UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Project of the Governments of ECOWAS/LDCs Member States

Regional Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

Project number:	xx/RAF/09/X13
Project title:	Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LCDs) of the ECOWAS Sub-region
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Governments:	ECOWAS LDC Member States
Co-ordinating agency:	Institutions responsible for Environment in the LDCs/ECOWAS Member States
Counterpart:	**Ministries of Environment**
Executing agency:	UNIDO
Project Inputs (GEF):	US$ 4,000,000
- Support costs (10%):	US$ 400,000
- UNIDO inputs :	*US$ 1,200,000 (in-kind)*
- Counterpart inputs:	
LDCs in ECOWAS sub-region	*US$ 1,750,000 (cash/in-kind)*
ECOWAS Commission	*US$ 525,000 (cash/in-kind)*
Other donors (Stockholm Convention Secretariat, SAICM, AUC)	*US$ 1,298,452 cash/(in-kind)*
TOTAL Co-financing	***US$ 4,791,785***
- Grand Total:	**US$ 8,791,785 (excl. Agency support costs)**

Brief description:

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

The effective and efficient implementation of the NIP requires the creation of an overall enabling environment by addressing cross-cutting and overarching regulatory and institutional issues in a systematic manner. This Project has been prepared with the active participation of the ECOWAS LDCs Member states.

The project design is 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 ECOWAS Sub-region. Furthermore, as an in-depth capacity building project, it will create a regulatory and institutional enabling environment that will greatly facilitate the cost-effective implementation of technical assistance projects of all bilateral and multilateral agencies and sustain the results of these projects.

Project design is also consistent with the priority activities set in the NIPs and with the poverty reduction strategies and MDG goals of the ECOWAS Sub-region.

Approved:

	Signature:	**Date:**	**Name and title:**
On behalf of **……..:**	_____	_____	_____
On behalf of UNIDO:	_____	_____	_____

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASP	Africa Stockpiles Programme
BAT	Best available techniques
BCRC	Basel Convention Regional Centre
BEP	Best environmental practices
CBOs	Community based organizations
CIO	Convention Implementation Office
COP	Conference of Parties
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
ERA	Environmental risk assessment
ESM	Environmentally Sound Management
FAO	Food Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GMP	Global Monitoring Plan
HCW	Health-care waste
HRA	Health Risk Assessment
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
LCDs	Least Developed Countries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIS	Management Information System
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOH	Ministry of Health
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSEs	Micro and Small Enterprises
MSW	Municipal solid waste
NCC	National Coordination Committee
NCPCs	National Cleaner Production Centres

NEA	National Executing Agency
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIP	National Implementation Plan
NPC	National Project Coordinator
OP	Operational Program
PCB	Programme Coordination Body
PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PCDD/PCDF	Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans
PIRs	Project Implementation Reviews
PMO	Project Management Office
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
POPRC	POPs Review Committee
PPP	Public-private partnership
RC	Regional Coordinator
R&D	Research and Development
REC	Regional Economic Communities
RENPAP	Regional Network on Pesticides for Asia and the Pacific
SAICM	Strategic Approach for International Chemicals Management
SC	Stockholm Convention
SCC	Stockholm Convention Centres
SMEs	Small- and Medium Enterprises
SPSC	Sub-regional Project Steering Committee
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UP-POPs	Unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants
WB	World Bank

SECTION A: CONTEXT

1. The LDCs in the ECOWAS Sub-region attach great importance to the protection of human health and the environment while promoting economic growth. These countries have adopted an array of measures to strengthen environmental protection particularly in recent years, the countries have focused on preventive approaches and comprehensive pollution control.

2. LDCs of the ECOWAS Sub-region have stressed on their needs to receive international technical assistance and cooperation to protect the environment. With the resources the countries have at their disposal, it will not be able to discharge the obligations stipulated in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

3. The slow economic development in the LDCs and poverty in the entire ECOWAS Sub-region have led to serious environmental problems. The conflict between environmental protection and economic growth is becoming more prominent than ever. Resource shortages, fragile ecological environment and insufficient environmental control capacity are becoming critical problems hindering sustainable development in the ECOWAS Sub-region.

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

The Convention

4. POPs possess toxic properties and resist rapid natural degradation; they bio accumulate in living species including humans and are transported through air, water and migratory species, across international boundaries and deposited far from their original place of release, hence accumulating in terrestrial, marine and aquatic ecosystems far from their origin. With years of emission releases before their environmental risk became known, POPs have already become an international environmental problem that human kind must face and seek solutions to it.

5. The Stockholm Convention on POPs has been adopted by the ECOWAS/LDCs member states with the aim of protecting human health and the environment from POPs adverse effect on human health and the environment. The Convention entered into force on 17 May 2004. Four Conferences of the Parties (COPs) have been convened to specify detailed requirements and procedures for implementing the Convention. The fourth COP held in May 2009 added nine new POPs to the initial twelve, thus making the Convention all of a sudden become twice as big and by then putting a heavier burden on each and every Party and particularly on LDC Parties which have to handle these new chemicals, some of which like PBDEs and PFOS may be found in waste of furniture and the like. Of concern is also the phasing out of Lindane, a pesticide used in agriculture and the health sector for instance. The widening of the scope Convention requires a consolidation of the national capacities for successful implementation.

6. The GEF has been selected as the principal component of the interim financial mechanism of the Convention. In October 2002, the GEF Assembly approved the addition of POPs as a new GEF focal area, and in November 2003, the GEF Council approved the GEF Operational Program on POPs (OP#14)

Overview

7. The LDCs of the ECOWAS Sub-region have been active participants in the negotiations of the Convention since 1998. Most of them have participated in each of the COPs and other Convention related meetings, such as the meetings of the Expert Group on Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices (BAT/BEP), the meetings of the POPs Review Committee (POPRC), the meetings of the experts group on the UNEP Toolkit for dioxins and furans etc.

8. All LDCs in the ECOWAS Sub-region have conducted preliminary inventories to establish the countries baseline with regard to POPs production, distribution, use, import, export, emissions/releases, obsolete stockpiles, POPs contaminated sites and POPs wastes management as well. Industrial sectors and other major activities with significant potential for

PCDD/PCDF emissions have also been identified and source strengths quantified, based on the UNEP standardized Toolkit as recommended by the Convention. The existing institutional settings, policies and regulations and technologies for POPs treatment, disposal as well as substitution, have also been reviewed and evaluated; objectives, strategies and action plans to control, reduce and eliminate POPs have been formulated. The NIPs of these countries have addressed capacity building as one of the most fundamental activities that should be taken into consideration in implementing the SC and implementing the NIPs.

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

The National Implementation Plan

Development process

10. The National Implementation Plans (NIPs) of 08 countries out of 15 in the ECOWAS Sub-region have been prepared through the technical assistance of UNIDO and the initial financial assistance of the GEF. In order to guide the development and implementation of the NIPs, countries have established a National Coordinating Committee (NCC) led by the Ministry of Environment. The NIP documents have been endorsed by the governments which submitted them to the Convention Secretariat. Thereafter NIPs have been serving as an overall global guidance for implementing the SC under the supervision of the NCC as the national governing and consultation body.

11. The development of the NIP was based on the valuable support and active participation of the international and domestic institutions and organizations, and extensive consultations with international and domestic stakeholders. For soliciting the comments on the NIP's framework, national workshops in the respective countries have been held to understand the management of POPs status of industries and local governments entities like city municipalities, identify their needs for Convention understanding and implementation, and explore action plans and strategies that can both meet Convention requirements and promote sustainable industrial and local development while ensuring the protection of the human health and the environment.

12. The NIPs strictly follow the "*Guidance for Developing a National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention*" and the obligation contained in Article 7 of the Convention. According to the guidelines, the NIPs are inclusive of activities, strategies and action plans to be carried out through the implementation period in order to meet the obligations of the Convention in consistency with the decisions of the COPs.

Contents of the National Implementation Plans

13. Based on the situation of the LDCs in the ECOWAS Sub-region, a number of action plans have been developed. Initial priority areas as identified in the NIPs include: awareness raising and training, monitoring of POPs in core media and the others, technology transfer for cleaner production, policies and regulations; inventory for intentionally generated POPs releases (pesticides, PCBs) and wastes containing POPs; identification of contaminated sites; an initial inventory of unintentionally produced POPs (UP-POPs) and introduction of BAT/BEP to mitigate and eliminate where feasible the releases of UP-POPs by key emitting industries and other major activities and practices; measures for environmentally sound management of wastes to reduce UP-POPs emitting from current open burning practices; financial mechanisms to ensure implementation of each action plan; development and enhancement of capacity in support of Convention implementation; and establishment a long-term mechanism to control POPs releases .

Capacity building needs

14. During the preparation of the NIP, analysis on gaps between the Convention requirements and the present situation has been made. This gap analysis has shown that in order to meet

Convention requirements, there is a need for strengthened capacity and technology transfer 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 proper disposal; capacities for identification and remediation of contaminated sites; capacities in information exchange, public information, awareness raising and education.

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

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

A.2.1. Barriers towards introduction of BAT/BEP to the Industrial processes and to the informal sector

16. Barriers exist in mainstreaming the BAT/ BEP requirements in current technology application. The application of BAT/BEP, which is prevalent in the developed countries, is scarce in the ECOWAS Sub-region. The capacity for introduction of BAT/BEP is lacking due to the poor linkages among researchers, entrepreneurs and government officials. Entrepreneurs do not have easy access to the information on BAT/BEP. Government professionals familiar with the state of the art in several BAT/BEP have no more than a passing familiarity with market finance, commercial enterprise operation and economic project appraisal

Absence of coordination among the ECOWAS Sub-region LDCs

17. Enhancing the coordination among countries at least at the Sub-regional level through a BAT/BEP Forum is likely to establish a foundation for a successful progressive introduction of BAT/BEP in the industry and other relevant UP-POPs emitting sectors.

18. A BAT/BEP Forum is designed as a networking involving the participating countries which undertake to harmonize their efforts to identify priority activities for progressive introduction of BAT/BEP; to harmonize their legislative framework and policies supporting industrial and environmental standards establishment; to facilitate the linkage between the industry and the R&D relevant activities. A leading country will host and launch the forum which will then be chaired rotationally by each participating country, based on their alphabetical naming for instance. Such networking will enhance cooperation among countries in the ECOWAS Sub-region and is quite relevant for developing a Sub-regional action plan on UP-POPs as recommended in Article 5 of the SC. The forum is also a relevant tool for SC to evaluate the Sub-regional contribution to the reduction of UPOP and other hazardous chemical releases in a given dioxins source category. The BAT/BEP forum for Asian countries is already operational and the ECOWAS/LDCs will share the experience gained by these countries with a technical assistance of UNIDO. Supported by governments, the Forum will basically function as a technical organization with the active participation of the industry and the informal sector. Specialized NGOs will also be involved as appropriate for awareness raising activities to promote BAT/BEP within the countries and throughout the Sub-region.

19. To overcome the barrier of absence of coordination through the GEF intervention, the project will undertake the following activities: (i) establish Sub-regional ECOWAS BAT/BEP Forum; (ii) launch the Sub-regional Forum for developing and formulating a Sub-regional action plan on BAT/BEP; (iii) assist in enhancing industry performance and the relevant activities of the informal sector in the region in conformity with the BAT/BEP guidelines and provisional guidance document including regional, local and traditional practices and socio-economic considerations; (iv) develop partnerships in the Sub-region for successful implementation of the Sub-regional action plan

Shortage of human resources for BAT/BEP

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

21. The project activities designed to overcome this barrier are the following: (i) carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in textile dyeing and finishing; (ii) carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in leather dyeing and finishing; (iii) carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in waste oil refinery; (iv) undertake targeted awareness raising campaigns in BAT/BEP for informal sector.

Need for locally designed technologies in representative industrial sectors

22. A series of pilot demonstration will take place in selected countries as a follow-up to the training results of output1.1 to ensure that in sub-region the selected demonstration sites will remain as a learning node for the countries to replicate. Stockholm Convention Centres, Basel Convention Centres and National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs) could be used for replication of these pilots and also integrate issues of UP-POPs with cleaner production activities in the industry and review and possibly improve national policies and regulations as feedback to decision makers based on the results of these actions.

23. The present project has designed the following activities to lift the technological barrier: (i) carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/BEP in textile dyeing and finishing; (ii) carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/BEP in leather dyeing and finishing; (iii) carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/BEP in waste oil refinery; (iv) carry out pilot demonstration to address pollution and health exposure from smoke-curing in the food processing, industry.

Note: *Smoke-curing is an informal activity not listed in the UNEP Toolkit for UP-POPs quantification nor in the BAT/BEP guidance and guidelines. But it is a widespread practice very common to the Sub-region and it is basically a highly polluting open burning-based domestic practice. Referring to Annex C, it may be addressed under part III sources as a residential combustion source. The aim of the proposed improvement would be to develop a safer and environmentally friendly practice combining human health protection and greenhouse gases mitigation, hence developing an innovative contribution of the Sub-region to the guidance on BAT/BEP.*

A.2.2. Barriers to the reduction of the risk of exposure to POPs at workplace and from waste

Low awareness and knowledge on the risk of exposure to POPs

24. Decision makers, workers, consumers and the population at large are very far from being aware of the risk of exposure to POPs from the current waste management systems and the use of banned Annex A and Annex B pesticides in agriculture including urban agriculture (market gardening).

25. To overcome the low awareness and knowledge barrier this project includes specific activities: (i) organize national awareness raising workshops for decision makers in relevant ministries and city municipalities on the concept of "*Cleaner Waste Management*" with the aim to promote business and job opportunities in the field of waste management; (ii) organise a regional training workshop for trainers of waste management personnel with focus on risk reduction and cleaner technologies promotion; (iii) initiate a regional training programme for trainers on waste management and good agricultural practices in cooperation with RENPAP, FAO, Stockholm Convention Technical Centres, Basel Convention Regional Centres or the UNIDO Cleaner Production Centres as appropriate to develop national and regional expertise; (iv) Update and adapt the manuals for training purposes in general on sound health-care waste management developed under the GEF/UNDP demonstration project.

Need for development of locally designed technologies

26. The ECOWAS/LDCs are facing technical and economical inaccessibility to modern technologies for the management of municipal solid waste, used PCBs solid and liquid waste as well as heath-care waste. Likewise, small holder farmers cannot afford expensive registered pesticides and are inclined to use any cheap pesticide including POP ones, thus exposing themselves and the consumer. Hence, current informal polluting practices in waste management in general, associated with the non-application of sustainable agricultural pest management methods lead to high risk of exposure to POPs. In medical waste disposal sector, exposure to UP-POPs is related to the prevalent technology used which is the inefficient incineration in masonry kilns rather than the non-combustion emerging processes, which are being promoted even in other developing areas like in Asia.

27. To reduce the technology development barrier, this project includes the following activities: (i) promote the use of bio-pesticides with the support of south-south co-operation with the Regional Network of Pesticides in Asia and the Pacific (RENPAP) and the GEF/FAO ASP where feasible; (ii) carry out a pilot demonstration an innovative and realistic technology for plastic waste recycling in co-operation with exiting partners in the field where appropriate; (iii) support activities preventing dumping and open burning of used paper, e-waste and halogenated wastes streams; (iv) carry out a show case for sound municipal solid waste management; (v) carry out a pilot demonstration of a sound health-care waste disposal option based on the lessons learnt from the GEF/UNDP demonstration project.

Weak technological development capacity

28. Most of the NIPs and National Chemical Profiles prepared by the ECOWAS LDCs have pointed out the very weak infrastructure for research and development in the field of POPs, especially for developing alternatives products and technologies to replace POPs-releasing ones currently in use. In the field of agricultural pest management, important research work is being done in the ECOWAS Sub-region since the 1990s in research institutions. Various plants extracts whether aromatic essential oils or not have been showed to possess pesticide properties that make them usable as bio botanical pesticides. In addition to their pesticide properties, bio botanical pesticides are known to prevent from insect resistance development. They are also safer than the usual synthetic ones let alone the POP ones. But in the ECOWAS Sub-region, the use of bio botanical pesticides as safer alternatives to POP pesticides and the like in agriculture is not widespread, In particular, their use is not widespread for market gardening which is a major activity where it is important to reduce exposure to POP pesticides easily provided to market gardeners as cheap pesticides for vegetable production. It is noteworthy that research results have not yet served to formulate cheap ready-to-use pesticides, readily available in the local market and affordable by low income users. This step from laboratory research towards development needs now to be achieved and the present project is a very good opportunity to do so. Apart from the use of POP pesticides and the like in agriculture in urban areas, current informal recycling systems of some waste like PCB contaminated materials, waste plastic bags, electronic waste and the like including used paper are also potential sources of exposure to POPs and need to be addressed through targeted research activities to better understand the recycling systems in place and to upgrade them to sound formal industrial activities. This project will support targeted R&D activities.

29. To reduce the weak technological development capacity barrier, this project foresees the following activities: (i) review existing scientific data and traditional knowledge on Bio-botanical pesticides in the Sub-region ; (ii) support large scale field testing of Bio-botanical pesticides in vegetable production pest management system in co-operation with RENPAP, FAO and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (in Cotonou and Ibadan); (iv) investigate the informal recycling systems of PCB contaminated materials, perform environmental audits and determine the needs for enhancing collection and channelling of the PCB waste streams on an ESM manner in line with the GEF/UNEP Sub-regional pilot project on PCBs; (v) conduct a survey of existing plastic waste recycling; (vi) perform inventory of paper, e-waste and other halogenated solid and liquid waste management options.

Financial and socio-economic constraints

30. The NIPs of the ECOWAS/LDCs indicate a huge gap between the national budget contribution and the total budget required for the NIP implementation. But the ECOWAS/LDCs are lacking capacity to develop strategies for funds rising from the local private sector and the external donors. Mainstreaming POPs reduction/elimination activities in national sustainable development priorities is likely to enhance funding from additional sources complementary to the national budget contribution through innovative public-private partnership (PPP). As a follow-up of the R&D and technology transfer activities foreseen in this project, sustainability of the interventions will be addressed through the design and establishment of local partnering to create job and profitable business from POP reduction/elimination activities through Micro- and Small Enterprises.

31. This project will investigate the feasibility of implementing a realistic and socially suitable and sustainable PPP model to create Micro- and Small Enterprises (MSEs) based on the cleaner production innovative technologies to: (i) produce bio-botanical pesticides; (ii) recycle used plastic bags; and (iii) recycle paper waste and e-waste.

Shortage of skilled personnel

32. The identification of the risk of exposure to POPs in general and particularly at workplace, its assessment and continuous mitigation management are some of the various demanding challenges that countries like the ECOWAS/LDCs are facing, partly because of lack of qualified nationals.

33. The present project includes such activities like training workshops of nationals on sound waste management strategies, integrated pest management with particular emphasis on the formulation and use of bio botanical pesticides, teaching of sound waste management, pilot demonstration of waste recycling and plant pesticides production. Such activities, designed to lift low knowledge and awareness barrier as well as the barrier to research and development, will strengthen national human resources and technical capacities to reduce the barrier of shortage of skilled personnel for continuous exposure risk reduction activities. The nationals trained during the project will subsequently serve as trainers of other nationals to ensure sustainability in the availability of qualified nationals in the targeted fields.

A.2.3. Barriers to the identification of contaminated sites

Lack of appropriate policy and legislative framework

34. The GEF's catalytic role through the enabling Activities Project assisted the ECOWAS/LCDs in carrying out their POPs initial inventories and in preparing their NIPs. The NIPs of these countries identified the policy and regulation gap as one of the highest priority issues that need to be filled in managing contaminated sites. ECOWAS/LDCs have in place general policy and legal framework for the protection of the environment and public health. However, there are no regulations and guidelines that would specifically address POPs contaminated sites. Even in countries with legislation on contaminated sites, the mechanisms for enforcement and monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of the laws are lacking. Within the ECOWAS Sub-region, constraints to the enforcement of regulation include: lack of trained personnel and technical equipment and other relevant resources to ensure the critical mass of means necessary to enforce legislation and monitor its effectiveness.

35. The inadequate legislative framework is the first major barrier in the identification and management of contaminated sites. It is universally acknowledged that the provision of appropriate legislation is the first step the countries in the Sub-region should take to manage their contamination land. A suitable legislative framework that provides the rules of engagement for the management of contaminated lands should included sanctions and economic incentives tied up with enforcement and compliance.

Insufficient awareness and ineffective coordination among stakeholders

36. Low awareness on the health risks of the contaminated sites to the surrounding communities in the LCDs in general and the ECOWAS Member states in particular and ineffective roles and responsibilities assignment among the existing institutions in these countries have led to disjointed sectoral mandates and inadequate inter-agency coordination. Countries within the ECOWAS Sub-region may therefore fail to achieve the required level of awareness and effective coordination at the national and Sub-regional level when implementing the contaminated sites component of this project.

37. The barriers of insufficient awareness and ineffective coordination will be addressed by involving all stakeholders in the Sub-region through NIP implementation and coordination offices. Such efforts will also be enforced by providing trainings aimed at increasing awareness of the need for cross-sectoral cooperation. The coordinating mechanisms/institutions of the Regional Economic Community (REC) and the ministries of environment already in place are expected to play the role of coordination. As the project evolves, additional mechanisms for improved awareness and coordination at the Sub-regional levels will be explored.

Lack of financial resources

38. According to the estimates obtained from the NIPs documents of the ECOWAS member states, the financial resources needed to, identify and to eventually clean up contaminated sites is huge compared to what can be made available by the respective countries. Under such circumstances, the financial mechanism of the Convention, leaded by the GEF, is the most appropriate institution that can financially assist the member states in their effort deal with the issue of contaminated sites.

39. However, the risk of sustainability due to the lack of finance in the long term is going to be low due to the fact that the capacity building achieved through this project will be broadly applicable to many similar contaminated sites that may emerge in the future.

Insufficient sensitization of Governments

40. The Governments in the ECOWAS Sub-region are politically committed but lack capacity to properly manage their contaminated sites. Especially, low awareness, lack of specific legal framework and absence of sufficient resources are some major reasons that prevent them from bordering about contaminated sites. The sensitization of political decision makers will increase awareness with regard to risks posed by contaminated sites. Likewise, the financial setting and the coordination mechanism of this project strongly involve the governments. As a result, the sustainability of the project's interventions will be enhanced since activities on contaminated lands will be connected with those under the GEF/FAO ASP where appropriate.

Absence of public - private partnerships (PPP)

41. Countries in the ECOWAS Sub-region lack capacity to create favourable environment to attract national and international private investors and establish public private partnership to manage their contaminated sites

42. To minimize this barrier, this project will support the development and implementation of the technology transfer as an integral element of the Sub-regional capacity building. To this effect the project will assist in the capacity building of the Basel Convention centres, the Stockholm Convention technical centres and the cleaner production centres and any other technology transfer centres as appropriate to attract the private sector support and ensure their participation in the management of contaminated sites.

Lack of comprehensive scientific/socio-economic data

43. The formulation of suitable and effective management framework for the management of contaminated lands should be based on adequate scientific and socio-economic data and information. The information gathered must cover pathways and transport of pollutants sources as well as human and ecosystem exposure, toxicology and eco-toxicology detailing the understanding of the socio-economic indices. Constraints in availing adequate scientific and socio-economic data include:

- Absence of comprehensive scientific data on contaminating chemicals and the risks they pose to humans, wildlife and the environment;
- Insufficient analytical facilities for hazard/risk assessment;
- Lack of tools for proper assessment of the socio-economic aspects of remediation and contaminated land management;
- Limited technical expertise to enable rational choice of remediation technologies and ensure successful implementation;
- Unsatisfactory environmental practices.

44. Relevant activities are designed in this project and their successful implementation will help minimize this barrier

A.3. DOMESTIC, REGIONAL AND GLOBAL BENEFITS

45. **Domestic benefits:** Enabling the ECOWAS/LDCs to comply with the obligations on Parties set out in the Convention will have a significant and positive influence not only to the ECOWAS Sub-region own chemicals management regime but also to the ultimate global success of the Convention to protect human health and the environment from the threat of POPs. While the proposed capacity building project does not intend to directly reduce or eliminate any POPs, it will lay down the solid foundation in the ECOWAS Sub-region in fulfilling the commitments of the Convention.

46. **Regional benefits:** With this project, ECOWAS Sub-region will be able to have the required capacities for implementing the Convention and the NIPs within the timeframe stipulated in the Convention. Improved regulatory framework, legislation enforcement, monitoring, and public awareness from implementing the proposed project will yield significant domestic benefits, including:

- Introduction of advanced concepts and management experience to harmonize local practices with international levels;
- Promotion of technology transfer and application;
- Upgrading of the industrial structure;
- Promotion of cleaner production; and
- Protection of public health from POPs pollution.

47. **Global benefits:** With this project, the ECOWAS Member States will be enabled to respond to the capacity building articles of the Convention effectively and efficiently. The regulatory framework and the institutional capacity of the member States to be strengthened and will also upgrade Sub-region management of POPs to an internationally accepted level. The improved monitoring capacity will help to produce a more reliable and comparable inventory of POPs releases in the environment. The various mechanisms, platforms and partnerships to be established will lay a fundamental basis for effective and efficient reduction and elimination of POPs in the Sub-region and generate significant benefits for the protection of the global environment and human health. Global benefits can be also achieved through dissemination of the Sub-regional experience, which could serve as a reference for other LDCs in the other part of Africa. Last but not least, the GEF intervention in this program, through activities aimed

at preventing open burning of municipal waste in the whole Sub-region and the promotion of cleaner production practices, will result in a strong synergy with the global efforts to combat climate warming. It is expected that the waste prevention and recycling measures alone will reduce POPs emissions by at least 25% on the level mentioned in the NIPs.

A.4. SPECIAL FEATURES

Highly prioritized in NIP

48. LDCs of the ECOWAS Sub-region are in great need for capacity building to fulfil the gaps identified in their NIPs. There are many objectives to be accomplished before 2010. For instance, BAT for new sources in the categories listed in Part II of that Annex C should have been introduced before 2008. The countries in the Sub-region were expected to submit their first report by December 2006 and the subsequent reports every four years thereafter.

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

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

Cross-cutting

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

Synergies with on-going and future thematic investment projects

51. The ongoing capacity building elements of the existing development projects identified in the NIPs will need to be harmonized and synergized to make this project cost effective. Especially the project will establish linkages with the activities of the following projects/programmes: (i) GEF/FAO ASP on the disposal of obsolete stockpiles of pesticides (the present project will undertake contaminated sites identification and assessment and will also develop and promote bio botanical pesticides as safer alternatives to POP pesticides and the like); (ii) GEF/UNEP Pilot demonstration project on the ESM of PCBs and solid and liquid effluents (the present project will only deal with the current uses and recycling of PCB contaminated waste in the informal sector. The aim is to upgrade current informal practices in order to integrate them in the ESM system of PCBs according to the action plan); (iii) GEF/UNDP demonstration project on health-care waste management (the proposed project will undertake a pilot demonstration, adapt and update training manuals derived from the demonstration project and support replication activities based on the lessons learnt for the GEF/UNDP project).

Stakeholders' involvement and participation

52. Relevant ministries and intergovernmental organisations have already been involved during the development of the NIPs. During the NIP development process broad partnership has been established with the relevant stakeholders. In addition to funding support, the stakeholders also provided assistance in reviewing and commenting upon project outputs,

guiding NIP development at the macro-level and in disseminating project findings and outputs. It is intended that this partnership will be extended in order to facilitate engagement with other appropriate actors at key stages of the project development.

53. The capacity building programme will at an early stage contain activities directed to addressing awareness rising and stakeholders participation. This will help identify other concerned stakeholders representing the private sector, academia, workers and public interest that should be invited to participate in the implementation of the project. The responsibilities of other stakeholders will have to be delineated on case by case basis. Table 1 below gives an initial list of stakeholders and their means of involvement and participation to the proposed project.

Table 1. Involvement and participation of stakeholders

Output	Stakeholders	Means of involvement and participation
Output 1.1: Sub-regional ECOWAS BAT/BEP Forum established	Institutions responsible for Environment, Ministry of Industry, ministry of finance, private sector , ministry of health, power generation sector Academia, NGOs	Participation in planning of the Forum establishment activities.
Output 1.2: Human resources for BAT/BEP developed, technical knowledge shared in SMEs and the informal sector	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Industry, Private sector, Academia, NGOs	Implementation of the project activities
Output 1.3: BAT/BEP in textile and leather dyeing and finishing, waste oil refinery and food smoke-curing source categories initiated	Ministry of Industry, Private sector, Academia, NGOs, professional institutions, consultants.	Introduction of the BAT/BEP strategies and implementation of the pilot demonstrations.
Output 2.1: Concept of cleaner municipal solid waste and health-care waste management system to mitigate UP-POPs releases introduced in national waste management systems	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health, municipalities and other local governments, Universities and research centres. Civil Society organisations and private sector actors involved in waste management.	Participation in the NCC Participation in the training workshops and in the public awareness activities Undertaking of subcontracts for the various activities of the project
Output 2.2: Bio-botanical pesticides produced and promoted in agriculture including market-gardening in urban areas for most affected staple food crops	Farmers, Ministry of Agriculture, chambers of agriculture , academia and research NGOs,	Participation in the NCC Participation in the training workshops and in the public awareness activities Undertaking of subcontracts for the various activities of the project

Output	Stakeholders	Means of involvement and participation
Output 2.3 Strategy developed to audit, formalize and scale-up to micro- or small enterprises informal management practices of PCBs solid and liquid waste, plastic waste, used paper and e-waste	Ministry of Environment, National power companies, informal and private sectors actors involved in waste management	Participation in the NCC Participation in the training workshops, seminars and in the public awareness activities Undertaking of subcontracts for the various activities of the project
Output 3.1: Contaminated sites identification strategies, protocols and guidelines formulated and applied in the Sub-region based on the UNIDO Toolkit	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Industry, Private sector, Academia, NGOs, and consultants.	Management and implementation of the provisions of the Toolkit for identification of contaminated sites.
Output 3.2: Capacity to manage contaminated sites strengthened	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Industry, ministry of agriculture, Private sector, Academia, NGOs	Training and practices on issues of contaminated sites management.
Output 4.1: Project management M&E structure established	UNIDO, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Industry, Private sector, Academia, NGOs, and consultants.	Management, monitoring and implementation of the provisions of the activities.
Output 4.2: M&E mechanism designed and implemented according to GEF M&E procedures	Consultants, Subcontractor, PMO	Sub-contracting consultants and contractors

Country driven and consistent with national development programmes

54. All participating countries have elaborated their national profiles for the management of chemicals where they have highlighted the need for capacity building/strengthening in the field as planned by this project. Besides, the project design is consistent with the poverty reduction strategy and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the ECOWAS Sub-region. The proposed project falls within the priorities of the ECOWAS/LDCs for hazardous chemicals and waste management in general. Helping start with the management of POPs sources and releases, the project will build an enabling environment in recipient countries for the elaboration and implementation of holistic approaches for chemicals management in line with the commitments of these countries according to the SAICM agreement.

Advanced programmes demonstrated in selected countries

55. A remediation pilot project for the remediation of sites contaminated by POPs will be demonstrated in a pilot country within the ECOWAS Sub-region to generate experience and lessons for replication throughout the Sub-region**.**

SECTION B: REASONS FOR UNIDO ASSISTANCE

56. Since the Convention opened for signature, UNIDO became one of the principal agencies assisting the least developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition to meet their obligations under the convention. Article 6 of the Convention requires parties to reduce or eliminate releases of the priority POPs from stockpiles and wastes. In response to the above requirement of the Convention, UNIDO has aggressively embarked on actions to develop environmentally sound management methodologies and technology transfer approaches and has conducted forums for implementation of Articles 5 and 6 of the Convention in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

57. UNIDO delivers its technical assistance to countries through a global set of institutional network ranging from field and desk offices, cleaner production centers, investment and technology promotion centers, environment technology centers, and global environment forums of BAT/BEP. This has reflected the commitment of UNIDO to derive high in its agenda, the implementation of the Convention and for many years to come, supporting sustainable industrial development and opening new avenues for transfer of disposal and clean-up technologies.

58. UNIDO's comparative advantage is working on industry related technical assistance and capacity building including Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) and Disposal of PCBs stockpiles, introduction of BAT/BEP to the industrial sectors mentioned in Article 5, Part II and III of Annex C, management of contaminated sites, demonstration of technologies and alternatives to products and processes, and development and implementation of NIPs.

59. UNIDO's comparative advantage includes efforts on POPs pollution reduction and/or elimination, industrial process changes, substitute or modified materials and products, cleaner production methods, BAT/BEP, and the environmentally sound management for minimization and disposal of POPs chemicals and wastes. UNIDO capitalized on its existing institutional network such as NCPCs, ITPOs, RENPAP, BAT/BEP Global Forums and Field and local UNIDO Desks offices to ensure close cooperation and collaboration with the POPs programme.

60. UNIDO priority areas of the POPs programme based on the provisions of Articles 5 and 6 of the Stockholm Convention are mainly focus on the industrial sectors mentioned in Annex C of the Convention. These are as follows:
    - Introduction of BAT/BEP strategies to the industry's release source categories;
    - Adoption of use of non-combustion technologies and other viable technologies to eliminate PCBs and Pesticides wastes and stockpiles;
    - Develop identification strategies for contaminated sites and remediation in an environmentally sound manner;
    - Sound management of medical waste and disposal systems; and
    - Capacity building and strengthening for NIP implementation.

61. UNIDO's technical assistance on POPs contributes to the global efforts of the international community towards the fulfilment of the obligations of member states under the Convention. On a greater scale, UNIDO's efforts will contribute towards the reduction of the adverse effects of these harmful chemicals of POPs on human health and the environment in a sustainable manner. UNIDO's policy and programmes in this matter are to support the sustainability actions of the Convention when the disposal and cleaning-up of POPs stockpiles has been undertaken.

62. In building capacity for governmental and private institutions, UNIDO encourages government environmental protection agencies to enact policies and regulations specifically designed to integrate the issue of POPs disposal into the mainstream of hazardous waste management. It would then be expected that the public and private sector would move together and provide investment opportunities which would attract more involvement of the community to the upstream actions of waste management and clean-up.

63. In parallel to building national capacities, UNIDO provides tools for implementation by making available and providing access to information on different types and approaches of technology transfer. UNIDO facilitates the introduction of BAT and BEP, through technical assistance to developing countries and countries with transition economies.

SECTION C: THE PROJECT

C.1. Objectives of the project

64. **The overall objective** of the proposed project is to reduce POPs emissions through strengthening and/or building capacity required in the LDCs of the ECOWAS Sub-region 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 and waste in general.

65. **The immediate objective** of the project is to create an enabling environment in the ECOWAS Sub-region by establishing/amending laws, regulations, policies and standards, strengthening institutions for the remediation of contaminated sites, introducing BAT/BEP to industrial processes, managing municipal solid wastes, health-care wastes, supporting the phasing out of agricultural use of POP pesticides through the promotion of best agricultural practices including the use of bio-botanical pesticides and promoting locally designed technologies development.

C.2. UNIDO approach

Project Implementation Arrangement

66. The proposed project is one of the three projects in three African sub-regions making up the capacity strengthening and technical assistance for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention NIPs in African LDCs and SIDs program. The programme is organized following the structure of the Regional Economic Communities (REC). This approach will make use of existing networks and also consider south-south cooperation.

67. The proposed project, focusing on LDCs in the ECOWAS sub-region is being jointly implemented by UNEP and UNIDO. UNIDO is implementing the three components discussed in this project document, and UNEP is implementing the other three components described in the UNEP project document.

68. The following paragraphs describe the institutional framework for the overall program. The overall programmatic structure is described in the figure below.

69. ***Programme Coordination Body (PCB)*** comprising of representatives from UNEP, UNIDO, executing agencies, RECs, the Stockholm Convention Centres (SCCs), the Basel Convention Regional Centres (BCRCs) will be established at the highest level. The PCB will meet twice per year for the first two years, and has the role of overseeing the programme implementation. The PCB may invite any number of specialist and experts to contribute to its tasks or attend meetings, as agreed by members.

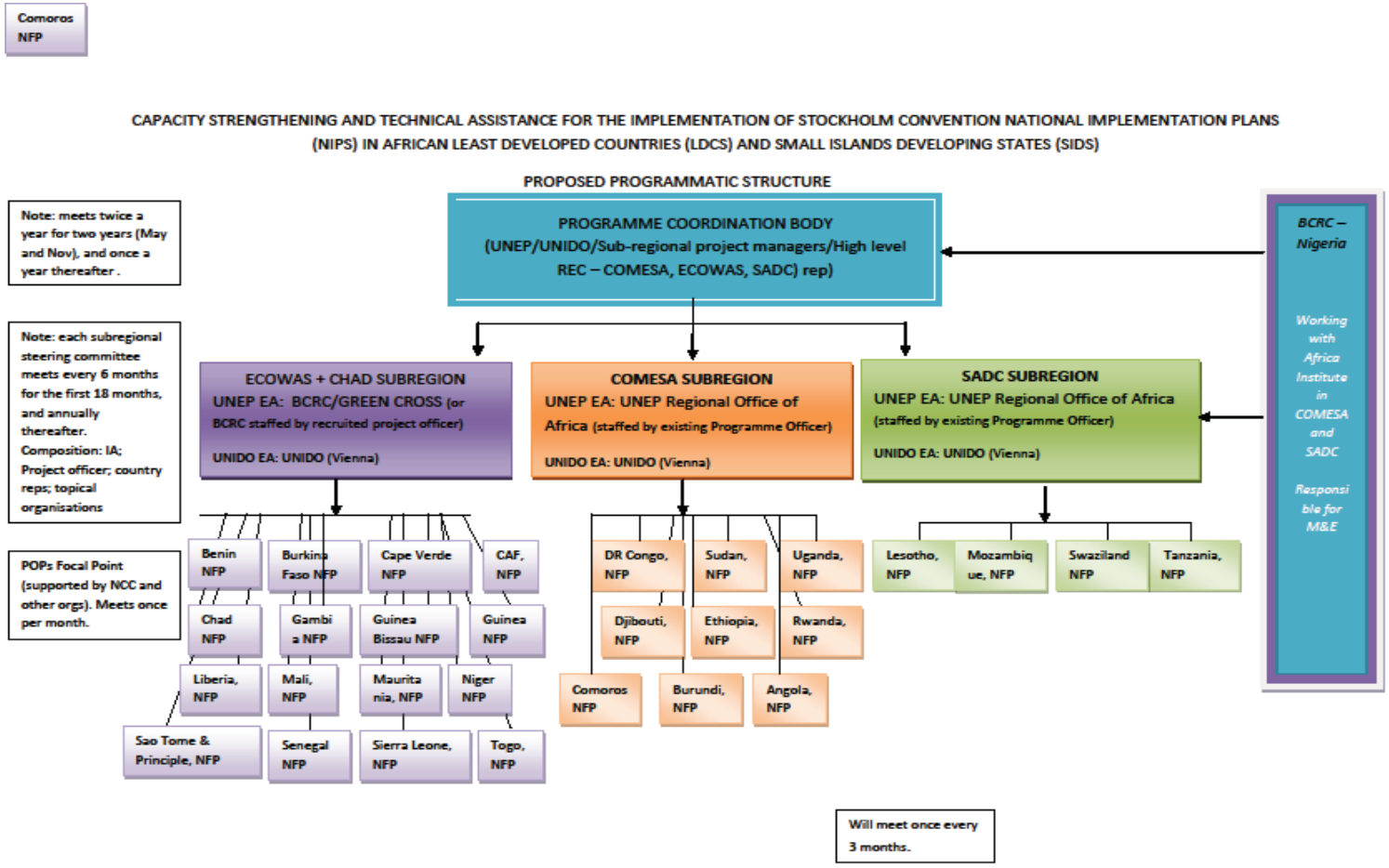
70. ***Sub-regional Project Steering Committee (SPSC)*** will oversee the project execution. SPSC include representatives from UNEP, UNIDO, executing agency staff, POPs/NFPs, the BCRC and relevant organizations relating to project execution. SPSC approve annual work plans, agree terms of reference for external consultants and oversee project activities. The SPSC provides guidance to the executing agency and will meet once every six months for the first 18 months, and annually thereafter. key responsibilities of the steering committee include: ensuring the project's outputs meet the programme objectives; monitoring and review of the project; ensuring that scope aligns with the agreed portfolio requirements; foster positive communication outside of the focal points regarding the project's progress and outcomes; advocate for programme objectives and approaches; advocate for exchanges of good practices between countries; and report on project progress. An inception meeting will be convened for each sub-regional steering committee at the beginning of the project. At this meeting the project log frames and work plans will be reviewed and finalized.

71. **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 NCC and other relevant stakeholders. The National project teams will meet once every three months to plan upcoming project activities and evaluate recently completed of ongoing activities.

72. A project focal point will be established within UNIDO to assist in the project execution. This focal point will be comprised of a part-time professional and support staff that will be engaged in the management and coordination of UNIDO's programme of support to the Stockholm Convention. UNIDO will make these services available as part of its in-kind contribution to the project.

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

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



C.3. Rationale for GEF Intervention

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

Article 7: *Each Party shall elaborate and endeavor to implement a plan for the implementation of its obligations under this Convention*.

The Parties shall endeavor to utilize and, where necessary, establish the means to integrate the NIPs for POPs in their sustainable development strategies where appropriate.

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

Article 10: *Each Party shall, within its capabilities, promote and facilitate awareness among its policy and decision makers with regard to persistent organic pollutants, provision to the public of all available information, development and implementation of educational and public awareness programs, public participation, training of workers, scientists, educators and technical and managerial personnel, development and exchange of educational and public awareness materials at the national and international levels, and development and implementation of education and training program at the national and international levels*.

In addition, **Article 10** also states that *each Party shall, within its capabilities, ensure that the public has access to public information and that the information is kept up-to-date. Each Party shall, within its capabilities, encourage industry and professional users to promote and facilitate the provision of the information at the national level and, as appropriate, sub-regional, regional and global levels. Each Party shall give sympathetic consideration to developing mechanisms, such as pollutant release and transfer registers, for the collection and dissemination of information on estimates of the annual quantities of the chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C of the Convention that are released or disposed of.*

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

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

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

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

76. In response, the Council of the GEF agreed at its 19th meeting in May 2002 to amend the Instrument of the Facility to enable it to serve as an entity entrusted with the operation of the financing mechanism of the Convention. The Council having reviewed document GEF/C.19/14 recommends that the GEF Assembly designate "Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)" as a focal area (OP#14) in support to the implementation of the Convention.

77. According to OP#14, the GEF will provide funding, on the basis of agreed incremental costs, for three types of activities to address POPs issues – capacity building, on-the-ground interventions and targeted research. The activities under capacity building include: (1) strengthening of human and institutional capacity; (2) strengthening and harmonization of the policies and regulations; (3) strengthening of monitoring and enforcement capacity; (4) developing capacity to assess technologies and management practices, and promoting and facilitating the transfer of viable and cost-effective options and management practices; (5) developing and implementing public awareness/information/environmental education programs; and (6) facilitating dissemination of experiences and lessons learned and promoting information exchange. Most all of these activities are contained in this project.

78. GEF-3 efforts focused on supporting NIPs. Therefore, activities from GEF-4 will be characterized by a shift from preparation to implementation. In order to achieve the long-term success of the POPs Convention, strong emphasis will be placed on the sustainability of GEF interventions, focusing especially on countries whose policies and actions demonstrate their firm intention to follow-through on their commitment to the Convention. While completing the NIPs development in most ECOWAS Sub-region countries, this Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance project for the Implementation of the SC is consistent with the second Strategic Objectives for the period of GEF-4 in the focal area of POPs, which include:

- Continuing the GEF's National Implementation Plan (NIP) Program.
- Strengthening national capacities for NIP implementation, including assisting those countries that lag farthest behind to establish basic, foundational capacities for sound management of chemicals.
- Partnering in investments needed for NIP implementation to achieve impacts in POPs reduction.
- Partnering in the demonstration of feasible, innovative technologies and practices for POPs reduction.

C.4. RBM code and thematic area code

RBM code: DE14 – Stockholm Convention

Thematic Area code: FG 50 - Environment

C.5. Expected Outcomes, Outputs and Activities

79. Four substantive outcomes have been anticipated to achieve the objectives of the proposed project.

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

80. **Outcome 1** will result in enhanced efficiency and in reducing, avoiding and eliminating UP-POPs releases and reducing releases of other pollutants by coordinating the implementation of the Stockholm Convention action plans with cleaner production activities in the industry and review and possibly improve national policies and regulations. The programme will implement the principles of both environmentally and economically sustainable development and critically review trends and lessons learnt to integrate them in coordinated actions.

81. Information on key national trends, including sources of UP-POPs, UP-POPs hotspots, vulnerability and impacts of these sources on the environment, human health, socio-economic development and public participation will be readily available. This will help establishing the BAT/BEP Forum for the ECOWAS Sub-region. BAT/BEP Forum will be established (same as in the case of Asia, central Europe, and the Arab Gulf countries) by calling upon countries to collectively compare their NIP dioxins emissions from the industry and develop and implement a regional plan. Countries will be grouped by sectors, according to the highest dioxins emissions from that sector, and encourage them to cooperate and exchange information on how to reduce/eliminate these emissions. Using this programmatic sector approach, countries

could develop regional GEF projects by sector and achieve substantial reductions on their emissions and thereby contribute to the global monitoring plan (GMP).

82. The strategy of the introduction of BAT/BEP in selected key industrial sectors by pilot projects will generate and substantiate technical knowledge for up-scaling and further replication in other facilities and sectors. The practical application of the strategy will contribute to the national and international discussion on UP-POPs releases and their impacts on environment and a meaningful response will be obtained to make new management change through the adaptation of policies and measures. Introducing BAT/BEP for the mitigation of UP-POPs releases will often result in achieving higher energy efficiency and reducing the emission of greenhouse effect gases, both of them making the linkage between POPs reduction/elimination activities and the mitigation of climate change. Special reference to the STAP's guidance on synergies and trade-offs between energy conservation and release of unintentionally produced POPs will be considered during implementation.

Outcome 2: Reduction of exposure to POPs at workplace and from waste

83. African LDCs have, as a general rule, established in their NIPs that workers in the formal or informal sectors as well as the population in general are exposed to PCBs (Annex A), pesticides (Annex A and Annex B) and UP-POPs (Annex C) from various sources, while also indicating that the severity of the exposure remains unknown due to weak monitoring capacities and absence of emission standards. Establishing micro enterprises (plastics, paper, and e-waste) would maximize the reuse of the materials and prevent open burning. Enterprises will create linkages with suppliers of these goods to maximize recycling to the industry (such as paper and plastics industry that can completely absorb its used products as recyclables). In the case of e-waste, the strategy is to prolong the use of these articles by making refurbishment and maintenance skills readily available and avoid the present practices of open burning for recovery of useful materials.

84. The first African monitoring report prepared in 2009 within the framework of the Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) to assess the effectiveness of the Convention as per Article 16, clearly showed that the Sub Saharan African Region is truly lacking capacity in each and every field to generate the relevant information, process it, archive it and disseminate it. This obviously prevents from promoting risk assessment activities and thereby the adoption of their appropriate mitigation measures. Nonetheless, all NIPs have identified waste in general, whether municipal, industrial, hazardous or medical and their current very poor management practices, as being a major contributor in the national emissions of UP-POPs from uncontrolled combustion along with bush and forest fires thus exposing the population in

85. Activities are currently underway in the region regarding management and exposure reduction from Pesticides (WB/FAO ASP) and the management of health-care waste (GEF/UNDP Project: Demonstrating and Promoting Best Techniques and Practices for reducing Health care waste to Avoid Environmental Releases of Dioxins and Mercury). A pilot project on the management of PCBs and their wastes is about to be launched in a very near future (GEF/UNEP Sub–regional pilot project on PCBs ID 2770: Demonstration of a regional approach to Environmentally Sound Management of PCBs liquid wastes and Transformers and Capacitors containing PCBs). All these initiatives are expected to yield lessons and build a number of capacities in the limited recipient countries being LDCs or not.

86. Under the particular socio-economic conditions prevailing in African LDCs, the informal sector is one the most important non-skilled job provider while also being identified as a major, but almost not yet characterized, source of POPs emission. Hence when considering mitigation and exposure reduction strategies particular attention should be given to informal activities suspected to have a certain POPs emission potential even though it is not yet conveniently quantified. Among the possible activities within the informal sector, that might pose health risk to workers and the population in general, are gardening markets in urban areas, PCBs solid and liquid waste recycling, health-care waste as well municipal solid waste management.

87. Outcome 2 of the project is focusing on informal activities with certain level of POPs exposure risk, and its aim is to contribute in building an enabling environment in countries, through case studies and targeted training, in order to sufficiently raise the level of public awareness and

knowledge to better understand sound management of chemicals and wastes as an opportunity for creating lucrative business in the private sector, with high manpower intensity for none-skilled citizens, while protecting human health and the environment from POPs and other hazardous chemicals releases. The planned project activities will take due account of current and scheduled activities and initiatives, as mentioned above, so that resulting synergies lead to replicability and sustainability through well established country-driven development, environmental preservation and public health protection programmes.

Outcome 3: Identification and assessment of contaminated Land/sites

88. Section 1(e) of Article 6 of the Stockholm Convention states that Parties would "endeavour to develop appropriate strategies for identifying sites contaminated by chemicals listed in Annex A, B and C; if remediation of those sites is required it should be performed in an environmentally sound manner". This implies that countries which ratified the convention will need to rehabilitate sites contaminated with POPs chemicals. The ECOWAS Member States which are parties to this Convention are therefore required to develop appropriate legislative framework and strategy to identify sites contaminated by POPs chemicals. Many countries in Africa including the member states of ECOWAS Sub-region have recognized the problem of sustainability that POPs projects would face when they deal only with the disposal of stockpiles ignoring the related problem of subsequent clean up of sites contaminated with these POPs stockpiles and chemicals.

89. In the NIP documents of the member states the non existence of appropriate strategy and legislative framework that deals with contaminated sites has been identified as a major gap in almost all LDCs. The absence of such strategy and legislative framework is the first major barrier to properly manage POPs contaminated sites in the countries. The proposed project under Outcome 3 will take up this issue of identification, management and clean up of contaminated land/sites. Outcome 3 is aimed to introduce appropriate strategy useful for identifying sites contaminated with POPs chemicals and also ensure effective planning for implementation of remediation measures to clean up contaminated sites.

90. During the preliminary survey of the POPs Enabling Activities Projects, sites potentially contaminated with POPs pesticides have already been identified in the ECOWAS Sub-region. It is believed that more potentially contaminated sites and hot spots exist in the ECOWAS Sub-region and these sites will need to be identified the severity of the contamination assessed. The countries in the ECOWAS Sub-region do not have appropriate strategy to promote capacity needs, identify contaminated sites, assess the level of contamination, conduct risk assessment and carry out pilot scale remediation technology to select most economically feasible and environmentally sound technologies. It is also essential to carry out socio-economic impact and risk assessment of POPs contaminated sites, assess the capacities of the existing laboratories, and organizes training and awareness building workshops to national experts, decision makers, public, press, NGOs and major stakeholders including relevant Ministries in the respective countries. Moreover, donors (bilateral/multilateral) will need to be consulted to co-finance some activities and create linkages and synergy among their ongoing initiatives.

91. UNIDO and UNEP with their mandates and the existing initiatives have agreed to jointly assist countries in the LDCs/ECOWAS Sub-region in their effort to identify and manage in an environmentally sound manner the POPs contaminated sites. UNIDO has developed a Toolkit for management of contaminated sites with POPs (with emphasis in low cost technologies) and it will be used to build capacities in the Africa region.

Outcome 4: Establishment of project management structure and M&E mechanism

92. The establishment of the Project Management Office (PMO) will ensure stakeholders partnership coordination and meetings at regional and national levels. Recruit the Regional Coordinator, National Project Coordinator and technical experts to constitute the Project Experts' Team.

93. An M&E framework will be designed and will be implemented according to GEF M&E procedures in order to measure impact indicators on an annual basis, prepare Annual Project

Reports and Project Implementation report. Hold annual, tripartite, mid-term, carry site visits, perform final external evaluation and project terminal report.

94. The proposed project will establish a project management information system (MIS), including project website to disseminate information to stakeholders as well as establish an adequate communication strategy and perform regular updates and link with UNIDO website.

Outputs and Activities

95. Project outcomes, outputs, and activities, along with responsible entities for each activity, under each project outcome are given below.

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

Output 1.1: Regional ECOWAS BAT/BEP Forum established

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

Activities	Responsibility
Activity 1.1.1: Convene a workshop to prepare Declaration for the establishment of the Regional ECOWAS BAT/BEP Forum	UNIDO, ECOWAS member states
Activity 1.1.2: Launch the Regional Forum for development and formulation of a regional action plan on BAT/BEP	UNIDO, Host Country
Activity 1.1.3: Assist in enhancing industry performance in the region in conformity with the BAT/BEP guidelines and provisional guidance document including regional, local and traditional practices and socio-economic considerations	UNIDO, Industry, Research institutions
Activity 1.1.4: Develop partnerships in the region for successful implementation of the regional action plan	UNIDO, Industry, Financial institutions

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

97. This output will support sector human resources and technicians mentioned in Part III of annex C (textile, tanneries and waste oil refineries) to enable them enhance process efficiency by reducing, avoiding and eliminating UP-POPs releases and preventing or reducing releases of other chemical pollutants by coordinating the implementation of the Stockholm Convention action plans mentioned in the NIPs of the countries. The focus will also be in the SMEs and the informal sector dealing with subsequent industrial waste streams as well especially the use of old car tyres for food smoke-curing.

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

Output 1.3: BAT/BEP in textile and leather dyeing and finishing, in waste oil refinery and food smoke-curing source categories initiated

98. UNIDO has undertaken a sector focus study in Africa and the results have revealed that agro-industry is the dominant economic drive of industrialization and the POPs waste generated and emissions released are from this sector. A series of pilot demonstration will therefore take place in selected countries as a follow-up to the training results of Output1.1 to ensure that in each sub-region the selected demonstration sites will remain as a learning node for the countries to replicate. Stockholm Convention Centres, BCRCs and National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs) could be used for replication of these pilots and also integrate issues of UP-POPs with cleaner production activities in the industry and review and possibly improve national policies and regulations as feedback to decision makers based on the results of these actions.

Activities	Responsibility
Activity 1.3.1: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in textile dyeing and finishing	UNIDO, Research institutions Industry, NCPCs, SC Centres, BCRCs
Activity 1.3.2: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in leather dying and finishing	UNIDO, Research institutions, Industry, NCPCs, SC Centres, BCRCs
Activity 1.3.3: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in waste oil refinery	UNIDO, Research institutions, Industry, NCPCs, SC Centres, BCRCs
Activity 1.3.4: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/BEP for food smoke-curing (informal source)	UNIDO, Research institutions, Informal sector, Industry, NCPCs, SC Centres, BCRCs

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

Output 2.1: The concept of "Cleaner Solid Municipal and Health Care Waste Management System" introduced to the national plans of waste management (prevention and mitigation of UP-POPs release from open burning and landfill fires)

99. Existing national waste and chemicals management plans need to be adapted to accommodate the new issues related to POPs waste prevention and management. Particular attention would be given to measures aiming at reducing POPs exposure risks of the citizens working in the informal sector through introduction of BAT/BEP in health-care waste (HCW) and municipal solid waste (MSW) management, and the promotion of ready-to-use bio-botanical pesticides for agriculture in urban areas. Specifically for HCW management, a linkage will be established with the GEF/UNDP demonstration project for updating and adaptation of training manuals developed by this project and also for demonstrating an ESM option through a pilot case.

Activities	Responsibility
Activity 2.1.1 Organise national workshops on "Cleaner Waste Management" with the aim to promote business and job opportunities in the field of waste management.	NIP NCC, SC Focal point, UNIDO, ECOWAS, NGOs
Activity 2.1.2 Organise a sub-regional training workshop for trainers of waste management personnel with focus on risk reduction and the concept of "Cleaner Municipal solid and Health-care Waste Management".	NIP NCC, SC Focal point, UNIDO

Activity 2.1.3 Support the establishment of a regional programme for training on cleaner MSW and HCW management through the BCRCs, Cleaner production centres, and/ or the Stockholm Convention Technical centres as appropriate	UNIDO, BCRC, NCPCs, Stockholm Convention centres
Activity 2.1.4 Update and adapt the manuals for training purposes in general on sound health-care waste management developed under the GEF/UNDP demonstration project	SC Focal point, NIP NCC, National experts subcontracted, Academia and schools, Ministries of education and training
Activity 2.1.5: Carry out pilot demonstration of cleaner health-care waste management based on the lessons learnt from the GEF/UNDP Demonstration Project and support replication activities in the Sub-region	UNIDO, BCRCs, ECOWAS, NCPCs Stockholm Convention centres

Output 2.2: Bio-botanical pesticides produced and promoted in agriculture including market-gardening in urban areas for most affected staple food crops

100. When considering mitigation strategies particular attention should be given to informal activities suspected to have a certain POPs emission potential even though it is not yet conveniently quantified. The activities within the informal sector, which might pose health risk to workers and the population in general, include market gardening in urban areas. Informal sector may use and trade POPs pesticides and this output 2.2 focuses in supporting the sector, in cooperation with a specialized pesticides research institution, to introduce bio-botanical pesticides to reduce risks emanating from such practice. Developing and promoting the use of bio botanical pesticides in this project is in line with the prevention measures to be put in place within the framework of the GEF/FAO ASP programme on the elimination of obsolete stockpiles of pesticides. If achieved, output 2.2 will contribute to ensure sustainability of the GEF/FAO ASP programme in a certain extent. In 1992, UNIDO has established the Regional Network for Pesticides Formulation in Asia and Pacific region (RENPAP) and has developed several alternatives to POPs chemicals, which are readily used in Asia and the Pacific and is also available in the markets of Europe. Africa has not been able to penetrate the local market although some researches have been successfully piloted in many countries. This output will therefore benefit from UNIDO experiences of RENPAP network and the products marketed successfully as bio-botanical pesticides at small scale and household levels in Asia and Europe.

Activities	Responsibility
Activity 2.2.1: Organise (in cooperation with FAO / RENPAP / MoA) national training workshops for market gardeners on integrated pest management in crop protection and post-harvest management with particular focus on the use of bio-botanical pesticides	NCC, SC Focal point, UNIDO, FAO, MoA
Activity 2.2.2: Review existing data and conduct national inventory of existing bio-botanical pesticides formulations	NCC, SC Focal point, National consultants from research institutions
Activity 2.2.3: Facilitate field testing of bio-botanical pesticides in cooperation with research institutions, RENPAP, FAO and farmers associations.	NCC, National consultants from research institutions, UNIDO
Activity 2.2.4: Support PPP model for the creation of a national Micro- or Small Enterprise to produce and promote the use of bio-botanical pesticides. Continuous evaluation will ensure adaptation and thereby success of the model.	NCC, SC Focal point, UNIDO, FAO, Governments, Private investors

Output 2.3: Strategy developed to audit, formalize and scale-up to MSEs informal management practices of PCBs solid and liquid waste, plastic waste, used paper and e-waste

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

Activities	Responsibility
Activity 2.3.1: Identify the informal collection system of PCBs waste and perform environmental audits to determine the need for enhancing collection and channelling of the PCBs waste streams on an ESM manner in line with the GEF/UNDP Pilot project in the Sub-region.	NIP NCC, SC Focal point, national consultants, Research institutions, UNIDO
Activity 2.3.2: Conduct a survey on existing concepts for plastic waste management including reuse of waste plastic bags as raw material for various articles (bags, ropes, civil engineering materials	SC Focal point, NCC, UNIDO Research institutions
Activity 2.3.3: Develop a concept for plastic waste management including the reuse of waste plastic bags as raw material for various articles (bags, ropes, civil engineering materials etc.)	SC Focal point, NCC, UNIDO Research institutions
Activity 2.3.4: Support the creation of a MSE for an environmentally sound recycling of plastic bags form an existing structure	SC Focal point, NCC, Governments, UNIDO, Private investors, NGOs
Activity 2.3.5: Investigate the current informal paper and e-waste management and the management of other halogenated solid and liquid waste streams	SC Focal point, NCC, UNIDO Research institutions, NGOs
Activity 2.3.6: Provide support for activities to prevent irrational dumping and open burning of paper and other halogenated solid and liquid waste	SC Focal point, NCC, Research institutions
Activity 2.3.7: Support PPP model for creation of a MSE for an environmentally sound recycling of paper and e-wastes in the sub-region	SC Focal point, NCC, Government, Private sector

Outcome 3: Identification and assessment of contaminated land/sites

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

102. UNIDO has developed a Toolkit for the identification and management of contaminated sites including examples from some African countries. Site identification measures will be introduced and applied, and site remediation plans, following an environmentally sound approach, will be developed. Countries have identified the hot spots to be addressed by the proposed project and reflected these in the NIP documents knowing that GEF funds will not be used for remediation purposes of all hot spots even though the project will help develop and support planning measures.

103. During the PPG phase, the countries have opted for low cost remediation technologies, which are based on the maximum economic use of available local management resources such as

containment of pollutants on site, as a first step, then exploration of bio-remediation and phyto-remediation techniques that have been proven and well documented under similar climatic conditions, measures to reduce risks to human health, long-term plans for removal of mobile non-aqueous liquid phase, habitat protection and sediment capping at a later stage. Upon availability of donor resources, countries may be encouraged to proceed for expensive remediation technologies that would be unlikely replicated.

Activities	Responsibility
Activity 3.1.1: Prepare manuals, procedures, protocols and guidelines for local use of the identified POPs contaminated sites and for conducting risk assessment of these sites	UNIDO, Academia, NCPCs, SC Centres, MoE
Activity 3.1.2: Develop methodology for the selection of economically feasible and environmentally sound POPs contaminated site remediation technologies	UNIDO, Academia, NCPCs, SC Centres
Activity 3.1.3: Conduct study to identify environmentally sound remediation technologies or benign ways of cleaning up of the contaminated sites	UNIDO, Academia, Industry, NCPCs, SC Centres
Activity 3.1.4: Undertake pilot demonstration project to verify the effectiveness of the low cost remediation technology and validate contaminated site identification methodology	UNIDO, Academia, Industry, NCPCs, SC Centres
Activity 3.1.5: Prepare contaminated site remediation plans of the identified hot spots in the Sub-region.	UNIDO, Academia, Industry, NCPCs, SC Centres

Output 3.2: Capacity to manage the contaminated sites strengthened

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

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

Outcome 4: Establishment of project management structure and project M&E mechanism

Output 4.1: Project management structure established

105. The design of a realistic project management structure and its successful implementation are a major demand of this program. As already delivered above under UNIDO approach for the program implementation, outcome 4 includes below activities and responsibility sharing that

will enable a proper management of the program. Nonetheless, it should be also noticed that as the implementation of the program proceeds, the current initial management strategy hereinafter described will undergo some adjustment as appropriate to take into account lessons already learnt in order to reach the final full success of the project.

Activities	Responsibility
Activity 4.1.1: Establish the Sub-Regional Project Steering Committee (SPSC) of the project	UNIDO, stakeholders and Governments
Activity 4.1.2: Update the National Coordinating Committee (NCC)	UNIDO, Governments
Activity 4.1.3: Recruit the Regional Coordinator, National Project Coordinator and technical experts to constitute the Project Experts' Team	UNIDO, Governments
Activity 4.1.4: Establish the local project management offices in the participating countries	UNIDO, Governments

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

106. As mentioned for the management structure, it goes without saying that for this program as would be the case for any project, a well designed M&E mechanism, in full consistency with the M&E procedures, is of a great import for successful implementation. Output 4.2 shows below the M&E activity and related responsibilities for a proper and fruitful monitoring and evaluation of the program.

Activities	Responsibility
Activity 4.2.1: Organize inception workshop and prepare inception workshop report	UNIDO, SPSC
Activity 4.2.2: Measure impact indicators on an annual basis	Consultants, Subcontractor
Activity 4.2.3: Prepare Annual Project Reports and Project Implementation Reviews	SPSC with support of NCC and NPCs
Activity 4.2.4: Hold annual SPSC meetings	UNIDO
Activity 4.2.5: Hold annual Tripartite Review meetings	GEF/UNIDO/UNEP
Activity 4.2.6: Carry out mid-term external evaluation	UNIDO, BCRC-Nigeria, consultants
Activity 4.2.7: Carry out annual project financial audits	UNIDO, Consultants
Activity 4.2.8: Carry out annual visits to selected field sites	UNIDO, Consultants, NCPCs
Activity 4.2.9: Establish a project management information system (MIS), including project website to disseminate information to stakeholders	UNIDO, consultants
Activity 4.2.10: Carry out final external evaluation	UNIDO, BCRC-Nigeria, consultants
Activity 4.2.11: Complete Project Terminal Report	UNIDO, SPSC and consultants

C.6. Timeline of the Activities

Outcome/Output/Activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome 1 : Introduction of BAT/BEP in industrial production processes mentioned in Annex C of Article 5 of the Convention																				
Output 1.1: Sub-regional ECOWAS BAT/BEP Forum established																				
Activity 1.1.1 Convene a workshop to prepare declaration for the establishment of the regional ECOWAS BAT/BEP Forum																				
Activity 1.1.2 Launch the Regional Forum for the development and formulation of a regional action plan on BAT/BEP																				
Activity 1.1.3 Assist in enhancing industry performance in the region in conformity with the BAT/BEP guidelines and provisional guidance document including regional, local and traditional practices and socio-economic considerations																				
Activity 1.1.4 Develop partnerships in the region for successful implementation of the regional action plan																				
Output 1.2: Human resources for BAT/BEP developed, technical knowledge shared in SMEs and the informal sector																				
Activity 1.2.1: Carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in textile dyeing and finishing																				
Activity 1.2.2: Carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in leather dyeing and finishing																				
Activity 1.2.3: Carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in waste oil refinery																				
Activity 1.2.4: Undertake targeted awareness raising campaigns in BAT/BEP for informal sector																				

Outcome/Output/Activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
***Output 1.3:* BAT/BEP in textile and leather dyeing and finishing, in waste oil refinery and in food smoke-curing source categories initiated**																				
Activity 1.3.1: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in textile dyeing and finishing																				
Activity 1.3.2: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in leather dying and finishing																				
Activity 1.3.3: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in waste oil refinery																				
Activity 1.3.4: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/BEP for food smoke-curing (informal sector source category)																				
Outcome 2 : Reduction of exposure to POPs at workplace and close proximity of POPs waste and UP-POPs emitting sources																				
***Output 2.1:* Concept of cleaner municipal solid waste and health-care waste management system to mitigate UP-POPs releases introduced in national waste management systems**																				
Activity 2.1.1 Organise national workshops on "Cleaner Waste Management" with the aim to promote business and job opportunities in the field of waste management.																				
Activity 2.1.2 Organise a sub-regional training workshop for trainers of waste management personnel with focus on risk reduction and the concept of "Cleaner Municipal solid and Health-care Waste Management".																				

Outcome/Output/Activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Activity 2.1.3 Support the establishment of a regional programme for training on cleaner MSW and HCW management through the BCRCs, Cleaner production centres, and/ or the Stockholm Convention Technical centres as appropriate																				
Activity 2.1.4 Update and adapt the manuals for training purposes in general on sound HCW management developed under the GEF/UNDP demonstration project																				
Activity 2.1.5: Carry out pilot demonstration of cleaner HCW management based on the lessons learnt from the GEF/UNDP Demonstration Project and support replication activities in the Sub-region																				
***Output 2.2* Bio-botanical pesticides produced and promoted in agriculture including market-gardening in urban areas**																				
Activity 2.2.1: Organise (in cooperation with FAO / RENPAP / MoA) national training workshops for market gardeners on integrated pest management in crop protection and post-harvest management with particular focus on the use of Bio-botanical pesticides.																				
Activity 2.2.2: Review existing data and conduct national inventory of existing Bio-botanical pesticides formulations																				

Outcome/Output/Activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Activity 2.2.3: Facilitate field testing of bio-botanical pesticides in cooperation with research institutions, RENPAP, FAO and farmers associations.																				
Activity 2.2.4: Support PPP model for the creation of a national Micro- or Small Enterprise to produce and promote the use of bio-botanical pesticides.																				
***Output 2.3:* Strategy developed to audit, formalize and scale-up to micro- or small enterprises informal management practices of PCBs solid and liquid waste, plastic waste, used paper and e-waste**																				
Activity 2.3.1: Identify the informal collection system of PCBs waste and perform environmental audits to determine the need for enhancing collection and channelling of the PCBs waste streams on an ESM manner in line with the GEF/UNDP Pilot project in the Sub-region.																				
Activity 2.3.2: Conduct a survey on existing concepts for plastic waste management including reuse of waste plastic bags as raw material for various articles (bags, ropes, civil engineering materials, etc.)																				
Activity 2.3.3: Develop a concept for plastic waste management including the reuse of waste plastic bags as raw material for various articles (bags, ropes, civil engineering materials, etc)																				
Activity 2.3.4: Support the creation of a Micro- or Small Enterprise for an environmentally sound recycling of plastic bags form an existing structure																				

Outcome/Output/Activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Activity 2.3.5: Investigate the current informal paper and e-waste management and the management of other halogenated solid and liquid waste streams																				
Activity 2.3.6: Provide support for activities to prevent irrational dumping and open burning of paper and other halogenated solid and liquid waste																				
Activity 2.3.7: Support PPP model for creation of a Micro- or Small Enterprise for an environmentally sound recycling of paper and e-wastes in the sub-region.																				
Outcome 3 : Identification and assessment of contaminated Land/sites																				
***Output 3.1:* Contaminated sites identification strategies ,protocols *and* guidelines formulated and applied in the Sub-region based on the UNIDO Toolkit**																				
Activity 3.1.1: Prepare manuals, procedures, protocols and guidelines for local use for the identification of POPs contaminated sites and for conducting risk assessment of these sites																				
Activity 3.1.2: Develop methodology for the selection of economically feasible and environmentally sound POPs contaminated site remediation technologies																				
Activity 3.1.3: Conduct study to identify environmentally sound remediation technologies or benign ways of cleaning up of the contaminated sites																				

Outcome/Output/Activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Activity 3.1.4: Undertake pilot demonstration project to verify the effectiveness of the low cost remediation technology and validate contaminated site identification methodology																				
Activity 3.1.5: Prepare contaminated site remediation plans of the identified hot spots in the Sub-region.																				
***Output 3.2:* Capacity to manage contaminated sites strengthened**																				
Activity 3.2.1: Launch training workshop, using the UNIDO Toolkit and the FAO manuals and guidelines, to experts from the relevant institutions to enable them collect scientific data from contaminated sites and assess potential risks to humans, wildlife and the environment																				
Activity 3.2.2: Create database and website within the ECOWAS Sub-region, linked to UNIDO website, to share and disseminate data/information collected from contaminated sites and hot spots																				
Activity 3.2.3: Raise awareness among the major stakeholders, including decision makers, on the health risk that may result from exposure to POPs contaminated sites																				
Activity 3.2.4: Assess aspects of involvement of technology providers for the development of public-private partnerships in managing contaminated land/sites																				
Activity 3.2.5: Develop mechanism to mobilize funds from within the ECOWAS member states for the remediation of contaminated sites to ensure project sustainability																				

Outcome/Output/Activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome 4: Establishment of project management structure and project M&E mechanism																				
Output 4.1:Project management established and made operational																				
Activity 4.1.1: Establish the Sub-regional Project Steering Committee (SPSC) of the project																				
Activity 4.1.2: Update the National Coordinating Committee (NCC)																				
Activity 4.1.3: Recruit the Regional Coordinator, National Project Coordinator and technical experts to constitute the Project Experts' Team																				
Activity 4.1.4: Establish the local project management offices in the participating countries																				
Output 4.2: M&E framework designed and implemented according to GEF M&E procedures																				
Activity 4.2.1 : Organize inception workshop and prepare inception report																				
Activity 4.2.2: Measure impact indicators on an annual basis																				
Activity 4.2.3: Prepare quarterly and annual Project progress reports																				
Activity 4.2.4: Hold annual SPSC meetings																				
Activity 4.2.5: Hold annual Tripartite Review meetings																				
Activity 4.2.6: Carry out mid-term external evaluation																				

Outcome/Output/Activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Activity 4.2.7: Carry out annual project financial audits																				
Activity 4.2.8: Carry out annual visits to selected field sites																				
Activity 4.2.9: Establish a project management information system (MIS), including project website to disseminate information to stakeholders																				
Activity 4.2.10: Carry out final external evaluation																				
Activity 4.2.11: Complete Project Terminal Report																				

C.7. Risks, Sustainability, Replicability and Cost-effectiveness

Possible Risks

107. Potential risks and the mitigation measures to be taken into account for this project are described in Table 6 below.

Table 2: Potential risks and mitigation measures

Potential Risks	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Rating
Enduring and effective cooperation between ECOWAS Member States is unable to be achieved for the implementation of the project.	This risk is addressed by involving all stakeholders in the ECOWAS Sub-region. It will also involve training and workshops aimed at increasing awareness of the need for cross-sectoral cooperation and the improved mechanisms required to achieve it. As the project evolves, additional mechanisms for improved coordination will be explored. Local leaders (CBOs, NGOs, municipalities) will be targeted for training and awareness building under the project.	Medium
Lack of ability to develop appropriate arrangements to attract national and international private investment or secure support for the development and implementation of public/private partnerships.	Furthermore, the project will support the development and implementation of a technology transfer promotion programme to inform the private sector and NGOs of opportunities and to encourage their support. UNIDO will use the existing Technology Promotion Offices network to facilitate match making and investment tie-ups.	Low
Difficulties of securing access to different sources of information within the public administration and private enterprises.	During the project implementation, a systemic plan for institutional strengthening for data collection, processing, archiving and reporting will be implemented; corresponding training and public awareness have been designed to support the implementation of this plan. A website will be established and linked with those of Government.	Medium
Weak coordination and harmonization of the project with other capacity building activities that will be undertaken by other ongoing or potential projects	All POPs projects are designed to ensure regular communications and timely information exchange among project owners, implementers and stakeholders. Furthermore, the consultation mechanism initiated by the project among international and national stakeholders will avoid overlapping capacity building activities among and between the on-going and potential projects.	Low
Regional ECOWAS BAT/BEP Forum not established due to lack of Governments in the ECOWAS Sub-region to sustain their commitment	The project has designed activities to gain strong Governments support through provision of similar experiences of BAT/BEP Forums around the world.	Low

Potential Risks	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Rating
Risk to identification and management of contaminated sites with POPs chemicals	The project will use the UNIDO toolkit on the management of contaminated sites as well as other references to maximize the sustainability of sites management. Technical training at all levels will be periodically conducted and performance monitored.	Low
Risks related to health and safety issues when BAT/BEP strategies are implemented.	The project will provide personnel protection equipment and training to the operators of the facilities and all those who are exposed to the POPs chemicals. Additional training and PPEs will be provided to staff working in HCW management in general to increase awareness on risks to health and occupational safety.	Low
The private investors ignore the profitability of POPs reduction/elimination activities under the implementation of SC	The project has designed activities to tested the feasibility of implementing a socially and economically realistic for PPP model to create micro- or small enterprises in the field of the POPs releases mitigation activities	Medium
Occupational potential exposure to POPs from informal activities in waste management and urban agriculture is not understood by the various stakeholders	Awareness raising campaigns through workshops to be undertaken during the project will help inform and educate stakeholders on the POPs-emitting potential of their current activities in waste management and urban agriculture	Medium
The stakeholders in the HCW management sector do not adhere to the advantage of non-combustion technologies	The show case that will be undertaken within the framework of the project to demonstrate a non-combustion technology based on the lessons learned from the GEF/UNDP Demonstration project will show the effectiveness of a non-combustion technology for HCW as an effective and safer alternative to open burning and poor uncontrolled combustion.	Low
Reluctance of urban agricultures to use bio botanical pesticides as alternatives to POPs and the like	The project will organise awareness raising activities on integrated pest management in agriculture with focus on bio botanical pesticides. As the project evolves, it will also support participatory formulation and field testing of various formulas of bio botanical pesticides to demonstrate their pesticide properties and easy production and handling advantages as compared with hazardous unidentified POPs or non-POPs products provided by the informal sector for vegetable production pest management	Low
Difficult channelling of PCBs waste streams handled by informal actors in a national ESM system	Upgrading of the informal PCBs waste management by linking the activities of this project with GEF/UNEP Regional Pilot Project on PCBs will help formalize the current informal PCBS management activities and integrate them in the national action plan component on an ESM of PCBs waste to be designed and implemented no later than 2028.	Medium

The city municipalities, the green associations and NGOs in the municipal solid waste sector fail to collaborate with the project	The project has designed awareness raising workshops and pilot demonstration activities on municipal solid waste ESM. These activities will demonstrate to the stakeholders the various advantages of formalizing and integrating the current informal waste management activities in a national integrated waste management plan according to the environmental regulation.	Medium
Persistence of waste plastic bags mismanagement	Based on a survey of existing waste plastic bags recycling options, the project will design and demonstrate a realistic concept for environmentally sound waste plastic bags recycling.	Low
Continuing mismanagement of used paper and e-waste	The project will investigate current informal management of used paper and e-waste and will determine need for enhancing collection, formalizing and scaling-up of recycling to Micro- or Small Enterprise as sustainability component of the national POPs management action plan, thus avoiding dumping and open burning.	Medium
Insufficient project management capacities and human resources on BAT/BEP and therefore unable to develop technical knowledge to be shared in SMEs and informal sector	A well defined project management system will be followed and there will be well-defined technical training to build the capacities needed to implement BAT/BEP measures.	Medium

Sustainability, Replicability and Cost-effectiveness

Sustainability

108. Sustainability implies not only the commitment of the ECOWAS/LDCs Governments and their development of a NIPs that provide initiatives to mainstream the objectives of the Convention into the nations broader development policies and strategies, but also its initiation on the basic and sustainable capacity building that are intended to be permanent and will be able to ensure ECOWAS/LDCs move successfully from development to the subsequent implementation of their plans.

109. The project aims to establish basic, foundational and permanent capacities in view of the obligations of the Convention's implementation. Project sustainability will be assured through a combination of the following: integration of the requirements of the Convention into the policy framework, active participation of stakeholders, institutional strengthening of the capacity for enforcement, establishment and/or strengthening of the capacity in the fields of monitoring, R&D, technology transfer, management information system and reporting and raising awareness among various stakeholders. It is expected that sustainability would be reached, characterised by the following:

- The obligations under the Convention are integrated into the existing environmental and chemicals management policies, national standards and guidelines accordingly.
- Enforcement capacities are strengthened and the requirements on management, inspection and supervision of POPs issues are taken into the routine tasks by relevant administrations.
- Relevant stakeholders are getting acquainted with the obligations of the Convention and are willing to take actions as required through various trainings.
- The established mechanism between CIO and the main R&D financial sources for the purpose that the priority of the POPs R&D may be taken into consideration as the priority field of support.

- A permanent platform established for technology transfer promotion.
- The information collection channels established for the chemicals listed in Annex A and B of the Convention.
- MIS in central level established and/or enhanced.
- POPs concept are integrated in the education at all levels from kindergarten to university, as well as in education of teachers.
- POPs issues come up from time to time in the public debate and participants from research, labour, industry and public interest have good access and knowledge to participate well in the debate.
- There is, as far as practicable, interplay between the capacity building for POPs with capacity building for other environmental issues and for the nation's broader development policies and strategies.
- During the fourth year of this project, a manual on POPs Management and Control will be compiled to integrate the relevant policy, experiences and lessons gained during the implementation of this project, and the experiences and lessons learned will be summarized and disseminated to other areas in the ECOWAS Sub-region and other countries pending such experiences through a dissemination workshop and POPs website.

110. Nevertheless, it is recognized that capacity building and institutional strengthening proposed in this project could not cover all the scope of the capacity due to the complexity of the measures on POPs control and the consequent development of the obligations under the Convention. For this reason, this project will help to develop and invite donor support for a proposal for the future capacity building programme, which will be based on the experiences gained and the broadened obligations in order to enable the ECOWAS/LDCs to meet their obligations under the Convention continuously. This will [contribute to ensuring funding assure the sustainability and continuous employment of locally recruited project personnel in order to continue their respective activities focusing on Sub-region-wide replication of project results and the Government will give commitment to keep them on payroll. With such an arrangement important institutional structures will also be sustainable.(need to define capacity building).

Replicability

111. Through information dissemination and experience exchange (website, training, manuals, workshops etc.) the lessons learnt form the present project will be replicated in other regions/countries or from one sector to another. As an example, the successful introduction of BAT/BEP in textile and leather industries from this project will serve as an example for introducing BAT/BEP in the pulp and paper industry in the same country or from one country to another. Likewise, the experience gained by LDCs within a Sub-region will advantageously be shared with non LDC countries in the ECOWAS Sub-region as those countries are facing similar barriers to the implementation of the SC.

112. The project is attempting to improve the policy systems related to chemicals and pesticides with the requirements of POPs in mind. Meanwhile, it will strengthen the enforcement and implementation capacity in the LDCs of ECOWAS Sub-region. The approach and outputs achieved will be appropriate to replicate them in other countries.

113. The project is designed to enable the ECOWAS/LDCs establish the basic and foundational capacity for the Convention implementation and to test the advanced approaches at the pilot demonstration project in order to further strengthen the systemic enforcement and/or implementation capacity in all ECOWAS/LDCs. The feasible experiences gained at the pilot demonstration project will be disseminated to other countries in the ECOWAS Sub-region.

114. The proposed project will be attempting to establish the pertinent capacity with regard to all the categories of POPs, including POPs wastes and contaminated sites. In addition to introducing the actions, achievements and progress in the website as an important delivery of this project, a manual on POPs management and control will be compiled to integrate the policies and the experiences gained. A dissemination workshop is planned to introduce the

experiences gained to the interested stakeholders and participants from other countries, with a view to promoting the replication of the experiences with suitable modification to other countries.

115. Furthermore, the effective approaches to implement such project with multi-level objectives, and broad stakeholder participation will be a good example for similar project implementation, especially, for the implementation of a further capacity building project.

Cost-effectiveness

116. The proposed project focuses on the cross-cutting capacity building activities with regard to all categories of POPs obligated under the Convention. In general, such synergies can therefore be an effective way to ensure effectiveness and efficiency, and consequently, result in a significant cost-effectiveness.

117. Project interventions will broaden from POPs focus as appropriate to achieve a relevant impact. In particular, open burning and contaminated sites are the common denominator for LDCs and the project will particularly investigate and propose sound waste management and best available techniques and practices. The project will also integrate the informal sector of the waste management cycle to maximize through generation of employment.

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

SECTION D. INPUTS

D.1. Counterparts inputs

Incremental Cost and project financing

119. The GEF, as the main instrument of interim financial mechanism for the Stockholm Convention will provide a proposed budget of US$ 4,000,000 incremental cost funding for the project. The Governments of the ECOWAS/LDCs Member States will individually contribute US$ 100,000 or equivalent in national currency in cash and from US$ 100,000 – US$ 250,000 or equivalent in national currency in-kind during the five years of the project duration. The ECOWAS Commission will contribute US$ 750,000 cash and US$ 300,000 in kind during the 5 years project duration. The above co-financing contributions will be divided equally between UNEP and UNIDO as shown in E.2 (Co-financing budget). Other donors such as the Stockholm Convention Secretariat and SAICM will contribute in-kind amounting to US$ 150,000 and US$ 1,148,452 respectively and the African Union Commission will support the project through training with US$ 18,333 (cash).

Baseline

120. Under the Baseline Scenario and in the absence of this project, ECOWAS/LDCs would face a significant shortage of capacities at various levels and would continue to encounter the existing barriers to cost-effective implementation of the Stockholm Convention, including:

- Lack of an enabling policy and regulatory environment
- Weak institutional capacity for planning, guiding and enforcement for the Convention compliance
- Weak monitoring capacity for POPs
- Lack of mechanisms for sustainable co-financing
- Lack of effective mechanism for orienting R&D toward the Convention implementation
- Lack of effective mechanism for technology transfer
- Under capacity of evaluation for continuous improvement
- Low awareness on POPs and POPs contaminated sites
- Unavailability of and limited access to information on POPs
- Lack of qualified human resources in the management of POPs chemicals

121. It is recognized that some of the above barriers will be partially addressed to varying extents by other development projects within their scope. However, due to the cross-cutting nature of these barriers and the limited scope of project, not one or combination of projects can remove all of them to a full extent. Without this project, various mechanisms to integrate the scarce resources of the Convention implementation may not be able to be established, and some innovative practices that help to achieve the priority goals of the NIP effectively and efficiently may not be demonstrated and replicated at a late stage.

Alternative

122. With this project, the ECOWAS/LDCs will be enabled to respond effectively to the capacity building articles of the Convention and POPs release to an internationally recognized level. The raised awareness and strengthened research capacity will help to produce more transparent inventories of POPs releases in to the environment. The various mechanisms such as trainings and partnerships that will be established by this project will lay a fundamental basis for effective and efficient management of POPs in the LDCs of ECOWAS Sub-region thus generating significant domestic and global benefits.

123. **Domestic benefits** of this project may include quicker and cheaper transition to:

- Increased competitiveness in the global market since products from ECOWAS/LDCs (food, industrial manufactured goods) will meet international standards with environmentally friendly alternatives for intentionally produced and used chemicals; thus

reducing POPs pollution and contamination to water, soil, and ecosystems.

- Improved energy efficiency, reduced emission of SO_2, NOx CO_2 and other pollutants such as mercury, in the case of unintentional production.
- Spin-off effects concerning strong institutional management support, strengthening of environmental legal frameworks and environmental monitoring capacities of the Sub-region.

124. **Global benefits** may include more effective and efficient reduction and elimination of POPs consequently reducing global harm to environment and human health. The contribution of LDCs to the global pollution lies in the absence of tools that would help introduce best environmental practices in waste management and disposal as well as specific technology transfer options that would render old and outdated industries to improve productivity and respect the environment. The project will introduce BAT and BEP to different sectors, support the management of contaminated soil and help in the reduction of the overall pollution load of LDCs to the global environment and hence increase global benefits.

125. During the NIP and the global SC Secretariat efforts, several training sessions have been carried out in the countries of the subregion and some of these were held in developed countries and in Asia. The cost estimates of baseline for the three components have been computed from average individual NIP costs for the activity during NIP development assuming that all countries had no POPs specific projects prior to NIP. BAT/BEP is taken as industry baseline of possible upgrading or modifications using the estimated CP costs implemented by UNIDO in the countries of the region including some GEF funded projects such as contaminated sites management in Africa as well as UNIDO core activities and accordingly reflected in the table below. For Outcome 3, the project will use low cost pilot remediation as a case study and a regional action plan could be proposed. No direct remediation or clean-up will take place.

Summary Incremental Cost Matrix in US$

Output	Baseline (US$)	Increment (US$)	Alternative (US$)
Outcome 1: Introduction of BAT/BEP in industrial production processes and others mentioned in Annex C of Article 5 of the Convention	1,554,833	1,760,000	***3,314,833***
Outcome 2: Reduction of exposure to POPs at workplace and close proximity of POPs wastes and UP-POPs emitting sources	1,080,500	1,200,000	***2,280,500***
Outcome 3: Identification and assessment of contaminated land/sites	1,797,952	800,000	***2,597,952***
Outcome 4: Establishment of project management structure and project M&E mechanism	358,500	240,000	***598,500***
TOTAL	**4,791,785**	**4,000,000**	**8,791,785**

D.2. UNIDO inputs

126. UNIDO will provide an in-kind contribution of US$ 1,200,000 for Outcomes 3 and 4 including its core activities in Africa as well as managerial and technical oversight and supervision to project management, M&E and other costs of two senior and one junior UNIDO staff will be assigned at the project management office to coordinate and liaise countries in the Sub-region with ECOWAS in relation to project implementation.

Section E: Project Budget

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

Outputs	Budget lines	Description	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total	
			US$	w/m	US$	w/m	US$	w/m	US$	w/m	w/m	US$	US$	w/m
Output 1.1 : Sub-regional ECOWAS BAT/BEP Forum established	11-00	Short-term consultants	8,000	1.0	8,000	1.0	8,000	1.0	8,000	1.0	8,000	1.0	40,000	5.0
	15-00	Project travel	5,000		5,000		5,000		3,000		2,000		20,000	
	17-00	National consultants	16,000	8.0	16,000	8.0	16,000	8.0	8,000	4.0	7,000	3.5	63,000	31.5
	Sub-total		***29,000***	***9.0***	***29,000***	***9.0***	***29,000***	***9.0***	***19,000***	***5.0***	**17,000**	**4.5**	***123,000***	***36.5***
Output 1.2 : Human resources for BAT/BEP developed, technical knowledge shared in SMEs and the informal sector	11-00	Short-term consultants			8,000	1.0	8,000	1.0	8,000	1.0	8,000	1.0	32,000	4.0
	15-00	Project travel			5,000		5,000		5,000		5,000		20,000	
	17-00	National consultants			8,000	4.0	8,000	4.0	8,000	4.0	8,000	4.0	32,000	16.0
	33-00	In-service training			30,000		30,000		30,000		30,000		120,000	
	35-00	Workshop/meeting			15,000		15,000		15,000		15,000		60,000	
	Sub-total				***66,000***	***5.0***	***66,000***	***5.0***	***66,000***	***5.0***	***66,000***	***5.0***	***264,000***	***20.0***
Output 1.3 : BAT/BEP in textile and leather dyeing and finishing, in waste oil refinery and in food smoke-	11-00	Short-term consultants	12,000	1.5	8,000	1.0	16,000	2.0	16,000	2.0	16,000	2.0	68,000	8.5
	15-00	Project travel	9,000		10,000		5,000		9,000		4,000		37,000	
	17-00	National consultants	10,000	5.0	10,000	5.0	16,000	8.0	16,000	8.0	16,000	8.0	68,000	34.0

Output	Budget Line	Budget Description	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		TOTAL	
			US$	w/m	US$	w/m	US$	w/m	US$	w/m	US$	w/m	US$	w/m
curing source categories initiated	21-00	Subcontract			300,000		300,000		300,000		300,000		1,200,000	
	Sub-total		***31,000***	***6.5***	***328,000***	***6.0***	***337,000***	***10.0***	***341,000***	***10.0***	***336,000***	***10.0***	***1,373,000***	42.5
TOTAL OUTCOME 1			**60,000**	**15.5**	**423,000**	**20.0**	**432,000**	**24.0**	**426,000**	**20.0**	**419,000**	**19.5**	**1,760,000**	**99.0**
Output 2.1 Concept of cleaner municipal solid waste and health-care waste management system introduced in national waste management systems to mitigate UP-POPs releases	11-00	Short-term consultants	8,000	1.0	8,000	1.0	16,000	2.0					32,000	4.0
	15-00	Project travel	4,000		4,000		10,000						30,000	
	17-00	National consultants	10,000	5.0	10,000	5.0	10,000	5.0					30,000	15.0
	35-00	Workshop/meeting					35,000						35,000	
	51-00	Translation/printing					5,000						5,000	
	Subtotal		***22,000***	***6.0***	***22,000***	***6.0***	***76,000***	***7.0***					***120,000***	***19.0***
Output 2.2: Bio-botanical pesticides	11-00	Short-term consultants			16,000	2.0	16,000	2.0	16,000	2.0			48,000	6.0
	15-00	Project travel			6,000		5,000		5,000				16,000	

Output	Budget Line	Budget Description	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		TOTAL	
			US$	w/m	US$	w/m	US$	w/m	US$	w/m	US$	w/m	US$	w/m
produced and promoted in agriculture including market-gardening in urban areas	17-00	National consultants					16,000	8.0	16,000	8.0			32,000	16.0
	21-00	Subcontract					100,000						100,000	
	35-00	Workshop/meeting							20,000		20,000		40,000	
	51-00	Translation/printing									4,000		4,000	
	Subtotal				***22,000***	***2.0***	***137,000***	***10.0***	***57,000***	***10.0***	***24,000***		***240,000***	***22.0***
Output 2.3: Strategy developed to audit, formalize and scale-up to micro- or small enterprises informal management practices of PCBs solid and liquid waste, plastic waste, used paper and e-waste	11-00	Short-term consultants			16,000	2.0	16,000	2.0	16,000	2.0	16,000	2.0	64,000	8.0
	15-00	Project travel			8,000		12,000		10,000		10,000		40,000	
	17-00	National consultants					10,000	5.0	10,000	5.0	10,000	5.0	30,000	15.0
	21-00	Subcontract			150,000		150,000		150,000		150,000		600,000	
	33-00	In-service training							53,000		53,000		106,000	
	Subtotal				***174,000***	***2.0***	***188,000***	***7.0***	***239,000***	***7.0***	***239,000***	***7.0***	***840,000***	***32.0***
TOTAL OUTCOME 2			**22,000**	**6.0**	**218,000**	**10.0**	**401,000**	**24.0**	**296,00**	**17.0**	**263,000**	**7.0**	**1,200,000**	**64.0**

Output	Budget Line	Budget Description	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		TOTAL	
			US$	w/m	US$	w/m	US$	w/m	US$	w/m	US$	w/m	US$	w/m
Output 3.1: Contaminated sites identification strategies ,protocols and guidelines formulated and applied in the Sub-region based on the UNIDO Toolkit	11-00	Short-term consultants	16,000	2.0	16,000	2.0	16,000	2.0	16,000	2.0	16,000	2.0	80,000	10.0
	15-00	Project travel	10,000		10,000		10,000		10,000		10,000		50,000	
	17-00	National consultants	8,000	4.0	8,000	4.0	8,000	4.0	8,000	4.0	8,000	4.0	40,000	20.0
	21-00	Subcontract			210,000								210,000	
	51-00	Translation/printing			10,000								10,000	
	Subtotal		***34,000***	***6.0***	***254,000***	***6.0***	***34,000***	***6.0***	***34,000***	***6.0***	***34,000***	***6.0***	***390,000***	***30.0***
Output 3.2: Capacity to manage contaminated sites strengthened	11-00	Short-term consultants	16,000	2.0	16,000	2.0	16,000	2.0	16,000	2.0	16,000	2.0	80,000	10.0
	15-00	Project travel	10,000		10,000		10,000		10,000		10,000		50,000	
	17-00	National consultants	10,000	5.0	10,000	5.0	10,000	5.0	10,000	5.0	10,000	5.0	50,000	25.0
	33-00	In-service training	25,000		25,000		25,000		25,000		25,000		125,000	
	35-00	Workshop/meeting	15,000		15,000		15,000		15,000		15,000		75,000	
	51-00	Translation/printing	6,000		6,000		6,000		6,000		6,000		30,000	
	Subtotal		***82,000***	***7.0***	***82,000***	***7.0***	***82,000***	***7.0***	***82,000***	***7.0***	***82,000***	***7.0***	***410,000***	***35.0***
TOTAL OUTCOME 3			**116,000**	**13.0**	**336,000**	**13.0**	**116,000**	**13.0**	**116,000**	**13.0**	**116,000**	**13.0**	**800,000**	**65.0**

Output	Budget Line	Budget Description	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		TOTAL	
			US$	w/m	US$	w/m	US$	w/m	US$	w/m	US$	w/m	US$	w/m
Output 4.1: Project management structure established	11-00	Short-term consultants	4,000	0.5	4,000	0.5	4,000	0.5	4,000	0.5	4,000	0.5	20,000	2.5
	13-00	Personnel	4,000		4,000		4,000		4,000		3,000		19,000	
	15-00	Project travel	4,000		4,000		4,000		4,000		4,000		20,000	
	35-00	Workshops/meetings					10,000				10,000		20,000	
	45-00	Equipment	10,000										10,000	
	Subtotal		***22,000***	***0.5***	***12,000***	***0.5***	***22,000***	***0.5***	***12,000***	***0.5***	***21,000***	***0.5***	***89,000***	***2.5***
Output 4.2: An M&E framework designed and implemented according to GEF M&E procedures	11-00	Short-term consultants	1,600	0.2	1,600	0.2	1,600	0.2	1,600	0.2	1,600	0.2	8,000	1.0
	15-00	Project travel	2,000		2,000		2,000		2,000		2,000		20,000	
	17-00	National consultants	4,000	2.0	4,000	2.0	4,000	2.0	4,000	2.0	4,000	2.0	20,000	10.0
	35-00	Workshop/meeting	10,000		10,000		5,000		10,000		5,000		40,000	
	51-00	Translation/printing	2,000		2,000		2,000		2,000		2,000		10,000	
	81-00	Self monitoring	3,000		3,000		3,000		3,000		3,000		15,000	
	82-00	M&E					24,000				24,000		48,000	
	Subtotal		***22,600***	***2.0***	***22,600***	***2.0***	***40,000***	***2.0***	***22,600***	***2.0***	***40,000***	***2.0***	***151,000***	***11.0***
TOTAL OUTPUT 4			***44,600***	**3.0**	**34,600**	**3.0**	**62,000**	**3.0**	**34,600**	**3.0**	**61,000**	**3.0**	**240,000**	**14.0**
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (GEF)			**242,600**	**37.2**	**1,011,600**	**45.7**	**1,011,000**	**63.5**	**872,600**	**52.7**	**859,000**	**42.0**	**4,000,000**	**241.5**

E.2. Co-financing budget by activity (in US$)

Outcomes/Outputs/Activities	Cash Co-financing (in US$)			In-Kind Co-financing (in US$)					TOTAL (in US$)
	ECOWAS/LDC	ECOWAS Commission	AUC	ECOWAS/LDC	ECOWAS Commission	SCS	SAICM	UNIDO	
Outcome 1: Introduction of BAT/BEP in industrial production processes and others mentioned in Annex C of Article 5 of the Convention									**1554,833**
Output 1.1: Sub-regional ECOWAS BAT/BEP Forum established									***202,500***
Activity 1.1.1: Convene a workshop to prepare declaration for the establishment of the regional ECOWAS BAT/BEP Forum	13,000	10,000		26,000			26,000		75,000
Activity 1.1.2: Launch the Regional Forum for development and formulation of a regional action plan on BAT/BEP	6,500	10,000		13,000	5,000		13,000		47,500
Activity 1.1.3: Assist in enhancing industry performance in the region in conformity with the BAT/BEP guidelines and provisional guidance document including regional, local and traditional practices and socio-economic considerations				13,000			13,000		26,000
Activity 1.1.4: Develop partnerships in the region for successful implementation of the regional action plan	13,000	10,000		13,000	5,000		13,000		54,000
Output 1.2: Human Resource for BAT/BEP developed ,technical knowledge shared in SMEs and informal sector									***520,333***
Activity 1.2.1: Carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in textile dyeing and finishing	13,000	10,000	4,584	39,000	5,000	6,500	52,000		130,084
Activity 1.2.2: Carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in leather dyeing and finishing	13,000	10,000	4,583	39,000	5,000	6,500	52,000		130,083
Activity 1.2.3: Carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in waste oil refinery	13,000	10,000	4,583	39,000	5,000	6,500	52,000		130,083
Activity 1.2.4: Undertake targeted awareness raising campaigns in BAT/BEP for informal sector	13,000	10,000	4,583	39,000	5,000	6,500	52,000		130,083
Output 1.3: BAT/BEP in textile and leather dyeing and finishing, in waste oil refinery and in food smoke-curing source categories initiated									***832,000***
Activity 1.3.1: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in textile dyeing and finishing	26,000	20,000		64,000	10,000	10,000	78,000		208,000

Outcomes/Outputs/Activities	Cash Co-financing (in US$)			In-Kind Co-financing (in US$)					TOTAL (in US$)
	ECOWAS/LDC	ECOWAS Commission	AUC	ECOWAS/LDC	ECOWAS Commission	SCS	SAICM	UNIDO	
Activity 1.3.2: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in leather dyeing and finishing	26,000	20,000		64,000	10,000	10,000	78,000		208,000
Activity 1.3.3: carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in waste oil refinery	26,000	20,000		64,000	10,000	10,000	78,000		208,000
Activity 1.3.4: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/BEP for food smoke-curing (informal sector source category)	26,000	20,000		64,000	10,000	10,000	78,000		208,000
Outcome 2: Reduction of exposure to POPs at workplace and close proximity of POPs and UP-POPs emitting sources									**1,080,500**
Output 2.1: Concept of cleaner municipal solid waste (MSW) and health-care waste (HCW) management system introduced in national waste management systems to mitigate UP-POPs releases									***490,000***
Activity 2.1.1. Organise national workshops on "Cleaner Waste Management" with the aim to promote business and job opportunities in the field of waste management	26,000			13,000		6,500	39,000		84,500
Activity 2.1.2. Organise a sub-regional training workshop for trainers of waste management personnel with focus on risk reduction and the concept of "Cleaner Municipal solid and Health-care Waste Management"	26,000	10,000		26,000	10,000	6,500	39,000		117,500
Activity 2.1.3 Support the establishment of a regional programme for training on cleaner MSW and HCW management through the Basel Regional Centres (BCRCs), Cleaner production centres, and/ or the Stockholm Convention Technical centres as appropriate	6,500	5,000		13,000		3,000	13,000		40,500
Activity 2.1.4 Update and adapt the manuals for training purposes in general on sound HCW management developed under the GEF/UNDP demonstration project	13,000			26,000		3,000	26,000		68,000

Outcomes/Outputs/Activities	Cash Co-financing (in US$)			In-Kind Co-financing (in US$)					TOTAL (in US$)
	ECOWAS/LDC	ECOWAS Commission	AUC	ECOWAS/LDC	ECOWAS Commission	SCS	SAICM	UNIDO	
Activity 2.1.5 Carry out pilot demonstration of cleaner HCW management based on the lessons learnt from the GEF/UNDP Demonstration Project and support replication activities in the Sub-region	26,000	20,000		39,000	10,000	6,500	78,000		179,500
Output 2.2: Bio-botanical pesticides produced and promoted in agriculture including market-gardening in urban areas									***249,500***
Activity 2.2.1 Organise (in cooperation with FAO / RENPAP / MOA) national training workshops for market gardeners on integrated pest management in crop protection and post-harvest management with particular focus on the use of Bio-botanical pesticides.	26,000	10,000		39,000	5,000				80,000
Activity 2.2.2 Review existing data and conduct national inventory of existing bio-botanical pesticides formulations	6,500	5,000		13,000		3,000			27,500
Activity 2.2.3 Facilitate field testing of Bio-botanical pesticides in cooperation with research institutions, RENPAP, FAO and farmers associations	26,000	20,000		26,000					72,000
Activity 2.2.4 Support Public-Private Partnership model for the creation of a national Micro- or Small Enterprise to produce and promote the use of bio-botanical pesticides.	26,000	10,000		26,000	5,000	3,000			70,000
Output 2.3 Strategy developed to audit, formalize and scale-up to micro- or small enterprises informal management practices of PCBs solid and liquid waste, plastic waste, used paper and e-waste									***341,000***
Activity 2.3.1. Identify the informal collection system of PCBs waste and perform environmental audits to determine the need for enhancing collection and channelling of the PCBs waste streams on an ESM manner in line with the GEF/UNDP Pilot project in the Sub-region	3,500	5,000		6,500		3,500			18,500
Outcomes/Outputs/Activities	**Cash Co-financing**			**In-Kind Co-financing**					**TOTAL**

	(in US$)			(in US$)					(in US$)
	ECOWAS/LDC	ECOWAS Commission	AUC	ECOWAS/LDC	ECOWAS Commission	SCS	SAICM	UNIDO	
Activity 2.3.2. Conduct a survey on existing concepts for plastic waste management including reuse of waste plastic bags as raw material for various articles (bags, ropes, civil engineering materials	3,500	5,000		6,500		6,500			21,500
Activity 2.3.3 Develop a clean concept for plastic waste management including the reuse of waste plastic bags as raw material for various articles (bags, ropes, civil engineering materials, etc.)	13,000	10,000		6,500		3,500			33,000
Activity 2.3.4. Support the creation of a Micro- or Small Enterprise for an environmentally sound recycling of plastic bags form an existing structure.	13,000	10,000		26,000		2,000			51,000
Activity 2.3.5 Investigate the current informal paper and e-waste management and the management of other halogenated solid and liquid waste streams	13,000	5,000		6,500		3,000			27,500
Activity 2.3.6: Provide support for activities to prevent irrational dumping and open burning of paper, e-waste and other halogenated solid and liquid waste	13,000	10,000		13,000		3,500	26,000		65,500
Activity 2.3.7 Support PPP model for creation of a Micro- or Small Enterprise for an environmentally sound recycling of paper and e-wastes at national level.	26,000	20,000		39,000	10,000	3,000	26,000		124,000
Outcome 3: Identification and assessment of contaminated land/sites									**1,797,952**
Output 3.1: Contaminated sites identification strategies ,protocols and guidelines formulated and applied in the Sub-region based on the UNIDO Toolkit									***997,500***
Activity 3.1.1 Prepare manuals, procedures, protocols and guidelines for local use for the identification of POPs contaminated sites and for conducting risk assessment of these sites	13,000	10,000		26,000	3,000	6,500	65,000	50,000	177,000

Outcomes/Outputs/Activities	Cash Co-financing (in US$)			In-Kind Co-financing (in US$)					TOTAL (in US$)
	ECOWAS/LDC	ECOWAS Commission	AUC	ECOWAS/LDC	ECOWAS Commission	SCS	SAICM	UNIDO	
Activity 3.1.2 Develop methodology for the selection of economically feasible and environmentally sound POPs contaminated site remediation technologies	6,500	5,000		13,000		3,000	13,000	100,000	140,500
Activity 3.1.3 Conduct study to identify environmentally sound remediation technologies or benign ways of cleaning up of the contaminated sites	6,500	5,000		13,000		3,000	26,000	50,000	103,500
Activity 3.1.4 Undertake pilot demonstration project to verify the effectiveness of the low cost remediation technology and validate contaminated site identification methodology	26,000	10,000		65,000	10,000	6,500	65,000	300,000	482,500
Activity 3.1.5 Prepare contaminated site remediation plans of the identified hot spots in the Sub-region	3,000			26,000		2,000	13,000	50,000	94,000
Output 3.2: Capacity to manage contaminated sites strengthened									***800,452***
Activity 3.2.1 Launch training workshop, using the UNIDO Toolkit and the FAO manuals and guidelines, to experts from the relevant institutions to enable them collect scientific data from contaminated sites and assess potential risks to humans, wildlife and the environment	13,000			26,000		3,000	26,000	100,000	168,000
Activity 3.2.2: Create database and website within the ECOWAS Sub-region, linked to UNIDO website, to share and disseminate data/information collected from contaminated sites and hot spots	3,000	10,000		6,500		1,000	13,000	30,000	63,500
Activity 3.2.3: Raise awareness among the major stakeholders, including decision makers, on the health risk that may result from exposure to POPs contaminated sites	13,000	20,000		39,000	20,000	3,000	69,452	100,000	264,452

Outcomes/Outputs/Activities	Cash Co-financing (in US$)			In-Kind Co-financing (in US$)					TOTAL (in US$)
	ECOWAS/LDC	ECOWAS Commission	AUC	ECOWAS/LDC	ECOWAS Commission	SCS	SAICM	UNIDO	
Activity 3.2.4: Assess aspects of involvement of technology providers for the development of public-private partnerships in managing contaminated land/sites				13,000		2,000	13,000	100,000	128,000
3.2.5: Develop mechanism to mobilize funds from within the ECOWAS member states for the remediation of contaminated sites to ensure project sustainability	6,500	10,000		26,000		1,000	13,000	120,000	176,500
Outcome 4: Establishment of project management structure and project M&E mechanism									**358,500**
Output 4.1: Project management structure established									***130,500***
Activity 4.1.1: Establish the Sub-regional Project Steering Committee (SPSC) of the project	8,500	5,000		13,000				5,000	31,500
Activity 4.1.2: Update the National Coordinating Committee (NCC)	6,500			13,000					19,500
Activity 4.1.3: Recruit the Regional Coordinator, National Project Coordinator and technical experts to constitute the Project Experts' Team								25,000	25,000
Activity 4.1.4: Establish the local project management offices in the participating countries	6,500			13,000				35,000	54,500
Output 4.2: A M&E framework designed and implemented according to GEF M&E procedures									***228,000***
Activity 4.2.1: Organize inception workshop and prepare inception workshop report	13,000	5,000		13,000				15,000	46,000
Activity 4.2.2: Measure impact indicators on an annual basis	13,000			13,000				30,000	56,000
Activity 4.2.3: Prepare Annual Project Reports and Project Implementation Reviews				3,500				4,000	7,500

Outcomes/Outputs/Activities	Cash Co-financing (in US$)			In-Kind Co-financing (in US$)					TOTAL (in US$)
	ECOWAS/LDC	ECOWAS Commission	AUC	ECOWAS/LDC	ECOWAS Commission	SCS	SAICM	UNIDO	
Activity 4.2.4: Hold annual SPSC meetings	6,500			13,000				20,000	39,500
Activity 4.2.5: Carry out mid-term external evaluation								15,000	15,000
Activity 4.2.6: Carry out annual project financial audits								5,000	5,000
Activity 4.2.7: Carry out annual visits to selected field sites				13,000				20,000	33,000
Activity 4.2.8: Establish a project management information system (MIS), including project website to disseminate information to stakeholders								5,000	5,000
Activity 4.2.9: Carry out final external evaluation								15,000	15,000
Activity 4.2.10: Complete Project Terminal Report								6,000	6,000
GRAND CO-FINANCING TOTAL	**600,000**	**375,000**	**18,333**	**1,150,000**	**150,000**	**150,000**	**1,148,452**	**1,200,000**	**4,791,785**

SECTION F: MONITORING AND EVALUATION, REPORTING AND LESSONS LEARNT

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

127. Monitoring of project implementation is a major responsibility of the Project Management Office (PMO).The data for determining the value of indicators will come from the main project implementation data base and the Management Information System (MIS) to be developed by the project. The PMO will be responsible for data collection and inputs to the MIS while the NIP NCC will be responsible for reviewing implementation process. In addition to SPSC meetings, annual meetings will be held with key stakeholders to review effective use of the GEF Grant and counterpart funding.

128. A mid-term review will also be organized after two years project implementation to review status of implementation and discuss potential improvement in project design. The project completion review also provides stakeholders a chance to review results achieved by the project and identify means improvement in the project management. The types of M&E activities, responsible parties, the budget requirements and timeframe to implement these activities are indicated in Table 8 below and selected indicators are listed in Table below.

Project M&E activities, responsibilities, budget and timeframe

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US$ (Excluding project team staff time)	Time frame
Hold the project Inception Workshop for ECOWAS	PMO Countries, UNIDO	10,000	Within 3 months after GEF CEO approval
Prepare Inception regional Report	PMO/UNIDO	2,400	Within 6 months after the IW
Measure the impact indicators on yearly basis	Independent Consultant	24,600	Annually
Prepare Annual Project Reports and Project Implementation Reviews	PMO &UNIDO	5,400	Annually
Hold annual SPSC meetings	PMO/ CIO/UNIDO/SPSC	20,000	Annually, upon receipt of APR and PIR
Hold annual Tripartite Review meetings	GEF/UNIDO/UNEP	20,000	Annually
Carry out mid-term external evaluation	UNIDO	24,000	At the mid-point of the project implementation
Produce annual project financial audits	UNIDO	5,000	Annually
Selected annual field sites	Consultants/ NPC/ UNIDO	20,000	Annually
Establish a project management information system (MIS), including a project website to disseminate information to stakeholders	PMO/ UNIDO	3,000	Throughout the project implementation
Perform final external evaluation	External Auditor	24,000	Within 12 months after the completion of the project implementation

Complete the Project Terminal Report	PMO,UNIDO	2,600	
Total		**151,000**	

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

Project Inception phase

129. A Project Inception Workshop (IW) will be conducted with the full project team, relevant government counterparts, co-financing partners, UNIDO and representative from the UNIDO Regional Office, as appropriate.

130. The fundamental objective of this IW will be to assist the project team in understanding and assimilating the goals and objectives of the project, as well as to finalize the preparation of the project's first annual work plan on the basis of the project's logical framework matrix. This work will include reviewing the logical framework (indicators, means of verification, assumptions), imparting additional detail as needed, and completing an Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the first year of project implementation, including measurable performance indicators.

131. Additionally, the IW will: (i) introduce project staff to the UNIDO team, which will support the project during its implementation; (ii) delineate the roles, support services, and complementary responsibilities of UNIDO staff vis-à-vis the project team; (iii) provide a detailed overview of UNIDO reporting and Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) requirements, with particular emphasis on Annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs), the Annual Project Report (APR), Tripartite Review (TPR) meetings, as well as mid-term and final evaluations. Equally, the IW will provide an opportunity to inform the project team on UNIDO project related budgetary planning, budget reviews and mandatory budget rephrasing.

132. The IW will also provide an opportunity for all parties to understand their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference (TOR) for project staff and decision-making structures will be discussed, as needed, in order to clarify each party’s responsibilities during the project's implementation phase.

Monitoring responsibilities and events

133. A detailed schedule of project review meetings will be developed by the project management team in consultation with the project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. The schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Tripartite Reviews and SPSC meetings, and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

134. Day to day monitoring of project implementation progress will be the responsibility of the Project Management Office (PMO) under the lead of National Project Coordinator (NPC) based on the project's Annual Work Plan and its indicators. The PMO will inform UNIDO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

135. The NPC and the Regional Coordinator (RC) will fine-tune the progress and performance/impact indicators for the project in consultation with the project experts team (PET) at the Inception Workshop. Specific targets for the first year implementation progress indicators together with their means of verification will be developed in this workshop. These will be used to assess whether implementation is proceeding at the intended pace and in the right direction and will form part of the Annual Work Plan. Targets and indicators for subsequent years will be reviewed annually as part of the internal evaluation and planning processes undertaken by the SPSC and the Convention Implementation Office (CIO).

136. SMART indicators for impacts and results related to global environmental benefits are identified with baseline and target at Year 4. All these impact indicators will be monitored annually at specific locations with effective means of verification. These will be undertaken through an independent consultant's s or retainers with relevant institutions or through specific studies that are to form part of the projects activities. Indicators of project goal, progress and performance will be continuously monitored and evaluated throughout the whole project life.

137. Measurement of impact indicators related to global benefits will be done according to the schedules defined in the IW. The measurement of these will be undertaken through subcontracts or retainers with relevant institutions, or through specific studies that are to form part of the projects activities. Indicators of project goal, progress and performance will be continuously monitored and evaluated throughout the whole project life. Impact indicators to be measured include but not limited to:

- Number of institutions adopting BEP and/or cleaner production measures
- Number of facilities adopting BAT
- Quantitative and qualitative change in the process management targeted to the decrease of UP-POPs emissions
- Quantitative reduction of UP-POPs emissions
- Level of the stakeholder awareness of and participation in adopting BAT/BEP
- Status of the inventories
- Social and economic benefits from adoption of BAT/BEP
- Number of micro- or small enterprises producing bio botanical pesticides
- Number of micro- or small enterprises recycling plastics, paper, e-waste based on Cleaner production concept.

138. UNIDO through quarterly meetings with project counterparts or as frequent as deemed necessary will undertake periodic monitoring of the project implementation progress. This will allow parties to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure the smooth implementation of project activities.

139. Annual monitoring will occur through Tripartite Review (TPR) meetings, which will take place at least once every year. The first such meeting will be held within twelve months of the start of the full project.

140. The TPR has the authority to suspend funds disbursement if project performance benchmarks are not met.

Terminal Tripartite Project Review

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

Project Monitoring Reporting

142. The project team in conjunction with the UNIDO focal point will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports that form part of the monitoring process. Items (a) through (f) are mandatory and are specifically related to monitoring, while items (g)

through (h) have a broader function and the frequency and nature are to be defined throughout implementation.

(a) Inception Report

143. A Project Inception Report (IR) will be prepared immediately following the IW. It will include a detailed First Year AWP divided into quarterly timeframes, which detail the activities and progress indicators that will guide the implementation during the first year phase of the project. The Work Plan will include the dates of specific field visits, support missions from UNIDO and/or UNIDO consultants, as well as timeframes for meetings of the project's decision-making structures. The report will also include the detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the AWP, and including any monitoring and evaluation requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12 month timeframe.

144. When finalized, the report will be circulated to project counterparts, who will be given a period of one calendar month in which to respond with comments or queries. Prior to this circulation of the IR, UNIDO will review the document.

(b) Annual Project Report

145. The Annual Project Report (APR) is a UNIDO requirement and part of UNIDO central oversight, monitoring, and project management. It is a self-assessment report by project management to UNIDO, as well as a key input to the TPR. The APR will be prepared on an annual basis prior to the TPR to reflect the progress achieved in meeting the project's AWP and assess performance of the project in contributing to the intended outcomes through outputs and partnership work.

146. The format of the APR is flexible but should include the following:

- Analysis of project performance over the reporting period, including outputs produced and information on the status of the outcome;
- Constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons for these;
- Expenditure reports;
- Lessons learnt; and
- Recommendations to address key problems in lack of progress, if applicable.

(c) Project Implementation Review

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

(d) Quarterly Progress Reports

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

(e) Periodic Thematic Reports

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

exercise, specific oversight in key areas, or as troubleshooting exercises to evaluate and overcome obstacles and difficulties encountered.

(f) Project Terminal Report

150. During the last three months of the project, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report (PTR). This comprehensive report will summarize all activities, achievements and outputs of the project, lessons learned, objectives met (or not met), and structures and systems implemented. The PTR will be the definitive statement of the Project's activities during its lifetime. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's activities.

(g) Technical Reports

151. Technical Reports are detailed documents covering specific areas of analysis within the overall project. As part of the IR, the project team should prepare a draft Reports List, detailing the technical reports that are expected to be prepared on key areas of activity during the course of the Project, and tentative due dates. Where necessary, this Reports List will be revised and updated and included in subsequent APRs. Technical Reports may also be prepared by external consultants and should be comprehensive, specialized analyses of clearly defined areas of research within the framework of the project and its sites. These technical reports will represent, as appropriate, the project's substantive contribution to specific areas and will be used in efforts to disseminate relevant information and best practices at local, national and international levels.

(h) Project Publication

152. Project Publications will form a key method of crystallizing and disseminating the results and achievements of the Project. These publications may be scientific or informational texts on the activities and achievements of the Project in the form of journal articles, multimedia publications or other forms of distribution. Publications can be based on Technical Reports or may be summaries or compilations of a series of Technical Reports and other research. The project team will determine if Technical Reports merit formal publication and will also (in consultation with UNIDO, the government and other relevant stakeholder groups) plan and produce these publications in a consistent and recognizable format.

Independent Evaluations

153. The project will be subjected to at least two independent external evaluations as follows:

(a) *Mid-term Evaluation*. An independent Mid-Term Evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the second year of project implementation. The Mid-Term Evaluation will measure progress made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify corrections if needed. The evaluation will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency, and timeliness of project implementation; highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and present initial lessons learned on project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the second half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this mid-term evaluation will be prepared by UNIDO in accordance with the generic TOR developed by the GEF Evaluation Office.

(b) *Final Evaluation*. An independent Final Evaluation will take place within 12 months after the completion of the project implementation, and will focus on the same issues as the mid-term evaluation. The final evaluation will also review impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals. The Final Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNIDO in accordance with the generic TORs developed by the GEF Evaluation Office.

154. A Project Management Information System (MIS) will be established to support the Project Manager and the project management team to ensure that all the project activities be completed on time, in quality and within budget. The MIS will keep baseline records and contracts with consultants and subcontracts with performance indicators, result reports, responsibilities and budgets, and compare them with the progresses of the activities. A project website will be established to disseminate project information to the primary stakeholders and the general public.

Audit Clause

155. UNIDO and the ECOWAS Secretariat will provide certified periodic financial statements and with an annual audit of financial statements relating to the status of the GEF funds according to the established procedures set out in the Programming and Finance manuals. The audit will be conducted by a legally recognized International auditor.

Table 4. Selected indicators

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

Lessons Learnt

156. Within the overall framework of the Stockholm Convention implementation, the most extensive experience has been accumulated from the NIPs for the development of the project outcomes and outputs, as shown in Table 5 below:

Table 5. Lessons learnt from the NIP development

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

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

SECTION G: PRIOR OBLIGATIONS AND PREREQUISITE

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

G.1. Prior to Project Effectiveness

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

G.2. During project implementation

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

SECTION H: LEGAL CONTEXT

161. Project document shall be the instrument referred to the Standard Basic Agreement between the Governments in the ECOWAS Sub-region or ECOWAS Secretariat on behalf of Governments and UNIDO. The project objectives shall be in line with the objectives of the Policies of the Governments of the ECOWAS Member states.

162. The following types of revisions may be made to this Project Document with the signature of the Project Manager, provided he or she is likely assured that the other signatories of the Project Document have no objection to the changes as follows:

- Revision in, or addition of, any of the annexes of the Project Document; and
- Revisions that may not involve significant changes in the immediate subcomponents, objectives, outcomes or activities of the project, but are caused by rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation.

ANNEX A: PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
Outcome 1: Introduction of BAT/BEP in industrial production processes mentioned in Annex C of Article 5 of the Convention			
Output 1.1 : Sub-regional ECOWAS BAT/BEP Forum established	➢ Existence of the ECOWAS sub-regional BAT/BEP Forum	➢ Legal instrument supporting BAT/BEP forum	Assumptions: Willingness of the countries to establish the Forum Risks: Regional ECOWAS BAT/BEP Forum not established due to lack of Governments in the ECOWAS sub-region to sustain their commitments
Activity 1.1.1: Convene a workshop to prepare declaration for establishment of the regional ECOWAS BAT/BEP Forum ***Activity 1.1.2***: Launch the Regional Forum for development and formulation of a regional action plan on BAT/BEP ***Activity 1.1.3***: Assist in enhancing industry performance in the region in conformity with the BAT/BEP guidelines and provisional guidance document including regional, local and traditional practices and socio-economic considerations ***Activity 1.1.4:*** Develop partnerships in the region for successful implementation of the regional action plan	➢ Verify the physical presence of the Declaration ➢ Launching and existence of the Regional Forum ➢ At least two industries in the region that are in conformity with BAT/BEP ➢ Memorandum of Understanding to implement regional action plan	➢ Workshop proceedings and copy of Declaration ➢ Workshop report and regional action plan ➢ Report on factory visit and laboratory test ➢ Signed MOU to implement regional action plan	➢ Capabilities of experts to elaborate the regional action plan ➢ Willingness of the industries to introduced BAT/BEP ➢ Resistance to work together ➢ Reluctance of the industries due to high cost involved in introducing BAT/BEP into the process
Output 1.2 : Human Resource for BAT/BEP developed, technical knowledge shared in SMEs and informal sector	➢ Number of experts trained on BAT/BEP in textile, leather and oil refinery sectors	➢ Database on experts trained on BAT/BEP	Assumption: Willingness of all stakeholders to participate in training and awareness building Risks: Enduring and effective cooperation between ECOWAS member states is unable to be achieved for the implementation of the project

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
Activity 1.2.1: Carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in textile dyeing and finishing ***Activity 1.2.2:*** Carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in leather dyeing and finishing ***Activity 1.2.3***: Carry out training workshops in BAT/ BEP in waste oil refinery ***Activity 1.2.4:*** Undertake targeted awareness raising campaigns in BAT/BEP for informal sector	➢ Number of experts in the textile sector trained in BAT/BEP ➢ At least two experts in the leather sector trained in BAT/BEP ➢ Number of experts in the oil refinery sector trained in BAT/BEP ➢ Number of participants from the informal sector in awareness raising campaigns	➢ Training workshops report ➢ Awareness raising campaigns report	➢ Willingness of all stakeholders to participate in training workshops ➢ Willingness of informal sector actors to participate in the campaigns
Output 1.3: BAT/BEP in textile and leather dyeing and finishing, in waste oil refinery and in food smoke-curing source categories initiated	➢ BAT/BEP in textile, leather, waste oil refinery and food smoke-curing sectors introduced	➢ Existence of pilot demonstration sites	Assumption: Willingness of the actors to participate in pilot demonstration and to implement the improved technology Risks: Health and safety related issues when BAT/BEP strategies are implemented
Activity 1.3.1: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in textile dyeing and finishing ***Activity 1.3.2***: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in leather dyeing and finishing ***Activity 1.3.3***: Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/ BEP in waste oil refinery ***Activity 1.3.4:*** Carry out pilot demonstration of BAT/BEP for food smoke-curing (informal sector source category)	➢ Number of pilot demonstration in the sectors ➢ Number of actors/operators trained on BAT/BEP	➢ Visit the pilot demonstration sites ➢ Training report	➢ Willingness of the factories to introduce pilot projects ➢ Personnel protection equipment (PPE) and training to operators of the facilities will be provided to increase awareness on risks to health and occupational safety

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
Outcome 2: Reduction of exposure to POPs at workplace and close proximity of POPs waste and UP-POPs emitting sources			
Output 2.1 Concept of cleaner municipal solid waste and health-care waste management system introduced in national waste management systems to mitigate UP-POPs releases	➢ Number of city municipalities implementing the concept of cleaner MSW and HCW management system	➢ Existence of pilot demonstration for MSW and HCW management system	Assumption: Decision makers to promote the implementation of sound waste management measures adopted in the NIP Risks: Occupational potential exposure to POPs from informal activities in waste management is not understood by various stakeholders
Activity 2.1.1. Organise national workshops on "Cleaner Waste Management" with the aim to promote business and job opportunities in the field of waste management. ***Activity 2.1.2***. Organise a sub-regional training workshop for trainers of waste management personnel with focus on risk reduction and the concept of "Cleaner Municipal solid and Health-care Waste Management". ***Activity 2.1.3*** Support the establishment of a regional programme for training on cleaner municipal solid and health-care waste management through the BCRCs, Cleaner production centres, and/ or the Stockholm Convention Technical centres as appropriate ***Activity 2.1.4*** Update and adapt the manuals for training purposes in general on sound HCW management developed under the GEF/UNDP demonstration project	➢ Number of awareness raising workshops on MSW management organised for national and local decision makers ➢ Awareness raising and training workshops on waste management held in city municipalities ➢ Number of experts trained on cleaner waste management ➢ Regional centres with operational waste management programmes ➢ Number of revised training manuals produced ➢ Number of pilot demonstration of cleaner HCW management	➢ Training and workshop reports ➢ Activity reports of selected regional centres to host the training programmes sites ➢ Reports on visits to centres and pilot demonstration site ➢ Manuals produced	➢ Personnel involved in MSW management aware of the challenge of meeting sound waste management criteria and receives sufficient support from the various waste management staffs to apply BAT/BEP in their daily job ➢ Selected centres have autonomous budgets and a minimum of qualified human resources to elaborate update and implement the training programme on a regular basis ➢ The GEF/UNDP demonstration project has elaborated initial manuals ➢ The GEF/UNDP demonstration project has designed the improved technologies ➢ Stakeholders in the HCW management sector do not adhere to the advantage of non-combustion technologies

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
Activity 2.1.5 Carry out pilot demonstration of cleaner HCW management based on the lessons learnt from the GEF/UNDP Demonstration Project and support replication activities in the sub-region			
Output 2.2: Bio-botanical pesticides produced and promoted in agriculture including market-gardening in urban areas	➢ Number of micro- or small enterprises producing bio-botanical pesticides	➢ Memorandum of Understanding between the private investor(s) and the governments to co-finance bio-botanical pesticides production initiatives	Assumption: Associations of the smallholder farmers exist in the countries and their members aware of the risks posed by POP pesticides to their own health, that of the consumer as well as to the environment. Risks: Reluctance of urban agricultures to use bio-botanical pesticides as alternatives to POPs and the like
Activity 2.2.1 Organise (in cooperation with FAO/RENPAP/MoA) national training workshops for market gardeners on integrated pest management in crop protection and post-harvest management with particular focus on the use of Bio-botanical pesticides ***Activity 2.2.2*** Review existing data and conduct national inventory of existing bio-botanical pesticides formulations ***Activity 2.2.3*** Facilitate field testing of Bio-botanical pesticides in cooperation with research institutions, RENPAP, FAO and farmers associations. ***Activity 2.2.5*** Support PPP model for the creation of a national MSE to produce and promote the use of bio-botanical pesticides	➢ Number of awareness workshops held for smallholder farmers on integrated pest management and use of bio-botanical pesticides ➢ Inventory reports on bio-botanical pesticides ➢ Number of producers using and/or willing to use individually or in co-operatives the new natural bio-pesticide formulations ➢ Research activities on field application of bio-botanical pesticides for pest management ➢ Number of MSEs producing and/or providing bio-botanical pesticides	➢ Workshop reports ➢ Inventory reports ➢ Scientific publications, ➢ Laboratories research reports ➢ MSc and/or PhD thesis ➢ National Chambers of Commerce records	➢ Smallholder farmers are organised on a national basis and involved in the implementation of the measures in the NIP targeting the phase out of agricultural use of Annex A pesticides ➢ The academia, MoA, MoE and various actors in urban and peri-urban agriculture collaborate to eliminate the residual usage of Annex A or Annex B pesticides in agriculture ➢ Organic agriculture seen by various actors as an opportunity for business

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
			➢ MoA promotes and supports integrated pest management in crop protection and post harvest management ➢ Smuggling of non-registered pesticides is controlled ➢ Bio-botanical pesticides are economically affordable
Output 2.3. Strategy developed to audit, formalize and scale-up to micro- or small enterprises informal management practices of PCBs solid and liquid waste, plastic waste, used paper and e-waste	➢ Number of micro- or small enterprises using BAT/BEP for waste recycling	➢ Copy of strategy document	Assumption: Private investors are willing to promote green micro- or small enterprises recycling plastic bags and the like in the production of various consumer products Risks: Lack of ability to develop appropriate arrangements to attract national and international private investment or secure support for the development of PPP
Activity 2.3.1. Identify the informal collection system of PCBs waste and perform environmental audits to determine the need for enhancing collection and channelling of the PCBs waste streams on an ESM manner in line with the GEF/UNDP Pilot project in the Sub-region. ***Activity 2.3.2.*** Conduct a survey on existing concepts for plastic waste management including reuse of waste plastic bags as raw material for various articles (bags, ropes, civil engineering materials ***Activity 2.3.3*** Develop a concept for plastic waste management including the reuse of waste plastic bags as raw material for various articles (bags, ropes, civil engineering materials etc).	➢ Inventory on collection of PCBs wastes in the sub-region ➢ Inventory on existing plastic waste management options ➢ Development of a sub-regional plastic waste management concept ➢ Number of national/sub-regional micro- or small enterprise recycling plastic bags in an ESM concept ➢ Number of national/sub-regional micro- or small enterprises recycling paper and e-waste in an ESM manner ➢ Number of initiatives supported ➢ Number of enterprises on recycling paper and e-wastes at national level	➢ Survey and audit reports ➢ Copy of inventory reports on existing plastic waste management options ➢ Scientific publications ➢ Laboratory reports ➢ MSc and/or PhD thesis ➢ National chambers of commerce records ➢ Report of site visits	➢ The national power companies, the private owners of electrical transformers and the handicraftsmen using or recycling PCBs waste collaborate tightly in the NIP's action plan on the management of PCBs and their waste. ➢ The academia and the various actors in the management of MSW collaborate to mitigate the risk posed by the land filling or open burning of plastic bags and the like

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
Activity 2.3.4. Support the creation of a Micro- or Small Enterprise for an environmentally sound recycling of plastic bags form an existing structure. ***Activity 2.3.5*** Investigate the current informal paper and e-waste management and the management of other halogenated solid and liquid waste streams ***Activity 2.3.6***: Provide support for activities to prevent irrational dumping and open burning of paper, e-waste and other halogenated solid and liquid waste ***Activity 2.3.7*** Support PPP model for creation of a Micro- or Small Enterprise for an environmentally sound recycling of paper and e-wastes in the national level	➢		➢ The municipalities are well informed on the existence and objective of the SC and are active stakeholders for the implementation of the action plan on UP-POPs as per Article 5 of the SC
Outcome 3: Identification and assessment of contaminated land/sites			
Output 3.1: Contaminated sites identification strategies, protocols and guidelines formulated and applied in the Sub-region based on the UNIDO Toolkit	➢ Number of identified and assessed contaminated sites in the sub-region ➢ Percentage of population that are aware of the danger of contaminated sites to human health and environment	➢ Strategy, protocol and guidelines document ➢ National map of contaminated sites	Assumption: Commitment of countries to clean up contaminated sites (hot spots) Risks: Remediation of contaminated sites not seen as priority by decision makers
Activity 3.1.1 Prepare manuals, procedures, protocols and guidelines for local use for the identification of POPs contaminated sites and for conducting risk assessment of these sites ***Activity 3.1.2*** Develop a methodology for the selection of economically feasible and environmentally sound POPs contaminated site remediation technologies	➢ Physical presence of the strategy document including procedures, protocols and guidelines for ➢ Validated document that stipulate the step by step approach to select benign technology for the clean up of contaminated sites	➢ Copy of strategy document ➢ Copy of materials and reports of validation workshops ➢ Activity report of the pilot demonstration project	➢ Stakeholders involvement during the process of formulating the strategy and methodology ➢ Resistance to use new technology on the part of implementers

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
Activity 3.1.3 Conduct study to identify environmentally sound remediation technologies or benign ways of cleaning up of the contaminated sites ***Activity 3.1.4*** Undertake pilot demonstration project to verify the effectiveness of the low cost remediation technology and validate contaminated site identification methodology ***Activity 3.1.5*** Prepare contaminated site remediation plans of the identified hot spots in the Sub-region.	➢ Validated review report on cost benefit analysis and effectiveness of various remediation technologies ➢ Number of pilot demonstration project to validate effectiveness of low cost remediation technology and methodology ➢ Number of contaminated sites remediation plan in the sub-region	➢ Report on the effectiveness of the pilot demonstration project ➢ Copy of remediation plan for the identified hotspots in the sub-region	➢ Timely delivery of laboratory analysis results ➢ Least cost technologies may not always be efficient
Output 3.2: Capacity to manage contaminated sites strengthened	➢ Number of experts trained on use of the Toolkit on contaminated sites developed by UNIDO	➢ Use of UNIDO toolkit on the management of contaminated sites as well as other references to maximize the sustainability of sites management	Assumption: Willingness of the countries to support and commit for the replication of pilot demonstration project Risks: Difficulty in identification and management of contaminated sites with POPs chemicals
Activity 3.2.1 Launch training workshop, using the UNIDO Toolkit and the FAO manuals and guidelines, to experts from the relevant institutions to enable them collect scientific data from contaminated sites and assess potential risks to humans, wildlife and the environment ***Activity 3.2.2***: Create database and website within the ECOWAS Sub-region, linked to UNIDO website, to share and disseminate data/information collected from contaminated sites and hotspots ***Activity 3.2.3:*** Raise awareness among the major stakeholders, including decision makers, on the health risk that may result from exposure to POPs contaminated sites	➢ Number of stakeholders who regularly use the website and database from each country ➢ Operational database and website ➢ Number of initiated awareness raising programme ➢ List of economic and financial incentives put in place by the governments for private investors ➢ Memorandums of Understanding between the government or any public body and the private sector ➢ Ministerial declaration of the ECOWAS LDC member States within the AMCEN meetings	➢ URL of website ➢ Training workshop reports on contaminated sites ➢ Workshop reports ➢ Countries willing to replicate the pilot demonstration project ➢ Reports on the pilot demonstration projects in relation with policy development, incentives, and the public-private partnerships ➢ Reports on the success stories ➢ AMCEN meeting reports	➢ Experts that will participate in the workshop may not be the relevant experts ➢ Willingness of stakeholders to participate in workshops ➢ Willingness of stakeholders to participate in the fund raising workshops

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
Activity 3.2.4: Assess aspects of involvement of technology providers for the development of public-private partnerships in managing contaminated land/sites ***Activity 3.2.5***: Develop mechanism to mobilize funds from within the ECOWAS LDC member states for the remediation of contaminated sites to ensure project sustainability	➢ Head of States decision at ECOWAS summit	➢ ECOWAS Head of States summit reports	

Annex B: Terms of References of consultants/experts

1. Post: Regional Coordinator

SCOPE OF WORK

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

RC will provide technical assistance as follows:

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

DURATION

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

QUALIFICATIONS:

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

The following qualifications will be helpful:

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

2. Post: National Project Coordinator (NPC)

SCOPE OF WORK

The National Project Coordinator (NPC) will:

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

DURATION:

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

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE CONSULTANT

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

Annex C: Letters of Commitment from participating countries and other donors

COMISSÃO DA CEDEAO

ECOWAS COMMISSION

101, YAKUBU GOWON CRESCENT,
ASOKORO DISTRICT,
P. M. B. 401,
ABUJA, NIGERIA
E-MAIL: cedeao@ecowasmail.net

COMMISSION DE LA CEDEAO

TEL: (234 - 9) 314-7647-9
(234 - 9) 314-7427-9
FAX: (234 - 9) 314-7646
(234 - 9) 314-3005

Ref: ECW/CAEWR/UNEP/170/07/08/10/lc

7th August 2010

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

Dear Sir,

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

This is to inform you that ECOWAS Commission welcomes the GEF – UNEP/UNIDO programme on Capacity Building for NIP Implementation. The objectives of the project are in harmony with sub regional policies on environment.

ECOWAS Commission will collaborate with the UNEP, UNIDO and the participating countries to develop and implement the project. The Commission will lead the cooperation within the sub region.

In order to implement the above mentioned project, ECOWAS Commission commits to contributing a total of US$ 150,000 per year in cash and US$ 300,000 in-kind as counterpart funding during the five year project implementation period. The funds will be allocated to the project activities as assigned to the ECOWAS Commission in the project document.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Ousseini SALIFOU
Commissioner in charge of Agriculture,
Environment and Water Resources.

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES
COMUNIDADE DOS ESTADOS DA AFRICA DO OESTE
COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE DES ETATS DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST

MEPN

République du Bénin

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DE LA PROTECTION DE LA NATURE

LE POINT FOCAL OPERATIONEL DU FEM

Cotonou, le 19/09/2010

N° 014 /MEPN/PFO-FEM/SA

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Delphin AÏDJI
Point Focal Opérationnel du FEM au Bénin

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ET DU CADRE DE VIE

POINT FOCAL OPERATIONNEL DU FONDS
POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL (FEM)

N°_____/MECV/PFO-FEM

BURKINA FASO
Unité - Progrès - Justice

Ouagadougou, le 08 SEPT 2010

Le Point Focal Opérationnel du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (FEM)

A

Maryam Niamir-Fuller
GEF Executive Coordinator and Director
Division of Global Environment Facility (GEF) Coordination UNEP

PO Box 30552 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: (254 20) 762-4166,
Fax: (254 20) 762-4041

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

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

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

Sincerely

Mamadou HONADIA
Secrétaire Permanent du CONEDD
Point Focal Opérationnel FEM

MINISTERE DES EAUX, FORETS, CHASSE & PECHE,
ET DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

DIRECTION DE CABINET

POINT FOCAL OPERATIONNEL FEM/GEF-RCA
N° 25/MEFCPE/DIRCAB/PFO/FEM/GEF-2010

République Centrafricaine
Unité - Dignité - Trav.

Bangui, le 23 Mars 2010

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

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

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal point for Central African Republic, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with the government's national priorities and the commitments made by Central African republic, 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 and Ecology together with other 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 years project implementation period.
The funds will be allocated according to the project activities in Central African republic for the project document.

Sincerely,

REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE
LE POINT FOCAL OPERATIONNEL FEM/GEF

Gustave DOUNGOUBE,
CAR/GEF Operational Focal Point
Adviser,
Ministry of Environment & Ecology
Tel. +236 75 50 38 08
E-mail: gdoungoube2000@yahoo.fr

Central African Republic

REPUBLIQUE DU TCHAD

UNITE – TRAVAIL – PROGRES

PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE

PRIMATURE

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DES RESSOURCES HALIEUTIQUES

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

POINT FOCAL OPERATIONNEL - FEM

N° **029** /MEERH/SG/PFO-FEM/2010

N'Djamena, le 31 Août 2010

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

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

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

Sincerely,

GAOURANG MAMADI N'GABKELO

The GEF Operational Focal Point

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AGENCY
Gambia Environment House, Jimpex Road
Kanifing, PMB 48, The GAMBIA
Tel: (220) 4399422, 4399423
Fax: (220) 4399430
Email: nea@gamtel.gm
Website: www.nea.gm

NEA/ADM 130/01 PART XXII (12) 12th October 2010

Maryam Niamir-Fuller
GEF Executive Coordinator and Director
Division of (GEF) Coordination UNEP
PO Box 30552 Nairobi, Kenya
E-mail: Jan.Betlem@UNEP.org

Subject: **Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) for the Stockholm Convention on POPs in Least Developed Countries (LDCs)**

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for The Gambia, I confirm that proposals related to the above-mentioned programme to be implemented by UNIDO and UNEP, include activities which (a) are in accordance with the government's national priorities and the commitments made by The Gambia 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 National Environment Agency, together with other relevant National Ministries and partners to the project, commit to contribute a total of US $ 100,000 in 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 5 for the POPs Focal Area are not subject to the GEF STAR

Momodou B. Sam
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
GEF Operational Focal Point

REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE
Travail - Justice - Solidarité

Conakry, 15 September 2010

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT DES EAUX ET FORETS ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

Réf: MEEFDD/FSE/FEM/05/10

From : Nima BAH BARRY
Directrice Générale du Fonds de Sauvegarde de l'Environnement
Point Focal Opérationnel FEM

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 **Guinea,** 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 **Guinea** 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, Water and Forestry and Sustainable development 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 $ 125,000 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,

BARRY Nima Bah
Directrice, Fonds de Sauvegarde

Copy to: Halimatou DIALLO
Point focal Convention de Stockholm

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
P. O. Box 4024
4TH Street, Tubman Blvd., Sinkor
1000 Monrovia 10, Liberia

Office of the Acting Executive Director

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
E-mail: Jan. Betlem@UNEP.org

July 22, 2010

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 Liberia, I hereby confirm that proposals relating to the above mentioned programme to be implemented by UNIDO and UNEP, include activities which (a) are in accordance with the Liberian government's national priorities and the commitments made by Liberia 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 Environmental Protection Agency 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.

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

Sincerely,

Thomas Romeo Quioh
Acting Executive Director

Cc: SAICM Focal Point
Rotterdam Convention Focal Point
Stockholm Convention Focal Point
Basel Convention Focal Point

Mobile : 231-6-533-435 Email : thomasromeoquioh@yahoo.com

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ET DE L'ASSAINISSEMENT

DIRECTION NATIONALE DE L'ASSAINISSEMENT
ET DU CONTRÔLE DES POLLUTIONS
ET DES NUISANCES

REPUBLIQUE DU MALI
Un Peuple - Un But - Une Foi

Bamako, le 13 SEPT 2010

N° 0407 / MEA-DNACPN

Le Directeur National
de l'Assainissement et du Contrôle
des Pollutions et des Nuisances.

A

Monsieur le Coordinateur Exécutif du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (FEM) et directeur de la Division du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial (FEM), coordination du PNUE

Objet : Lettre d'engagement pour le cofinancement du projet régional PNUE / ONUDI de «Renforcement des capacités et d'assistance technique pour la mise en œuvre des plans nationaux(NIP) de la Convention de Stockholm sur les POPs dans les pays les moins avancés (PMA)" en Afrique.

Monsieur le Coordinateur,

En ma qualité de Directeur National de l'Assainissement et du Contrôle des Pollutions et des Nuisances (République du Mali), je confirme que la proposition de projet citée en objet est conforme aux priorités nationales du Gouvernement et les engagements pris par le Mali dans le cadre des conventions internationales sur l'Environnement, ont été discutés avec l'ensemble des parties prenantes concernées, y compris les points focaux des conventions sur l'Environnement mondial, conformément à la politique du FEM sur la participation du public.

En conséquence, afin de permettre la mise en œuvre du projet ci-dessus cité en l'objet dans le cadre de la Convention de Stockholm sur les POPs, le ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Assainissement en collaboration avec d'autres Ministères et les partenaires du projet s'engagent à contribuer pour un montant total de 100.000 US $ en espèces et 250.000 dollars en nature comme fonds de contrepartie au cours de la période de cinq ans de mise en œuvre du projet.

Les fonds seront alloués en fonction des activités du projet.

En vous souhaitant bonne réception, je vous prie de croire Monsieur le Coordinateur Exécutif, à l'expression de ma franche collaboration.

Félix DAKOUO
Officier de l'Ordre du Mérite Agricole

DNACPN - MEA : Dravela Bolibana, Rue 415 / Porte 191 • B.P. E 3114 • Tél. : (223) 20 29 24 10 [illegible] 90 • Email : dnacpn@sotelma.net.ml • Bamako / MALI

République Islamique de Mauritanie
Honneur – Fraternité – Justice

Ministère Délégué auprès,
du Premier Ministre
chargé de l'Environnement
et du Développement Durable

Direction de la Programmation, de la
Coordination et de l'Information
Environnementale

N° 00 00 141 ...../DPCIE

N Réf :
V Réf :

الجمهورية الاسلامية الموريتانية
شرف – إخاء – عدالة

الوزارة المنتدبة لدى الوزير الأول
المكلفة بالبيئة والتنمية المستدامة

ادارة البرمجة والتنسيق
والمعلومات البيئية

رقم ..... ايداع م

Nouakchott, le 7 JUIN 2010 نواكشوط في

Le Directeur المدير

To: Maryam Niamir-Fuller
Division of Global Environment Facility (GEF) Coordination UNEP
PO Box 30552 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: (254 20) 762-4166, Fax: (254 20) 762-4041

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 Mauritania, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with the government's national priorities and the commitments made by Mauritania, 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$ 100,000 in-kind as counterpart funding during the five year project implementation period. The funds will be allocated according to the project activities in Mauritania for the project document.

Mohamed Yahya O. Lafdal
GEF Operational Focal Point

O.P.U.E
M.D.E.D.D
Enregistrement 07/06/10
N° 132

República Democrática de S. Tomé e Principe

Ministério dos Recursos Naturais, Energia e Ambiente
Direcção Geral do Ambiente
(Unidade-Disciplina-Trabalho)

S.Tomé, 2010/07/10

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

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

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

Secretário

Lourenço Monteiro de Jesus
GEF Focal Point

S.Tomé C.P. 1023 Tel: 2225 271 Fax: 2227 156 email: [illegible]

République du Sénégal
Un Peuple – Un But – Une Foi

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMEN T ET DE LA PROTECTION DE LA NATURE

DIRECTION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DES ETABLISSEMENTS CLASSES

N° 03023 ....MEPN/DEEC/DAJCSE/aad

Dakar, le 21 04 2010

LE DIRECTEUR

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Mr Ndiaye Cheikh SYLLA

GEF Focal Point

Direction de l'Environnement et des Etablissements Classés, 100 rue Carnot Dakar BP : 6557 Dakar
Tél : (221) 33 821 07 25 - Fax : (221) 33 822 62 12
Site web : http://www.denv.gouv.sn Email: denv@orange.sn

SIERRA LEONE GOVERNMENT
SIERRA LEONE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AGENCY (SLEPA)
3RD FLOOR, YOUYI BUILDING, BROOKFIELDS, FREETOWN

3rd May, 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.Bellem@UNEP.org; m.gisa@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 **Sierra Leone**, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with the government's national priorities and the commitments made by **Sierra Leone**, 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$ 100,000 in-kind as counterpart funding during the five year project implementation period. The funds will be allocated according to the project activities in **Sierra Leone** for the project document.

Sincerely,

Mr Stephen Syril James Jusu
GEF Focal Point

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ET DES RESSOURCES FORESTIERES

Point Focal Opérationnel du FEM du Togo

N° 9-40 / PFO_FEM_TOGO

REPUBLIQUE TOGOLAISE
Travail – Liberté - Patrie

Lomé, le 09 SEPT 2010

Le Point Focal Opérationnel du FEM au Togo

A

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

Objet: *Lettre d'Engagement de Cofinancement du projet régional du PNUE/ONUDI « Renforcement des Capacités et Assistance Technique pour la mise en œuvre des Plans Nationaux de Mise en œuvre (PNM) de la Convention de Stockholm sur les Polluants Organiques Persistants dans les Pays les Moins Avancés (PMA) en Afrique »*

Madame,

En ma qualité de Point focal opérationnel du FEM pour le Togo, j'ai l'honneur de confirmer que la proposition relative au projet susmentionné et dont la mise en œuvre sera assurée par le PNUE/ONUDI contient des activités conformes aux priorités nationales du gouvernement et aux engagements pris par le Togo au titre des conventions mondiales pertinentes sur l'environnement et a fait l'objet de discussions avec les parties prenantes concernées, notamment les points focaux des conventions mondiales sur l'environnement, conformément à la politique du FEM en matière de participation du public, dans le cadre du Processus d'élaboration du projet.

Par conséquent, afin de mettre en œuvre le projet susmentionné au titre de la Convention de Stockholm sur les polluants organiques persistants (POP), le Ministère

de l'Environnement et des Ressources Forestières, en collaboration avec d'autres Ministères nationaux et les partenaires au projet, s'engage à apporter une contribution en nature de US$ 100,000 en espèce et US$ 100,000 en guise de contrepartie au financement du projet, durant les cinq ans de mise en œuvre du projet. Les fonds seront alloués suivant les activités du projet définies dans le document du projet.

Veuillez agréer, **Madame,** l'expression de mes respectueux hommages.

POINT FOCAL PEM - TOGO
MERF / FEM

FOLLY Yao Djiwonu

Cc - Ministère des Finances et de l'Economie
- Ministère de l'Environnement et des Ressources Forestières
- Point Focal de la Convention de Stockholm

AFRICAN UNION
الاتحاد الأفريقي

UNION AFRICAINE
UNIÃO AFRICANA

Reference:
Date:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Dr. Abebe Haile Gabriel

Ag. Director, DREA

African Union Commission.

saicm Secretariat for the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management

UNEP

Ref: QSPTF/10/5/0105

27 May 2010

Dear Ms Niamir-Fuller,

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

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

Matthew Gubb
Coordinator
SAICM Secretariat

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