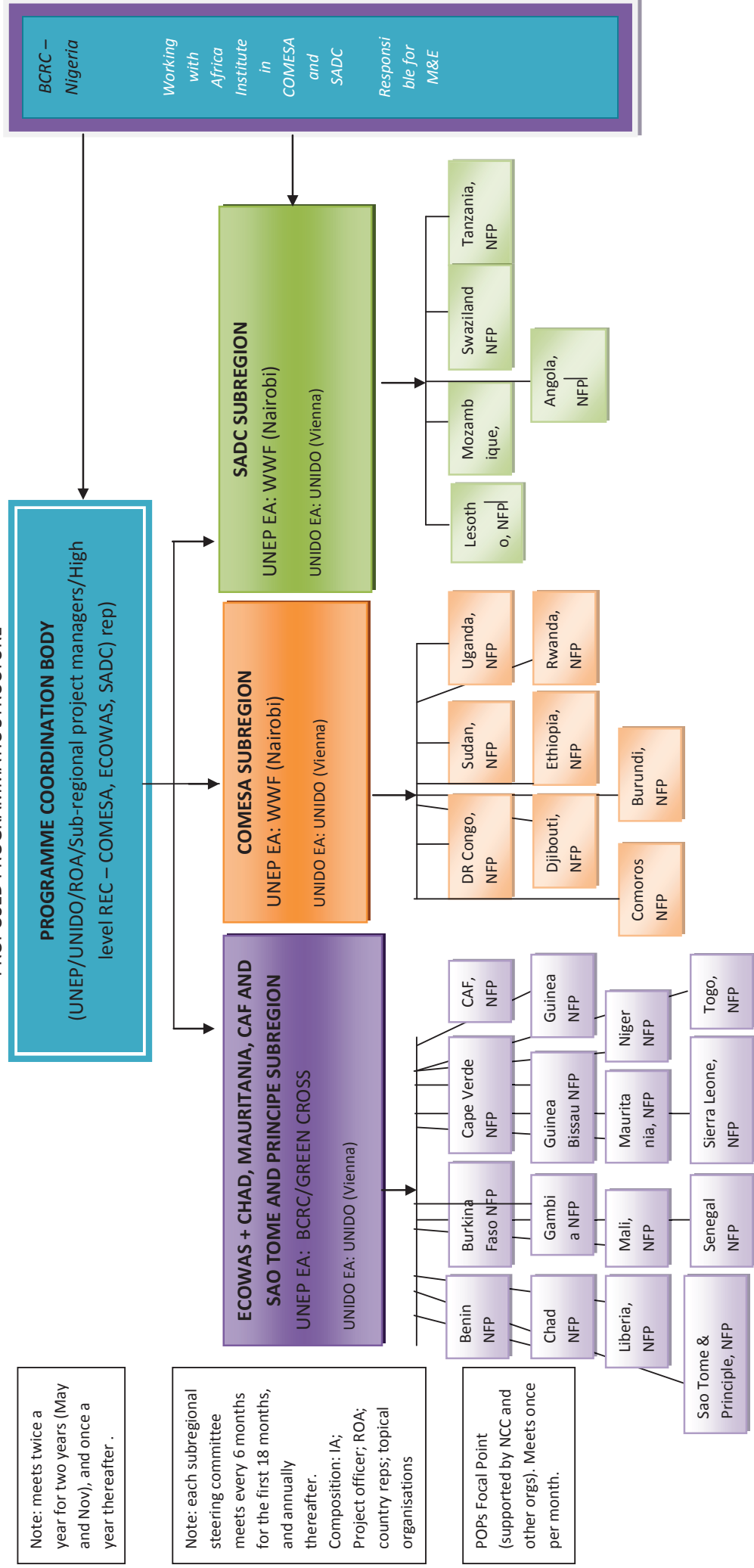
## Annex 5 to Appendix 9

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

Name	Affiliation	Email
Aaron Zazueta	GEF Evaluation Office	azazueta@thegef.org
<b>Government Officials</b>		
<b>GEF Focal Point(s)</b>		
<b>Executing Agency</b>		
<b>Implementing Agency</b>		
.....	UNEP Quality Assurance Officer	

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  
COMESA Region**



**Submitted by WWF  
August 2010**

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASP:	Africa Stockpiles Programme
BAT:	Best Available Technology
BCRC:	Basel Convention Regional Center
BEP:	Best Environmental Practices
CBOs:	Community Based Organizations
CFC:	Chlorofluorocarbon
COMESA:	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COP:	Conference of Parties
DDD:	Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane
DDE:	Dichlorodiphenylether
DDT:	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
EAC:	East African Community
EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCA:	Environmental Management Coordination Act
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GEF:	Global Environmental Facility
HCB:	Hexachlorobenzene
HCFC:	Hydrofluorocarbon
IPM:	Integrated Pest Management
LDCs:	Least Developed Countries
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MEAs:	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MHUEAT:	Ministry of Habitat, Urbanism, Environment and Land Planning (Djibouti)
MINITERE:	Ministry of Lands, Environment, Forestry, Water and Mines (Rwanda)
NEC:	National Electricity Corporation (Sudan)
NEPAD:	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organizations
NIP:	National Implementation Plan
PCBs:	Polychlorinated-diphenyls
PCDD:	Polychlorinated-dibenzo-p-dioxin
PCDDF:	Polychlorinated-dibenzo-furan
POPs:	Persistent Organic Pollutants

PPM:	Parts per million
PPG:	Project Preparation Grant
PRSP:	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
QSP:	Quick Start Program
REMA:	Rwanda Environment Management Authority
SAICM:	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SC:	Stockholm Convention
UNDP:	United Nations Development Program
UNEP:	United Environmental Program
UNIDO:	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR:	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WHO:	World Health Organization
WSSD:	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO:	World Trade 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. 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, each responding to priorities identified by the participating countries and generating both global and local benefits. Four of these are under the comparative advantage and responsibility of UNEP. The eight elements of the programme shared between UNEP and UNIDO are:

- 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 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 COMESA Sub region. As part of the consultation process with countries, a needs assessment was planned to identify the requirements and priority areas of intervention for participating countries to implement the NIPs. This report is based on the consultation workshop held in Nairobi, from 2-5 February 2010, involving countries of the COMESA sub-region, namely: Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, D.R. Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Sudan and Uganda. The meeting in

Nairobi was attended by the following countries: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sudan and Tanzania. The meeting was also attended by representatives from the Basel Convention Coordinating Centre in Nigeria (Executing Agency of the PPG), UNEP (Implementing Agency), UNIDO (Implementing Agency), WWF (contractor for the Executing Agency of the UNEP part of the Programme), and IPEN. 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 to the Needs Assessment

Under Article 7 of the Stockholm Convention, each Contracting 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 a programme titled “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 program document identifies three regional PIFs 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). Three needs assessment workshops were convened for each of the three subregions respectively with the aim of obtaining input for the development of the Full Size Projects (FSPs). The meeting for countries in the COMESA region took place in February 2010 in Nairobi, Kenya while the meetings for the ECOWAS and SADC regions took place in March 2010 in Dakar, Senegal and Pretoria South Africa respectively.

During each workshop, representatives from participating countries provided input and feedback of the priority needs in the regions. This report is based on the consultation workshop held in Nairobi, from 2-5 February 2010, for countries from the COMESA region. The 10 COMESA countries participating in the programme are: Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, D.R. Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Sudan and Uganda. The following six

countries attended the workshop: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sudan and Tanzania.

The main objective of the stakeholders' workshop was to conduct a needs assessment. Other objectives of the workshop were: to agree on issues to be inserted into the sub regional Project Document by the experts of UNEP and UNIDO, 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 to agree on co-financing issues and letters of commitments from the participating countries. This report focuses on the needs assessment component with specific focus on the project components to be implemented by UNEP under the programme.

## 1.2 Purpose and Objectives of Needs Assessment

The purpose of this needs assessment is to identify the priority areas of intervention and requirements with regard to capacity building in participating countries, in order to facilitate the implementation of the NIPs. The assessment covers the requirements and priority areas for intervention in 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 National Implementation Plans (NIPs) and national progress reports on their implementation. The capacity of participating countries to undertake such activities will be assessed and **suggestions of modalities for their future engagement and participation in such efforts made.**

## 1.3 Procedure / Methodology

Key activities planned to be carried out under each theme identified in the PPG were covered during the stakeholders workshop. These include:

1. Facilitate a regional stakeholders meeting for COMESA participating countries.
2. Conduct a 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 African Union Commission (AUC) and others to review previous efforts in dissemination of experiences of different countries and projects by these regional bodies.
8. During the sub regional workshops, hold separate meetings with representatives of these organizations to identify capacity gaps, administrative capacity and discuss project structure options.
9. 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 National Implementation Plans (NIPs) by representatives of countries, sharing of experiences and other initiatives implemented by regional and international organisations. The presentations provided an 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

This report is composed of the executive summary, introduction and three chapters.

- Chapter 1 introduces the background and procedure used in the needs assessment.
- Chapter 2 presents the country reports on their needs and progress to date.
- Chapter 3 presents major conclusions of the study.

The report ends with a bibliography and annexes that provide information on the consultation meeting i.e. list of participants and the workshop agenda.

## 2. COUNTRY NIP IMPLEMENTATION ANALYSIS

### 2.1. Introduction

As required by the Article 7 of the Stockholm Convention, most countries in COMESA have developed their National Implementation Plan and this has involved extensive national investigations and consultations. Most countries have established national coordinating groups led by the Ministry of Environment or related Ministries. 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 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 National Implementation Plans (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 done by country representatives during the workshop on the status of NIP implementation, the challenges and constraints faced in their implementation, and national priorities with regard to capacity building.

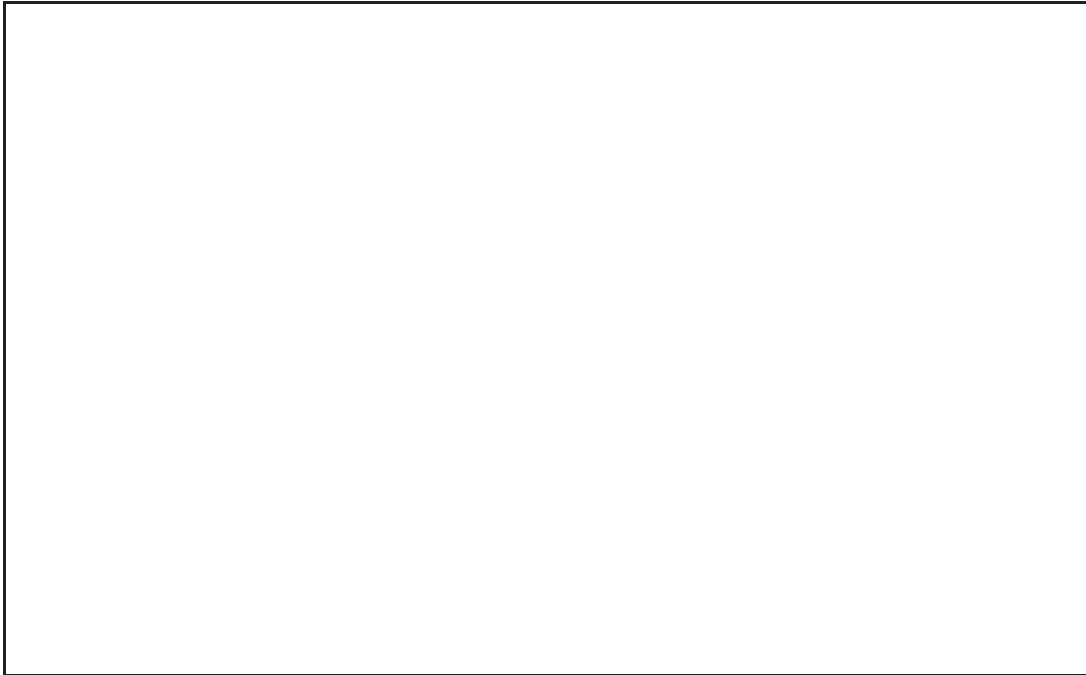
### 2.2. Djibouti

Djibouti started the NIP in 2003.

The four phases for NIP preparation process were

- Establishment of a Steering Committee on POPs

- ▶ Preparation of national inventory and profile
- ▶ Problem identification and definition of priorities
- ▶ Development of national strategy and implementation plan



*Fig.1. Potential POPs Contamination Sites in Djibouti*

NIP priorities for the specific project areas are summarised below:

***Legislative and regulatory framework***

The legislative and regulatory framework of Djibouti is articulated around the National environmental policy adopted in 2000. There are also other sectoral laws related to the environment. The national environmental law includes provisions on waste and chemicals management as well as radioactive materials and other dangerous products. The NIP proposed the following activities for the management of POPs:

- Creation, under the National Council for Sustainable Development, of a national sub-committee for the integrated management of POPs, chemical products and other dangerous products. The sub-committee would be responsible for the effective inter-sectoral coordination on POPs.
- Support to the POP Coordination Unit, already in place within the MHUEAT<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Habitat, Urbanism, Environment and Land Planning

- Establish the legal framework for the development of guidelines for different categories of POPs and chemical products in general through the national sub-committee for the integrated management of POPs.

### ***Administrative and enforcement capacity***

The priorities identified in the NIP include:

- The establishment of an interactive and structured database and website on POPs.
- An emergency system in case of pollution spills and establishment of a national anti-poison centre, based on a national workshop on emergency.
- Chemical equipment upgrading for the PCB and pesticides, including the training of staff responsible for equipment installation.
- Training on sampling techniques and acquisition of key equipment.

### ***Dissemination and sharing of experiences and good practices***

The NIP set up an objective to establish and implement a programme on information, awareness raising and training focusing on the following:

- TV and Radio Programmes on the origins and risks associated with POPs in national and official languages.
- Organisation of national workshops for awareness raising and information dissemination for primary and secondary school teachers.
- Organisation of national NGO workshops for awareness raising and information dissemination on POPs.

## **Current Status of NIP Implementation**

### ***Progress***

Currently, areas vulnerable to POPs have been mapped and the results show that the POPs are putting the environment at risk due to various issues.

- i) Djibouti is a small country;
- ii) Lack of legal and institutional framework;
- iii) Lack of monitoring system;
- iv) Lack of local practices to manage pesticides and related wastes;
- v) Lack of capacity to manage PCBs;
- vi) Insufficient information;
- vii) Degradation of health and environment due to POPs.

The government of Djibouti has established a website as clearinghouse mechanism, and seed money (\$250,000) received through the SAICM QSP which helped Djibouti in partnership with Ethiopia to jointly implement a project on the control of chemicals in the sub-region.

***Constraints/Challenges and priorities areas identified during workshop***

- Insufficient legislative and institutional framework on POPs management.
- Lack of a monitoring and control system for POPs.
- Insufficient local management experiences for obsolete pesticide, chemical waste, dioxins and furans and contaminated sites.
- Insufficient information awareness raising and training for stakeholders.
- Degradation of environmental and human health.

### **2.3. Ethiopia**

The process of developing the NIP in Ethiopia started in January 2004 under the Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and was submitted in March 2007. The main NIP priority areas are as follows:

- Strengthening Human and Institutional Capacity for the Management of POPs.
- Developing Capacity and Capability for the Identification, Analysis, Research and Monitoring of POPs.
- Conducting Risk Assessment of POPs on Human Health and the Environment.
- Development of Information and communication system for the Management of POPs.
- Undertaking safe and environmentally sound treatment and disposal of POPs and POPs laden equipment and remediation of contaminated sites.

***Legislative and regulatory framework***

According to the NIP document, Ethiopia does not have a legislation which is directly and wholly devoted to the management of POPs chemicals. However, there are several legislations which are applicable to POPs in one way or another. Environmental Pollution Control Proclamation No. 300/2002 and Pesticide Registration and Control Council of



State Special Decree No. 20/1990 are among the most important legislations for regulating POPs chemicals in Ethiopia.

Analysis of the relevant legislations and their enforcement indicates that the legal system that relates to the management and use of chemicals in general and POPs in particular in Ethiopia is far from well developed. Lack of comprehensive approach and coverage is one of the major shortcomings of the legal framework. The other major gap and limitation in the area is lack of legislations and standards in the following areas:

- The rules that expressly ban the production, import and use of POPs pesticides;
- Legislation on the regulation of industrial chemicals, including PCBs;
- Regulatory mechanism for the use of DDT;
- Enabling legislations and standards to regulate releases of unintentionally produced POPs from different source categories;
- Regulatory mechanism on the management of POPs stockpiles and wastes;
- Regulatory framework on information gathering and exchange;
- Regulatory framework on public awareness and participation.

#### ***Administrative and enforcement capacity***

Key areas of focus under the NIP are:

- Establishment of an appropriate system for coordination of activities of relevant institution for the management and control of POPs.
- Conducting education and creation of awareness among decision-makers and the general public on the risks posed by POPs and the need to address such issues through the implementation of the NIP.
- Training of staff of relevant institutions in the management and control of POPs chemicals.
- Training of staff in the judiciary system and other law enforcement agencies with the view to appropriate enforcement of POPs legislation.

#### ***Dissemination and sharing of experiences and good practices***

The availability of an information exchange system with regard to POPs chemicals is one of the shortfalls generally exhibited in the country. Establishment of such a system is one of the activities envisioned in the National Implementation Plan (NIP). The EPA is the responsible organ for disseminating information related to the management of chemicals.

The target groups for information dissemination are Environmental Protection Bureaus of Regional States, NGOs engaged in Environment Management, industries, education institutions and academic societies, economic institutions, and the media (Press, Radio and TV). The main NIP activities planned to be undertaken include the following:-

- Sensitize relevant stakeholders and conduct information needs assessment.
- Assess public participation and perception on public health and environmental risks of POPs.
- Identify sources of data and information on POPs.
- Establish centres for data management and dissemination on POPs.
- Establish poison information and management centres.
- Develop website for exchange of information.
- Train stakeholders on the operation and management of the information system.
- Hold forums to exchange information and experiences on POPs management.
- Issue periodic publications

### **Current Status of NIP Implementation**

#### ***Progress***

- First and second round obsolete pesticide disposal project were completed and disposed 2200 tons
- ASP 1 has been started. Expected to dispose 250 tons during the project.
- Pesticides registration regulation enacted; developed by Ministry of Agriculture and submitted to council for approval. This is not a comprehensive legislation since it just focuses on registration. We need support on this.
- A national strategy on environment is being developed. This includes chemicals. Chemicals also included in the PRSP.

*Constraints/Challenges and priorities areas identified during workshop*

- Lack of capacity, BAT/BEP, technical and financial resources.
- Lack of enforcement capacity and comprehensive legal framework. There is a need to assist in establishing enforcement mechanism and comprehensive regulatory framework. There is a need to review existing laws to identify legal gaps and issues to be addressed, revise existing legislation and issue new ones. There is also a need to identify areas that require standards and guidelines for effective implementation of POPs legislation and to revise existing standards and guidelines and issue new ones.
- Need to strengthen the regulatory capacity of institutions, to conduct trainings for relevant staff of implementing agencies on contents of POPs legislations, standards and guidelines and organize periodic forums for experience sharing and coordination among relevant staff of implementing agencies.
- Need to enhance information exchange by undertaking a continuous collection, analysis and exchange of information, as well as public awareness and sensitization, including the production of IEC materials (e.g. brochures, posters, newsletters, articles, training manuals, videos, etc.) on POPs. Community education particularly needs to include POPs issues in formal and non-formal education programs.

## 2.4. Mozambique

The NIP development in Mozambique was completed in 2008 under the coordination of the Mozambique Ministry for Cooperation and Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA). The main priority issues are grouped in four major areas, namely: strengthening legal and institutional framework for managing POPs and chemical pollutants; establishing monitoring scheme of POPs and other chemical pollutants; enhancing transfer of appropriate technology for control of POPs releases; and improving public information, awareness and education. The specific priorities vary for the different Action Plans. These cover disposal of POPs wastes, capacity building in terms of human resource and technical infrastructure, remediation of contaminated sites, establishment of POPs monitoring schemes, strengthening policy and regulatory regime and awareness raising.

***Legislative and regulatory framework***

There are two main priorities identified in NIP:

- Strengthened POPs coordination on management of POPs and other chemical pollutants by 2009.
- Adequate policies, legislation and institutional capacity for effective NIP implementation on POPs management by 2012.

It is also important to note that there is a multi-sectoral consultative committee, the National Council for Sustainable Development (CNDS). Its duties include providing technical advice on the overall protection and management of the environment in line with the sustainable development. It is also charged with the functions of providing overall guidance and overseeing implementation, review of policy and legal issues, and endorsement of national documents. The CNDS members are derived from government ministries/institutions, academic institutions, NGOs, and the private sector.

***Administrative and enforcement capacity***

The NIP puts emphasis on actions related to the training of professionals and decision makers, improvement of POPs inventories, increasing the capabilities for hot-spots identification, reporting, monitoring and control, research and development. All these need to be well identified during next stages of NIP document revision.

***Dissemination and sharing of experiences and good practices***

The measures responding to the most urgent needs refer to raising public awareness and ensuring proper communication on POPs-related issues, and incorporation of POPs issues in educational programmes carried out by MICOA and other cooperating entities.

The priority activities below were planned in the NIP:

- Enhanced capacity in information generation, storage, management, accessibility and dissemination by 2013
- Established effective database on POPs by 2007
- Established and strengthened information centres by 2007

The provisions for the exchange of information include the establishment of an information network for the exchange of information on the Stockholm Convention in general and on POPs in particular, with the involvement of MICOA, MINAG, NGOs, Private Sector, Academia, etc.

## Current Status of NIP Implementation

### *Progress*

Most of the priorities identified during the NIP process still stand but a PCB project (\$120,000) is being implemented in Mozambique, aimed at strengthening the national capacity on ESM of POPs and PCB's containing equipment. The main activities of the project included public and industrial awareness; training; inventory of POP's and equipment containing PCBs; report on results of the PCBs Inventory, contaminated waste, International Import and export of chemicals and pesticides. The project offers also a good opportunity for enhancing the cooperation between NIPs of SADC, COMESA countries under Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions regulation and through the preparation of regional harmonization.

Training activities have been successful. The training of the key sectors happened in May of 2004. Other local training activities continued to take place in the work places during the process of inventory where the workers are informed about the objectives of the mission, problems related to PCB's and precaution measures as well as measures that should be taken at the work places including measures for the workers. The materials on PCB were translated to Portuguese, distributed to the key sectors, used during the training course, and made available on the website ([www.estis.net/sites/cien\\_mz](http://www.estis.net/sites/cien_mz)) for general public. As a result of awareness raising, an NGO known as Livaningo has already began to insert articles regarding PCB in their bulletins, while companies understand the problem and are taking measures in relation to the subject. Other initiatives in Mozambique include the second phase of ASP. The Mozambique project has been recently cleared, offering opportunity for synergy.

### *Constraints/Challenges and priorities areas identified during workshop*

- Need to enhance public awareness about the Stockholm Convention at the district level, including translation of key materials into Portuguese language.
- Need to fill the gap in information exchange. UNEP started a programme in 2001: Chemical Information Exchange Network that needs to be built on.

## 2.5. Rwanda

The coordination mechanism for NIP development was set up in 2003 under the Rwandan Environment Management Authority (REMA), Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, and completed in 2006.

The NIP national priorities identified through a national consultation process include the following, (classified in order of priority for implementation):

- Information, sensitization and training the public about the POPs.
- Reinforcement of institutions and regulations.
- Rational ecologic management of wastes resulting from unintentional production of POPs.
- Management of polychlorinated biphenyles (PCBS: Annex A) and their packaging materials.
- Supervision and research development.
- Management of stocks and wastes from POPs containing pesticides.
- Sound ecologic management of contaminated sites.
- System of information exchange and participation with international cooperation.

In relation to this project, the priority areas identified in the Rwanda NIP for POPs are as follows:

### ***Legislative and regulatory framework***

Three focal areas have been identified in relation to reinforcing the institutional capacities, infrastructure and regulation for a rational management of POPs by 2010:

- Adaptation of infrastructure and institutions to a rational management of POPs;
- Adaptation of the national legislation in order to abide by the obligations of the Stockholm Convention and other relevant conventions;
- Preparation and implementation of formal training programmes.

### ***Administrative and enforcement capacity***

Five strategic lines of intervention within the framework of NIP set up were identified within the framework of the study for identification of the national objectives and priorities as regards management of POPs. They are as follows:

- Preparation and implementation of formal training programmes;
- Reinforcement of human capacities in POPs management;
- Promotion of follow-up, research and development and POPs analysis;
- Adaptation of infrastructures to a rational management of POPs;
- Adaptation of legislative and regulatory texts to the obligations of the Stockholm Convention.

### ***Dissemination and sharing of experiences and good practices***

With the aim of producing and sharing information related to the fight against POPs, the production of periodic reports and all other relevant information to the Secretariat of the Convention and the Conference of Parties by 2007, the NIP proposes the following:

1. Reinforcement of a national system of information exchange on chemicals and POPs in particular - which has been operational since 2006 - under the responsibility of the MINITERE and REMA (to be implemented through the network for exchange of chemical information through Internet on the persistent organic pollutants).
- 2. Periodic information to the Secretariat of the Convention on the progress of NIP implementation progress.
- 3. The development of information, education and communication activities regarding the management of POPs.



### **Current Status of NIP Implementation**

#### ***Progress***

Rwanda has developed a national profile on chemicals management. In terms of capacity building, a number of activities have been implemented including the training of 40 associations working in environment sector, training of journalists and training of officers at the district level. The training covered the Stockholm Convention content, status of implementation, POPs effects, and opportunities for accessing to financing.

Rwanda has also invested in the development of regulations and sensitisation of the population about the regulation. A national committee of the environment has been established at the district level and trained on the regulation. In terms of regulation enforcement, there is a Ministerial Order on Inspection and the inspector of environment is mandated by the cabinet in the national policy. Rwanda would like to exchange information at the sub-regional and regional level.

***Constraints / Challenges and priorities areas identified during workshop***

- Insufficient human resources;
- Limited infrastructure of chemicals;
- Staff mobility particularly at the level of steering committee;
- Lack of clearinghouse mechanism;
- Need to adapt national legislation in order to abide by the obligation of the Stockholm Convention;
- Preparation and implementation of a formal training program; (develop regulations for hazardous waste management)

## 2.6. Sudan

Sudan signed the Stockholm Convention on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of May 2001 and further ratified it in 2006. The NIP development process was undertaken between 2004 and 2006, under the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) of the Ministry of Environment and Physical Development. It is also important to note that Sudan is the largest pesticide user in Africa. According to the surveys carried out in 2004 - 2005 the quantity of obsolete POPs pesticide stocks is 234 tons spread over some 340 storage sites throughout the country. But Sudan has never produced any POP chemicals. A commercial plant to formulate pesticides from imported active ingredients was operational from nearly 1960 to 1991. Sudan has not imported or exported any POP chemicals since the year 1998 when DDT was last used for malaria control. DDT has not been used for agricultural purposes since the beginning of 1981. After that till 1998, DDT was used for malaria and vector control at an annual quantity not exceeding 100 tons in average. At present there are no stocks of DDT in Sudan.



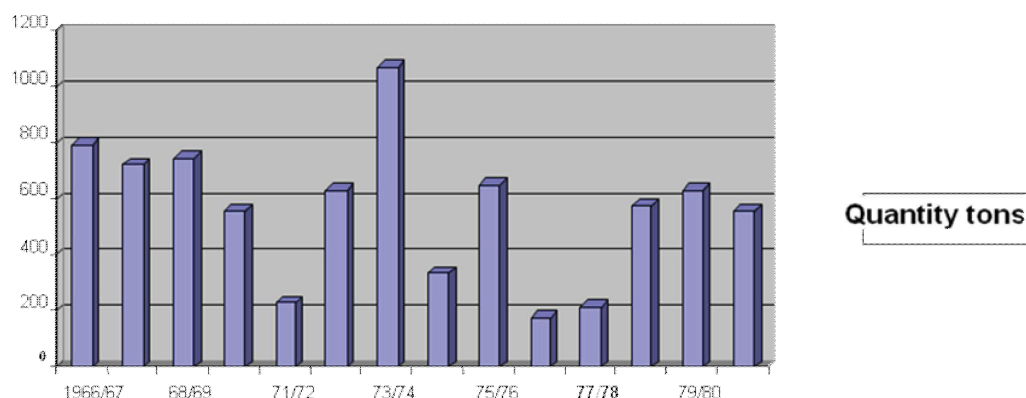


Fig. 3: Import of POPs Pesticides during 1966-1981.

### ***Legislative and regulatory framework***

The current legal instruments of concern are: the Pesticides and Pest Control Products Act (1994), the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, the Environment Protection Act (2001) and the Environmental Health Act. These four acts were issued long before raising the issues of POPs and the international conventions covering them. Therefore, the existing laws must be reviewed, assessed and amended by legal teams, assisted by technical staff in order to improve, remove any conflicts and update them to include the POPs management. Pesticide regulations should be made part of the environment policy.

Moreover, the Sudan lacks adequate mechanisms and measures for protecting the public health and environment. The FAO issued the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides which is a guidance document on pesticide management for all public and private entities engaged in pesticide management and use. This code should be accompanied as a norm in the legal framework.

The following activities are proposed to be included in this action:

- Formulating a legal team from the Ministry of Justice assisted by experts representing different institutions and toxicologists from the universities and the research centres, to review and assess the existing legislations on POPs.
- Updating the existing acts and developing proper instruments for pesticides in general and POPs, in particular.
- Developing rules and regulations (including storage/stocking systems) for the management of pesticides.

- Develop legal requirements for environmental impact assessment of POP pesticides.
- Develop law enforcement mechanisms

### ***Administrative and enforcement capacity***

There is a great variability in human resources and technical infrastructure available in the above mentioned institutions. A common feature is non-existent and/or out of order equipment and lack of internationally recognized protocols, references and standards. Some laboratories, like the National Chemical Laboratories, are used to improve the work quality by participating in inter-laboratory collaborative programmes such as the WHO/UNEP Global Water Quality Monitoring Programme. Currently Sudan, as most of the African countries, has no capacity to analyse in detail dioxins, furans and e.g. PCB with accuracy, which would be relevant in interpreting the results in a reliable and proactive way.

Since the POP pesticides is a new issue, the people who are actively involved in the management of pesticides, contaminated containers and contaminated soils need an extensive training and skill development programme. Such programme is very beneficial, instrumental and can actually introduce better practices at the operational level. The laboratory capabilities country-wide need upgrading. The protectionists as well as the pesticide sailors and retailers need some further training regarding the handling of POP pesticides.

Based on the above considerations the following activities are proposed:

- Training plant protectionists and extensionists (training of trainers) to prepare them to train the farmers and the agrochemicals traders and sellers.
- Upgrading the laboratory capacities in the relevant institutions and training of laboratory staff in POP pesticide related analysis techniques, methods and instrument use, procurement of laboratory equipment.

### ***Dissemination and sharing of experiences and good practices***

The POPs issue is new in Sudan as well as in most other countries. The hazards of POP pesticides and especially the DDT has been known more than 20 years ago, but this knowledge and information about the adverse impacts on the ecosystems and humans has been limited within the experts and the concerned academic circles. The general

public, e.g. people living in the vicinity of the pollution/emission sources, are hardly aware of the risks.

One should note that the Environment Protection Act of 2000, even though it is a general framework, points out the necessity of raising the standard of public awareness on the environmental issues. Furthermore, the Act calls for introducing the environmental issues in the school curricula. Even though the specific POPs issue is hardly addressed at schools, the general environmental awareness raising supports the mitigation activities.

The POP pesticide stocks are of concern to a very large part of the population of Sudan. Pesticides are seen as inherently benign, in the same way that medicines are. Wide-scale information and training is needed to increase the level of caution and gain support for restriction or bans. When all good practices as well as mitigation activities are introduced, they are not enough to combat the adverse effects and avoidance of risks. Those directly exposed (farmers, farm workers as well as people living in the areas where the obsolete stocks, contaminated equipment as well as contaminated soil occur) need to be guided directly and indirectly to avoid current and future risks and to contribute to environmentally sound management practices.

Based on the above considerations, the following activities are proposed:

- Preparation of training materials (with popular contents and practical, pragmatic aspects of POPs pesticides).
- Media campaigns (TV, radio, newspapers).
- Training of the protectionists and the extensionists in the agricultural areas.
- Training of farmers (farm workers, foremen, local field management).
- To include pesticide use and application information, promotion of alternative methods of agriculture and environmental issues in the appropriate curricula of FFS and training institutes.

## **Current Status of NIP Implementation**

### ***Progress***

Not much has been done to implement the Sudan NIP apart from the following:

- The DDT alternatives program supported by UNEP/GEF/WHO.
- Strengthening the analytical capacity of the NEC laboratories.
- Drafting legislation for hospital waste management.
- Provision incinerator for hospital waste management

- Remediation of the contaminated site of previous Shell.
- Pesticide formulation plant.
- Awareness raising by NGO in collaboration with the NIP focal point.

***Constraints/Challenges***

- Policy and regulatory environment not well developed.
- Weak institutional capacity for planning, guiding and enforcement for the Convention compliance.
- Weak monitoring capacity for POPs.
- Lack of sustainable co-financing.
- Lack of effective mechanism for orienting R&D toward the Convention implementation.
- Lack of effective mechanism for technology transfer.

***Future priorities areas identified during workshop***

- |  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Amendments of the existing legal instruments and strengthening law enforcement.</li><li>• Development of legal instruments or technical guidelines for managing PCBs.</li><li>• Policy and legal framework for management of UPOPs</li><li>• Conduct comprehensive inventories</li><li>• Technical networking on dioxins and furans</li><li>• Enhancement of POPs related regulatory framework, monitoring, information dissemination, development of milestones and performance indicators to measure the success of implementation.</li><li>• Enhancement of good practices Formulate legislation for hospital waste management.</li><li>• Remediation of the contaminated site of previous Shell pesticide formulation plant.</li></ul> |
|--|

**2.7. Tanzania**

Tanzania completed her National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention in 2005 and submitted to the Secretariat on 12<sup>th</sup> June 2006. The priority areas identified in the NIP include the following:

- 1) Strengthening legal and institutional framework for managing POPs and chemical pollutants;
- 2) Establishing monitoring scheme of POPs and other chemical pollutants;
- 3) Enhancing transfer of appropriate technology for control of POPs releases; and
- 4) Improving public information, awareness and education.

The specific priorities vary for the different Action Plans. Below are those related to the UNEP project:

***Legislative and regulatory framework***

The Environmental Management Act (2004) provides requirement for each sector ministry to undertake necessary legal and administrative measures so as to reduce or eliminate releases of intentionally produced POPs in its production, use, import, export and disposal in accordance with the provisions of the Stockholm Convention. However, the following measures on the legal and regulatory framework were proposed in the NIP:

- Strengthening of POPs coordination on management of POPs and other chemical pollutants by 2009 and a need for adequate policies
- Legislation and institutional capacity for effective NIP implementation on POPs management by 2012.
- The need for local/national guidelines or standards for identification, handling, transport, storage, decontamination and disposal of PCB-containing products/equipment. In the course of implementing the action plan, these guidelines will be developed.
- Reviewing of Plant Protection Act (1997) and it's Regulations (1999) and strengthening of enforcement mechanisms to promote safe POP Pesticides handling and disposal, including the responsibility and liability on POP Pesticides wastes and their contaminated sites.
- Strengthening identification of pesticides with POPs characteristics, importation monitoring by the relevant institutions to prevent unnecessary stockpiling of pesticides, illegal trafficking, formulating of guidelines for the management of plant protection substances including their wastes and publicize them to all stakeholders.
- Review of pollution control related policies and legislation for effective implementation of the Stockholm Convention, and other related conventions and international processes on chemicals management.
- Enforcement: Strengthen enforcement of relevant legislation.

- Regulations: Develop regulations on monitoring of POPs and other toxic chemical pollutants of concern.

### ***Administrative and enforcement capacity***

Area of intervention for capacity enforcement identified in the NIP are related to education and training particularly on POPs management issues and facilities for disposal, legislation and guidelines for DDT management; environmental monitoring on POPs; institutional capacity to develop sound technologies to manage POPs, to handle and analyse POPs and for research and modelling of POPs; promotion of programs on the use of alternatives of POPs; and, research capacity on clean up and remediation technologies as well as information management and establishment of national information centres and network them. Strengthen institutional capacity of the government departments and other institutions involved in implementation of the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and other related conventions and international processes on chemicals management.

### ***Dissemination and sharing of experiences and good practices***

- Harmonize and coordinate information management and use between various departments, which involves installation of computers and internet.
- Acquire technical information for dissemination.
- Develop POPs Technical Information in common language including brochures, leaflets and newsletters.
- Prepare special and targeted programs like seminars, workshops e.t.c for NGOs, CBOs and media.
- Prepare information packages to targeted groups (such as maintenance engineers in industries)
- Review relevant policies and laws to incorporate public information, education and awareness provisions.
- Sensitize stakeholders from 10 different sectors on relevant policies and legislation, through zonal workshops.
- Revise and develop public awareness programmes in collaboration with stakeholders.
- Information and awareness: Develop technical information on POPs and PIC chemicals for use as reference materials in government departments and agencies, academic and research institutions and NGOs.

- Information: Improve information dissemination infrastructure in key institutions, including dissemination of model laws.
- Information: Establish database on POPs.

## Current Status of NIP Implementation

### *Progress*

Key milestones in the implementation of NIP in Tanzania include the enactment of the Environmental Management Act of 2004 with specific provisions on management of POPs on the regulations for solid waste management and hazardous waste management. The country is also finalizing Guidelines on Management of POPs and the National Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan (NWMSAP).

Tanzania is participating in the Africa Stockpiles Programme (ASP). The country has achieved disposal of 106 MT obsolete stocks of DDT and contaminated materials (80MT DDT + 26 MT waste) at Korogwe in Tanga region, which was transferred to Germany with support from GTZ in 2008. A total of 60 Senior Staff of Power Utility Companies have been trained on management of PCBs in March 2008 (supported by UNIDO).

Awareness/ educational materials on POPs have been produced in *Kiswahili* language – brochures and calendars (partly supported by UNIDO). Tanzania has produced guidelines for mainstreaming Environment into Sector and Local Government Authorities' Plans and Budgets (2008). The country has also strengthened the role of civil society organizations (CSOs)/other stakeholders in raising public awareness on POPs, and the capacity of agricultural workers and workers' Organization in the implementation of SAICM" - Tanzania Plantation and Agricultural Workers Union (TPAWU) - supported by the SAICM Quick Start Programme.

### *Constraints/Challenges*

- a) Inadequate policy and regulatory regime on management of POPs;
- b) Weak institutional capacity in terms of human resources and infrastructure;
- c) Lack of facilities for sound disposal of POPs waste;
- d) Very limited financial and technical resources for remediation of contaminated sites;
- e) Inadequate capacity and experience for monitoring POPs and their alternatives.

***Key priorities and priorities areas identified during workshop:***

- Strengthen legal framework and enforcement mechanisms;
- Training programmes on management of POPs to improve skilled human resource base;
- Awareness raising programmes to stakeholders on POPs issues;
- Develop mechanisms for promoting proper management of POPs stockpiles and the contaminated sites.
- Promote environmentally sound disposal of POPs wastes;
- Promote research and development of alternatives to POPs;
- Establish and/or strengthen of existing Poison Centres;
- Introduce BATs and BEPs in major sources of u-POPs;
- Enhance capacity in information generation, storage, management, accessibility and dissemination; strengthen monitoring capacity of POPs and their alternatives

### **3. CONSIDERATIONS FROM REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

#### **3.1. Basel Convention Regional Centres**

Dr Adebola Oketola gave an overview of the mandate and experiences of the Basel Convention Coordinating Centre based in Nigeria. The main objective of the Centre is to strengthen the capacity of the region's participating governments in complying with the technical, legal and Institutional requirements for environmentally sound management of hazardous waste and minimization of its generation as specified by the Basel Convention. Based on their experiences in implementing the Basel Convention from 1994 to date and other related MEAs in the last 8 years, the representative of the Basel Coordinating Centre identified the following areas where the BCRC can provide assistance to countries:

- Development of Networks of Experts and Institutions;
- Provide Capacity Building - Development of Awareness and Training Programmes and their Implementation in Regional and Country Specific Setting including Research & Development;
- Information Management – databases, websites/newsletters with information for the countries being served;
- Projects Development & Implementation;



- Assist with the implementation of POPs National Implementation Plan (NIP) Priorities for Africa;
- Bring to bear Experience in Partnership with Industry;
- Facilitate Technology Assessment & Transfer.

### 3.2. UNEP/ Capacity Building in Relation to the Implementation of MEAs in ACP Countries.

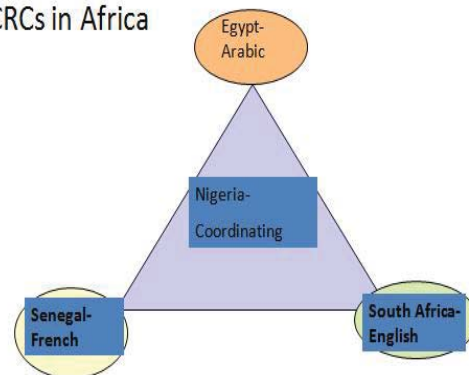
Marko Berghund of UNEP presented a global project implemented by UNEP in cooperation with the European Commission (EC) and several other partners to enhance the capacity of African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries to implement MEAs. The African Hub is hosted by the African Union Commission (AUC) and provides technical assistance, training and policy and advisory support services. Working jointly in a collaborative effort, the partners have designed a capacity enhancement programme that addresses countries' needs in a coordinated and coherent manner. The global influence and expertise of the partners has led to the development of a wide-reaching, coordinated, and comprehensive four-year project with a total budget of 21 million Euros.

The expected results for the African Hub are:

1. Enhanced negotiating skills capacity related to and scientific support of MEAs.
2. Improved regional and sub-regional cooperation and increased coherence between the ACP countries and the ACP Secretariat to deliver identified targets.
3. Improved compliance with and enforcement of MEAs at the national and regional levels.
4. Improved exchange and use of knowledge management systems for information exchange, data and trends.
5. MEAs are mainstreamed into development policies, PRSPs and national and regional sector policies, strategies and action plans. Improved public awareness through MEA information and data exchange, access to justice and public participation.

#### African Region Basel Convention Centres

BCRCs in Africa



6. The African hub is functional and linked to and participates in relevant institutional processes in order to ensure the continuity of operations.

### 3.3. IPEN – International POPs Elimination Network

The International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN) is a global network of more than 700 organisations working together for the elimination of persistent organic pollutants, on an expedited yet socially equitable basis. There are two regional Hubs in Africa (Anglophone and Francophone Africa). The workshop was represented by Agenda (Agenda for Environment and Responsible Development) based in Tanzania and who coordinates IPEN activities in Anglophone Africa.

IPEN are implementing a number of projects related to the project: awareness, research, e-waste projects, the production of awareness materials among others. IPEN can therefore play a role in the dissemination of information, legislation analysis and documentary in local languages. IPEN informed the meeting that AGENDA is implementing another project in legal reform in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. They undertake legal analysis, help countries in compiling the NIP report and propose policy recommendations. They are thinking of developing a strategic plan and communications strategy (Guide to SAICM implementation).

### 3.4. General Considerations

- Both UNEP and UNIDO have other GEF (and non-GEF) programmes that could be related to chemicals issues and the capacity development in COMESA countries. A process to review these initiatives will be undertaken by UNEP and UNIDO to establish integration of programmes and developing synergies. UNIDO is for example implementing a project on chemical alternatives, UNEP (in collaboration with WHO) implements a global program on DDT Alternatives and others. The Secretariat of the Stockholm convention is having regular trainings and awareness raising workshops in the African sub regionsThe problem of e-waste is becoming alarming in many countries in Africa. UNIDO has a partnership agreement with Microsoft and HP, two main companies that are responsible for e-waste in Africa. The negotiations were concluded to an extent that the companies committed to enter into cooperation on refurbishment and maintenance of PCs, laptops etc. This is a good development in the context of private sector engagement on the international level. The representative of the Basel Coordination Centre informed the meeting that they are going to do a project on e-

waste. It is clear that there is a need for a strategy for e-waste disposal and lessons sharing on e-waste.

### 3.5. Potential Resources for Information

WWF:	National Communication Strategy Toolkit
	Booklet for smallholders farmers (translated in Swahili, Arabic, Amharic)
	Documentaries on Chemicals use (in English, to be translated)
FAO	Toolkit for contaminated sites
	Guidelines for Project Management for focal points
IPEN:	Kenya/Tanzania/Uganda Regulatory review
Tanzania:	POPs Guidelines
Sudan:	Shell Case Study
SCS	New POPs (Stockholm Convention Secretariat)
Djibouti:	CHM (in French)
BCRC	Toolkit on contaminated sites (BCRC-Nigeria)
CIEN	Chemicals Information Exchange Network
	<a href="http://www.estis.net/communities/CIEN">www.estis.net/communities/CIEN</a>

## 4. PRORITY 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. Others priorities highlighted include assistance in the development of comprehensive regulations and the review of pesticides against new FAO guidelines. The meeting noted that there are now 12 new POPs, making a total of 21. The programme will not deal with the new POPs. However, the review of the legislation can take into account the new POPs. It was also noted that policy analysis is a priority in the NIP process.

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

- 1) Taking into account new POPs, develop model comprehensive regulatory system including – legislation, regulations, guidelines for implementation, and guidelines for setting standards.

- 2) In light of new POPs listed, and that many countries lack regulation of industrial chemicals, legislative and regulatory review, identify gaps and develop necessary regulations
- 3) Assist countries with sectoral regulations. This includes for example the review and revision of Pesticide Act against new FAO Guidelines in Sudan or dealing with counterfeits in Tanzania.
- 4) Cross-cutting: multi-stakeholder approach in order to enhance coordination mechanisms.

#### 4.2. Sustainable Enforcement of Administrative Capacity

Enforcement and administrative capacity needs listed by workshop participants reflect the vast capacity gaps in POPs management in COMESA countries. Suggestions made cover areas of training at provincial level, training in management and leadership, development of standards for enforcement, enforcing specific regulations upgrading laboratories, and training judiciary lawyers.

The top priorities agreed during the workshop are as follows:

- 1) Train-the-trainer of provincial level environment Inspectors, Police, Plant Protection Inspectors, Customs Officers, on Environmental Management Act and POPs (Tanzania).
- 2) Development of guidelines for inspection/monitoring of illegal trafficking.
- 3) Guidance on setting POPs environmental/health standards for each country.
- 4) Training for judiciary, Ministry of Finance on POPs and other chemical conventions.
- 5) Laboratory infrastructure upgrades

The participants suggested also the need for harmonisation of legislation on illegal trafficking under the facilitation of COMESA. This can include mechanisms for emergency interventions both at national and regional level in case of chemical pollution.

#### 4.3. Dissemination and Sharing of Experiences and Good Practices

As reflected in most NIPs, dissemination and sharing of experiences remains one of the major priorities for COMESA countries. Workshop participants suggested a number of ideas on information dissemination and experience sharing including the awareness in informal sector, establishment of poison centres, organisation of POPs Day, establishment of National Stakeholders Forum and dissemination of educational materials in schools and integration of POPs in school curricula, etc.

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) Re-vitalize Chemical Information Exchange Network
- 2) Raise awareness in the informal sector and at all levels, including policy makers, agriculture sector, industry, media, markets and producer groups, etc.
- 3) Decentralized comprehensive inventory taking and updating (Sudan)

## 5 KEY CONCLUSIONS

The needs assessment confirms the need to strengthen capacity for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in COMESA 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.

In terms of legislative and regulatory framework, the listing of new POPs marks a significant dimension. The NIPs of COMESA countries have identified the policy and regulation gaps as one of the highest priority issues that need to be filled in managing contaminated sites. Countries have in place general policy and legal framework for the protection of the environment and public health but there are no regulations and guidelines that would integrate the new POPs and address POPs contaminated sites.

COMESA countries also recognise the importance of capacity development and awareness at different levels and sectors, including the local level and informal sector, where direct contact with POPs is of greatest concern.

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, other needs are also valid and more efforts should be sought either at national level or under the leadership of UNEP/UNIDO to address these needs.

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

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## ANNEX 1: Workshop Agenda

**Tuesday, 2 February 2010: Introduction of the UNEP/UNIDO Project, Needs Assessment**

**Facilitator: Dr. S. Kanyamibwa**

Time	Topic	Discussion / Lead
08.30	Arrival and Registration	All
09.00	Opening 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	Presentation of country National Implementation Plans (NIPs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priorities,</li> <li>• Progress on implementation to date,</li> <li>• Bottlenecks to implementation,</li> <li>• Priority areas for capacity development t/institutional strengthening.</li> </ul>	Country representatives
12.30	<i>Lunch</i>	
13.45	Presentation of country National Implementation Plans (NIPs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priorities,</li> <li>• Progress on implementation to date,</li> <li>• Bottlenecks to implementation,</li> <li>• Priority areas for capacity development t/institutional strengthening.</li> </ul>	Country representatives
15.15	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
15.35	Presentation of country National Implementation Plans (NIPs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priorities,</li> <li>• Progress on implementation to date,</li> <li>• Bottlenecks to implementation.</li> <li>• Priority areas for capacity development t/institutional strengthening.</li> </ul>	Country representatives
16.35	Discussion	Facilitator
17.00	Close of day 1	Facilitator

**Wednesday, 3 February 2010: Regional and national experience sharing**Facilitator: **Dr. S. Kanyamibwa** (til lunch break) / **UNIDO consultant** (afternoon)

Time	Topic	Discussion/ Lead
09.00	Regional/sub regional institutions	BCRC/ Cleaner Production centres (UNIDO)
10.00	Civil society engagement in awareness raising/ NIP implementation	IPEN and other NGO groups
10.30	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
11.00	Discussion on information exchange, awareness raising and coordinated mechanisms for sharing of experiences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific information POPs focal points would benefit from sharing/harmonizing</li> <li>• Role of regional institutions</li> <li>• Country awareness raising strategies and activities - what works what does not</li> </ul>	All
12.30	<b>Lunch</b>	
13.45	Introduction of UNIDO draft document	UNIDO
14.00	Discussion of UNIDO draft document	UNIDO
15.00	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
15.30	Discussion of UNIDO draft document	UNIDO
17.00	Close of day 2	

**Thursday, 4 February 2010:**Facilitator: **UNIDO Consultant**

Time	Topic	Discussion/ Lead
09.00	Discussion of UNIDO draft document	UNIDO
10.30	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
11.00	Introduction to UNIDO draft document	UNIDO
12.30	<b>Lunch</b>	
13.45	Discussion of UNIDO draft document	UNIDO
15.00	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
15.30	Discussion of UNIDO draft document	UNIDO
17.00	Close of day 3	



Friday, 5 February 2010:

Facilitator: **UNIDO consultant/M. Ashton**

Time	Topic	Discussion/ Lead
09.00	Review of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key needs identified</li> <li>• Framework for way forward</li> <li>• Participants request u UNIDO/UNEP to prepare request on their behalf for submission GEF by June 2010</li> </ul>	M. Ashton
10.30	<b><i>Coffee Break</i></b>	
11.00	Way forward: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Co-financing</li> <li>• Endorsement letters</li> </ul>	
12.30	<b><i>Lunch</i></b>	
13.30	Discussion of co-finance and complementary projects	
15.00	<b><i>Coffee Break</i></b>	
17.00	Close of meeting	

## ANNEX 2: List of Workshop Participants

	COUNTRY	NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
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## ANNEX 3: Status of Stockholm Convention Ratification NIP Process (as per 19 February 2010)

	LDC Country	Status <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	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	✓

<sup>2</sup> Status of Stockholm Convention ratification (P: Party; S: Signatory)

<sup>3</sup> CAR = Central African Republic

22	<b>Mauritania</b>	<b>P</b>		UNEP	NIP under development and/or to be submitted
23	<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>P</b>	12 Aug 2008	UNEP	✓
24	<b>Niger</b>	<b>P</b>		UNIDO	NIP under development and/or to be submitted
25	<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>P</b>	30 May 2007	UNIDO	✓
26	<b>Sao Tome &amp; P.</b>	<b>P</b>	12 Apr 2007	UNIDO	✓
27	<b>Senegal</b>	<b>P</b>	26 April 2007	UNEP	✓
28	<b>Sierra Leone</b>	<b>P</b>	X	UNIDO	NIP under development and/or to be submitted
29	<b>Somalia</b>				Not yet ratified
30	<b>Sudan</b>	<b>P</b>	4 Sept. 2007	UNDP	✓
31	<b>Togo</b>	<b>P</b>	13 Oct. 2006	UNIDO	✓
32	<b>Uganda</b>	<b>P</b>	13 Jan 2009	UNEP	✓
33	<b>UR Tanzania</b>	<b>P</b>	12 Jun 2006	UNIDO	✓
34	<b>Zambia</b>	<b>P</b>		UNEP	NIP under development and/or to be submitted



*for a living planet®*

WWF Africa and  
Madagascar  
Programme

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PO Box 62440  
Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: +254-713 601 378  
Fax: +254 20 3877389  
lsome@wwfesafrica.org  
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Nairobi, July 29<sup>th</sup>, 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](mailto:Jan.Betlem@UNEP.org); [m.eisa@unido.org](mailto: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](mailto:Jan.Betlem@UNEP.org); [m.eisa@unido.org](mailto: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  
Tel: (254 20) 762-4166  
Fax: (254 20) 762-4041

## 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



# UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement    Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente  
Программа Организации Объединенных Наций по окружающей среде    برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة

联合国环境规划署



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**

<b>Component of co-financing</b>	<b>Grant US\$</b>	<b>In kind US\$</b>
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
<b>Total co-financing</b>	<b>1,370,00</b>	<b>156,097</b>





REPÚBLICA DE ANGOLA  
MINISTÉRIO DO AMBIENTE  
GABINETE DE ESTUDOS, PLANEAMENTO E ESTATÍSTICA

26<sup>th</sup> January 2011

N.Refa \_\_\_\_\_/GEPE.MINAMB/2011

To: **Maryam Niamir-Fuller**

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

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

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

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

---

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

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

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



GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT

Copy to: - Sua Exc<sup>a</sup> Ministra do Ambiente  
- Stockholm Convention on POP's  
- UENP - Secretary  
- UNIDO  
- Ponto Focal Político





REPUBLIC OF SUDAN جمهورية السودان  
وزارة البيئة والتنمية العمرانية  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

مكتب الوكيل  
UNDER SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Date 19.04.2010  
No.

التاريخ  
النمرة


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](mailto:Jan.Betlem@UNEP.org); [m.eisa@unido.org](mailto: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 (Sudan), I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with the government's national priorities and the commitments made by (Sudan), 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 (Sudan) for the project document.

Sincerely,

  
**Dr. El Fadil Ali Adam**  
Under Secretary  
Ministry of Environment and Physical Development  
GEF Focal Point

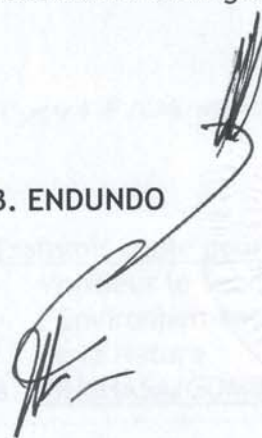




sommes engagés à contribuer avec une somme de 100.000\$ USD en espèce et 100.000 \$ USD en nature à titre de contre partie de fonds durant le cinq ans de mise en œuvre du projet. Ce fonds sera utilisé pour les activités dans mon pays.

Veillez agréer, **Madame**, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

José E.B. ENDUNDO



M. Madame Maryam Mwanji Feller  
Directeur de la Division PEM du  
MINE  
Coordination (UNEP/WWF)  
B.P. 10552  
00100 Kinshasa, Congo  
E-mail: m.feller@unep.org

Objet : Lettre d'engagement pour la financer le projet régional de PROTECTORA  
pour le renforcement des Capacités et l'Assistance technique pour la mise  
en œuvre du Plan National de Mise en œuvre (PNM) de la Convention de  
Stockholm dans les Pays Africains les Moins Développés (PAM)

Madame,

Je vous confirme par la présente en ma qualité de Point Focal PAM pour le GEF  
pour la République Démocratique du Congo que la proposition de programmation ci-  
dessus émise est conforme aux priorités nationales du Gouvernement et aux  
engagements pris par la République Démocratique du Congo dans le cadre des  
Conventions environnementales internationales auxquelles nous sommes parties.

Nous avons discuté avec les priorités nationales pour le GEF et les autres  
financements internationaux et conclués en faveur de la proposition ci-  
dessus et la participation de PAM.

Je vous prie de bien vouloir agréer, Madame, l'assurance de ma haute considération et de la confiance de la  
Commission de la Convention de Stockholm et de la confiance de la Commission de la Convention de Stockholm  
avec les autres pays.



በኢትዮጵያ ፌዴራላዊ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ  
የአካባቢ ጥበቃ ባለሥልጣን  
The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AUTHORITY

9 SEP 2010

ቀን  
Date

ቁጥር  
Ref. No.

3/3.5/1736

Mr. Dmitri Piskounov  
Managing Director  
Technical Cooperation Programme  
UNIDO-IVC,  
Vienna-Austria

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

In my capacity as the GEF Operational Focal Point for Ethiopia, I confirm that proposals related to the above mentioned programme to be implemented by UNIDO and UNEP, include activities which (a) are in accordance with the government's national priorities and the commitments made by Ethiopia under the relevant global environmental conventions and (b) have been discussed with relevant stakeholders, including with the global environmental convention focal points, in accordance with GEF's policy on public involvement.

Accordingly, in order to implement the above mentioned projects in the framework of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), the Environmental Protection Authority together with other relevant National Ministries and partners to the project, commit to contribute a total of US \$ 200,000 in-kind as counterpart funding during the five year project implementation period.

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

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



Sincerely,

*Handwritten signature of Wolde Berhan G/Egzabher*  
Wolde Berhan G/Egzabher (Mr.)  
Director General

☎ 251-011-646 5007 ✉ 12760  
251-011-646 4604  
251-011-646 4898

ቴሌ. ፋክስ  
TELE FAX: 251-011-646 4882/76  
አዲስ አበባ : ኢትዮጵያ  
Addis Ababa - Ethiopia

E-mail: [esid@ethionet.et](mailto:esid@ethionet.et)  
Website: [www.epa.gov.et](http://www.epa.gov.et)



REPUBLIQUE DE DJIBOUTI

UNITE – ÉGALITE – PAIX

MINISTRE DE L'HABITAT, DE  
L'URBANISME, DE  
L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DE  
L'AMENAGEMENT DU TERRITOIRE

LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL

N° 233

Djibouti, le

15 AVR. 2010

جمهورية جيبوتي  
الوحدة - المساواة - السلام

وزارة الإسكان والتعمير والبيئة  
والتهيئة الترابية

الأمين العام

رقم  
جيبوتي في

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: [maryam.niamir-fuller@unep.org](mailto:maryam.niamir-fuller@unep.org)

Cc: [Jan.Betlem@UNEP.org](mailto:Jan.Betlem@UNEP.org); [m.eisa@unido.org](mailto: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

With reference to the above named project which has been developed and formulated in close collaboration with relevant staff of my Government during the Project Preparatory phase, please receive herewith our full and continuous support to the project.

The project complements our national efforts and is consistent with and contributing directly towards the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS), which was ratified by the Government of Djibouti on March 11, 2004.

In line with the respective budget part of the Project Brief, the Government of Djibouti is pleased to endorse the Project Brief and commits itself to a contribution of 350 000 US\$ (250 000 in-kind and 100 000 in cash) over the 5 year duration of the project.

I would highly appreciate if you could take the necessary action and communicate this commitment letter to the Global Environment Facility in order to obtain GEF-funding for the above named project.

Please accept my high esteem and consideration.

ABOUBAKER DOUALE WAISS

NATIONAL GEF FOCAL POINT



République du Burundi

Bujumbura, le 11/5/2010



Ministère de l'Eau, de l'Environnement,  
de l'Aménagement du Territoire  
et de l'Urbanisme

**Operational GEF Focal Point**

**P.O. Box 1696 Bujumbura**

**Tel : + 257 22 22 0626**

**Mobile : + 257 77735777**

**Fax : + 257 22 22 89 02**

**E-mail : ndujofsvmd@yahoo.fr**

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](mailto:Jan.Betlem@UNEP.org); [m.eisa@unido.org](mailto:m.eisa@unido.org);


**Objet:** 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

Dear Executive Coordinator,

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for BURUNDI, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with the government's national priorities and the commitments made by BURUNDI, 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 BURUNDI for the project document.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'J' followed by a vertical line and a small loop at the bottom.



Sincerely,

Operational GEF Focal Point  
Mr NDUWIMANA Joseph  
Chef de Cabinet du Ministre de l'Eau, de l'Environnement,  
de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Urbanisme

**Authorized by the Political GEF Focal Point**

Ir NDUWIMANA Déogratias  
Minister of Water, Environment,  
Land Management and Town Planning







**RWANDA ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT  
AUTHORITY (REMA)  
P.O.BOX 7436 KACYIRU-KIGALI  
Tél: +250 252580101**

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

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

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

The project proposals are in line with the GEF already approved Programme Framework Document with the above mentioned title.

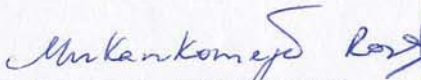
Accordingly, in order to implement the above mentioned projects in the framework of the Stockholm Convention on POPs, the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) together with other relevant National Ministries and partners to the

project, commit to contribute a total of **US \$ 100,000 in cash** (or equivalent in national currency) and **US \$ 75,000 in-kind** as counterpart funding during the five year project implementation period.

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

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

Sincerely,

  
**Dr. Rose MUKANKOMEJE**  
Director General of REMA  
and Operational Focal Point  
for GEF in Rwanda



CC:

Stockholm Convention Focal Point  
**KIGALI**



sommes engagés à contribuer avec une somme de 100.000\$ USD en espèce et 100.000 \$ USD en nature à titre de contre partie de fonds durant le cinq ans de mise en œuvre du projet. Ce fonds sera utilisé pour les activités dans mon pays.

Veillez agréer, **Madame**, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

  
José E.B. ENDUNDO

M. Madame Maryam Mwanji Feller  
Directeur de la Division FEM du  
PNUD  
Coordination (UNEP/WHO)  
B.P. 10552  
00100 Nairobi, Kenya  
E-mail: m.feller@unep.org

Objet : Lettre d'engagement pour la financer le projet régional de PROTECTORA  
pour le renforcement des Capacités et l'Assistance technique pour la mise  
en œuvre du Plan National de Mise en œuvre (PNM) de la Convention de  
Stockholm dans les Pays Africains les Moins Développés (PAM)

Madame,

Je vous confirme par la présente en ma qualité de Point Focal PAM pour le GEF  
pour la République Démocratique du Congo que la proposition de programmation ci-  
dessus émise est conforme aux priorités nationales du Gouvernement et aux  
engagements pris par la République Démocratique du Congo dans le cadre des  
Conventions environnementales internationales auxquelles nous sommes parties.

Nous avons discuté avec les priorités nationales pour le GEF pour la République  
Démocratique du Congo et les priorités nationales du Gouvernement et aux  
engagements pris par la République Démocratique du Congo dans le cadre des  
Conventions environnementales internationales auxquelles nous sommes parties.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Madame, l'assurance de ma haute considération et de ma  
haute estime.

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Avenue Papa Ileo (Ex-des Cliniques) n°15 Kinshasa/Gombe  
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Website : [www.finance.go.ug](http://www.finance.go.ug)



Ministry of Finance, Planning &  
Economic Development  
Plot 2-12, Apollo Kaggwa Road  
P.O. Box 8147  
Kampala  
Uganda

In any correspondence on  
this subject please quote No. ALD 58/141/01

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

08<sup>th</sup> October 2010

Mrs. Maryam Niamir-Fuller  
GEF Executive Coordinator and Director  
UNEP Division of GEF Coordination  
**NAIROBI**

**SUBJECT: COMMITMENT LETTER FOR THE SUB-REGIONAL PROJECTS CONCERNING THE PROGRAMME: "CAPACITY STRENGTHENING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PLANS (NIPS) FOR THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION IN AFRICAN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LDCS)"**

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

The project proposals are in line with the GEF already approved Programme Framework Document with the above mentioned title.

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

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

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**Mission**

*"To formulate sound economic policies, maximize revenue mobilization, ensure efficient allocation and accountability for public resources so as to achieve the most rapid and sustainable economic growth and development"*

*To formulate sound economic policies, maximize revenue mobilization, ensure efficient allocation and accountability for public*

GEF resources under GEF 5 for the POPs Focal Area are not subject to the GEF System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR)

Sincerely,



Keith Muhakanizi

**DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY / GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT**

c.c - Focal Point for Stockholm Convention (POPs)