PROJECT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

REQUEST FOR Council Work Program Inclusion
UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

GEFSEC PROJECT ID: 3263
IA/EXA PROJECT ID: GF/CPR/07/XXX
COUNTRY: People's Republic of China
PROJECT TITLE: Strengthening Institutions, Regulations and Enforcement (SIRE) Capacities for Effective and Efficient Implementation of the National Implementation Plan (NIP) in China
GEF IA/EXA: UNIDO
OTHER PROJECT EXECUTING AGENCY(IES): State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA)
DURATION: 5 years
GEF FOCAL AREA: Persistent Org. Pollutants
GEF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: POP-2 - Strengthen capacity for NIP implementation
GEF OPERATIONAL PROGRAM: OP#14
PIPELINE ENTRY DATE:
ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: September 2007
EXPECTED CEO ENDORSEMENT: August 2007
IA/EXA FEE: $ 541,000

FINANCING PLAN ($)		
	PPG	Project*
GEF Total		***5,410,000***
Co-financing	(provide details in Section b: Co-financing)	
GEF IA/ExA UNIDO (in-kind)		200,000
Government of China (in cash/in kind	285,000	6,625,000
Others: THU (in kind) RCEES (in kind) Italy (in cash/in kind)		 750,000 750,000 1,500,000
Co-financing Total	***285,000***	***9,825,000***
Total	**285,000**	**15,235,000**
Financing for Associated Activities If Any:		

CONTRIBUTION TO KEY INDICATORS IDENTIFIED IN THE FOCAL AREA STRATEGIES:

II.1 Number of countries with strengthened regulatory framework

The project will create a more coherent, consistent, and responsive framework of laws, regulations, administrative rules and technical standards in place to support Stockholm Convention compliance through proposed creation or amendment of 21 laws/regulations, 11 administrative rules, and 33 policies/guidelines/standards. The project will also demonstrate advanced regulations for POPs reduction and elimination in three pilot provinces and establish a set of National Administrative Rules on POPs Reduction and Control. The project will also develop and pursue opportunities for additional co-financing on both a nationwide basis and through targeted demonstration activities in key provinces, followed by replication to other areas.

II.2 Number of countries with strengthened capacity for enforcement

The project will both directly and indirectly strengthen China's institutional capacities for enforcement by:

- Enabling monitoring stations and laboratories to undertake standardized POPs monitoring that include a network of more than 265 existing environmental monitoring centers/laboratories, 13 laboratories for dioxin monitoring, and 33 Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) laboratories for POPs related health monitoring.
- Mainstreaming Convention compliance requirements into existing environmental protection instruments, including financial mobilization, environmental protection programs, R&D, technology transfer, data collection and information management, inspection and enforcement, and evaluation.
- Improving institutional capacity for national coordination, decision-making, organization and execution, and monitoring and supervision. Organizations involved include the National Coordination Group, the Convention Implementation Office (CIO), 11 POPs-related ministries, about 20 industrial associations, and more than 40 provincial and municipal agencies.
- Establishing dedicated organizations, including three local CIOs in pilot provinces, and an information center and a service-oriented Technology Transfer Promotion Centre (TTPC) at the national level. These organizations will support public-private partnership and promote cooperation among research institutions, enterprises, and government agencies.

II.3 Number of countries with increased awareness of POPs

The project will significantly increase public and stakeholders awareness through:

- Training of staff at over 100 enterprises, including managerial, technical, operating and educational personnel;
- Training of 800 trainers;
- Increasing awareness to at least 60% of the population in high-risk of POPs exposure areas (e.g., farmers regarding POPs pesticides and alternatives to them or residents in area near power equipment regarding PCB-containing electrical equipment) through public awareness activities.

Approved on behalf of the *United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)*. This proposal has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for work program inclusion.

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Date: 21 March 2007

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

a) PROJECT RATIONALE, OBJECTIVES, OUTCOMES/OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

China signed the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants in May 2001; the National People's Congress ratified it in June 2004. The Convention entered into force for China on 11 November 2004. China's National Implementation Plan (NIP) has established a preliminary inventory of POPs chemicals; identified technical, regulatory and institutional barriers to Stockholm Convention implementation; and, with international consultant support, developed a series of national strategies and action plans through intensive consultations among national stakeholders. The NIP has already been endorsed by 13 relevant ministries and will be officially submitted to the Convention Secretariat upon final approval by the State Council, after which the final NIP document will serve as the overall guidance document for China's implementation of the Convention.

In parallel to NIP development, several technical assistance projects were developed in order to initiate work on urgent reduction and elimination of intentionally produced POPs, such as:

- "*PCBs Management and Disposal Demonstration Project*";
- "*Demonstration of Alternatives to Chlordane and Mirex in Termite Control Project*"; and
- "*Alternatives to DDT Usage in the Production of Antifouling Paint*".

These projects have initially focused on demonstration of alternative technologies for reduction and phase out of intentionally produced POPs, with project activities directed towards sectoral policy formulation and institutional strengthening in specific project areas. However, the effective and efficient implementation of the NIP requires the creation of an overall enabling environment that addresses cross-cutting and overarching regulatory and institutional issues in a systematic manner. For this reason, the Project Brief for "*Strengthening Institutions, Regulations and Enforcement (SIRE) Capacities for Effective and Efficient Implementation of NIP*" has been prepared and endorsed by China's Ministry of Finance. The proposed project will carry out cross-cutting activities in regulatory and institutional strengthening, which can not be effectively undertaken by sectoral projects.

Project design is consistent with the priority actions/activities set in the NIP as an essential and indispensable prerequisite for smooth implementation of the Stockholm Convention in China. The project will also create a regulatory and institutional enabling environment, which will greatly facilitate the cost-effective implementation of technical assistance projects undertaken by bilateral and multilateral agencies, and enhance the sustainability of these projects.

Project design is also consistent with China's 11th Five-Year Program (2006-2010), which will constitute the project baseline for project reviews and linkages with national development plans. Guidelines under the 11th Five-Year Program establish targets for "boosting the optimization and upgrade of industrial structure", "building up a resource-efficient and environment-friendly society", and "promoting circular economy". Developing synergies with these national development programs and plans can significantly facilitate Convention implementation. The Five-Year Program will also allow provision of strong support to the project by central and local government agencies and other stakeholders.

In order to allow for smooth implementation of the Convention, the proposed Project will focus on crosscutting activities to be implemented by 2010. This prioritization will form a solid foundation for continued implementation of NIP activities after 2010. Non-crosscutting legislation and institutional strengthening activities are still envisaged in other projects where they allow increased cost-effectiveness and efficiency.

Project Objectives

The project's overall objective is to effectively and efficiently assist China in implementing the Stockholm Convention by strengthening China's POPs-related institutions, regulations and enforcement to enhance the capacities for sound management of POPs at national and local levels.

The project's concrete objectives are to create an enabling regulatory and policy environment in China by establishing/amending laws, regulations and standards; strengthening institutions for monitoring, R&D, technology transfer promotion; facilitating data and information collection; enhancing supervision, enforcement, and evaluation capabilities so as to allow for continuous improvement; and raising stakeholder awareness of POPs issues.

Outcomes

Based on a comprehensive analysis of sectoral action plans and priorities for capacity building, this project will target institutional strengthening activities at the systemic, institutional, and individual levels. The project will be coordinated with other POPs projects, and will provide guidance and information mechanism/s to harmonize and integrate capacity building related activities.

The Outcomes of this project will be as follows.

Outcome 1: Strengthened policy and regulatory framework for more effective implementation of the Stockholm Convention and NIP

The implementation effectiveness of the Stockholm Convention and NIP will be strengthened by creating a sound enabling environment, including:

- **Regulatory framework:** Laws and regulations relevant to POPs production, use, import and export, wastes, and releases will be prepared at the central and local government levels; local legislation in several pilot provinces will be developed in order to support and contribute to central government legislation preparation. Standards and technical guidelines will also be formulated and/or amended. Successful experiences will be disseminated nationwide.
- **Economic policies and financial mechanisms:** Activities have been designed to develop and pursue opportunities for co-financing on a nationwide basis and through targeted demonstration activities in a key province or provinces, the results of which will then be replicated to other areas.

Outcome 2: Strengthened institutions for more efficient implementation of the Stockholm Convention and NIP

Due to significant regional disparities at levels of economic development and different management capacities among the eastern, central and western parts of China, three pilot provinces will be selected for demonstration activities, including (1) establishment of detailed provincial POPs inventories, (2) testing of on-line data collection and transmission, (3) development of provincial implementation plans, (4) establishment of cross-departmental enforcement mechanisms, and (5) exploring mechanisms for co-financing POPs reduction and disposal. In the three demonstration provinces stricter provincial regulations than current national ones will be developed and formulated in the areas of reduction and/or elimination of POPs. The experience and lessons learned in these three provinces will expedite the formulation improvement of national regulations.

Outcome 2 will establish and strengthen the following institutional capacities, which will bring about more and wider participation and coordination among stakeholders, adoption of harmonized approaches and operations in environment protection programs, plans, and projects to obtain both national and international benefits and improved institutional management relevant to Stockholm Convention compliance.

- **Monitoring:** Human resources will be developed through intensive trainings. Management systems will be strengthened to enable existing national monitoring facilities to properly perform its monitoring functions.
- **Research and Development:** Cooperation among ministries and principal funding sources relevant to R&D programs will be improved so as to allow them to be more effective in communication and coordination in addressing POPs related issues. A GEF supported tracking and incentive mechanism to mainstream NIP requirements into national R&D programs will be developed so that the national and global benefits can be achieved simultaneously.
- **Technology transfer**. A technology transfer center to strengthen linkages among research bodies, enterprises and government agencies to address POPs issues will be established.
- **Data and information collection:** Data and information collection mechanism will be established and strengthened to meet the requirements of Stockholm Convention and Conference of Parties (COP) as well as support decision-making.
- **Enforcement of policy and regulations at national and local levels** via strengthening organization, coordination and management, and mainstreaming the requirements of the Convention and the NIP implementation in the existing environment protection instruments and practices.
- **Evaluation:** Establishing evaluation-oriented institutional capacity to meet the Convention requirements for performance appraisal and allowing for continuous improvement in the NIP implementation.

Outcome 3: Changed attitudes and behaviors to promote environmental protection

POPs related public awareness would be improved through an awareness raising campaign and other public education activities, such as:

- Preparation of materials on POPs environmental damage;
- Motivating media channels to disseminate POPs information; and
- Working with relevant ministries for integrating POPs topics into existing education and training systems.

Outcome 4: Project management and oversight

A project management and oversight component is designed to provide effective and efficient management support for the implementation of the project.

In order to strengthen the harmonization with and coordination between the implementation of the seventeen action plans and the action plans defined in the NIP, activities under this Outcome will support the operation of the national coordination mechanism and extend the operation of the Technical Coordination Group (TCG) established for NIP development.

b) KEY INDICATORS, ASSUMPTIONS, AND RISKS (FROM LOGFRAME)

The principal indicators of project success relate to the improvement of effectiveness and efficiency in the NIP implementation and POPs related public awareness raising.

Improvement in the effectiveness of NIP implementation will be measured by the extent to which the project brings about the following results:

- A more coherent, consistent, and responsive framework of laws, regulations, administrative rules, and technical standards in place to support Stockholm Convention compliance, with suggestions for making/amending 21 laws/regulations, 11 administrative rules, and 33 policies/guidelines/standards, including demonstration of advanced regulations [1] for POPs reduction and elimination in three pilot provinces and establishment of National Administrative Rules on POPs Reduction and Control;
- Activities designed to develop and pursue opportunities for co-financing on both a nationwide basis and through targeted demonstration activities in key provinces, the results of which will then be replicated to other areas.
- Group of monitoring stations and laboratories capable of undertaking standardized POPs monitoring, including more than 265 existing environmental monitoring centers/laboratories network mainly located in pilot provinces, 13 laboratories for dioxin monitoring, and 33 Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) laboratories for POPs related health monitoring;
- Convention compliance requirements mainstreamed into existing environmental protection instruments, including funds mobilization, environment protection programs, R&D, technology transfer, data collection and information management, inspection and enforcement and evaluation;
- Institutional capacity improved for national coordination, decision-making, organization and execution, and monitoring and supervision. The institutions include the National Coordination Group, the CIO, 11 relevant ministries, about 20 industrial associations and more than 40 provincial and municipal departments;
- Specialized organizations established, including three local CIOs in pilot provinces, an information center, and a service-oriented Technology Transfer Promotion Centre at the national level supporting the public and private partnership and the motivated wide range of cooperation among research bodies, enterprises, and government on anti-POPs initiatives;
- More than 100 enterprises and 800 individuals being trained as trainers, including managerial, technical, operating, and educational personnel;
- Awareness of more than 60% of the population in high-risk POPs exposure areas (e.g., farmers regarding POPs pesticides and alternatives to them or residents in area near power equipment regarding PCB-containing electrical equipment) is raised through public awareness campaign.

The project will depend largely on the development of a successful coordination mechanism between the Implementing Agency, national executing agency and its partner stakeholders within and between the government, academia, enterprises and the public. Therefore, a major assumption for the success of the project is that current institutional arrangements are capable of supervising the Stockholm Convention compliance as well as the NIP implementation.

[1] "Advanced regulations for POPs" is meant as an improved regulatory approach relative to such outdated past methods as "pollute first, clean up later" and treatment programs that focused on "end-of-the-pipe treatment" rather than in-process pollution prevention. Through an "advanced" regulatory approach, the project will seek to introduce more such precautionary, preventative, and holistic approaches.

More details for potential risks and the relevant mitigation measures are described in the table below.

Potential Risks	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Rating
Enduring and effective cooperation between concerned agencies at all levels of government unable to be achieved for the implementation of the project	This risk is addressed by involving all stakeholders through national and local leading groups and coordination offices. 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. The coordinating role of the Steering Committee and State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA) will facilitate cooperation. Provincial governments have already expressed commitment to the program, an important factor in facilitating local-level cooperation. As the project evolves, additional mechanisms for improved coordination will be explored. Local leaders will be targeted for training and awareness building under the project.	Low
Delays in development and implementation of anti-POPs related policies and standards	Broad consultations with relevant stakeholder were undertaken during the NIP development in order to allow POPs related agencies to consider the Convention requirements during the establishment and modification of policies and standards as defined in the NIP. Project activities have been designed to support the inclusion of POPs requirements in the agency schedules, such as the meetings of the National Coordination Group to ensure adequate follow-up actions, training programs, and consultation meetings to keep the agencies informed on the requirements and track their progress in meeting them.	Low
Lack of ability to make appropriate arrangements to attract national and international private investment or secure support for the development and implementation of public/private partnerships	This risk is addressed through the support of a study for co-financing the NIP implementation. Furthermore, the project will support the development and implementation of a technology transfer promotion center to inform the private sector and NGOs of investment opportunities and to encourage their support.	Low
Difficulties in securing access to public and private sector information sources	During project implementation, a systematic plan for institutional strengthening of data collection, processing and reporting supported by training and public awareness activities will be implemented.	Modest
Risk of inadequate and ineffective stakeholder participation	The implementation of this project requires the willing participation of a broad range of stakeholders. During the NIP development, a wide-ranging partnership on POPs was established through participation in TCG meetings and other mechanisms. The project will continue to support these partnership mechanisms in order to mobilize the widest stakeholder participation.	Modest
Weak coordination and harmonization of the project with other activities that will be undertaken via other on-going or potential projects	All POPs projects are and will continue to be supervised by the CIO, which will ensure regular communications and timely information exchange among project proponents and stakeholders. Furthermore, the partnership mechanism initiated by the project among international and national stakeholders will avoid overlapping activities among and between on-going and potential projects	Low
Limited availability of cost effective alternatives to POPs pesticide, PCBs and waste disposal technologies	Economic restructuring, waste minimization and encouraging innovation are the basic Chinese government policies. Opportunities exist where POPs concerns can be integrated into programs for environmental protection and scientific and technology development. The project has also designed an R&D tracking system and technology transfer promotion center to encourage integrated activities.	Modest

Potential Risks	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Rating
Risk that government agencies do not sustain commitments to harmonized programs and budgets	The project has designed activities to gain strong social support through awareness raising campaign and widespread education in order to encourage continued governmental emphasis. Training and awareness raising will also specifically target trainees from media, national and local People's Congresses, and social elites.	Modest
Insufficient project management capacities might lead to delays or restrict the achievement of project benefits	A well-defined project management system will be followed, including establishment of a Project Steering Group, selection of skilled project staff, implementation of a well-defined monitoring system and a close supervision by UNIDO in order to ensure effective and timely delivery of proposed outputs.	Modest

2. COUNTRY OWNERSHIP

a) COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

The People's Republic of China signed the Stockholm Convention on 23 May 2001 and completed ratification on 11 November 2004, making China eligible according to paragraphs 9(a) and (b) of the GEF Instrument. Financing of capacity building activities is explicitly supported under the Convention Article 12 paragraph 3 and Articles 9, 10, 11 and 16.

b) COUNTRY DRIVENNESS

The project design is consistent with the Chinese 11th Five Year Program (2006-2010), which will constitute the project baseline. Guidelines under the 11th Five Year Program set targets for "boosting the optimization and upgrade of industrial structure", "building up a resource-efficient and environmentally friendly society", and "promoting circular economy." Wise exploitation of potential synergies with these national development programs can significantly facilitate Convention implementation. Implementation of the Five Year Program will also allow provision of strong support to the project from central and local government agencies and other stakeholders.

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3. PROGRAM AND POLICY CONFORMITY

a) FIT TO GEF FOCAL AREA STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND OPERATIONAL PROGRAM

The proposed project is consistent with the guidelines under the GEF Operational Program on POPs (OP#14). Under OP#14, GEF funding is provided 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. Activities under capacity building include: 1) strengthening human and institutional capacity; 2) strengthening and harmonization of 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.

The project is also consistent with the GEF4 strategy for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), which supports strengthening capacity for NIP implementation (POP-2).

b) SUSTAINABILITY (INCLUDING FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY)

The project aims to establish basic, foundational and permanent capacities in China in view of the obligations of the Convention to be implemented by 2010. Project sustainability will be assured through a combination of 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, development of management information reporting system, and awareness raising among stakeholders. Sustainability will be achieved through the following:

- Convention obligations will be integrated into existing environmental and chemicals management polices, standards and guidelines;
- Enforcement capacities will be strengthened and requirements for management, inspection and supervision of POPs issues will be followed up on an ongoing basis by relevant agencies;

- Stakeholders will become aware of Convention obligations and will be supported in taking action to meet the Convention requirements;
- A foundational capacity for POPs monitoring and reporting will be established through improvement of monitoring methodologies, strengthening of monitoring management and enhancing the capacity of existing monitoring centers;
- A permanent platform will be established for technology transfer promotion;
- Information collection channels will be established for the chemicals listed in Annex A and B of the Convention;
- A Management Information System (MIS) will be established;
- POPs concepts will be integrated into public education at all levels, including in the education of teachers; and
- Transfer of knowledge between and among government entities and levels will be supported and encouraged.

Given the large scope and long-term timeframe of China's NIP for Convention implementation, GEF funding is being sought to finance only a portion of total projected costs, the bulk of which will be covered by national, bilateral, or other multi-lateral co-funding. For this reason, this project will include development of additional donor support to take place on a sustainable and ongoing basis. It will assure the sustainability and continuous employment of locally recruited project personnel to take care of their post-project employment. They will continue their respective activities focusing on country-wide replication of project results and the Government will give commitment to keep them on payroll. With such an arrangement important institutional structures will also be sustainable.

c) REPLICABILITY

The Government is strongly committed to move ahead with replication as the existing policy and regulatory framework for POPs is incomplete and does not allow the effective and efficient implementation of the Stockholm Convention's obligations. The first step in this direction would be the development and formulation of the new *National Administrative Regulations on POPs Reduction and Control* that will be based on the gap analysis of Chinese legislation made during the NIP preparation and will be carried out through this project.

The project is designed to enable China to establish the basic and foundational capacity for Stockholm Convention implementation, and to develop and test approaches in 3 demonstration provinces in order to further strengthen systematic enforcement and implementation capacity at the provincial level. Successful approaches will then be replicated to other parts of the country.

The proposed project's objective is to establish capacity in all POPs categories, including intentionally produced POPs, unintentionally produced POPs, POPs wastes, and contaminated sites. A website and manual on POPs Management and Control will be designed to describe and disseminate the project's actions, achievements and progress. These and other tools will support replication of the project's lessons learned and approaches throughout China and to other interested countries.

d) STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

Principal POPs related ministries and intergovernmental organizations have already been strongly involved in the development of the NIP and of this project. Through the National Coordination Group of China, a broad partnership has been established between POPs-related agencies, industrial associations, enterprises, research institutes, universities, UNIDO, the World Bank, UNDP, UNEP,

UNITAR, bilateral governmental agencies from Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway and the USA and other members of the donor community and development partners. In addition to funding support, the members of the partnership have also assisted in the development of the NIP and of this project. It is intended that this partnership will continue and be extended during the implementation of the proposed Project.

The project will, at an early stage, include activities directed to awareness raising, information sharing, and full participation of stakeholder groups. This approach will allow the stakeholders representing the private sector, academia, workers and consumers to be involved in the project on an ongoing basis. Provincial and local agencies will also be represented in legislative strengthening and in demonstration activities in key provinces.

e) MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNIDO and GEF procedures and will be provided by the project management group and the UNIDO focal point to this project. The Logical Framework Matrix (Annex B) provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. These will form the basis on which the project's Monitoring and Evaluation system will be built.

SEPA, as the national implementing agency, will be responsible for preparation of progress reports to be stipulated in the implementation agreement between UNIDO and SEPA, for Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs), for the Annual Project Review (APR) meeting, and for mid-term and terminal evaluations.

UNIDO will make arrangements for an independent international terminal evaluation of the project according to GEF monitoring and evaluation procedures.

A detailed M&E work plan and a table of SMART indicators are included in the project brief.

4. FINANCING

a) PROJECT COSTS

Project Components/Outcomes	Co-financing $)	GEF ($)	Total ($)
1. Policy and regulatory framework and mechanism and tools for financing	2,120,000	1,080,000	3,200,000
2. Strengthened institutions for more efficient implementation of the Stockholm Convention and NIP	5,515,000	2,820,000	8,335,000
2.1 Environmental monitoring	*1,050,000*	*420,000*	*1,470,000*
2.2 Research and Development	*875,000*	*380,000*	*1,255,000*
2.3 Technology transfer	*800,000*	*480,000*	*1,280,000*
2.4 Data collection, processing and reporting	*910,000*	*580,000*	*1,490,000*
2.5 Institutional strengthening for decision making and legislation enforcement	*1,280,000*	*630,000*	*1,910,000*
2.6 Evaluations	*600,000*	*330,000*	*930,000*
3. Changed attitudes and behaviors to promote environmental protection (public awareness/education)	1,180,000	900,000	2,080,000
4. Project Management budget/cost and monitoring and evaluation	1,010,000	610,000	1,620,000
Total project costs	**9,825,000**	**5,410,000**	**15,235,000**

b) PROJECT MANAGEMENT BUDGET/COST

Consultants and personnel	Estimated staff weeks	GEF ($)	Other sources ($)	Project total ($)
Locally recruited personnel	4,450	345,000	450,000	795,000
Internationally recruited consultants	31.2	95,180		95,180
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications		20,000	400,000	420,000
Travel		14,820	100,000	114,820
Miscellaneous		15,000	60,000	75,000
Total	**4,481.20**	**490,000**	**1,010,000**	**1,500,000**

Detailed breakdown of project management personnel is given in Annex E.

c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CONSULTANTS WORKING

Component	Estimated staff weeks	GEF ($)	Other sources ($)	Project total $)
Personnel	7,706	291,050	889,950	1,164,200
Local consultants	3,576	1,416,000	1,444,800	2,860,800
International consultants	226	802,500	0	802,500
Total	**11,508**	**2,509,550**	**2,334,750**	**4,827,500**

Details regarding project staff, roles and functions are given in Annex F.

d) **CO-FINANCING SOURCES**

Co-financing Sources				
Name of co-financier (source)	**Classification**	**Type**	**Amount ($)**	**Status***
UNIDO	Impl. Agency	in kind	200,000	With commitment letter
Government (MOF)	Nat'l Gov't	in cash	3,750,000	With commitment letter
SEPA	Nat'l Gov't	in cash	2,875,000	With commitment letter
THU	NGO	in kind	750,000	With commitment letter
RCEES	NGO	in kind	750,000	With commitment letter
Italy	Bilat. Agency	in kind and in cash	1,500,000	With commitment letter
Total co-financing			**9,825,000**	

5. INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

a. CORE COMMITMENTS AND LINKAGES

Commitment of China

China accords high priority to implementation of the Stockholm Convention. China signed the Convention in May 2001 and completed ratification procedures on 13 August 2004. The Convention

entered into force for China on 11 November 2004. Since then, China has devoted substantial resources and solicited significant international support for development of China's NIP. China is committed to implement the Stockholm Convention and has started to develop and implement several thematic projects with the financial support of the GEF and bilateral donors such as Canada, Italy, Japan, Switzerland and the USA.

In order to effectively coordinate and guide Convention implementation, a high-level National Coordination Group (NCG) has been established, consisting of 11 POPs-related ministries and agencies. The Convention Implementation Office (CIO) with specific responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Convention implementation has been established at SEPA. A broad partnership for POPs management and control has been established and has provided strong support during the NIP development. All of these mechanisms will continue and will be strengthened during the implementation of the NIP and the proposed Project.

Commitment of UNIDO

UNIDO is committed to assist its developing country Member States with regards to fulfillment of their obligations under the Stockholm Convention. The GEF has approved 40 Enabling Activity projects submitted by UNIDO, including projects for China and India, which have opted to undertake NIP development through the GEF full project cycle. In addition, UNIDO is executing and/or developing a range of demonstration and post-NIP projects geared to support Convention implementation. UNIDO has committed considerable effort to build this assistance programme. This commitment is based on a clear understanding that these activities are in accordance with UNIDO's mandate, comparative advantage and corporate strategy in support of the Millennium Development Goals.

China is UNIDO's largest recipient of technical cooperation assistance. Activities undertaken in China by UNIDO include a range of measures related to investment, industrial efficiency and waste management. The experience gained in these projects will be directly relevant to China's SIRE Project. UNIDO's in-kind contribution to the project will comprise of establishment of a project focal point and provision of the part-time assistance of senior staff within its Multilateral Environmental Agreements Branch to support and ensure effective project implementation and of a dedicated staff person who will provide project support in the UNIDO Office in Beijing.

In addition, UNIDO will continue to seek co-financing or associated financing for activities that further the objectives of the project and the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in China. More specifically, UNIDO co-financing to this project will contribute by assigning additional 2 more senior UNIDO staff and one junior UNIDO staff to the Beijing office to support project implementation.

b. CONSULTATION, COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION BETWEEN IAS, AND IAS AND EXAS

To guide the NIP development, China has established a coordinating group led by SEPA and consisting of the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Ministry of Finance (MOF), Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Ministry of Public Health (MPH), Ministry of Construction (MOC), General Administration of Customs (GAC), and State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC). Development of the NIP has also benefited from the valuable support and active participation of a wide variety of international and domestic institutions and organizations, and from extensive consultations with international and domestic stakeholders.

As a follow up to NIP development, the proposed project will continue to interact with stakeholders and other collaborators through the mechanisms described in Annex B.

c. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

SEPA, as the national implementing agency, is designated as the national leading agency and focal point for the implementation of the Convention. A high-level Leading Group for Stockholm Convention, chaired by the Deputy Minister, will coordinate initiatives between different POPs-related divisions and departments within SEPA. The CIO will coordinate NIP implementation with other agencies.

The Technical Coordination Group (TCG) chaired by SEPA and established during NIP development, will continue its functions during implementation of the project. SEPA will also establish independent peer review mechanisms at the national level, and commission independent international reviews for key project milestones.

SEPA/FECO, which will serve as the national executing agency, has 15 years experience in development, implementation and managerial oversight of projects and programmes funded by MEAs and their funding mechanisms, including the GEF. It has a wide experience of collaboration with various intergovernmental organizations, bilateral donors and enterprises in China. It has acted successfully as the national executing agency for several GEF-funded projects in the POPs focal area.

Managerial responsibilities for the project will be delegated to a Project Management Office (PMO) to be established within FECO/SEPA. A National Project Manager (NPM) will be recruited for day-to-day project management. The NPM will be assisted by specialists with experience in project management. The PMO will manage all elements of the project including, for example, recruitment and supervision of project managers and technical consultants, and will cooperate with UNIDO in procurement and delivery of project inputs. The PMO will prepare periodic forward planning and progress reports for submission through FECO to UNIDO and the TCG. The PMO will also provide periodic financial reports to UNIDO.

Three Local Convention Implementation Units (LCIUs) will be established to facilitate project implementation at the local level. Their responsibilities will include planning, coordinating and organizing trainings, supervising project implementation, collecting information, compiling progress reports and development of awareness raising programs. A special Technology Transfer Promotion Center (TTPC) will be established. Both the three LCIUs and the TTPC will report directly to the PMO during the implementation of their work. This work will include, among others (i) developing a provincial implementation plan (PIP) under the guidance of the LCIU and CIO and in accordance with the NIP framework to help local agencies integrate POPs issues into their environmental protection activities; and (ii) exploring innovative co-financing mechanisms in the demonstration provinces for the implementation of the PIPs.

China has invited UNIDO to act as the GEF Implementing Agency for the project. UNIDO will assist SEPA through provision of timely assistance at key phases, and in the review of inventories and reports prepared as outcomes to the project and guide FECO/SEPA in relation to the requirements of the Stockholm Convention and GEF procedures. UNIDO will also assist FECO/SEPA in managing and disbursing funds necessary for the services of international experts and other related international expenditures. UNIDO will in turn exercise its responsibility to the GEF for overall management of the project as well as its funding. It will provide periodic progress and financial reports to the GEF as required.

A project focal point will be established within UNIDO to assist with the project execution. This focal point will comprise of a small, dedicated staff. It will also benefit from the part-time services of professional and support staff colleagues, in particular of senior staff engaged in the management and coordination of UNIDO's programme of support to the Stockholm Convention. UNIDO will make these facilities available as part of its in-kind contribution to the project.

ANNEX A: INCREMENTAL COST ANALYSIS

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND

China has many significant sources of POPs releases. These include combustion sources for heating, iron, steel, aluminum, and other metals, cement, chemicals, fertilizers, transportation equipment, automobiles, waste incinerators, pulp and paper, etc. The industrial production growth rate in 2005 was over 25%. If the current trend of industrial development continues in China and the industry would not change its current - sometimes obsolete - technologies, it can be assumed that the unintentionally produced POPs (and other pollutant releases such as CO_2, SO_2, and NO_x) would steadily increase in the coming years.

In May 2001, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) was adopted with the aim of protecting human health and the environment from POPs. The Convention entered into effect on 17 May 2004. The GEF was named as the Convention's interim financial mechanism pending the Convention's entry into force and further decisions of its Conference of Parties (COP). 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 a GEF Operational Program on POPs – OP 14. So far, COP1 and COP2 have been convened to work out more straightforward requirements and procedures regarding the implementation of the Convention articles.

China has been an active participant in the negotiations of the Convention since 1998. China signed the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants in May 2001, the first day when it opened for signature, and the congress ratified the Convention in June 2004. China has dispatched representatives to participate in the COPs and other related meetings such as the meetings of the Expert Group on Best Available Technologies and Best Environmental Practices (BAT/BEP) and the meetings of the Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Review Committee.

China has established a permanent infrastructure to ensure that the Convention is implemented and its obligations met. This infrastructure comprises of a high-level inter-ministerial National Coordination Group (NCG) chaired by SEPA and consisting of other 10 line ministries and a Stockholm Convention Implementation Office (CIO) within FECO/SEPA. The CIO acts a pivot of the Convention implementation in China. The CIO has been bestowed a wide range of important responsibilities from acting as the focal point to the Convention in China to coordinating the domestic ministries to implement the Convention.

Under the coordination and execution mechanism and based on the valuable support and active participation of the international and domestic institutions and organizations as well as the extensive consultations with international and domestic stakeholders, the NIP has been successfully developed with outputs as expected. The NIP, which has been agreed by 13 ministries, will be submitted to the State Council and the Convention Secretariat, serving as the overall guidance for future implementation of the Convention in China.

The NIP has developed 17 action plans over a broad range of subjects, at an initially estimated cost of several tens of billions of RMB over the first ten-year period. Initial priority areas include the following:

- Constitute and improve the policies and regulations required for the implementation of the Convention, and reinforce the constitutional basis;
- Eliminate the production and use of chlordane, mirex and DDT;
- Check and confirm the list of unintentionally generated POPs releases emissions, and the list of equipment containing PCBs and wastes containing POPs;

- Eliminate or drastically reduce exposures from identified high-risk power equipment in service which contains PCBs;
- Adopt the BAT/BEP to control dioxin releases emission in some major industries;
- Realize environmentally sound management of wastes containing dioxin generated from the waste incineration industry;
- Establish the financial mechanisms to ensure implementation of each action plan;
- Conduct project demonstration and extensive replication; and
- Enhance the capacity building and establish a sustainable mechanism to control POPs releases emissions.

During the preparation of the NIP, analysis has been made on gaps between the Convention requirements and the present situation. The gap analysis has shown that, in order to meet Convention requirements, there is a need for strengthened capacity in a range of areas such as:

- institutional capacity in technical support institutions;
- law improvement, implementation and enforcement capacities
- research and development and dissemination of technical capability for alternatives and alternative technologies;
- supervision and management competences in labeling, transportation, storage and disposal of in-use power equipment containing PCBs;
- supervision and management competences in identification, labeling, transportation, storage, and disposal of end-of-life power equipment containing PCBs;
- supervision and management competences in POPs specific exemptions and acceptable purposes;
- capacities in reducing unintentionally produced chemicals release;
- capacities in POPs stockpiles and wastes identification, management and disposal;
- capacities in identifying and remediating contaminated sites;
- administration capacities of local governments;
- capacities in information exchange, public information, awareness raising, education, communication and publicity; and
- capacity in effectiveness evaluation of reduction and elimination of POPs and compilation of Convention implementation report.

The capacity assessment during the NIP development further identified in Part 4.3 the areas of priorities for capacity building within the constraints of time and resources in the period of 2007 to 2010. Specific priorities during 2010-2015 will be determined based on the evaluation of results and impacts from implementation of the NIP.

In order to address the urgent requirements of the Convention, in parallel to the NIP development, several technical assistance projects, in different stages of planning and implementation that focus on urgent reduction and elimination of intentionally produced POPs include:

- “PCBs Management and Disposal Demonstration Project”
- “Demonstration of Alternatives to Chlordane and Mirex in Termite Control Project”, and
- “Alternatives to DDT Usage in the Production of Antifouling Paint”.

The above-mentioned projects have initially focused on demonstration of alternative technology development for reduction and phase out of intentionally produced POPs, with necessary efforts directed towards sectoral policy formulation and institutional strengthening in the specific project areas. However, 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.

For this reason, the project brief for "*Strengthening Institutions, Regulations and Enforcement (SIRE) Capacities for Effective and Efficient Implementation of NIP*" has been prepared and endorsed by China's Ministry of Finance. The project is proposed to carry out cross-cutting activities in regulatory and institutional strengthening, which will not and can not be effectively undertaken by any other thematic projects.

B. INCREMENTAL COST ASSESSMENT

Baseline

Under the Baseline Scenario and absence of this project, China 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
- Unavailability of and limited access to information
- Lack of qualified human resources

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

Global Environmental Objective

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) toxic chemicals that resist degradation, bio-accumulate and have the potential for long-range transport and therefore their exposure can harm human health and ecosystems at locations nearby the site from which they escape into the environment and also at very far distances from that site and can impact adversely on wildlife, aquatic and marine life, domestic animals and humans. Due to their unique properties, POPs do not respect national boundaries, and therefore pose a special kind of challenge that makes it impossible for any one-nation acting alone to remedy the problems and hence global action is warranted.

China is the largest developing country in the world with a population of 1,375 million in 2005. It is experiencing rapid industrialization (GDP has quadrupled since 1978) and is in the stage of transition into a market economy. These factors have brought heavy pressure to the global and local protection

of human health and the environment. Enabling China to comply with the obligations set out in the Stockholm Convention will have a significant and positive influence not only on China's own chemicals management regime but also on the ultimate global success of the Convention to protect human health and the environment from the threat of POPs adverse effects.

As a direct output of the NIP development project, this proposed project is designed to maintain the momentum that has been created during the preparation of the NIP. While contributing to the major elements influencing the reduction and elimination of POPs, the project will build up the regulatory and institutional enabling environment to provide comprehensive and indispensable support for effectively and efficiently implementing the ongoing and potential technical assistance projects.

Global benefits can also be achieved through dissemination of the experience gained by China on capacity building requirements, which could serve as a reference for other developing countries that face similar POPs related problems.

Alternative

With this project, China will be enabled to respond to the capacity building articles of the Convention effectively. The strengthened regulatory framework will upgrade the related standards of environmental quality, product quality, and POPs release to an internationally recognized level. The improved monitoring capacity will help to produce a more transparent inventory of POPs releases in China. The various mechanisms, platforms and partnerships to be established by this project will lay a fundamental basis for effective and efficient reduction and elimination of POPs in China and generate significant domestic and global benefits.

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

- Increased competitiveness in the global market since products from China (food, industrial manufactured goods) will meet international standards with environmentally friendly alternatives for intentionally produced and used chemicals; these will reduce pollution to water, soil, organisms 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 for such actions.

China has one of the largest economies in the world with one of the fastest growing industrial productions. Although present release estimates are still uncertain, Chinese releases of POPs are likely to contribute to a significant and increasing part of the global releases. **Global benefits** may include more effective and efficient reduction and elimination of POPs that will reduce global harm to environment and human health.

Summary Incremental Cost Matrix in USD

Output	Baseline	Alternative	Increment	
			GEF	Co-financing (Other Sources)
Output 1. A sound policy and regulatory framework	1,400,000	2,440,000	740,000	300,000
Output 2. Mechanisms and tools for financing	320,000	760,000	340,000	100,000
Output 3. Environmental monitoring	300,000	1,470,000	420,000	750,000
Output 4. Research and Development	725,000	1,255,000	380,000	150,000
Output 5. Technology transfer	400,000	1,280,000	480,000	400,000
Output 6. Institutional strengthening for Data collection, processing and reporting	910,000	1,490,000	580,000	0
Output 7. Institutional strengthening for decision making and legislation enforcement	780,000	1,910,000	630,000	500,000
Output 8. Evaluations	400,000	930,000	330,000	200,000
Output 9. Public awareness	320,000	1,110,000	490,000	300,000
Output 10. Education	260,000	970,000	410,000	300,000
Output 11. Project management and M&E	810,000	1,620,000	610,000	200,000
Total	**6,625,000**	**15,235,000**	**5,410,000**	**3,200,000**

ANNEX B: PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Overall objective			
Effective and efficient implementation of SC&NIP Improved awareness and education on POPs	Steady and smooth progresses in SC compliance and NIP implementation	Performance appraisal reports for SC compliance and NIP implementation Project progress reports by evaluations	The leading role of NCG among ministries continues to play its function Enduring and effective Government support in base line funding can be secured Local governments are willing to support the anti-POPs related initiatives through their own resources
Outcome 1: Strengthened systematic capacity for more effective implementation of the Stockholm Convention and NIP			
Output 1. A sound policy and regulatory framework Output 2. Mechanisms and tools for financing	A basic enabling environment for SC compliance and NIP implementation built up via establishing a more sound regulatory framework Numbers of monitoring stations or laboratories capable of undertaking qualified and standardized POPs monitoring Developing a clear roadmap for co-financing the NIP implementation	Legislative pieces and technical policies, guidelines, standards Reports of successful cases in demonstration provinces for legislation against POPs Workshops held for co-financing forum, and final report on co-financing NIP implementation	The overall willingness of participating provinces are high and the three demonstration provinces can be selected in terms of legislation development and testing. Local leaders, especially those in demonstration provinces support the enabling environment initiatives
Output 1. Sound policy and regulatory framework			
Activity 1.1 Proposed legislation	Proposed new or revised legislation submitted to relevant government agencies for consideration	Workshop reports, reports for policy recommendations, consultation reports with relevant stakeholders, formal suggestive bills to relevant government agencies or legislative bodies	Government endorses NIP

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Activity 1.2 Draft National Administrative Rules on POPs Reduction and Control.	Draft completed and intensive consultations conducted with stakeholders	Completed draft and the relevant reports for consultations with stakeholders	Government supports the preparation of the administrative roles
Activity 1.3 Industrial policy adjustment	Suggestions submitted to relevant government agencies for consideration Consultation among stakeholders completed	National industry development polices including the initiatives Relevant official reports supporting the initiatives Workshops and consultation reports	Communication and cooperation among relevant national agencies
Activity 1.4 Develop or revise the 33 technical policies, guidelines, standards	Drafts for technical polices, guidelines and standards	Workshops reports, consultation reports, formal draft texts, and relevant national endorsements	Management and coordination capacity in place and a strong technical expert advisory group in place
Activity 1.5 Strengthen POPs legislation in demo province	POPs-related regulations in demo-provinces developed or promulgated	Workshops reports, consultation reports, formal draft texts, and relevant provincial endorsements	Sustained Provincial government commitment
Output 2 Mechanisms and financing tools			
2.1 Identify principal stakeholders	Financial roles and responsibilities of stakeholders determined	Reports on principles and guidelines for co-financing Reports on results of consultation among stakeholder Workshops held and reported upon	Stakeholders willing to participate
2.2 Determine the principles and mechanism for responsibility sharing among stakeholders for different types of activities, e.g. non-profitable and profitable activities	Market oriented mechanisms identified and relevant legislation and institutional strengthening requirements recommended Principles and mechanisms determined for non-profitable activities	Principles and rules for mobilizing co-finance established and shown in relevant reports Clear definitions for the activities to be co-financed by government Reports on the other relevant workshops and consultations	Consensus can be reached regarding profitable and non-profitable classification

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
2.3 Explore public-private partnerships to involve private sectors	Suggestions and recommendations to remove barriers to market oriented operations, with special emphasis on BAT and BEP	Incentives, risks, and reasonable rate of return discussed and shown in relevant reports Workshop minutes Consultation reports Suggestions and recommendations to relevant government agencies	Investment opportunities exist or could exist Opinions from different interest group could be harmonized
2.4 Develop a strategy for co-financing the implementation of Convention and NIP	Strategy report	Strategy report Other reports from workshops and consultations	Government willing to consider suggestions on the strategy
2.5 Fund raising workshop by inviting key stakeholders in the country and abroad	Workshop(s) held	Workshop reports	Stakeholders willing to participate
2.6 Implement strategy in demonstration province(s) and launch replication of results	Agreement with demo province(s) Implementation of demonstration Reported case study and results	The agreement with the local government(s) Reports on the progress of the demonstration in terms of policy development, incentives, and the public-private partnerships Reports on the successful cases	Support and commitment from demonstration provinces Local support on resources
Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity of institutions for efficient implementation of the Stockholm and NIP			
Output 3. Environmental monitoring Output 4. Research and Development Output 5. Technology transfer promotion center	Building up a basic and preliminary infrastructure for NIP implementation in Monitoring, R&D and Technology transfer promotion Requirements of SC and COP for data collection, processing and reporting are met;	Training materials and training workshops for monitoring A technology transfer promotion centre in place supporting public and private participation for technology cooperation and assistance	Government commitment is crucial; Relevant fund is available; Smooth coordination and cooperation among government agencies for information sharing and evaluation;

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Output 6. Institutional strengthening of data collection, processing and reporting Output 7. Institutional strengthening of decision-making and the coordination and enforcement of policy and/or legislation. Output 8. Institutional strengthening of evaluation and follow-up	A fully computer based functional POPs MIS that meets evaluation and reporting requirements and support decision making The capacity of NCG&CIO improved; NAC established and plays its function; Responsibilities for the implementation of NIP to provincial level; The application of existing environment protection instruments to meet the obligations of the Convention at central and local level; Enterprise self-policing practices for voluntary elimination and reduction of POPs encouraged and provided with incentive measures. An evaluation oriented institutional capacity to meet the requirements of the Convention for performance appraisal and the requirements for continuous improvement in NIP implementation is built up	The qualified reports to meet the requirements of SSC and COP, A well functioning MIS Documentation series of the POPs MIS expanded and upgraded The progress report of NCG, CIO and NAC, The Concrete plans for NIP Implementation in three demonstration provinces The adaptation of EIA, Cleaner production practices and other environmental protection instruments to meet anti-POPs requirements; with relevant reports Disciplines for enterprise's self-policing developed and experiences dissimilated, results shown in relevant reports. All relevant evaluation reports to meet the requirements of the relevant stakeholders including SSC, COP, GEF, government agencies and etc.	Data can be available, and the hardware and software configuration of the prototype management information system can be extended to accommodate all necessary data
Output 3 Strengthening for environmental monitoring			
Activity 3.1 Develop a unified monitoring program for monitoring of POPs in environmental and human samples	Effectiveness evaluation for monitoring program	Evaluation report(s)	Stakeholders willing to participate
Activity 3.2 Organize national training on monitoring of pesticide POPs and PCBs for local professionals	Improved monitoring capacity of trainees	The developed training materials Report/reports for training	The trainees could be motivated to attend workshop.

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
		workshops Number of trainees from the municipal and county environmental monitoring stations Capacity improvement shown in the results of new sampling and analyses	
Activity 3.3 Organize training for existing dioxins monitoring laboratories on pre-treatment and monitoring of dioxins in sources and environmental and human samples;	Improved monitoring capacity of trainees	Developed training materials Training workshop report(s) Number of participants in existing dioxin monitoring labs receiving training on dioxin analyses relevant to environmental and human samples Capacity improvement shown in the results of new sampling and analyses	Labs willing to participate, Capable trainers are identified
Activity 3.4 Organize national training in monitoring of pesticide POPs and PCBs in human samples, targeting the center for disease control and prevention (CDC) laboratories at provincial levels.	Improved monitoring capacity of trainees	Developed training materials Training workshop report(s) Number of participants Other reports Capacity improvement shown in the results of new sampling and analyses	Centers willing to participate, Capable trainers are identified
Activity 3.5 Organize inter-laboratory comparisons and calibrations with the participation from all the trained laboratories;	Data and results for inter-comparison and inter calibration Workshop for improvement oriented training	Report on the results of cross-laboratory inter comparisons and calibration Analysis reports Workshop for improvement oriented training	Stakeholders willing to participate

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Output 4. Research and Development			
Activity 4.1 To establish the coordination mechanism between CIO/SEPA and the main R&D financial sources	The regular communication and coordination mechanism among government and funding sources developed POPs inclusion in national R&D Resources Application Guidelines	Minutes for the regular meetings and consultations Reports on coordination workshops	Stakeholders willing to cooperate
Activity 4.2 Regularly evaluate progress of national R&D activities related to POPs	National R&D activities with relevance to POPs evaluated and supervised by the expert advisory committee in the project	Evaluation reports Progress reports of R&D activities Workshop reports	Fund available for tracking and intervention
Activity 4.3 Establish incentive program for promoting R&D results that can effectively and efficiently support Convention implementation	Incentive program established Number of dissertations published in periodicals of world reputation, Number of patents for anti-POPs initiatives	Incentive program report Number of stakeholders participating in he program Progress reports Dissertations, patents	Stakeholders willing to participate the program; R&D activity attractiveness
Activity 4.4 Promote exchange and communication of R&D progress between the international and national academics.	Presentations and technical communications	Reports on workshops or seminars abroad Reports on domestic technical communication workshops National expert mission reports National expert training materials Mission reports of international experts Presentations	Competent national and international experts can be selected and recruited.

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Output 5. Technology transfer promotion center			
Activity 5.1 Establish assistance-oriented Technology Transfer Promotion Center (TTPC) for the Convention Implementation	Technology transfer promotion center established and in operation	Operating rules in place Number of personnel and experts recruited Equipment procurement	Subcontractor/ partner to house TTPC can be identified Government co-financing is available
Activity 5.2 Enable center to work as a technology information clearinghouse	Opportunities identified for technology upgrading through analyses on current and forthcoming national technology development programs and plans. Liaison established with relevant government agencies, industrial associations, research institutes, and universities Surveys and evaluations conducted on supply and demand of applicable technology Platform established for sharing technological cooperation and information dissemination	Collected Information shown in various medias Reports on the consultation with relevant industrial organizations Increased members in the Liaison list for information sharing The relevant social surveys and evaluation reports The distributed information The progress report of TTPC Other relevant workshop reports Joint venture promoted The amount of introduced investments and technical staffs	Government agencies willing to cooperate Competent international and national experts are available for in-depth POPs related economic, environmental, and social surveys Opportunities exist for foreign investments
Activity 5.3 Provide enterprises with assistance in optimizing technical and engineering design to meet the Convention requirements	Improved cooperation between anti-POPs technical initiatives with national program and plans for economic restructuring, circular economy (3R & zero emission practices) and the development of environment protection industry	Workshops reports Technical assistance reports	Enterprises willing to participate in technical assistance program and share information

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
	Hotspots and opportunities identified Concord efforts shown in technical assistance to enterprises that are willing to take actions against POPs		
Activity 5.4 Establish a technological coordination and cooperation platform to promote introduction and transfer of technologies from technology suppliers to users	Questionnaires about technology suppliers and users prepared Technical exhibitions and workshops held	Questionnaires about technology suppliers and users Minutes of the exhibitions and workshops	The suppliers and users are willing to participate in activities
Activity 5.5 Evaluate barriers to technology transfer and propose the instruments to remove identified barriers for continuous improvement of the TTPC performance	Performance appraisal of TTPC	Performance appraisal report Proposals for further improvements or activities	Government willing to consider the further improvements and donors willing to support further initiatives
Output 6. Data collection, processing and reporting			
Activity 6.1 Identify information needs and develop analysis and dissemination guidelines	Data requirements of SC and COP including all forms to be filled in and the relevant reports to be submitted and reviewed. Other information needs relevant to anti-POPs initiatives assessed	Information needs assessment report	The needed data can be made available
Activity 6.2 Strengthen integration of information from various ongoing projects	Data collected from on-going projects	Data collection protocols Implementation reports	The other on-going projects accept the protocols
Activity 6.3 Establish information collection channels for intentionally produced POPs	Data collection protocols for intentionally produced POPs established	Data volume transmitted to the management information system	The hardware and software configuration of the prototype management information system can be extended to accommodate all necessary data

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Activity 6.4 Establish information collection channel for unintentionally produced POPs in demo provinces	Data collection protocols for Unintentionally produced POPs e established in a pilot city	An on-line operational project management information system Information collection reports for unintentionally produced POPs in a pilot city	The staff of the relevant environmental protection agencies and enterprises are sufficiently trained
Activity 6.5 Analyze and disseminate information	Number of collaborative and external visitors to the website Data and information filled in to meet with requirements of Secretariat of Stockholm Convention (SSC) and COP	An on-line operational POPs website Documentation series for expansion of management information system Data filled in all files and forms to meet the requirements of SSC and COP	The system can later be upgraded to interact with other Chinese environmental management information systems
Output 7. Institutional strengthening for decision-making and coordination and enforcement of policy and/or legislation.			
Activity 7.1 Strengthen NCG and CIO	More rational decisions made National Advisory Committee (NAC) established and functional More effective and efficient responses of CIO to the COPs	Agendas and minutes of NCG meetings Activity plans and reports from the CIO	The CIO will make a fast move to hire key requisite staff.
Activity 7.2 Establish 3 Local Convention Implementation Units	3 LCIUs established and responsive to CIO requirement	Activity plans and reports from the 3 LCIUs	The local governments committed to POPs reduction and elimination
Activity 7.3 Develop training materials and conduct training for environmental protection departments at central, regional and local levels	Training conducted for relevant inspection and enforcement departments, targeting the application of cleaner production and EIA	EIA and cleaner production guidelines modified to take POPs concerns into consideration	POPs issues can be incorporated into the routine work schedule of the environmental protection authorities
Activity 7.4 Launch joint inspections	Inspections for POPs release conducted in key areas and sectors	Reports on inspections	Strong inter-ministerial coordination can be achieved

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Activity 7.5 Instigate the public to supervise POPs management	The relevant training conducted	Reports on the public supervision	Active participation from the public There are cases of public prosecution
Activity 7.6 Establish and strengthen self-policing and supervision	Extent of enterprise self-policing and interaction with CIO	Reports on enterprise self-policing	Active participation from enterprises
Output 8. Evaluation and follow-up			
Activity 8.1 Establish a joint working team for evaluation	A joint evaluation team operates	Evaluation team work plan	There is open, transparent, and effective communication between the evaluation team and the project implementation staff
Activity 8.2 Train the evaluation staff	Evaluation capacity developed by trainings	Training materials	Guidance from the Secretariat is available
Activity 8.3 Evaluate the progress, results and impacts of the NIP implementation	Evaluations have been performed for NIP Evaluation support provided to the Convention Secretariat	NIP implementation evaluation reports	Documentations can be made available to the external evaluation staff
Activity 8.4 Further assess the capacity needs for the Convention implementation	Ensuing capacity needs assessed	Report on further capacity needs	Stakeholders are encouraged to disclose capacity gaps
Activity 8.5 Hold a workshop to present and disseminate the evaluation findings	Comments and responses received	Minutes of meeting	A qualified audience can be obtained for the meeting
Outcome 3: Changed attitudes and behaviors that promote protection			
Output 9. Public awareness Output 10. Education	Materials in different forms tailored to various kinds of media distributed for public awareness	Brochures, posters, TV programs, radio programs, newspapers, magazines, websites, CDs	Willingness of media to cooperate and interest of the other stakeholders to participate in the awareness raising

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
	The education system is motivated to conduct relevant POPs related education	Demonstrative POPs education programs and implementation reports	activities Willingness of the education system to cooperate and participate
Output 9. Materials for public awareness			
Activity 9.1 Establish a comprehensive platform for effective POPs information distribution	Good contacts with various news media, including TV, radio, newspaper, and Internet	Plan for media mobilization to publicize POPs issues and report on implementation	Willingness of media to cooperate
Activity 9.2 Establish partnerships for raising public awareness of POPs issues	Partnerships established with other environmental protection promotion programs of governments, NGOs, community based organizations (CBOs), and schools	Plan for partnerships establishment and report on implementation	Willingness of governments, NGOs, community based organizations (CBOs), and schools
Activity 9.3 Produce materials for raising public awareness of POPs issues	Materials available for distribution	Plans for public exposure to POPs information and report on implementation	Awareness and information lead to changed attitudes and behavior of those who feel they have cause for concern
Activity 9.4 Distribute POPs information and publicity materials	Percentage of target audience in key areas exposed to information regarding POPs risks	Survey report on the percentage that is aware	
Activity 9.5 Implement a special program for farmers' awareness	Program to reach farmers established	Plan for program to reach farmers and reports on implementation	Materials tailor-made for easy understanding by farmers
Output 10. Education			
Activity 10.1 Propose modified educational curricula	Proposal is transmitted to Ministry of Education to modify the POPs related curriculum	Proposal text	Interest and willingness of Ministry of Education to accept the proposal
Activity 10.2 Prepare textbooks and training materials and train	Textbook and training materials, and number of teachers trained	Inventory of POPs education materials and lists of trainees	Educators will be interested in participating as trainees

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
university teachers			
Activity 10.3 Ditto middle schools and primary schools	Number of demonstrations of POPs education	List of demonstrations	Ditto
Activity 10.4 Carry out demonstrations of POPs education in selected universities, middle schools, and primary schools	Number of registrations to on-line POPs education program	On-line POPs education curriculum	Educators will be supported by their schools to carry out the demonstrations
Activity 10.5 Design and implement an on-line POPs education program for university students	Number of participants in workshop to exchange teaching experiences	On-line POPs education program website	Material producers will be able to find adequate information
Activity 10.6 Organize a training workshop involving mayors of cities in 3 demonstration provinces and evaluate the experience	Number of mayors participating the trainings Experience derived from demonstration education programs for improvement	Training materials Minutes of meeting Evaluation report	Mayors will be interested in participating as trainees
Outcome 4: Project management and oversights			
Output 11. Project management and M&E			
Activity 11.1 Establish the national project management office (PMO)	PMO established and operational Full-time National Project Manager (NPM) recruited and functional Support staff recruited and functional	PMO workplan TORs of NPD TORs of the support staff	A highly qualified NPM can be recruited to manage the very comprehensive project
Activity 11.2 Establish 3 local project implementation units (PIU)	Three LCIUs established and operational	LCIUs workplan	The local provinces are committed to POPs reduction and elimination
Activity 11.3 Establish a Project Coordination Group (PCG)	PCG established and functional	Working rules of PCG	Strong commitment and coordination of the PCG members

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Activity 11.4 Recruit and sustain employment of national experts and subcontractors	Experts, consultants and subcontractors recruited to deliver technical assistances	TORs for consultants and subcontractors	Qualified consultants and subcontractors can be recruited through open biddings
Activity 11.5 Operate the national coordination mechanism for NIP implementation	Reports for the National Coordination Group prepared and disseminated	Minutes of the meetings of the National Coordination Group (NCG), together with the Annual NIP implementation plans, progress reports and relevant evaluation plan.	Strong commitment and coordination of the NCG member
Activity 11.6 Extend the operation of the international Technical Coordination Group (TCG) that was previously established for NIP development and implementation.	Reports of the meetings of the Technical Coordination Group (TCG) are available	Minutes of the meetings of TCG, together with the list of the participants	Willingness of relevant stakeholders
Activity 11.7 Designate a project focal point within UNIDO	Focal point of UNIDO designated	TORs of UNIDO focal point Project implementation reports from experts and subcontractors	Quality assistance and guidance can be delivered by UNIDO in time
Activity 11.8 Conduct Project Implementation Reviews	Annual project implementation reviews (PIRs) meetings conducted Mid-term and terminal reviews carried out	PIR reports Minutes of meeting Reports of mid-term review and terminal review	Wrongful deeds identified by evaluations and can be expeditiously corrected
Activity 11.9 Provide independent evaluation and financial reviews	Independent audits and evaluation conducted	Financial audit reports Independent M & E reports	Qualified independent evaluators can be recruited

ANNEX C: RESPONSE TO PROJECT REVIEWS

a) Convention Secretariat comments and IA/ExA response

b) STAP expert review and IA/ExA response

STAP TECHNICAL REVIEW OF GEF PROJECT PROPOSALS

Project name: Strengthening Institutions, Regulations and Enforcement (SIRE) Capacities for Effective and Efficient Implementation of the National Implementation Plan (NIP) in China

Requesting countries: People´s Republic of China

Background and justification:

China signed the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants in May 2001, and the National People's Congress ratified the Convention in June 2004. To guide the development of the NIP, China has established a coordinating group consisting of 11 POPs-related ministries. The development of the National Implementation Plan (NIP) in China has benefited from the valuable support and active participation of a variety of international and domestic institutions and organizations, and from extensive consultations with international and domestic stakeholders and will be finished soon

NIP development and project brief preparation have enabled POPs-related ministries to better understand China's POPs situation, identify gaps for Convention implementation, and develop strategies and action plans to address these gaps and implement the Convention. A consensus view has been developed that capacity building should be carried out nationwide in order to more effectively organize and implement measures for POPs reduction and elimination, including study and formulation of the related policies and legislation, strengthening of related institutions, development and transfer of technologies for POPs reduction, disposal, and substitution, study and application of the financing mechanism, and enhancement of public participation.

China´s NIP defines detailed all POPs problems in the country and based on this comprehensive analysis of sectoral actions plans and priorities for capacity building, this post NIP project aims to strengthen the capacity at systematic, institutional and individual levels. Capacity building components that are being carried out or that will be carried out by other parallel projects have been excluded from this project. However, the project will be coordinated with other POPs projects, and will provide a mechanism to harmonize and integrate capacity building related outputs.

The basic outcomes of this project are:

- Strengthened systematic capacity for more effective implementation of the Stockholm Convention and NIP. The effectiveness of the implementation of the Stockholm Convention and NIP will be strengthened by creating a sound enabling environment with the special attention to the regulatory framework, economic policies and financial mechanisms and existing and planning infrastructure for the improvements in the effectiveness of the implementation of the Stockholm Convention and NIP in areas including monitoring, research and development and technology transfer
- Strengthened institutional capacity for efficient implementation of the Stockholm Convention and NIP**.** Activities in this outcome will address institutional capacity in (1) data and information collection, (2) coordination and enforcement of policy and regulations, and (3) management process-oriented evaluation to improve the efficiency of NIP implementation. In

general, the establishment and strengthening of these institutional capacities will bring about (1) more and wider participation and coordination among stakeholders, (2) adoption of harmonized approaches and operations in environment protection programs, plans, and projects to obtain both national and international benefits, and (3) improved institutional management relevant to Stockholm Convention compliance.

- Changed attitudes and behavior to promote environmental protection. POPs related public awareness will be improved through a public an awareness raising campaign, and other public education activities such as preparing materials about POPs environmental damage; motivating media channels to disseminate POPs information; working with the Ministry of Education for integrating POPs topics into existing education systems; developing and implementing an awareness raising campaign and training courses.
- Project management and oversight. A project management and oversight component is designed to provide effective and efficient management support for implementation of the project.

The principal indicators of project success relate to the improvement of effectiveness and efficiency in the NIP implementation and the POPs related public awareness raising. Improvement in the effectiveness of NIP implementation will be measured by the extent to which the project brings about a range of activities with the following results:

- A more coherent, consistent, and responsive framework of laws, regulations, administrative rules, and technical standards in place to support Stockholm Convention compliance;
- Activities designed to develop and pursue opportunities for co-financing on both a nationwide basis and through targeted demonstration activities in key provinces, with results then replicated to other areas.
- Group of monitoring stations and laboratories capable of undertaking standardized POPs monitoring;
- A tracking and incentive mechanism in place supporting anti-POPs initiatives through coordination of R&D among ministries and agencies;
- A technology transfer promotion center supporting the public and private partnership and the motivated wide range of cooperation among research bodies, enterprises, and government on anti-pops initiatives;
- Reports required by the Convention created using data from the National Information Center (e.g., updated inventories);
- Convention compliance requirements mainstreamed into existing environmental protection instruments;
- Numbers of inspectors, lawyers, and other judicial professionals trained in POPs-related issues and number of POPs-related pollution crimes discovered and addressed;
- Percentage of enterprises who receive training or technical assistance services and/or regulatory impacts which undertake actions to reduce or eliminate POPs and POPs emissions;
- The percentage of the target audiences aware of POPs-related matters and risks through public awareness campaign targeting population and economic groups related to POPs usage or exposure in order to raise their awareness regarding POPs and their attendant risks and requirements (e.g., farmers regarding POPs pesticides and alternatives to them, or residents in area near power equipment regarding PCB-containing electrical equipment);
- Number of the trainees receiving POPs-related training and education; and
- Number of school that develop and implement POPs courses.

Scientific and technical soundness of the project:

Project description, background information and the description of project context are described sufficiently and consist a suitable base for the decision concerning to final support. The main problems and results of the NIP are effectively mentioned. Very important part is focused on the comprehensive description of the barriers to efficient and effective implementation of the NIP with special attention to lack of an enabling policy and regulatory environment, financial barriers to NIP implementation, weak

monitoring capacity, barriers to research and development and transfer of technology. Unavailability of and limited access to information, weak institutional capacity for planning, guiding and enforcement for the Convention compliance, lack of capacity for the a continuous improvement of NIP implementation management and low awareness on POPs are also mentioned.

The objectives for the full project are to (a) enhance the effectiveness of the implementation of the Stockholm Convention nationwide by creating a sound enabling environment, (b) improve the efficiency of NIP implementation by strengthening institutional capacities in data and information collection, policy coordination, monitoring, evaluation, enforcement, and (c) enhancing public POPs-related awareness.

The overall description of all project outcomes is prepared very carefully based on the detailed knowledge of the outcomes and conclusions of the China´s NIP and based on my study of the NIP conclusions and highlights, I evaluate this project proposal in these points as very well prepared, conceptual approaches are relevant and reflect the country situation.

Fitting of project within the context of the goals of GEF:

Rationale for the GEF intervention is described in the context of the SC articles and the COPs and GEF conclusions and recommendations.

Regional and/or global context:

The project is example of potential joint and useful collaboration between international bodies such as GEF and national authorities (local Government) and local private sector for future efforts which will be undertaken pursuant to the Stockholm Convention.

Important aspect is that this type of project can be very useful for other GEF Projects in this part of Asia or in other part of Globe.

Project Design:

Project Brief and Project Summary are well prepared, clearly defined and described whole range of problems, they were prepared based on the deep knowledge of the problems with the respect of the country specificity, political and economical situation.

The overall objective of the project is to build capacity and strengthen institutional arrangement and develop appropriate strategies for implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the country which produced and used a huge amount of POPs. Results of these pilot project experiences will be extended to other countries in the region.

Project design and its structure is logic, all problems and clearly defined and described.

Project summary is very comprehensive and illustrative as far as a description of all relevant problems, project goals and all outcomes.

Evidence for government commitment and sustainability:

The sustainability is described. The Governments of the country is mentioned.

Project barriers, risks, sustainability and commitment:

Project very detailed describes potential barriers and risks of project realization. The description of project risks, sustainability and commitment consists from the comprehensive and sufficient description of the possible risks and sufficient overview of the all aspects of project sustainability, replicability and commitment.

In the project sufficient cooperation/linkage with projects related to Stockholm Convention in the region is envisaged in the implementation of the project.

Replicability of the project:

Experiences gained during the project realization in so big and highly populated country such as the People´s Republic of China will be very helpful for many other countries especially as far as the better understanding of potential barriers during project implementation. This project can lead to optimum procedure with using of the experiences and results from the many developed countries and the results of this Chinese project which is focused on the country where the own development is very rapid, but still has a lot of problems which can be relevant and important for the implementation in many other developing countries.

Project funding:

Project will be funding by GEF (slightly more than 50 %), the Government of China (round 47 %) and a small part of proposed budget will be covered by UNIDO and Norway. The detailed analysis on incremental costs is given in one Annex.

The items of incremental costs and project financing tables look reasonable, but it is impossible to evaluate during the short period and without more detailed description of them, how are realistic.

Linkages to other programs and action plans at regional or sub-regional levels:

Direct linkage with the development of National Implementation Plans in the China through GEF funded Enabling Activities exists and can be very useful as a potential example of the application or potential future way of realization in other countries. The experiences and information from this project realization should be a valuable resource for many others.

Other beneficial or damaging environmental effects:

Projects also briefly summarize global benefits for other GEF projects such conservation of biological diversity or improved water quality and explain the potential effects of environmental present POPs for these global problems.

Degree of involvement of stakeholders in the project:

The role of stakeholders in the phase of Project preparation is described and can be very helpful during the future steps of project implementation and realization.

The most concerned ministries and intergovernmental organizations have already been strongly involved in the development of the NIP and the proposed Project. A broad partnership has established with the members from the ministries and administrations of the National Coordination Group of China, relevant international organizations including UNIDO, the World Bank, UNDP, UNEP, UNITAR, the bilateral governmental agencies from Italy, USA, Japan, Germany and Norway, etc., relevant industrial associations, representative enterprises, interested institutes and universities

together with other members of the donor community and development partners. In addition to funding support, the members of the partnership also provided assistance in review and comment upon project outputs, guiding to NIP development at the macro-level, and disseminating project findings and outputs. It is intended that this partnership will continue and extend in order to facilitate engagement with appropriate actors at key stages.

The capacity building program will at an early stage contain activities directed to addressing awareness raising, information and participation for an audience of all planning teams. This will help identify other concerned stakeholders representing the private sector, academia, workers and public interest for the respective activities that should be invited to participate in their implementation. Provinces and local administrations will mainly be represented in the legislative capacity building and the specific demonstration activities in selected provinces.

The responsibilities of other stakeholders will have to be delineated case to case during the above-mentioned activities on awareness promotion, information and participation. The initial list of stakeholders and their means of involvement and participation is summarized in the project proposal.

Summary:

The Project "Long-Term Capacity Building for the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the People´s Republic of China" has a great relevance to global and regional solution of POPs problems as far as the process of the Stockholm Convention implementation.

Project defines the main goals and outcomes based on the conclusions and recommendations of the Chinese National implementation Plan including expected risks and barriers which can be limited steps for application in the developing countries and in the countries with economy in transition.

Based on my professional experiences, I consider this project as very well prepared and selected approach as suitable for the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the People´s Republic of China.

I recommend this project to accept.

Brno, 22/10/2006

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UNIDO response to the STAP Review

Comments from STAP Technical Review of GEF Project Proposals

In general, the comments from the STAP expert are very objective.

With regard to the degree of involvement of stakeholders in the project, the comments are cited as below:

The role of stakeholders in the phase of project preparation is described and can be very helpful during the future steps of project implementation and realization.

The most concerned ministries and intergovernmental organisations have already been strongly involved in the development of the NIP and this Project Brief. A broad partnership has been established with the members from the ministries and administrations of the National Coordination Group of China, relevant international organizations including UNIDO, the World Bank, UNDP, UNEP, UNITAR, the bilateral governmental agencies from Italy, USA, Japan, Germany and Norway, etc., relevant industrial associations, representative enterprises, interested institutes and universities together with other members of the donor community and development partners. In addition to funding support, the members of the partnership 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 continue and extend in order to facilitate engagement with appropriate actors at key stages.

The capacity building program will at an early stage contain activities directed to addressing awareness raising, information and participation for an audience of all planning teams. This will help identify other concerned stakeholders representing the private sector, academia, workers and public interest for the respective activities that should be invited to participate in their implementation. Provinces and local administrations will mainly be represented in the legislative capacity building and the specific demonstration activities in selected provinces.

> The responsibilities of other stakeholders will have to be delineated case to case during the above-mentioned activities on awareness promotion, information and participation. The initial list of stakeholders and their means of involvement and participation is summarized in the project proposal.

UNIDO Response

From the review reports of the STAP expert, we have found that the project proposal and its appendixes have been read through carefully.

UNIDO acknowledges the efforts having devoted to the review and the objective comments. With regard to the comments in the review reports, UNIDO does not have many responses for further provision of justifications and elaborations.

With regard to the specific comments regarding the involvement of stakeholders, we thank the STAP expert for his comments and provide the following responses.

We agree the comments that role of stakeholders in the phase of project preparation is described and can be very helpful during the future steps of project implementation and realization.

We recognize that there is definite need to define further the responsibilities of other stakeholders, especially for project implementation.

Only key stakeholders are listed and indicated their means of involvement and participation and leave the identification of the specific stakeholders and their respective responsibilities to the post-Project Brief stages.

For this reason, the project has designed activities for technology promotion centre, information collection and processing, awareness raising and etc. These activities aims in expanding root level participation and will be implemented based on the planned TORs that will be drafted in the Project Document or project implementation stage where and when the responsibilities of the involved stakeholders will be certainly further elaborated in details.

c) GEF Secretariat and other Agencies' comments and IA/ExA response

GEF SECRETARIAT Project Review of 13 April 2007

1. COUNTRY OWNERSHIP			
Country Eligibility: China has ratified the SC.			
At PPG, if any	***Expected at Work Program inclusion***	***Expected at CEO endorsement***	***IA response***
Country Drivenness:	The project is well aligned with China's NIP.		
Endorsement:	The project is endorsed.		
2. PROGRAM AND POLICY CONFORMITY			
Program Designation and Conformity			
	POPs SP1 – CB for NIP implementation.		
Project Design			
	The project addresses needs for capacity building, which will not and could not effectively be carried out through the specific thematic projects that China is involved with. The least convincing of the proposed activities is that dealing with monitoring. It is unlikely that the GEF is best placed to support training in monitoring techniques, which could be done more sustainably and effectively by a bilateral partner.		As described in para 73 in part 2 (page 20) of the Project Brief, this project is in response to several articles and sub-articles of the Stockholm Convention: • Article 10: "*development and implementation of educational and public awareness programs*". Public dissemination of release and monitoring data with right-to-know policies are core elements of, and driving forces for, sound environmental management and awareness raising.

At PPG, if any	*Expected at Work Program inclusion*	*Expected at CEO endorsement*	*IA response*
			• Article 11: *"undertake appropriate research, development, monitoring and cooperation"* • Article 16: *"Comparable and reliable monitoring data is the basis for the effectiveness evaluation."* In addition, Annex B Part II requires that alternatives to DDT *"be supported with monitoring data"*. Article 13 and 14 of the Convention declare that: • Article 13 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 fulfil their obligations under the convention*". • Article 14 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…*". As described in these Articles, the Stockholm Convention requires that Parties possess adequate capacity in the areas of sampling and monitoring so as to allow implementation of Stockholm Convention obligations. Project authorities believe that the monitoring-related capacity building activities included in the project are necessary in order to achieve this requirement. With regard to the analysis infrastructure, China has established a nationwide environmental monitoring system consisting of 40 stations at the national or provincial level, 399 stations at the municipal level and 1850 stations at country level. Most of the equipment and instruments

At PPG, if any	*Expected at Work Program inclusion*	*Expected at CEO endorsement*	*IA response*
			In this monitoring system and networks can undertake the analysis of organochlorine pesticides (OCPs) and PCBs. China has also established 13 dioxin analysis laboratories and 7 are under construction. The research laboratories, affiliated to the Chinese Academy of Sciences or to major universities, have recently received investment from the Government of China in order to equip themselves to undertake analysis of dioxins and furans. These laboratories constitute the baseline infrastructure in China for POPs monitoring. In this context, the budget for monitoring related activities proposed in this project focusing on sampling and analytical capacity building is only a very small portion of the total investment by the country in establishing and operating the above-mentioned monitoring network. Paras 33-41 (pages 12-14) of the Project Brief present a comprehensive analysis of the gaps in monitoring infrastructure and capacity in China to meet the requirements of the Stockholm Convention and lists the barriers to be removed by this project in order to close those gaps in a practical and systematic way. What is most lacking in China is capacity related to sampling and analytical skills, as opposed to hardware and infrastructural investment. Therefore, the project seeks to develop capacity in (i) standard operating procedures (SOPs) including extracting POPs from various samples (e.g. wastes, environmental media, human tissues, food, animal feed, etc.); and (ii) development of a national laboratory accreditation system to assure the quality of POPs analysis. The requested GEF investment is 29% of the budgetary allocations for Output 3. Environmental monitoring.

At PPG, if any	*Expected at Work Program inclusion*	*Expected at CEO endorsement*	*IA response*
			In preparation for this project, China has collaborated with developed countries such as Italy in applying POPs sampling and testing of international standards during the past several years, and therefore the GEF project will in fact proceed on the basis of significant bilateral work. The results of these cooperative activities have been programmed into the NIP and into this Project Brief in order to better fulfill the obligations of the Convention relating to monitoring. China will continue to seek collaboration with bilateral partners that have experience in POPs monitoring. To this end, the Government of Italy has committed to cash and in-kind co-funding of $1.5 million for project activities. In addition to the monitoring activities (sampling and analysis) focused on PCDD/PCDF monitoring of other pollutant emissions has of high relevance to the sustainability of the project. For example, monitoring of particulates in stack emissions is within the obvious limitations a good surrogate for PCDD/PCDF.particulates in stack emissions is within the obvious limitations a good surrogate for PCDD/PCDF. As particulates such as fly ash absorb very high proportions ofPCDD/PCDF from the flue gases, any reduction in particulates will result in reduction of PCDD/PCDF. Hence general emission control and monitoring can give important information on the amounts of PCDD/PCDF emission releases even in cases where more expensive specific analysis would not be affordable or feasible.
	A few questions: What is meant by ‘advanced regulations for POPs’?		China’s NIP states that advanced POPs management and control programs shall be phased in through demonstration activities. “Advanced regulations for POPs” is meant as an improved regulatory approach relative to such outdated past methods as “pollute first, clean up later” and treatment programs that focused on “end-of-the-pipe treatment” rather than in-process pollution prevention.

At PPG, if any	*Expected at Work Program inclusion*	*Expected at CEO endorsement*	*IA response*
			Through an "advanced" regulatory approach, the project will seek to introduce more such precautionary, preventative, and holistic approaches. For details regarding implementation of these approaches in pilot provinces, please see also the responses to comments 3 and 6.
	What exactly will be demonstrated at the provincial level?		China's NIP states that advanced POPs management and control programs shall be phased in through demonstration activities. According to the strategy defined by the NIP, this project will select pilot provinces for such activities, and subsequently promote the resulting best practices at the provincial level. Due to significant regional disparities at levels of economic development and different management capacities among the eastern, central and western parts of China, three pilot provinces will be selected for demonstration activities, including (1) establishment of detailed provincial POPs inventories, (2) testing of on-line data collection and transmission, (3) development of provincial implementation plans, (4) establishment of cross-departmental enforcement mechanisms, and (5) exploring mechanisms for co-financing POPs reduction and disposal. In the three demonstration provinces stricter provincial regulations than current national ones will be developed and formulated in the areas of reduction and/or elimination of POPs. The experience and lessons learned in these three provinces will expedite the formulation improvement of national regulations. In connection with the development of provincial regulations, the three demonstration provinces will also undertake pilot activities in applying alternative environmental protection instruments to reduction and/or elimination of POPs. Instruments to be adopted will

At PPG, if any	*Expected at Work Program inclusion*	*Expected at CEO endorsement*	*IA response*
			include but not limited to: • use of environmental impact assessment (EIA) requirements to prevent establishment of new sources of unintentional POPs production and emission; • registration system for pollutant discharges; • total emission control system; • a pollution levy system, including non-compliance fines; • a voluntary clean production program to enable and encourage industry to adopt BAT/BEP technologies and techniques; and • active use of the Law of Solid Waste pollution prevention and control and its associated listing of hazardous wastes. Based on the demonstrated success of these activities at the provincial level, SEPA is committed that the new policies will be replicated throughout China. Finally, it should be noted that due to the fact that the PES and PB documents of this project has been prepared without PPG from GEF, the demonstration provinces have not yet been selected. With the GEFSEC comment taken into account, the text of the section on replicability in the PES and Project Brief has been strengthened.
	The first bullet of the first page is lacking a verb or the like in order to make sense (on 'monitoring').		The section has been revised in accordance with the GEFSEC comment.
Sustainability (including financial sustainability:			
	Sustainability is mostly predicated on the project 'mainstreaming' SC requirements into the regulatory framework for environmental protection. See comment below related to commitment to replicate.		

At PPG, if any	*Expected at Work Program inclusion*	*Expected at CEO endorsement*	*IA response*
Replicability:			
	The project will test approaches in some key provinces and this will then be replicated to other parts of the country. This requires more elaboration. What exactly will be tested in which provinces? What is China's commitment to move ahead with replication?		Criteria have been developed based on which the target provinces will be selected. Selection will take place after initiation of project implementation. For monitoring and evaluation purposes, the SMART indicator for this activity will be the formulation of new *National Administrative Regulations on POPs Reduction and Control* based on the experiences of the three demonstration provinces. Other national commitments include issuance of numerous technical regulations including standards, guidelines, and methods as listed in Tier 3 of table 2 in page 26-27 of Project Brief. Actually 11 regulations will be amended and 22 new regulations will be formulated that will be pertinent to POPs. These legislative approaches will be tested at the provincial level and subsequently promoted at the national level. The Government is strongly committed to move ahead with replication as the existing policy and regulatory framework for POPs is incomplete and does not allow the effective and efficient implementation of the Stockholm Convention's obligations. The first step in this direction would be the development and formulation of the new *National Administrative Regulations on POPs Reduction and Control* that will be based on the gap analysis of Chinese legislation made during the NIP preparation and will be carried out through this project. Please see the response to comment # 3 for further discussion of this issue. The text of the section on replicability both in PES and Project Brief has been strengthened.

At PPG, if any	*Expected at Work Program inclusion*	*Expected at CEO endorsement*	*IA response*
Stakeholder Involvement:			
	The proposed lists main stakeholders for each project component. Three local project implementation office will be established in pilot provinces to facilitate provincial level implementation of the SC. How do we ensure that these are integrated with local level environmental protection?		China established a mechanism for cross-ministerial coordination and cooperation in 1999 in order to facilitate full stakeholder input during the development and negotiation of the Stockholm Convention. This mechanism has been expanded upon to implement the Convention, and has proven effective to ensure the integration of Convention compliance and NIP implementation at the national level. As described in the Project Brief and the PES, the SIRE project will extend this approach to the provincial and local levels as follows: • Promulgating the *Provincial Administrative Regulations on POPs Reduction and Control* to strengthen provincial legislation regarding Convention and NIP implementation; • Establishing provincial mechanisms such as a Local Convention Implementation Unit (LCIU) for provincial communication, consultation, coordination, and cooperation on POPs issues; • Developing a provincial implementation plan (PIP) under the guidance of the LCIU and CIO and in accordance with the NIP framework to help local agencies integrate POPs issues into their environmental protection activities; and • Exploring innovative co-financing mechanisms in the demonstration provinces for the implementation of the PIPs.
Monitoring and Evaluation:			
	This needs to be strengthened. The M&E plan should be costed, and should include a set of SMART indicators with baseline and targets. The list of 'key indicators' provided will not permit an assessment of whether the project is successful or not.		Part 7 for the M&E has been expanded in the revised project brief to include: • a costed M&E plan based on the overall budget for the M&E in the project budget table, and • a table of SMART indicators with baseline and targets to measure the impacts and success of the project.

At PPG, if any	*Expected at Work Program inclusion*	*Expected at CEO endorsement*	*IA response*
3. FINANCING			
Financing Plan			
	Nearly 2:1 co-financing appears appropriate for such a project. Please define acronyms on the cover page (THU, etc.)		In accordance with the GEFSEC comment, the acronym page of the Project Brief has been revised to include previously missing acronyms.
	As noted elsewhere, the 'monitoring' component should be best supported by bilateral partners.		
	Specific comments: In the table in the executive summary, it would useful to split Component 2 in order to give a bit more information (represents GEF $2.8m).		In accordance with the GEFSEC comment, the budget for Component 2 has been disaggregated to the Output level in order to provide more information regarding the composition of GEF and co-financing for this Component.
	Public awareness at $900K is excessive.		A total of $900K is being requested from the GEF in support of Output 9 (Public awareness) and Output 10 (Public Education). Approximately half of the proposed GEF contribution for these activities is to institute a sustainable system for POPs related education at different levels. The balance is to institute a system for communicating with different stakeholders and run some initial activities. These activities will also receive a significant level of co-financing ($600K, or a 3:2 ratio of GEF funds to co-finance). The rationale for these activities is that project authorities believe that members of the public have a right to be informed about the POPs-related risks to which they are exposed so that they can both take appropriate protective actions and encourage (or when appropriate, pressure) local and national authorities and other actors to undertake sound environmental management. Such active participation requires access to information and channels of communications, which the project intends to provide.

At PPG, if any	*Expected at Work Program inclusion*	*Expected at CEO endorsement*	*IA response*
	GEF costs of project management should be no greater than 10%.		The budget for Component 4 includes costs for project management, monitoring and evaluation. The budget for project management (exclusive of M&E) is US $490K, or 9% of the total GEF grant, which is well within the 10% threshold required by GEF funding rules. The Project Brief has been revised to clarify this.
	Regarding management costs: Why is the GEF asked to support locally recruited personnel?		Locally recruited personnel includes national consultants and the national and local project management staff expenses which would not be incurred in the absence of the project. A significant amount of co-finance is leveraged to support the locally recruited personnel so as to ensure the ownership and country-drivenness of this project and increase the impact of GEF funds. To assure the sustainability and continuous employment of locally recruited project personnel a new activity has been inserted to take care of their post-project employment. They will continue their respective activities focusing on country-wide replication of project results and the Government will give commitment to keep them on payroll. With such an arrangement important institutional structures will also be sustainable.
	Why is the GEF asked to pay for office facility etc. to the tune of $80K?		The costs of national and local project management offices would not be incurred in the absence of the project. While support for office facilities therefore represents an incremental cost, it should also be noted that the project has leveraged a significant amount of co-financing from the Chinese Government for project management activities and other project oversight costs so as to ensure the ownership and country-drivenness of this project and increase the impact of GEF funds. The budget for office facility is reduced to $20K accordingly.

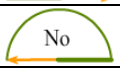
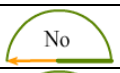
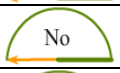
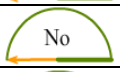
At PPG, if any	*Expected at Work Program inclusion*	*Expected at CEO endorsement*	*IA response*
	'Miscellaneous' is not a description of expenses.		"Miscellaneous" costs refer to those not included in the principal project budget categories. Given that the budget was created on a bottom up basis by developing expense costs by seven categories for 76 Outcomes, Outputs, and Activities yielding a budget matrix of well over 500 cells, the project authorities chose to combine these relatively small miscellaneous items into a single category for ease of budget development and presentation. The budget is reduced to $15K accordingly.
	Why is the GEF requested to fund $15K of travel?		The referenced amount has been budgeted to support the travel of the project management officers to project sites for monitoring and inspection purposes, which project authorities believe to be crucial for successful implementation of the project.
	More than $3.1m of GEF allocation, or 58%, is for project management + personnel costs – this appears excessive.		Given the project's focus on developing and enhancing national capacity, the project involves significant technical assistance from international experts in order to convey international experience and expertise in POPs management to national counterparts, governmental staff, and enterprises. As a result, the project is characterized by a higher proportion of personnel costs than investment oriented projects. It should however be pointed out that project management cost is well within the GEF's 10% threshold, as discussed in the response to comment # 11.
Implementing Agency Fees			
4. INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT			
Core Commitments and Linkages			
	UNIDO is committing $200K. Please clarify additionality to support provided by the agency fee.		The referenced amount will be principally used to strengthen UNIDO's local presence by assigning 2 more senior UNIDO staff and one junior staff at the UNIDO Beijing office to support project implementation.

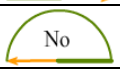
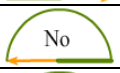
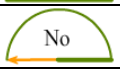
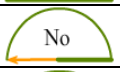
At PPG, if any	*Expected at Work Program inclusion*	*Expected at CEO endorsement*	*IA response*
			These UNIDO officers would be additional to the existing staff, and they are needed as the existing staff is fully engaged with UNIDO programs related mainly to the implementation of the MLF for the Montreal Protocol and also programs and projects in climate change and investment promotion.
Consultation, Coordination, Collaboration between IAs, IAs EAs, if appropriate			
	A number of agencies have been assisting China thus far in a complementary fashion.		
5. RESPONSE TO REVIEWS			
Council	NA		
Convention Secretariat	None received		
GEF Secretariat	Most comments made at time of PIF discussion have been taken into account, in particular the need to reduce the GEF allocation.		
Other IAs and RDBs	None received		
STAP	None received		
Review by expert on STAP roster	Is overall positive		
GENERAL COMMENTS			
(for records purpose only, not pre-conditions)			
	A number of points are raised in this review that if addressed would strengthened the proposal. Most notably the identification of key indicators of project results, with associated baseline and targets.		

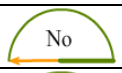
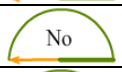
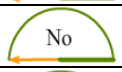
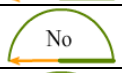
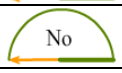
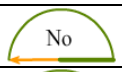
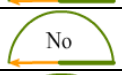
At PPG, if any	*Expected at Work Program inclusion*	*Expected at CEO endorsement*	*IA response*
	Bilateral partners should support the monitoring component rather than the GEF.		
SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS BY PROGRAM MANAGER			
	Resubmission of satisfactorily revised proposal.		
FURTHER PROCESSING			

ANNEX D: LINKAGES OF SIRE TO NIP

Activities, strategies and action plans in NIP		Cross cutting	Outputs of SIER
Component 1	**Strengthening of institutional capacity policies and regulations**		Output 7
Sub-component 1	*Institutions and their capacity building*		Output 7
Action 1	Capacity building of the National Technical Coordination Group for Implementation of the Stockholm Convention		Output 7
Action 2	Capacity building of central ministries related with Convention implementation		Output 7
Action 3	Capacity building for the Office of the National Technical Coordination Group for Implementation of the Stockholm Convention		Output 7
Action 4	Capacity building of the related local departments for Convention implementation		Output 7
Action 5	Capacity building of related industries		
Sub-component 2	*Establish and improve laws and regulations related with POPs management*		Output 1
Action 6	Develop plans for establishment or revision of related national laws and regulations		Output 1
Action 7	Develop Regulatory Management Rules for Reduction and Control of POPs		Output 1
Sub-component 3	*Formulate and improve the standard system on the management of POPs*		Output 1
Action 8	Revise environment related quality standard		Output 1
Action 9	Revise or formulate related product quality standards		Output 1
Action 10	Revise or formulate the emission standard of pollutants in key industries		Output 1
Action 11	Formulate clean production standards, technology policies or technology requirements in relevant industries		Output 1
Sub-component 4	*Revise and improve the list of POPs management*		Output 1
Action 12	Revise Specification of Hazardous Chemicals and Specification of Hazardous Goods		Output 1
Action 13	Revise the Catalogue for the Guidance of Industrial Structure Adjustment		Output 1
Sub-component 5	*Strengthen the enforcement and encourage public participation*		Output 7 and 10
Action 14	Strengthen the enforcement		Output 7
Action 15	Promote public participation		Output 10
Sub-component 6	*Evaluation and study on the mechanism and policies of Convention implementation*		Output 8, 11
Action 16	Study on POPs impacts and new POPs items		Output 3, 4
Action 17	Policies study on market mechanism promotion of alternatives/ alternative technology and waste reuse technology		Output 5
Action 18	Study on investment and financing mechanism and technological policies		Output 2

Action 19	Choose representative regions to develop pilot work		All outputs
Action 20	Evaluation on the results and impacts of NIP implementation and study on the control of POPs impacts		Output 8, 11
Component 2	**Measures for reduction and elimination of intentional production and use of POPs**		Output 1, 7, 9, 10, 11
Component 3	**Production, import and export, use, stockpiles and wastes of POPs pesticides included in Annex A (Part I Chemicals, Annex A)**		
Action 21	Gradually eliminate and effectively control the production, use, import and export, exempt production and the use process as well as the pollution emission of HCB, chlordane and mirex		
Action 22	Prohibit the production and use of HCB		Output 1 and 7
Action 23	Strictly control the import and export of all the chemicals in Part One, Annex A under the Convention		Output 6, 7
Action 24	Control the exempted production and using processes of POPs		
Component 4	**Production, import and export, use, identification, labeling, movement, storage and treatment of PCBs and capacitors containing PCBs**		
Action 25	Improve the system on regulation and management of the electric equipment in use containing PCBs		
Action 26	Improve and strengthen the environmental management function of the institutions in charge of electric equipment in use containing PCBs		
Action 27	Expand identification and labeling of the electric equipment in use containing PCBs, and gradually complete the inventory		
Action 28	Enhance the removal of PCBs in electric equipment in use containing PCBs or the environmentally sound disposal of the equipments		
Component 5	**In the event that DDT is used in China, production, import and export, use, stockpiles and disuse of DDT**		
Action 29	Strictly restrict and gradually phase out the production and use of DDT		
Action 30	Strictly control the import and export of DDT		
Action 31	Control pollution from the exempted production and use of DDT		
Component 6	**Specific exemption and continuous exemption**		
Component 7	**Measures for reduction of unintentionally produced POPs releases**		Output 4, 5
Sub-component 7	*Actions and measures of reducing and eliminating intentional production and use of pesticide-like POPs*		Output 4, 5
Action 32	Assess the technical feasibility of applying BAT to new sources in Part II, Annex C of the Convention by 2008		Output 9
Action 33	Revise Table of Construction Project Environmental Protection Classification and Management by 2008		Output 1
Action 34	Improve the environment impact assessment mechanism for Part II, Annex C by 2008		Output 1
Action 35	Establish and improve discharge standards for new sources of key industries listed in Part II, Annex C of the Convention by 2008		Output 1
Action 36	Revise Guiding Catalogue for Industry Restructuring by 2008		Output 1

Sub-component 8	*Improve dynamic catalogue database of PCDD/Fs*		Output 4, 6, 7
Action 37	Establish and enforce national monitoring capability of PCDD/Fs		Output 3
Action 38	Complete systematic monitoring of key release sources of PCDD/Fs by 2015		Output 3
Action 39	Set up mechanisms for dynamic monitoring of emission sources in major industries and for data reporting by 2015		Output 6
Sub-component 9	*Action and measure for reducing and controlling existing release sources*		Output 1
Action 40	Give priority to implementing enterprise-level BAT/BEP application demonstration programs for existing key release sources		
Action 41	Improve cleaner production standards or cleaner production audit manual of key industries and promulgate BAT/BEP guideline of key industries (Cleaner production technical guideline) by 2010		Output 1
Action 42	Set up and improve the release standards of existing key industrial sources by 2010		Output 1
Action 43	Complete the first phase promotion works of BAT/BEP in the key industrial sources by 2015		
Action 44	Further revise existing cleaner production standards and cleaner production audit manual of key sources and BAT/BEP guideline of key industries of Chinese version by 2015		Output 1
Action 45	By 2015 further revise release standards of the existing key industrial sources established before		Output 1
Action 46	Complete the second stage promotion of BAT/BEP of key industrial sources by 2025		
Sub-component 10	*Action and measures to continuously reduce and control PCDD/Fs releases*		Output 1, 7, 9, 10
Action 47	Establish and implement periodic assessment and upgrading mechanism concerning the effectiveness of strategy and implementation		Output 9
Action 48	Gradually set up and improve the leading policy mechanism of PCDD/Fs release reduction control		Output 1, 7, 9, 10
Component 8	**Measures for reduction of releases from stockpiles and wastes**		Output 1
Action 49	Improve the system of environmentally sound management of POPs wastes		Output 1
Action 50	Enforce the capability of the central government and local administrations on POPs stockpiles management and environmentally sound management and disposal of wastes		Output 6, 7, 10, and 12
Action 51	Improve the capacity for environmentally sound management of POPs wastes		Output 5
Action 52	Implement and adjust in time plans for environmentally sound disposal of POPs wastes		
Component 9	**Identification of stockpiles, articles in use and wastes**		Output 1, 6
Action 53	Improve the database of dynamic change of POPs stockpile and wastes		Output 6
Action 54	Identify pesticide POPs stockpiles and waste		Output 6
Action 55	Investigate and identify wastes containing PCBs		
Action 56	Investigate and identify wastes containing dioxin		Output 6

Component 10	**Stockpile management, take proper measures to handle and dispose articles in use**		
Action 57	Properly manage existing pesticide POPs stockpiles		
Action 58	Identify and effectively manage pesticide POPs products or articles being used		
Action 59	Properly manage temporarily stored electric equipment containing PCBs		
Component 11	**Identification of contaminated sites, and remediation in an environmentally sound manner**		
Action 60	Build a legal and institutional system for managing and remediation of POPs-contaminated sites in an environmentally sound manner		
Action 61	Identify POPs- contaminated sites		
Action 62	An action plan for remediation POPs-contaminated sites in an environmentally sound manner		
Component 12	**Promote and conduct communication with stakeholders**		Output 6, 9, and 10,
Component 13	**Public awareness, information and education**		Output 9, 10
Component 14	**Effectiveness evaluation**		Output 3, 6, 8
Component 15	**Reporting**		Output 6
Component 16	**Research, development and monitoring**		
Sub-component 11	*POPs monitoring actions*		
Action 63	Establish a primary POPs monitoring network and improve the management regulations		Output 3
Action 64	Monitor POPs release sources		Output 3
Action 65	Carry out monitoring survey on residual POPs concentrations in environmental media and human body		Output 3
Action 66	Monitoring activities at POPs contaminated sites		Output 3
Action 67	Regular monitoring of POPs content in food and drinking water		Output 3
Action 68	Monitor residual POPs concentration in bodies of key groups of population and common residents		Output 3
Sub-component 12	*Research and Development*		
Action 69	Research on persistent and long-range environmental transport of POPs		Output 4
Action 70	Research on human body exposure to POPs and environmental impact and risk assessment		Output 4
Action 71	Development of POPs monitoring methodology		Output 4
Action 72	Research and development and techno-economic cost analysis of BAT/BEP		Output 4
Action 73	Development of alternatives to POPs and release reduction technologies		Output 4
Action 74	Development of POPs disposal technologies		Output 4
Component 17	**Technical and financial assistance**		

Sub-component 13 Technical and financial support		Output 5, 3, 6, 8, 4
Sub-component 14 Financial support		Output 7, 1

ANNEX E: CONSULTANTS AND PERSONNEL FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Consultants and personnel	Estimated staff weeks	GEF ($)	Other sources ($)	Project total ($)
Consultant 1: International CTA	31.2	0	95,180	95,180
Total International	**31.2**	**95,180**		**95,180**
Consultant 2: National Project Manager	200	20000	40000	60,000
Consultant 3: Deputy National Project Manager	200	20000	30000	50,000
Consultant 4, 5 and 6: Provincial Project Managers	600	60000	90000	150,000
Personnel 1: Bilingual secretary	200	20000	20000	40,000
Personnel 2: Assistant to Consultant 2	200	10000	20000	30000
Personnel 3, 4, and 5: Personnel with special qualifications, respectively responsible for management of Outcome A, B and C at national level	600	40000	50000	90000
Personnel 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14: Personnel with special qualifications, respectively responsible for management of Outcome A, B and C at provincial level	1800	130000	140000	270000
Personnel 15, 16, and 17: 3 bilingual secretaries	600	40000	50000	90000
Personnel 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28: NCG members	50	5000	10000	15000
Total National	**4,450**	**345,000**	**450,000**	**795,000**

ANNEX F: CONSULTANTS AND PERSONNEL FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCES

Output	Type of consultant	Title of consultants and personnel	Estimated staff weeks	GEF($)	Other sources ($)	Project total ($)
Output 1. Policy and regulatory framework	Internationally recruited consultants	Expert on laws of resources conservation - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
		Expert on laws of chemical management - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
		Expert on laws of pollution prevention and control - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
		Expert on environmental quality and pollutant discharge standards - International	6	22,500	0	22,500
		Expert on environmental monitoring standards - International	6	22,500	0	22,500
		Expert on product standards - International	6	22,500	0	22,500
		Expert on environmental policies - International	6	22,500	0	22,500
	Subtotal		39.9	150,000	0	150,000
	Domestically recruited consultants	Expert on laws of resources conservation - Domestic	32	12800	12800	25600
		Expert on laws of chemical management - Domestic	32	12800	12800	25600
		Expert on laws of pollution prevention and control - Domestic	32	12800	12800	25600
		Expert on environmental quality and pollutant discharge standards - Domestic	96	38400	38400	76800
		Expert on environmental monitoring standards - Domestic	96	38400	38400	76800
		Expert on product standards - Domestic	48	19200	19200	38400
		Expert on environmental policies - Domestic	96	38400	38400	76800
	Subtotal		432	172800	172800	345600
	Personnel	Technical assistant - Laws of resources conservation	32	1600	4800	6400
		Technical assistant - Laws of chemical management	32	1600	4800	6400
		Technical assistant - Laws of pollution prevention and control	32	1600	4800	6400
		Technical assistant - Environmental quality and pollutant discharge standards	96	4800	14400	19200
		Technical assistant - Environmental monitoring standards	96	4800	14400	19200
		Technical assistant - Product standards	48	2400	7200	9600
		Technical assistant - Environmental policies	96	4800	14400	19200
		Stakeholder participation	300	7500	22500	30000
	Subtotal		732	29100	87300	116400

	Total		1236	**381,900**	**260,100**	**642,000**
Output 2. Mechanisms and tools for financing	Internationally recruited consultants	Institutional arrangement and policy expert - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
		Environmental law expert - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
		Environmental economist - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
		Financial analyst - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
		Engineer in POPs reduction and control - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
	Subtotal		26.5	100000	0	100000
	Domestically recruited consultants	Institutional arrangement and policy expert - Domestic	30	12000	12000	24000
		Environmental law expert - Domestic	30	12000	12000	24000
		Environmental economist - Domestic	36	14400	14400	28800
		Financial analyst - Domestic	36	14400	14400	28800
		Engineer in POPs reduction and control - Domestic	36	14400	14400	28800
	Subtotal		168	67200	67200	134400
	Personnel	Technical assistant - Institutional arrangement and policy	48	2400	7200	9600
		Technical assistant - Environmental law	48	2400	7200	9600
		Technical assistant - Environmental economics	48	2400	7200	9600
		Technical assistant - Financial analysis	48	2400	7200	9600
		Technical assistant - POPs reduction and control engineering	48	2400	7200	9600
		Secretary	48	2400	7200	9600
		Stakeholder participation	60	1500	4500	6000
	Subtotal		348	15900	47700	63600
	Total		542.5	**183,100**	**114,900**	**298,000**
Output 3. Environmental monitoring	Internationally recruited consultants	POPs analysis expert (environmental samples) - International	8	20000	0	20000
		POPs analysis expert (human samples) - International	8	20000	0	20000
		Effectiveness evaluation expert - International	8	20000	0	20000
	Subtotal		24	60000	0	60000
	Domestically recruited consultants	Environmental monitoring expert - Domestic	36	14400	14400	28800
		Epidemiologic survey expert - Domestic	36	14400	14400	28800
		POPs analysis expert (pesticides and PCBs in environmental samples) -Domestic	72	28800	28800	57600

		POPs analysis expert (dioxins in environmental samples) - Domestic	72	28800	28800	57600
		POPs analysis expert (pesticides and PCBs in human samples) - Domestic	72	28800	28800	57600
		POPs analysis expert (dioxins in human samples) - Domestic	72	28800	28800	57600
		Inter-laboratory calibration expert - Domestic	72	28800	28800	57600
	Subtotal		432	172800	172800	345600
	Personnel	Technical assistant for POPs analysis (environmental samples)	72	3600	10800	14400
		Technical assistant for POPs analysis (human samples)	72	3600	10800	14400
		Technical assistant for inter-laboratory calibration	72	3600	10800	14400
		Secretary	48	2400	7200	9600
	Subtotal		264	13200	39600	52800
	Total		720	**246,000**	**212,400**	**458,400**
Output 4. Research and Development	Internationally recruited consultants	R&D information analysis expert - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
		Pesticide expert - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
		PCBs expert - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
		Dioxins expert - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
		New POPs expert - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
		R&D strategy expert - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
		Invited foreign speakers of 'POPs Forum'	5.3	20000	0	20000
	Subtotal		37.1	140000	0	140000
	Domestically recruited consultants	R&D information analysis expert - Domestic	72	14400	43200	57600
		Pesticide expert - Domestic	24	9600	9600	19200
		PCBs expert - Domestic	24	9600	9600	19200
		Dioxins expert - Domestic	24	9600	9600	19200
		New POPs expert - Domestic	24	9600	9600	19200
		R&D strategy expert - Domestic	72	28800	28800	57600
	Subtotal		240	81600	110400	192000
	Personnel	Technical assistance - R&D information analysis	72	3600	10800	14400
		Technical assistance - R&D strategy	72	3600	10800	14400
		Secretary	48	2400	7200	9600

	Subtotal		192	9600	28800	38400
	Total		469.1	**231,200**	**139,200**	**370,400**
Output 5. Technology transfer	Internationally recruited consultants	BAT/BEP expert - International	6	22,500	0	22500
		Non-POPs alternatives expert - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
		PCBs waste disposal expert - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
		Technology transfer mechanism expert - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
	Subtotal		21.9	82,5000	0	82500
	Domestically recruited consultants	Technology supply-demand expert - domestic	192	76800	76800	153600
		Industrial sector expert (waste incineration) - domestic	72	28800	28800	57600
		Industrial sector expert (iron & steel production) - domestic	48	19200	19200	38400
		Industrial sector expert (pulp and paper) - domestic	24	9600	9600	19200
		Industrial sector expert (nonferrous production) - domestic	72	28800	28800	57600
		Industrial sector expert (cremation) - domestic	24	9600	9600	19200
		Industrial sector expert (chemical engineering) - domestic	72	28800	28800	57600
		Industrial sector expert (cement production) - domestic	24	9600	9600	19200
		Industrial sector expert (alternatives of POPs pesticides) - domestic	48	19200	19200	38400
		Industrial sector expert (PCBs waste disposal and contamination remediation) - domestic	48	19200	19200	38400
		Technology transfer mechanism expert - domestic	48	19200	19200	38400
		Public communication expert - domestic	48	19200	19200	38400
	Subtotal		720	288000	288000	576000
	Personnel	Technical staff - Information collection	72	3600	10800	14400
		Technical staff - Website maintenance	72	3600	10800	14400
		Technical staff - Material compilation	72	3600	10800	14400
		Technical staff - Public communication	72	3600	10800	14400
		Secretary	48	2400	7200	9600
	Subtotal		336	16800	50400	67200
	Total		1077.9	**387,300**	**338,400**	**725,700**
Output 6.	Internationally	Overall POPs MIS Analyst - International	6	22,500	0	22,500

Data collection, processing and reporting	recruited consultants	Information expert 1 on chemicals of Annex A and B - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
		Information expert 2 - 7 on chemicals of Annex C - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
	Subtotal		16.6	62500	0	62500
	Domestically recruited consultants	Overall POPs MIS Analyst - Domestic	72	28800	28800	57600
		Information expert 1 on chemicals of Annex A and B - Domestic	48	19200	19200	38400
		Information expert 2 - 7 on chemicals of Annex C - Domestic	144	57600	57600	115200
	Subtotal		264	105600	105600	211200
	Personnel	Technical assistants - Information on chemicals of Annex A and B	96	4800	14400	19200
		Technical assistants - Information on chemicals of Annex C	96	4800	14400	19200
		Programming staff	288	14400	43200	57600
		CIO information center manager	192	9600	28800	38400
		Stakeholder participation	1550	38750	116250	155000
	Subtotal		2222	72350	217050	289400
	Total		2502.6	**240,450**	**322,650**	**563,100**
Output 7. Institutional strengthening for decision making and legislation enforcement	Internationally recruited consultants	Institutional arrangement expert - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
		POPs management planning expert - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
		POPs laws and regulations compliance and enforcement expert - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
		Environmental lawyer - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
	Subtotal		21.2	60000	0	60000
	Domestically recruited consultants	Institutional arrangement expert - Domestic	72	28800	28800	57600
		POPs management planning expert - Domestic	48	19200	19200	38400
		POPs laws and regulations compliance and enforcement expert - Domestic	144	57600	57600	115200
		Environmental lawyer - Domestic	144	57600	57600	115200
	Subtotal		408	163200	163200	326400
	Personnel	Technical assistant - Institutional arrangement	96	4800	14400	19200
		Technical assistant - POPs management planning	96	4800	14400	19200

		Technical assistant - POPs laws and regulations compliance and enforcement	288	14400	43200	57600
		Technical assistant - Environmental lawyer	192	9600	28800	38400
		Stakeholder participation	1550	38750	116250	155000
	Subtotal		2222	72350	217050	289400
	Total		2651.2	**295,550**	**380,250**	**675,800**
Output 8. Evaluations and follow-up	Internationally recruited consultants	Effectiveness evaluator - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
		UP POPs evaluator - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
		Socio-economic impact assessment expert - International	6	22,500	0	22,500
	Subtotal		16.6	62500	0	62500
	Domestically recruited consultants	Effectiveness evaluator - International	96	38400	38400	76800
		UP POPs evaluator - International	96	38400	38400	76800
		Socio-economic impact assessment expert - International	96	38400	38400	76800
	Subtotal		288	115200	115200	230400
	Personnel	Technical assistant - Effectiveness evaluation	96	4800	14400	19200
		Technical assistant - UP POPs reduction and control	96	4800	14400	19200
		Technical assistant - Socio-economic impact assessment	96	4800	14400	19200
		Stakeholder participation	310	7750	23250	31000
	Subtotal		598	22150	66450	88600
	Total		902.6	**199,850**	**181,650**	**381,500**
Output 9. Public awareness	Internationally recruited consultants	Media utilization expert - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
		Popular science materials expert -International	6	22500	0	22500
	Subtotal		11.3	42500	0	42500
	Domestically recruited consultants	Media utilization expert - Domestic	48	19200	19200	38400
		Partnership establishment expert - Domestic	48	19200	19200	38400
		Popular science materials expert (readings in print) - Domestic	72	28800	28800	57600
		Popular science materials expert (TV program and short movie) - Domestic	72	28800	28800	57600
		POPs Week' thematic program hatching expert - Domestic	72	28800	28800	57600
	Subtotal		312	124800	124800	249600
	Personnel	Technical assistant - Media utilization coordination	72	3600	14400	14400

		Technical assistant - Material database maintenance	72	3600	14400	14400
		Technical assistant - Popular science materials dissemination	72	3600	14400	14400
		Technical assistant - 'POPs Week' thematic program	72	3600	14400	14400
		Secretary	48	2400	9600	9600
	Subtotal		336	16800	67200	67200
	Total		659.3	**184,100**	**192,000**	**359,300**
Output 10. Education	Internationally recruited consultants	POPs education expert - International	6	22500	0	22500
		Online education expert - International	5.3	20000	0	20000
	Subtotal		11.3	42500	0	42500
	Domestically recruited consultants	Education curriculum expert - domestic	48	19200	19200	38400
		POPs education expert (for the training of teachers/researchers in universities) - domestic	48	19200	19200	38400
		POPs education expert (for the training of teachers in middle schools and primary schools) - domestic	96	38400	38400	76800
		Online education expert - domestic	96	38400	38400	76800
		Training expert for mayors of cities - domestic	24	9600	9600	19200
	Subtotal		312	124800	124800	249600
	Personnel	Teacher for the demonstration of POPs education (university)	24	1200	3600	4800
		Teacher for the demonstration of POPs education (middle school)	24	1200	3600	4800
		Teacher for the demonstration of POPs education (primary school)	24	1200	3600	4800
		Maintainer of online education website	192	9600	28800	38400
		Secretary	192	9600	28800	38400
	Subtotal		456	22800	68400	91200
	Total		779.3	**190,100**	**193,200**	**383,300**
Total			**11,508**	**2,509,550**	**2,334,750**	**4,827,500**