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**February 2011**

**Report of the GEF to the FIFTH Meeting of the  
Conference of the Parties  
to the Stockholm Convention on  
Persistent Organic Pollutants**

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AFLDC	African Least Developed Countries
BAT/BEP	Best Available Techniques / Best Environmental Practices
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSP	(GEF) Country Support Program
EA	Executing Agency
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EO	(GEF) Evaluation Office
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FSP	Full-sized Project
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GMP	Global Monitoring Plan
IA	Implementing Agency
INC	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee
IPEN	International POPs Elimination Network
LDC	Least Developed Country
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSP	Medium-sized Project
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIP	National Implementation Plan (for the Stockholm Convention)
NPFE	National Portfolio Formulation Exercises
PIF	Project Identification Form
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
POPRC	Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
RAF	Resource Allocation Framework
QSP	Quick Start Program
RBM	Results-based Management
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SADC	South African Development Community
SCM	Sound Chemical Management
SGP	Small Grant Program
SIDS	Small Islands Developing States
SP	(GEF) Strategic Program
SSC	Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention
STAP	Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (to the GEF)
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
U-POPs	Unintentionally produced POPs
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The report of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) describes GEF activities undertaken during the period from November 1, 2008 to June 30, 2010, in response to Convention guidance.
2. The report includes activities undertaken by the GEF that relate to the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, with an emphasis on how the GEF has applied the guidance from the COP and on how the GEF has improved its effectiveness through implementation of the reforms under GEF-4. These elements are described in particular under paragraphs related to the *“Implementation of Reforms under GEF- Reviewing and Updating the NIPs under the Stockholm Convention- and Portfolio Highlights and Response to Convention Guidance.*
3. The report also describes GEF-5 strategies for chemicals management as approved by the GEF Council at its 38<sup>th</sup> session, with a particular focus on the POPs focal area, as well as on the GEF’s engagement with the sound management of chemicals and its future work on mercury.
4. As of June 30, 2010, the GEF had committed US\$ 425 million to projects in the POPs focal area since the adoption of the Stockholm Convention in May 2001. This cumulative GEF POPs allocation had leveraged some US\$ 700 million in co-financing to bring the total value of the GEF POPs portfolio to US\$ 1.1 billion.
5. During the reporting period, 20 Full-sized Projects (FSPs) and 15 Medium-sized Projects (MSPs) were approved in addition to 17 Project Preparation Grants (PPGs) totalling US\$ 113 million and leveraging co-financing commitments of US\$ 249 million. Project activities related mainly to obsolete pesticides disposal, implementation of BAT/BEP, PCBs management and disposal, DDT management for vector control and capacity development and institutional strengthening for sound management of POPs.
6. During GEF-4, the GEF Secretariat implemented a number of key reforms directed towards improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the partnership. As a result, the performance of the GEF improved significantly. The time to process FSPs from concept approval to CEO endorsement was reduced from 44 months to an average of 16 months. The Results-based Management (RBM) Framework became the framework for developing the programming strategy. The corporate budget support for the three Implementing Agencies (IAs) was abolished, and all the GEF Agencies were provided with the same level of fees to implement projects.
7. Negotiations for the GEF-5 replenishment came to a successful conclusion on May 12, 2010. Thirty-five donors pledged \$4.34 billion for the GEF-5 period (July 1, 2010, to June 30, 2014), of which \$425 million will be programmed under the chemicals focal area. The Russian Federation joined as a new donor to the GEF, and Brazil, following on its pledge to GEF-4, re-engaged as a donor with a significant GEF-5 contribution. As contributing participants significantly increased their contributions, total new donor funding for the GEF increased by 54 percent over GEF-4 level.
8. Activities under GEF-5 will mainly cover activities aiming at phasing out POPs and reducing POPs releases, in particular PCB phase out and disposal, and removal and disposal of obsolete pesticides. It is expected that the increase of resources will allow for making headway on the reduction of releases of unintentionally produced dioxins and furans from industrial and non-industrial sources. Pilot interventions will be supported for “new POPs” reduction activities as well, and eligible countries will be supported for reviewing and updating their National Implementation Plans (NIPs) under the Stockholm Convention.

## I. INTRODUCTION

9. This report has been prepared by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) for the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). It covers the period from November 1, 2008 to June 30, 2010. The report describes activities undertaken by the GEF in the area covered by the Convention during the reporting period and provides responses to Convention guidance, particularly GEF-related decisions from the fourth session of the COP. This report complements previous reports of the GEF to the COP (See Annex 1).

10. The Parties are also referred to the 2009 GEF Annual Report, which will be available at the 5<sup>th</sup> session of the COP. This report and other recent GEF publications and documents are available on the GEF website ([http://www.thegef.org/gef/pubs/annual\\_report\\_2009](http://www.thegef.org/gef/pubs/annual_report_2009)), including: “GEF/C.39.11: *Strengthening Relations with the Conventions in the GEF Network*, GEF/C.39/Inf.05: *Guidelines for Reviewing and Updating the NIP under the Stockholm Convention*, GEF/C.39/Inf.09: *Strategy for Mercury Programming in the 5<sup>th</sup> Replenishment Period of Global Environmental Facility*, GEF/C.39/Inf.11: *Strategy on Sound Chemicals Management for the 5<sup>th</sup> Replenishment Period of the Global Environmental Facility*” . Publications of the Independent Evaluation Office (EO) are available on the GEF website under “Evaluation Office/Publications, including the 2009 *Annual Performance report*.”

## **II. CONSULTATIONS WITH THE SECRETARIAT OF THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION**

11. The cooperation with the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention has been taking place since the adoption of the Convention. The SSC participates in all Council meetings and addressed the Council a number of times. The SCS is regularly invited to provide comments on all POPs project proposals and is also a member of the POPs Task Force. Similarly, GEF Secretariat participated in POPRC sessions and in a number of workshops organized by the Stockholm Convention Secretariat and is given the opportunity to present GEF activities on POPs, including reforms, strategies, project status. The Stockholm Convention Secretariat hosted a meeting of the GEF inter-agency Task Force on POPs, in Geneva, 22-23 June 2010. This face-to-face meeting had multiple objectives, including clarifying possible strategic issues related to the implementation of the guidance to the financial mechanism from the COP. Bilateral discussions between the GEF and Stockholm Secretariats also led to an agreement to increase the periodicity of regular meetings between the Secretariats, particularly in the months leading to the forthcoming meeting of Conference of the Parties, and in particular to work on proposing for adoption of the Parties consolidated COP guidance to the GEF.

## **III. IMPLEMENTATION OF REFORMS UNDER GEF-4**

12. The GEF CEO's engagement on a series of initiatives to enhance the effectiveness of the GEF and to implement policy recommendations of the fourth replenishment was articulated through a vision of a GEF that is strategic, innovative, equitable, accessible and focussed. In responding to this guidance and commitments, the GEF implemented a number of key reforms during GEF-4 to improve its effectiveness and efficiency:

- the design and implementation of the RAF to direct funds to countries under a more objective set of criteria, and to put countries in the lead when it comes to setting programming priorities;
- the development of programmatic approaches so that issues of national, regional, and global importance can be better tackled in coordination with GEF Agencies and other cofinanciers;
- the continued streamlining and shortening of the project cycle on the basis of an independent joint evaluation, and the development of rules and procedures for the management of project cycle processes to increase efficiency and transparency;
- the design of a RBM strategy to show how GEF delivers on its objectives;
- the development of a new simplified methodology of applying incremental cost on the basis of the report of the GEF EO;
- the creation of a strengthened communications and outreach strategy;
- the establishment of a level playing field among all the GEF Agencies to equalize program and project-level opportunities among those with similar comparative advantages;
- the launch of the Earth Fund with an initial capitalization of \$50 million to enhance engagement with the private sector; and
- the establishment of minimum fiduciary standards and the review of compliance by the GEF Agencies.

13. As a result of these reforms, the performance of the GEF has improved on a number of measures. The increased use of programmatic approaches helped increase the share of resources flowing to LDCs and SIDS: whereas LDCs and SIDS received less than 12 percent of all resources in GEF-3, they received 18.4 percent of resources in GEF-4. The project cycle was streamlined from three approval steps to two approval steps and as a result the processing time for FSPs, from concept approval to CEO endorsement, was reduced from 44 months to an average of 16 months in GEF-4.

14. The GEF's RBM framework has become the framework in which the programming strategy is developed and results are tracked. Finally, reforms to put the ten GEF Agencies on a level playing field have shown clear results. The share of project resources implemented through the seven GEF Executing Agencies (EAs) has increased from under 5 percent in GEF-3 to about 21 percent in GEF-4.

15. Furthermore, the GEF Council, at its 38<sup>th</sup> session noted that the current project cycle business standard of 22 months between PIF approval and CEO endorsement for FSPs has been met by a large share of projects, and agreed to a new standard of 18 months, which will be reviewed at the June 2011 Council meeting.

#### IV. PROJECT ACTIVITIES IN THE POPS FOCAL AREA

16. The GEF, as the principal entity entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention, on an interim basis, provides financing to country-driven projects according to guidance approved by the Conference of the Parties on policy, strategy, program priorities, and eligibility. GEF-financed projects are developed, implemented, and evaluated with the support of ten Agencies: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Bank (WB), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD). Information on all GEF projects is available at the GEF website under “Projects\Project Database”.

17. By the end of the reporting period, June 30, 2010, the GEF had committed US\$ 425 million to projects in the POPs focal area. This cumulative GEF POPs allocation had leveraged some US\$ 700 million in co-financing to bring the total value of the GEF POPs portfolio to US\$ 1.2 billion.

##### IV.1 Projects Approved (November 1, 2008 to June 30, 2010)

18. During the reporting period 20 Full-sized Projects and 15 Medium-sized Projects were approved in addition to 17 PPGs during the reporting Period. There were no requests for support for development of National Implementation Plans during this period. Table 1 provides a breakdown of these projects by project type. Tables 2-5 provide more detailed information for each project, while Annex 2 includes a summary of the objectives and activities of each full sized and medium sized project approved during the reporting period. All projects approved since adoption of the Stockholm Convention are listed in Annex 3.

19. As indicated in Table 1, the GEF allocation during the reporting period in the area of POPS was US \$ 113.3 million out of a total financing of over US \$ 363.3 million. Over US \$ 249 million was leveraged in co-financing for project activities from the recipient countries, GEF agencies, bilateral partners, and the non-governmental and private sectors.

*Table 1: projects approved in the POPs focal area, November 1, 2008 to June 30, 2010*

Type of activity	Number of activities	GEF financing (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Total financing (US\$)
Full-sized projects	20	100,888,100	231,697,500	332,585,600
Medium-sized projects	15	12,417,400	18,289,391	30,706,791
Enabling activities (NIPs) expedited processing	0			
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>113,305,500</b>	<b>249,986,891</b>	<b>363,292,391</b>

\*Including agencies fees

20. The programming of resources during the reporting period brought the total amount allocated for GEF 4 to just over US \$ 256 million out of a total GEF 4 allocation of approximately US \$ 300 million.

Figure 1: Relative Proportion of Activities funded in the POPs Focal Area, November 1, 2008 to June 30, 2010

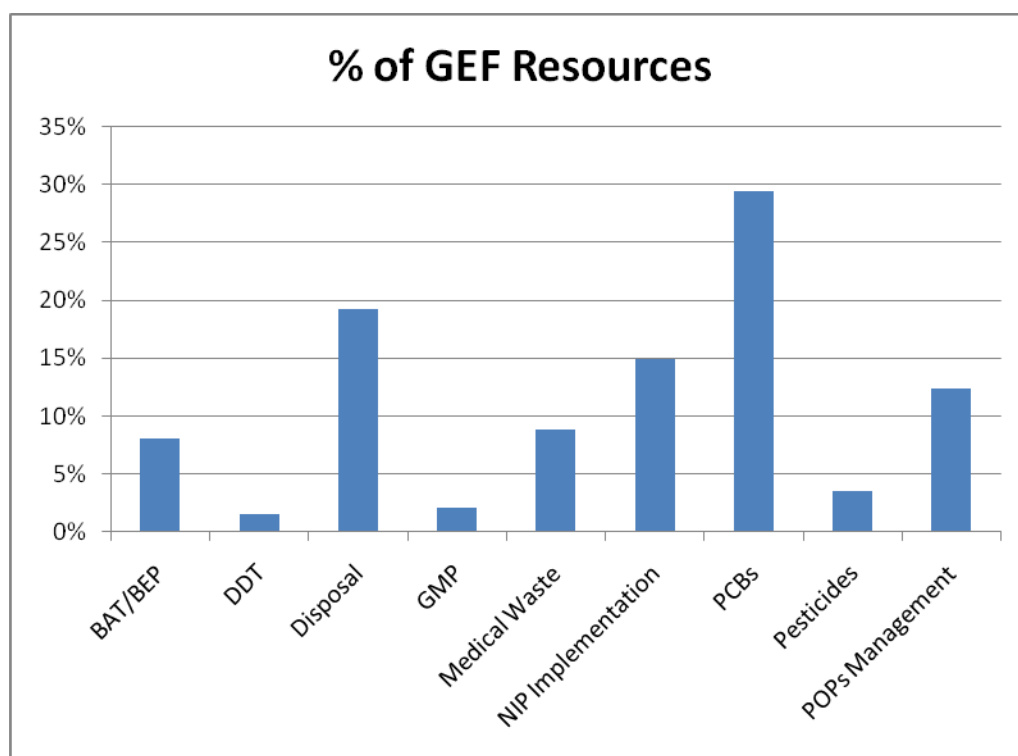


Table 4 lists the FSPs and table 5 the MSPs approved during the reporting period. Most MSPs were submitted without the need for PPG funding and a total of 17 PPG requests were approved during the reporting period.

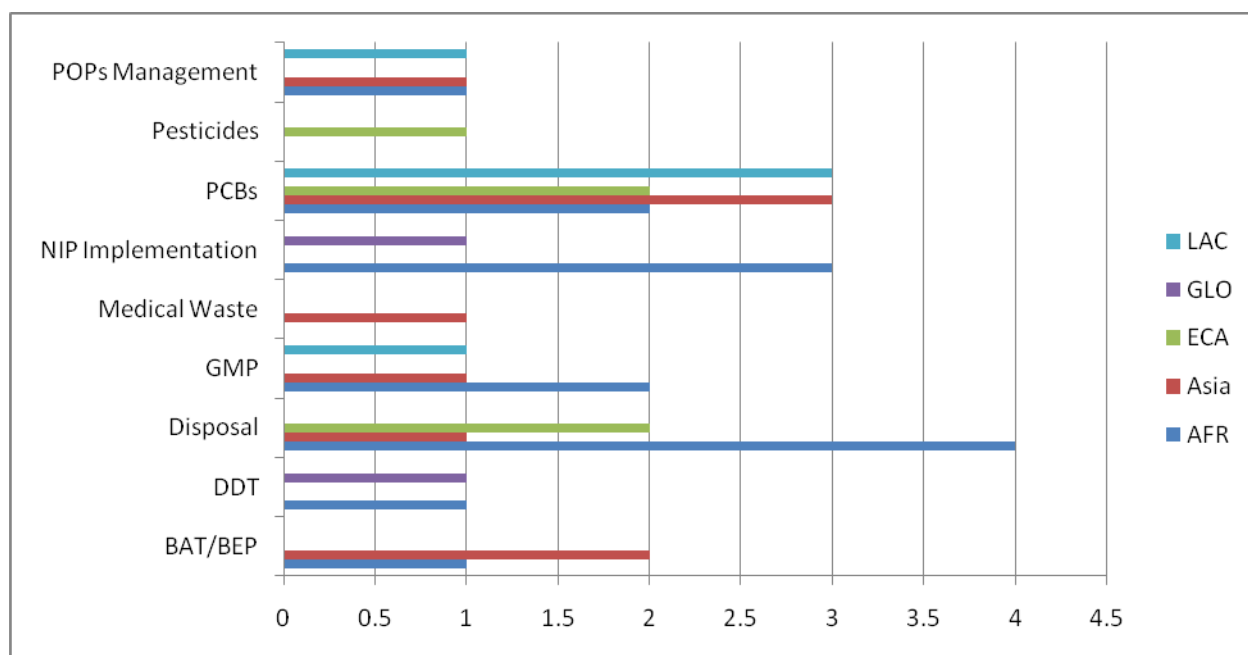
Figure 1 shows that in the reporting period almost 50% of the funding was allocated to PCB projects and disposal projects.

Table 2: Regional Distribution of GEF Resources in the POPs Focal Area, November 1, 2008 to June 30, 2010

Region	AFR	Asia	GLOBAL	ECA	LAC
GEF Resources	46,892,000	37,305,900	1,711,400	17,126,200	10,270,000
Co-financing	73,475,888	81,400,790	3,159,320	71,415,893	20,535,000.
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>120,367,888</b>	<b>118,706,690</b>	<b>4,870,720</b>	<b>88,542,093</b>	\$30,805,000
<b>% of Resources</b>	<b>33.1%</b>	<b>32.7%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>



Figure 2: Distribution of Activities by Region in the POPs Focal Area, November 1, 2008 to June 30, 2010.



Africa and Asia received over 60% of resources over the reporting period. Figure 2 shows that Africa mainly had projects dealing with disposal of POPs and PCBs, while Asia and Latin America had mainly PCB Management Projects. Asia was the only region that undertook BAT/BEP projects and Africa was the only region that had a U-POPs project.

Table 3: Project Preparation Grants approved 1 November 2008 to June 30 2010

Country	Project Name	Implementing Agency	GEF Financing (US\$ million)
Regional - Asia	Regional Plan for Introduction of BAT/BEP Strategies to Industrial Source Categories of Stockholm Convention Annex C or Article 5 in ESEA Region	UNIDO	.05
Region - LAC	Best Practices for PCB Management in the Mining Sector of South America	UNEP	.04
Rwanda	Management of PCBs Stockpiles and Equipment containing PCBs	UNDP	.05
Jordan	Implementation of Phase 1 of a Comprehensive PCB Management Plan	UNDP	.05
Argentina	Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs in Argentina	UNDP	.1
Peru	Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs	UNIDO	.13
Regional	Demonstration of BAT and BEP in Fossil Fuel Fired utility and Industrial Boilers in response to the Stockholm Convention on POPs	UNIDO	.4
India	Environmentally Sound Management and Final Disposal of PCBs in India	UNIDO	.35
India	Environmentally Sound Management of Medical Wastes in India	UNIDO	.25
Nigeria	Less Burnt for a Clean Earth: Minimization of Dioxin Emission from Open Burning Sources	UNDP	.13
Honduras	Strengthening National Management Capacities and	UNDP	.1

	Reducing Releases of POPs in Honduras		
Egypt	Integrated and sustainable POPs Management	World Bank	.1
Kazakhstan	Elimination of POPs Wastes	World Bank	.2
Tajikistan	POPs Pesticide Elimination, Mitigation and Site management Project	World Bank	.2
Mozambique	Disposal of POPs Waste and Obsolete Pesticides	FAO	.05
Eritrea	Prevention and Disposal of POPs and Obsolete Pesticides	FAO	.05
Regional – Asia	PAS Pacific POPs Release Reduction Through Improved Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes	UNEP/FAO	.225

Table 4: Full-sized projects approved by the GEF Council, November 2008 to June 30 2010

Country	Project Name	Agency	GEF Amount (US\$)	Co-financing Amount (US\$)
Botswana	Demonstration Project for Decontamination of POPs Contaminated Soils Using Non-thermal Treatment Methods	FAO	1,363,000	2,337,000
Egypt	Integrated and sustainable POPs Management Project	World Bank	8,100,000.00	15,500,000
Eritrea	Prevention and Disposal of POPs and Obsolete Pesticides	FAO	2,150,000	2,980,000
Mozambique	Disposal of POPs Wastes and Obsolete Pesticides	FAO	1,950,000	4,115,000
Nigeria	Less Burnt for a Clean Earth: Minimization of Dioxin Emission from Open Burning Sources	UNDP	4,150,000	11,150,000
Nigeria	PCB Management and Disposal Project	World Bank	6,300,000	12,200,000
Regional	AFLDC: Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the SADC Sub region	UNEP/UNIDO	3,000,000	2,900,000
Regional	AFLDC: Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the COMESA Sub region	UNEP/UNIDO	5,000,000	5,225,000

Regional	AFLDC: Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the ECOWAS Sub region	UNEP/UNIDO	8,000,000	8,400,000
Regional	Africa Stockpiles Program (ASP) - Project 1- Supplemental Funds for Disposal and Prevention	World Bank	3,960,000	5,600,000
India	Environmentally Sound Management and Final Disposal of PCBs in India	UNIDO	14,100,000	29,000,000
India	Environmentally Sound Management of Medical Wastes in India	UNIDO	10,000,000	30,100,000
Lebanon	PCB Management Project	World Bank	2,538,900	5,071,500
Regional	Demonstration of BAT and BEP in Fossil Fuel-fired Utility and Industrial Boilers in Response to the Stockholm Convention on POPs	UNIDO	4,000,000	7,800,000
Regional	PAS Pacific POPs Release Reduction Through Improved Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes	UNEP/FAO	3,275,000	3,530,000
Kazakhstan	Elimination of POPs Wastes	World Bank	10,350,000	59,050,000
Tajikistan	POPs Pesticide Elimination, Mitigation and Site Management Project	World Bank	4,021,200	8,019,000
Argentina	Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs in Argentina	UNDP	3,400,000	6,900,000
Honduras	Strengthening National Management Capacities and Reducing Releases of POPs in Honduras	UNDP	2,650,000	6,630,000
Peru	Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs	UNIDO	2,580,000	5,190,000

Table 5: Medium-sized projects approved, November 2008 to June 30 2010

Country	Project	Agency	GEF Financing (US\$)	Co-Financing (US\$)
Regional	DSSA Malaria Decision Analysis Support Tool (MDAST): Evaluating Health Social and Environmental Impacts and Policy Tradeoffs	UNEP	999,000	1,013,888
Regional	Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in Eastern and Southern African Countries	UNEP	440,000	460,000

Regional	Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in West Africa	UNEP	530,000	545,000
Rwanda	Management of PCBs stockpiles and equipment containing PCBs	UNDP	950,000	1,050,000
Jordan	Implementation of Phase I of a Comprehensive PCB Management System	UNDP	950,000	1,860,000
Regional	Regional Plan for Introduction of BAT/BEP Strategies to Industrial Source Categories of Stockholm Convention Annex C of Article 5 in ESEA Region	UNIDO	950,000	1,900,290
Regional	PAS Supporting the POPs Global Monitoring Plan in the Pacific Islands Region	UNEP	517,000	534,000
Syria	Prevention and Disposal of POPs and Obsolete Pesticides in Syria	FAO	975,000	1,605,000
Global	POPs Monitoring Reporting and Information Dissemination Using Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs)	UNEP	950,000	2,504,320
Global	DSSA Establishment of Efficient and Effective Data Collection and Reporting Procedures for Evaluating the Continued Need of DDT for Disease Vector Control	UNEP	761,400	655,000
Armenia	Technical Assistance for Environmentally Sustainable Management of PCBs and Other POPs Waste in the Republic of Armenia	UNIDO	805,000	1,848,460
Georgia	Disposal of POPs Pesticides and Initial Steps for Containment of Dumped POPs Pesticides	UNDP	1,000,000	1,348,433
Kyrgyzstan	Management and Disposal of PCBs in Kyrgyzstan	UNDP	950,000	1,150,000
Global	Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in Latin America and Caribbean States (GRULAC)	UNEP	890,000	1,065,000
Regional	Best Practices for PCB Management in the Mining Sector of South America	UNEP	750,000	750,000

## IV.2 Portfolio Highlights and Response to Convention Guidance

### IV.2.1 Progress in NIP development

21. As of June 2010 the GEF has funded the preparation of the initial NIP for the Stockholm Convention in 138 countries providing total grant funding of US\$ 68 million to signatories of the Convention. As shown in Annex 2: Status of GEF approval and submission of NIPs, 96 countries - representing 70% of the GEF funded countries - have officially submitted their NIPs to the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention (SSC).

22. A large number of countries submitted their NIP between 2005 and 2007 and most of these countries are now implementing post NIPs projects at national, regional and global levels.

### IV.2.2 Lessons Learned and Challenges

23. In some countries, the NIP process has taken a long time to finalize due to insufficient human resources, changes in government structure systems, inefficient bureaucratic procedures, and long approval procedures in Governments. In many countries, inter-ministerial coordination was something new, leading to a NIP approach managed by a single entity in the country, which resulted in a NIP document that was not fully accepted or even considered in the national plan.

24. It should be recognized that this first round of Enabling Activities/NIP projects provided a very valuable platform for bringing together the relevant ministries, national agencies and other stakeholders for enhancing understanding of the POPs question and its global context, the Stockholm Convention and the need for action at country level.

25. Challenges encountered during the NIP development process include: weak technical capacities; insufficient human resource capacities and infrastructure for chemicals management in least developing countries; and the absence of regulatory and policy frameworks for management of POPs. In large populated countries with decentralized government systems the main challenges are: absence of information on historically contaminated sites; difficulty of conducting inventories due to fragmented responsibilities; and weak consultation/slow agreement on approaches and plans. In large countries with centralized government systems the main challenges are: weak communication; lack of engagement of the far regions; and heavy bureaucratic procedures.

#### **IV.2.3 Reviewing and Updating the NIPs under the Stockholm Convention**

26. Following the amendments of the Stockholm Convention to list nine additional chemicals as persistent organic pollutants, countries will have to review and update their national implementation plan and transmit the NIPs two years following the entry into force of the amendments to the COP (August 2012). The updated NIP should provide a framework for a country to develop and implement, in a systematic and participatory way, priority policy and regulatory reforms, capacity building, and investment programs. The process will enable countries to establish inventories of products/articles containing new POPs and industrial processes using new POPs and will also provide useful information on the concentration levels and distribution of new POPs across the different regions of the world. Taking the above into consideration, the GEF has included in the chemicals strategy for GEF-5 a provision for updating and reviewing the NIPs. The main focus of the GEF's assistance regarding this process is the identification of the nine new POPs with the view to assessing their socio-economic, environmental and health implications at national levels and developing action plans for reduction and phase out activities

27. The GEF will provide up to \$ US 250,000 per country, under expedited approval procedures. This level of funding is based on the assumption that countries have already established important steps (e.g., National Coordinating Committees, assessment of national infrastructure, etc...) that do not need to be repeated. Update work will principally focus on inventorying new POPs and identifying priorities actions related to reduction and phase out activities. Considering the above, the NIP update process should be deployed and implemented within a 12-month period and therefore allow countries to engage with the implementation of priorities that would be identified during the process.

28. The process will broadly follow the step-wise process as set out in the GEF's "Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants" (GEF/C.17/04, April 6, 2001) and "Guidance for Developing a National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention" (UNEP/POPS/COP .2/INF/7, May 2005) as adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention.

29. Through a GEF funded project, a comprehensive set of guidelines for establishing inventories of products/articles containing new POPs and industrial processes using new POPs as well as on regulatory frameworks, labeling of products/articles and Best Available Techniques/Best Environmental Practices (BAT/BEP) for industrial chemicals will be developed. The project, titled "Development of the guidelines for updating of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) under the Stockholm Convention taking into account the new POPs added to the Convention" will be implemented by UNIDO partnering with the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention and other Agencies as relevant. It is expected that these guidelines will be ready before COP 5 (24 – 29 April 2011).

#### **IV.2.4 Effectiveness Evaluation**

30. In response to the COP, reference to the Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) was made in the GEF-4 strategy for POPs and discussions were held with the Convention Secretariat and UNEP to ascertain how best the GEF could provide support to this effort through country driven and sustainable implementation activities in eligible countries, consistent with the GEF's mandate. The GEF supported 4 sub-regional medium-sized projects to strengthen capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition and enhance their participation to the GMP for the Eastern and Southern African region, for West Africa, for Latin America and the Caribbean, and for the Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS). One additional project has been recently submitted by UNEP and will include monitoring of new POPs. This project is under review.

#### **IV.2.5 Measures to Support BAT/BEP Activities**

31. GEF support to measures to promote and demonstrate BAT/BEP is included in the GEF-4 strategy, in particular in Strategic Program #3 on Partnering in the demonstration of feasible, innovative technologies and best practices for POPs reduction and substitution. The strategy states that "it is expected that activities promoted through strategic program 3 could move up to strategic program 2 (NIP implementation on a more systematic manner) in future phases of the GEF". During the reporting period, GEF support to BAT/BEP activities included three projects that specifically demonstrate and promote BAT/BEP for the reduction and releases of U-POPs.

#### **IV.2.6 DDT**

32. At its April 2008 meeting the GEF Council adopted the Program Framework Document for Demonstrating and Scaling-up of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT in Vector Management Global Programme presented by UNEP in partnership with WHO. The note describes the coherence, scope, and overall objective behind a series of already approved, on-going, or planned projects supported by UNEP and WHO addressing alternative approaches to DDT use in vector control for malaria and other vector-borne diseases. The objective of this suite of projects is to reduce the reliance on DDT without increasing the occurrence of vector-borne diseases, and to promote alternative vector control management practices and strengthen capacities of countries to sustainably implement these.

33. The GEF is funding regional projects in Africa, the Middle East and the Central Caucuses to demonstrate the effectiveness and applicability of alternatives to DDT.

#### **IV.2.7 The Small Grant Program**

34. The SGP is GEF's window for small-scale activities at the community level to support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention. It has piloted innovative demonstration models through community-based interventions, developing communities' capacities, and strengthening partnerships to generate impact in POPs reduction. SGP POPs projects aim to enhance community capacity in preventing, reducing or phasing out the use of POPs through various activities such as waste management, pesticide management, and organic farming, and raise community and public awareness to on harmful impacts of POPs on ecosystems and human health. During the reporting period, the SGP funded 60 POPs projects in: Asia and the Pacific (6); Africa (26); Latin America and Caribbean (10); Europe and CIS (8); and Arab States (10). Detailed description of project activities of SGP POPs projects is included online at [www.undp.org/sgp](http://www.undp.org/sgp). SGP continues building NGO and communities' capacity by promoting the worldwide use of the online POPs Training Module, jointly developed by SGP and IPEN. As of today, 794 people have obtained the certificate of on-line training, and thousands of local people have taken the training offline.

#### **IV.3 Some Challenges with Implementation**

35. The evidence from on-going GEFSEC dialogue with in particular LDCs and SIDS in Africa as well as coming from other fora, notably the Convention Secretariat, is that countries need sustained help to take them to the next stage of Convention implementation. In response, the GEF Secretariat and the Agencies have taken steps to enhance access to GEF POPs resources for LDCs and SIDS through the AFLDC: Capacity

strengthening and technical assistance for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in three subregions of Africa (COMESA, SADC and ECOWAS).

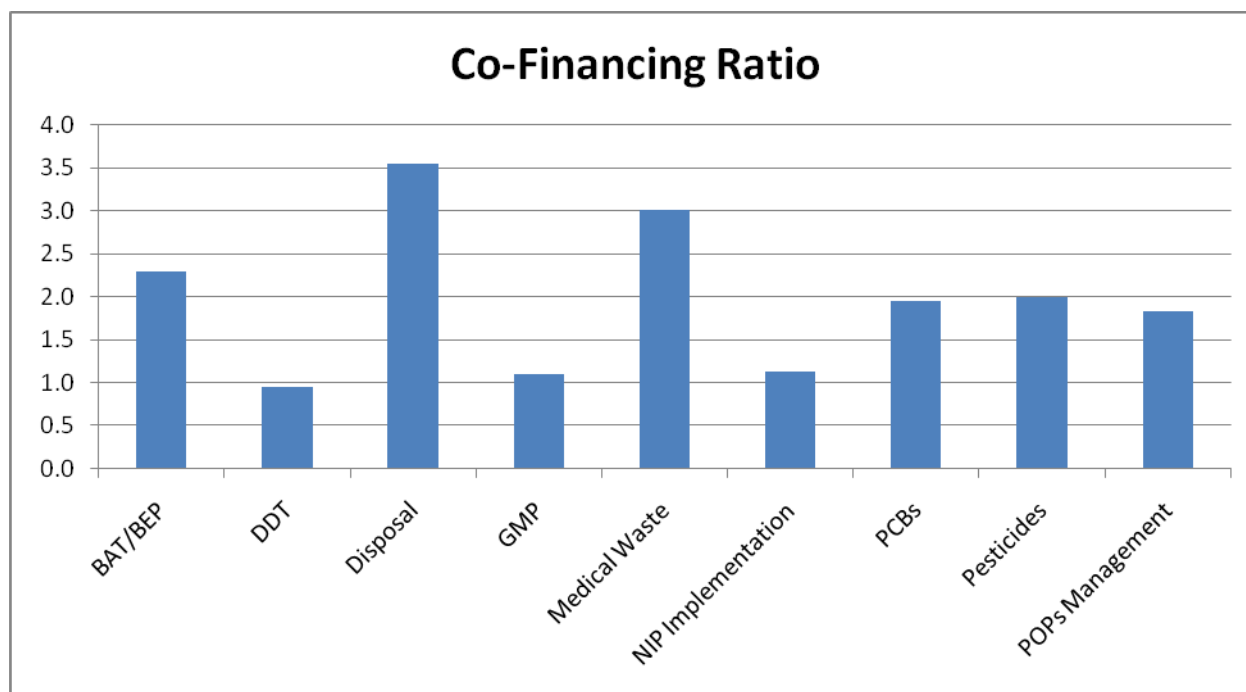
## V. ANALYSIS OF CO-FINANCING IN POPS PROJECTS

36. In the reporting period, the average co financing ratio was 1 to 2.2. For Medium sized Projects that ratio was 1 to 1.47, while for Full Sized projects the ratio was 1 to 2.3.

Table 6: Regional Rate of Co-financing for the POPs Focal Area, November 1, 2008 to June 30, 2010.

Region	GEF Amount (US\$)	Co Financing Amt (US\$)	Co-financing Ratio
Africa	46,892,000	73,475,888	157%
Asia	37,305,900	81,400,790	218%
GLO	1,711,400	3,159,320	185%
ECA	17,126,200	71,415,893	417%
LAC	10,270,000	20,535,000	200%

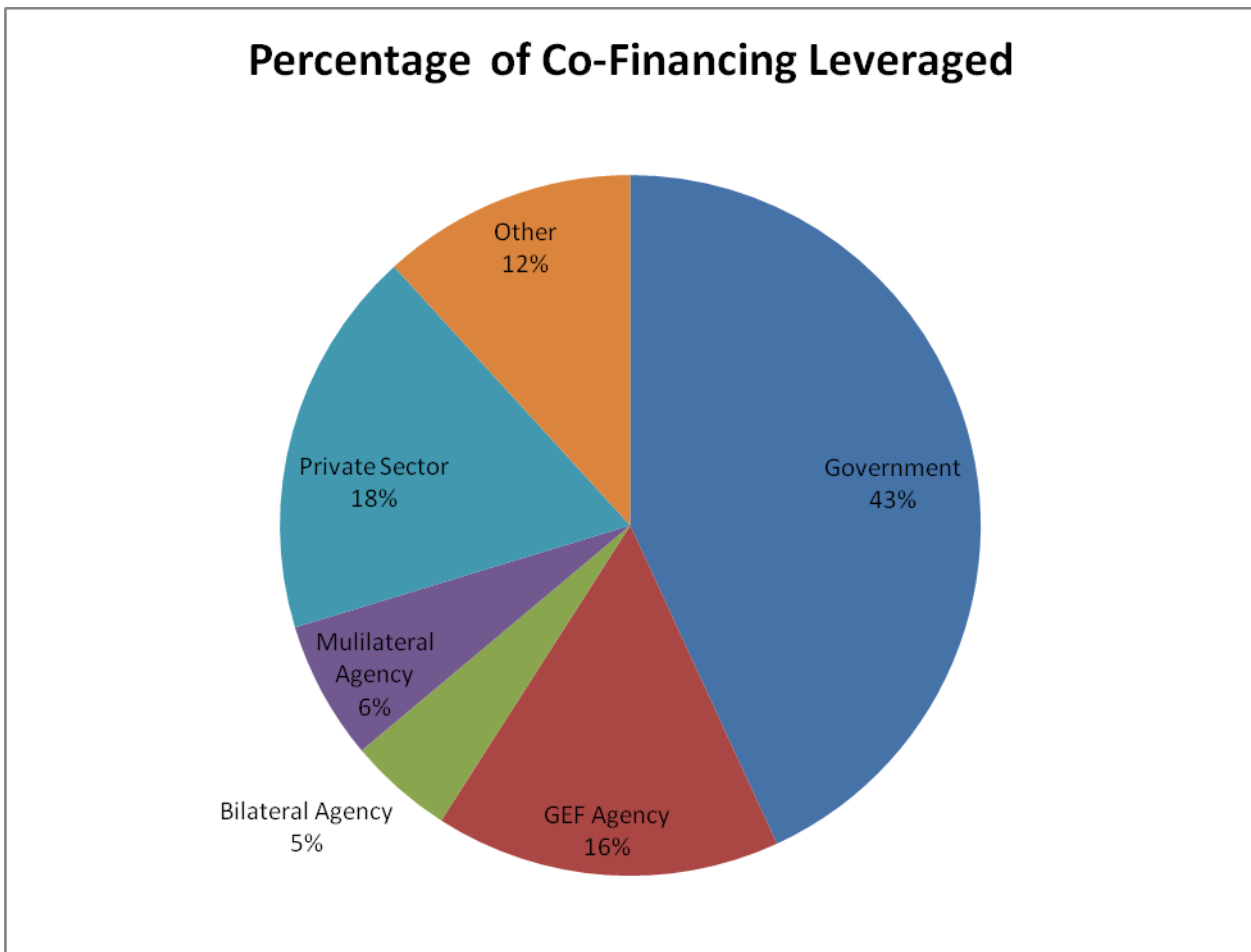
Figure 3: Rate of Co-financing by Activity Funded in the POPs Focal Area, November 1, 2008 to June 30, 2010.



**Disposal Projects** in this Chart are for Projects that were approved to manage the disposal of obsolete POPS including pesticides and some PCB. **Pesticide Projects** indicated on the chart deal with management and alternatives to POPs pesticides and **PCB projects** indicated in the chart are projects concerned with development and implementation of PCB management plans.

Regionally, projects in Europe and Central Asia had a higher rate of Co-Financing. In this Region (ECA) the rate was over 1:4. Figure 3 show that disposal projects including medical wastes leveraged a higher rate of co-financing than other types of projects. All but DDT, GMP and NIP implementation projects leverage more than 1:1.5 in co-financing.

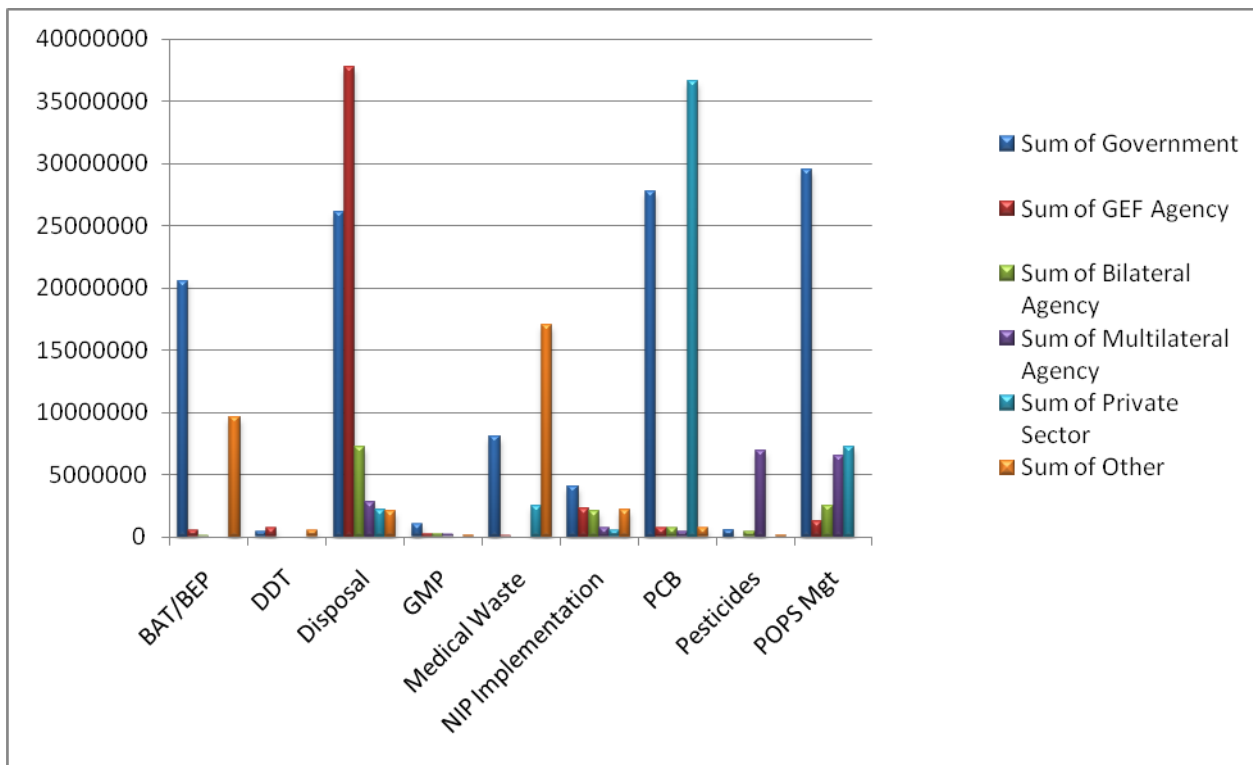
Figure 4: Co-Financing Leveraged per Stakeholder for the POPs Focal Area November 1, 2008 to June 30, 2010.



For the reporting period, Governments leveraged 43% of the co financing, which is less than for the reporting for COP 4, where Governments leveraged 56% of the total co-financing. This shift was expected as there is a shift to NIP implementation where the other Stakeholders also leverage a significant share of co-financing. There was a doubling of the contribution of the 'other' stakeholder group where the percentage increased from 6% to 12%. This group is made up of universities, NGO, etc. The leveraging of the GEF Agencies and Multilaterals increased more than threefold from 5% in the report to COP 4 to 21% in this reporting period, which shows the support from donors to countries to implement these projects beyond the NIP stage.



Figure 5: Co-Financing Leveraged per Stakeholder per Project Type for the POPs Focal Area November 1, 2008 to June 30, 2010.



**Disposal Projects** in this Chart are for Projects that were approved to manage the disposal of obsolete POPS including pesticides and some PCB. **Pesticide Projects** indicted on the chart deal with management and alternatives to POPs pesticides and **PCB projects** indicted in the chart are projects concerned with development and implementation of PCB management plans.

The Trends seen in the report to COP 4 continue for the current reporting period as seen in Figure 5, where for PCB projects, the most significant contribution is from the private sector. Figure 5 shows that the role of GEF agency co-financing is significant for disposal projects while Government co-financing is significant in all areas, but the highest in projects that are oriented to capacity building activities such as in develop of POPs Management Plans and NIP Implementation.

## **VI. UPDATE ON INCREMENTAL COST**

37. Reference is made to the “Revised Operational Guidelines for the Application of the Incremental Cost Principle” adopted by the GEF Council adopted in June 2007. The guidelines provide for a simplified demonstration of the “business-as-usual” scenario, and a discussion of “incremental reasoning” that puts the emphasis on the fit with focal area strategies and co-funding in relation with the impact/value-added of the proposed GEF intervention. The “incremental costs analysis annex” is no longer a requirement.

## **VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **VII.1 POPS TRACKING TOOLS**

38. The POPs task force developed an initial GEF POPs portfolio tracking tool to facilitate the reporting on progress in the implementation of the GEF-4 POPs strategy, and focal area results and impacts. This version has been revised and improved during the POPs Task Force meeting in Geneva and now includes a set of indicators that would provide GEF stakeholders with the relevant information in the main POPs project clusters (NIP update, PCB, CB, DDT, Pesticides and U-POPs (See Annex 5: POPs Tracking Tools). The indicators encompass enabling environment indicators (e.g., regulatory frameworks in place or increased capacity for enforcement) and stress reduction indicators (e.g., number and unit cost of tons of PCB and obsolete pesticides destroyed in an environmentally sound manner or safely stored or amount and unit cost of avoided releases of by-products, etc...)

### **VII.2 ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT**

39. The AMR report is the principal reporting instrument of the GEF Secretariat’s monitoring system and provides a snapshot of the overall health of the active portfolio of projects each year. The AMR is a key part of the GEF’s Results-based Management (RBM) Framework that monitors project implementation progress, progress towards achieving global environmental objectives, and baseline identification and tracking. The 2009 AMR is available at [http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.38.4\\_Annual\\_Monitoring\\_Report\\_FY2009\\_0.pdf](http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.38.4_Annual_Monitoring_Report_FY2009_0.pdf)

40. and was discussed at the June 2010 Council. It provides an overview of key findings arising out of the AMR 2009 process, which covers the GEF’s portfolio of projects that began implementation on or before June 30, 2008 and were under implementation for at least part of FY 2009. The majority of projects included in the AMR 2009 were therefore approved in GEF-3. The AMR 2010 report will be submitted to the Spring 2011 Council meeting.

### **VII.3 SYSTEM FOR TRANSPARENT ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES (STAR)**

41. The GEF Council at its November 2009 meeting adopted all the main elements of a new System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR). The STAR was designed to replace the Resource Allocation Framework that was used during the fourth replenishment of the GEF.

42. The Council at its November 2008 meeting reviewed the “Mid-Term Review of the Resource Allocation Framework (RAF)”. The review identifies positive and negative aspects to the implementation of the RAF in the biodiversity and climate change focal areas so far. An important finding is that “the sense of ownership is enhanced in individual allocation countries”. The GEF Council “requested the GEF Secretariat, in collaboration with the GEF agencies and STAP and other stakeholders, to present steps to improve RAF design and indices for the climate change and biodiversity focal areas for GEF-5, and furthermore to present scenarios for possible expansion of the RAF, if feasible, to all focal areas for GEF-5 for consideration by the Council at

the June 2009 GEF Council meeting”. However, in terms of POPs indicators, it was recognized that due to lack of enough data, it was too early to include POPs within the STAR.

43. The work on the collection and analysis of POPs data will continue through GEF-5. For the June 2013 Council meeting, the Secretariat will prepare a paper on progress in the development of indicators for all GEF focal areas. At the June 2013 meeting, the Council will also have, before it, a review of the STAR design and its implementation, which will be carried out by the Evaluation Office to inform the Council’s decisions with respect to developing a GEF-wide STAR in the future, if feasible

44. The GEF Secretariat will continue to consult with the Stockholm Secretariat in carrying-out future STAR analysis and adjustment where it concerns POPs.

## **VIII. GEF-5 REPLENISHMENT**

45. Negotiations for the GEF-5 replenishment came to a successful conclusion on May 12, 2010. Thirty-five donors pledged \$4.34 billion for the GEF-5 period (July 1, 2010, to June 30, 2014), of which 425 million will be programmed under the chemicals focal area. The Russian Federation joined as a new donor to the GEF, and Brazil, following on its pledge to GEF-4, re-engaged as a donor with a significant GEF-5 contribution. As contributing participants significantly increased their contributions, total new donor funding for the GEF increased by 54 percent over GEF-4.

46. At its June 2010 meeting, the GEF Council approved implementation measures for the following key GEF-5 reforms:

- a. A reformed Country Support Program to (i) facilitate greater coordination among national officers responsible for the GEF, (ii) provide greater visibility and recognition of GEF support to countries, and (iii) refocus the different components of the Country Support Program to help countries undertake new or redesigned GEF activities.
- b. Provision of resources to countries to undertake on a voluntary basis National Portfolio Formulation Exercises (NPFE) as a basis for programming GEF resources. The GEF Secretariat will directly provide resources for the preparation of the NFPEs to countries.
- c. Eligible countries, at their choice, to apply for and receive GEF resources via direct access for the preparation of National Communications (including NIPs). Parties, therefore, be able to have a choice whether to access resources directly or through GEF Agencies to review and update their National Implementation Plans.
- d. Further streamlining of the project cycle to reduce the number of processing steps, and also a new type of programmatic approach that will enable certain qualifying GEF Agencies to use a more streamlined approach.
- e. Placement of the entire GEF-5 Programming Strategy within a RBM Framework in which the focal area results frameworks (containing clear objectives and targets) are aligned with the GEF corporate results framework.
- f. Introduction of the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) to replace the Resource Allocation Framework (RAF) that was implemented during GEF-4. Under the STAR, all countries have an allocation for three focal areas (climate change, biodiversity, and land degradation), which will enable them to better plan how they will use their resources. POPs and International Waters Focal area remain outside of the STAR for the time being.

## **IX GEF-5 STRATEGY FOR CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT**

47. The GEF-5 strategy for chemicals is set to consolidate the persistent organic pollutants and ozone layer depletion focal areas, as well as to broaden the scope of GEF’s engagement with the sound management of chemicals and to initiate work on mercury.

### **IX. 1 Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)**

48. Regarding POPs, the GEF will continue its work in support of Convention objectives, in particular PCB phase out and disposal, and removal and disposal of obsolete pesticides.

49. Activities will mainly cover activities aiming at phasing out POPs and reducing POPs releases, in particular PCB phase out and disposal, and removal and disposal of obsolete pesticides. It is expected that the increase of resources will allow for making headway on the reduction of releases of un-intentionally produced dioxins and furans from industrial and non-industrial sources. Pilot interventions will be supported for “new POPs” reduction activities as well and eligible countries will be supported to for reviewing and updating their National Implementation Plans (NIPs) under the Stockholm Convention.

### **IX.2 Support to activities relevant to the Sound Management of Chemicals**

50. The goal of the GEF’s chemicals program is “to promote the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the global environment.” This goal is aligned with other internationally agreed goals and objectives, including those of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), the global chemicals strategy that provides a voluntary policy framework for achieving such a goal.

51. GEF-5 resources dedicated to Sound Chemicals Management activities are intended to support synergistic interventions that generate multi-focal area benefits. This could be done through supporting projects that significantly contribute and produce positive impacts towards the fulfillment of obligations in relevant conventions (including Stockholm Convention, Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention to Combat Desertification, and others). In addition, the resources would be used to assist countries address chemicals management in an integrated manner in their national planning, and help mobilize other sources of finance for projects and programs for sound chemicals management to achieve global benefits. Activities should be complementary to those related to the Quick Start Program (QSP) and would include emerging issues as identified by the Second International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM2).

### **IX.3 Strategy for Mercury Programming in the 5th Replenishment Period of Global Environmental Facility**

52. GEF 5 mercury resources are intended to support assessment and pilot activities that will advance the development of the global mercury instrument and improve countries’ abilities to implement its provisions when the instrument enters into force. The strategy calls for a facilitative approach to address key issue areas and knowledge gaps through projects which can be deployed quickly and show results within the INC process timeframe. Building synergies with GEF focal area activities and leveraging larger investment and lending projects are key elements of the strategy. The GEF welcomes project proposals, consistent with the strategy, in the following issue areas:

- Reducing Mercury Use in Products
- Reducing Mercury Use in Industrial Processes
- Reducing Mercury Use and Exposures in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining
- Enhancing Capacity for Mercury Storage
- Reducing Atmospheric Emissions of Mercury
- Improved Data and Scientific Information at the National Level
- Enhancing Capacity to Address Waste and Contaminated Sites

## **X. OUTLOOK**

53. By the end of the reporting period, the GEF has committed US\$ 425 million to projects in the POPs focal area and has leveraged additional financing from project partners leading to an overall portfolio of over US\$ 1.1 billion.

54. The POPs focal area has shifted from helping countries prepare National Implementation Plans (NIPs) under the Stockholm Convention to helping them carry out projects to comply with the treaty. The shift from NIP preparation to NIP implementation has been materialized through implementation and elaboration of a

wide range of projects, based on priority activities identified in the countries' NIPs. These projects include innovative projects on integrated POPs management and introduction of Best Available Technologies and Best Environmental Practices (BAT/BEP) in selected industrial sectors and for the reduction of unintentional POPs releases from open burning of municipal wastes. Management and disposal of PCB projects remain the largest part of the POPs portfolio. Projects also include capacity strengthening, monitoring and reporting to help countries comply with their obligations under the Stockholm Convention.

55. Over the coming years, the GEF will continue its work in support of Convention objectives, in particular PCB phase out and disposal, and removal and disposal of obsolete pesticides. Assuming a comparable level of effort, and based on a crude extrapolation from preliminary figures of anticipated GEF-4 achievements, these efforts would target around 10,000 tons of obsolete pesticides, including POPs pesticides, and 23,000 tons of PCB-related waste and contaminated equipment. As was planned in the GEF-4 strategy, it is expected that the increase of resources will allow for making headway on the reduction of releases of un-intentionally produced dioxins and furans from industrial and non-industrial sources. Pilot interventions will be supported for "new POPs" reduction activities as well. Capacity will be built at various levels in the context of these efforts, in specific sectors, as well as more generally.

**ANNEX 1: REPORTS PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED BY THE GEF TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION**

*Report of the Global Environment Facility to the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Stockholm Convention (UNEP/POPS/COP.4/25, February 10, 2009)*

*Report of the GEF to the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (UNEP/POPS/COP.3/INF/3, March 28, 2007)*

*Report of the GEF to the second session of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (UNEP/POPS/COP.2/28, February 3, 2006)*

*Report of the Global Environment Facility to the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (UNEP/POPS/COP.1/INF/11, February 15, 2005)*

*Activities of the Global Environment Facility in Support of the Early Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants – Prepared for the seventh session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (UNEP/POPS/INC.7/INF/11, June 12, 2003)*

*Report of the Global Environment Facility to the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (UNEP/POPS/INC.6/INF/9, June 10, 2002)*

**ANNEX 2: SYNTHESIS OF PROJECTS APPROVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD****Full Sized Projects:**

Country	Argentina			
Short Title	Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCB's in Argentina			
Implementing Agency	UNDP			
Executing Agency	Secretaria de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable			
Funding	GEF Funding	3.4 M	Co-Financing	6.9M
	Total Funding		10.3M	
Project Summary	The main purpose of this four year project is to reduce the risk to exposure and the impact of PCBs on the inhabitants and environment by strengthening the environmental management systems for PCBs; the phasing out and decontamination of up to 2,000 tons of PCBs in contaminated oil and equipment, in an environmentally friendly manner.			

Country	Peru			
Short Title	Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCB's			
Implementing Agency	UNIDO			
Executing Agency	General Directorate for Environmental Health (DIGESA)			
Funding	GEF Funding	2.58M	Co-Financing	5.19M
	Total Funding		7.77M	
Project Summary	<p>The project will create fundamental capacities within the government and major PCB owners for complying with the PCB-related obligations under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). The project will enhance the regulatory infrastructure and strengthen institutions at national and local levels to manage PCB-containing equipment and wastes in an environmentally sound manner. Targeted public information and awareness activities are planned to disseminate PCB-related information to PCB-owners and risk groups. Compliance to the PCB-related legislations will be assured by building capacity in local laboratories for PCB analysis and by undertaking targeted inspections at PCB-owners. Technology will be transferred and adopted for dechlorination of PCB-containing mineral oils and for decontaminating transformer carcasses. By building capacity for local PCB treatment and elimination, the project will reduce the current disposal prices by at least 30%, which is expected to boost the phase-out of PCBs. The project will demonstrate the feasibility and viability of these technologies through the disposal of 1,000 tons of PCB-containing equipment and wastes.</p> <p>Environmentally sound PCB management practices will be put in place at PCB-owners, reducing releases of PCBs to the environment and avoid the risk to human health.</p>			

Country	Regional - Asia			
Short Title	Demonstration of BAT and BEP in Fossil Fuel-fired utility and industrial boilers in response to the Stockholm Convention on POPs			
Implementing Agency	UNIDO			
Executing Agency	Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy ( <i>Cambodia</i> ); Ministry of Environment ( <i>Indonesia</i> ); Department of Environment ( <i>Lao PDR</i> ); Ministry of Nature and Environment ( <i>Mongolia</i> ); Department of Environment and Natural Resources ( <i>Philippines</i> ) and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment ( <i>Thailand</i> )			
Funding	GEF Funding	4M	Co-Financing	7.8M
	Total Funding		11.8M	
Project Summary	<p>In accordance with the relevant resolutions of the third session of the Conference of the Parties (COP3) of the Stockholm Convention (SC) the project overall objective aims at reducing and, where feasible, eliminating unintentionally produced POPs (UP-POPs) releases in two main source categories specified in Annex C of the SC document – fossil fuel-fired utilities and industrial boilers. The project aims at the formulation and/or enhancement of relevant guidelines and guidance on best available techniques and best environmental practices (BAT/BEP) for fossil fuel-fired utilities and industrial boilers by addressing specific features of industry, common practices in the region and related socio-economic considerations. The regional guidelines and guidance on BAT/BEP will fully incorporate the regional experience gained through pollution prevention/cleaner production (PP/CP) measures. The immediate objective of the project aims at establishing UP-POPs baseline inventories in fossil fuel-fired utilities and industrial boilers source category achieved by specifically designed sectoral studies and targeted capacity building.</p>			

Country	India			
Short Title	Environmentally Sound Management and Final Disposal of PCBs in India			
Implementing Agency	UNIDO			
Executing Agency	Ministry of Environment and Forests			
Funding	GEF Funding	14.1M	Co-Financing	29M
	Total Funding		43.1M	
Project Summary	<p>To reduce or eliminate the use and releases of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) to the environment through the development and implementation of a pilot projects on the environmentally sound management (ESM) of PCBs and through the disposal of approximately 2,700 tons of pure PCBs and 5,000 tons of PCB-contaminated equipment, including PCB-contaminated mineral oils and related waste in three pilot states in India.</p>			

Country	India			
Short Title	Environmentally Sound Management of Medical Wastes in India			



Implementing Agency	UNIDO			
Executing Agency	Ministry of Environment and Forest			
Funding	GEF Funding	10M	Co-Financing	30.1M
	Total Funding		40.1M	
Project Summary	<p>The proposed project will promote the country-wide adoption of BAT/BEP in the health care institutions of widely differing in their complexity and size as well as in the evolving medical waste management infrastructure and industry in a manner that reduces adverse environmental impacts and protects human health. The project objective will be achieved through PPPs covering but not limited to the following approaches: Segregation, decontaminating and compacting of the medical wastes and thus reducing its volume to be disposed of; enhancing and optimization of incineration technologies; introduction of alternative technologies; raising of awareness and dissemination of know-how; incorporation of management systems; innovation and adaptation of appropriate and affordable technologies and techniques; introduction of participatory funding systems; and enhancement of relevant existing laws and regulations.</p>			

Country	Nigeria			
Short Title	Less Burnt for a Clean Earth: Minimization of Dioxin Emission from Open Burning Sources			
Implementing Agency	UNDP			
Executing Agency				
Funding	GEF Funding	4.15M	Co-Financing	11.15M
	Total Funding		15.3M	
Project Summary	<p>Enhance human health and environmental quality by reducing releases and exposure to unintentional POPs originating from unsustainable waste operations.</p>			

Country	Honduras			
Short Title	Strengthening National Management Capacities and Reducing Releases of POPS in Honduras			
Implementing Agency	UNDP			
Executing Agency	The Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (SERNA)			
Funding	GEF Funding	2.65M	Co-Financing	6.63M
	Total Funding		9.28M	
Project Summary	<p>The objective of this project is the reduction in health and environmental risks of POPs through the application of principles of sound environmental management within the context of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention. It will be achieved through the implementation of the following components: 1. Development of institutional capacities and strengthening of the regulatory and policy</p>			

	framework for the management and elimination of POPs and the reduction of their impacts. 2. Increase of awareness regarding the nature, impacts and management of hazardous chemicals and wastes. 3. Sound environmental management and elimination of intentionally produced POPs. 4. Minimizing releases of unintentionally produced POPs from current Waste Management practices
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Country	Egypt			
Short Title	Integrated and Sustainable POPS Management Project			
Implementing Agency	World Bank			
Executing Agency	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)			
Funding	GEF Funding	8.1M	Co-Financing	15.5M
	Total Funding		23.6M	
Project Summary	To assist Egypt meet its obligations under the Stockholm Convention for the sound management of POPs (PCBs, Dioxins and Furans), and (obsolete pesticides under ASP), and contribute to the sustainable development of capacity for the management of POPs.			

Country	Regional - Africa			
Short Title	AFLDC: Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans in African Least Developed Countries of the SADC Subregion			
Implementing Agency	UNEP/UNIDO			
Executing Agency	Government Agencies Responsible for the Environment			
Funding	GEF Funding	3M	Co-Financing	2.9M
	Total Funding		5.9M	
Project Summary	This Project will build Capacity of the Countries covered by the project to implement the NIPs of the individual countries.			

Country	Regional - Africa			
Short Title	AFLDC: Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans in African Least Developed Countries of the COMESA Subregion			
Implementing Agency	UNEP/UNIDO			
Executing Agency	Government Agencies Responsible for the Environment			
Funding	GEF Funding	5M	Co-Financing	5.225M
	Total Funding		10.225M	
Project Summary	This Project will build Capacity of the Countries covered by the project to implement the NIPs of the individual countries.			

Country	Regional - Africa			
Short Title	AFLDC: Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the			

	implementation of the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans in African Least Developed Countries of the ECOWAS Subregion			
Implementing Agency	UNEP/UNIDO			
Executing Agency	Government Agencies Responsible for the Environment			
Funding	GEF Funding	8M	Co-Financing	8.4M
	Total Funding		16.4M	
Project Summary	This Project will build Capacity of the Countries covered by the project to implement the NIPs of the individual countries.			

Country	Kazakhstan			
Short Title	Elimination of POPS Wastes			
Implementing Agency	World Bank			
Executing Agency	Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP)			
Funding	GEF Funding	10.35M	Co-Financing	59.05M
	Total Funding		69.4M	
Project Summary	The overall Global Environment Objective of the proposed project is to reduce the environmental and health hazards associated with stockpiles of PCB-containing materials and waste and POP-containing pesticides, by eliminating stockpiles, establishing a treatment facility and safeguarding sites consistent with the country's obligations under the Stockholm Convention.			

Country	Tajikistan			
Short Title	POPS Pesticide Elimination, Mitigation and Site Management Project			
Implementing Agency	World Bank			
Executing Agency	Executive Administration of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Committee For Environmental Protection			
Funding	GEF Funding	4.021M	Co-Financing	12.04M
	Total Funding			
Project Summary	The project will help to reduce the environmental and public health hazards associated with stockpiles of POPs pesticides by eliminating stockpiles, safeguarding sites, building legislation and enforcement capacity, and reducing farmer reliance on POPS pesticides.			

Country	Botswana			
Short Title	Demonstration Project for Decontamination of POPS Contaminated Soils Using Non-thermal Treatment Methods			
Implementing Agency	FAO			
Executing Agency	Secretariat of the Basel Convention, UNEP Chemicals, UNIDO, Department of Environmental Affairs.			
Funding	GEF Funding	1.363M	Co-Financing	2.337M

	Total Funding	3.7M
Project Summary	The Project will do a detailed characterization, selection of treatment option and decontamination of approx. 18,000 tonnes of POPs and pesticide contaminated soil at the Sebele Farm site and associated contaminated sites in Botswana.	

Country	Mozambique			
Short Title	Disposal of POPs Wastes and Obsolete Pesticides			
Implementing Agency	FAO			
Executing Agency	Secretariat of the Basel Convention, UNEP Chemicals, Ministry of Coordination of Environmental Affairs			
Funding	GEF Funding	1.95M	Co-Financing	4.115M
	Total Funding	6.065M		
Project Summary	The detailed characterization, excavation and environmentally sound disposal of buried pesticide stocks and associated wastes and, the development of local disposal options for treatment of low level contaminated soils and contaminated pesticide containers.			

Country	Eritrea			
Short Title	Prevention and Disposal of POPS and Obsolete Pesticides			
Implementing Agency	FAO			
Executing Agency				
Funding	GEF Funding	2.15M	Co-Financing	2.98M
	Total Funding	5.13M		
Project Summary				

Country	Regional - Asia			
Short Title	PAS Pacific POPs Release Reduction Through Improved Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes			
Implementing Agency	UNEP/FAO			
Executing Agency	UNEP (DTIE; IETC), AFD, FAO, SPREP (assisting with coordination)			
Funding	GEF Funding	3.275M	Co-Financing	3.53M
	Total Funding	6.805M		
Project Summary	To reduce POPs releases in the Pacific Island states through the introduction of integrated whole-system approaches to the environmentally sound management of solid and hazardous wastes			

Country	Regional – Africa		
Short Title	Africa Stockpiles Program (ASP) – Project 1 – Supplemental Funds for Disposal and Prevention		
Implementing Agency	World Bank		

Executing Agency	Direction Nationale de l'Assainissement et du Contrôle des Pollutions et des Nuisances (Mali), Agence Nationale de Gestion des Déchets (Tunisia)			
Funding	GEF Funding	3.96M	Co-Financing	5.6M
	Total Funding		9.56M	
Project Summary	Reduced exposure to POPs and other harmful chemicals in two countries (Mali and Tunisia) participating in the first phase of the Africa Stockpiles Programme			

Country	Nigeria			
Short Title	PCB Management and Disposal Project			
Implementing Agency	World Bank			
Executing Agency	Federal Ministry of Environment			
Funding	GEF Funding	6.3M	Co-Financing	12.2M
	Total Funding		18.5M	
Project Summary	The Project will strengthen national capacity for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in particular Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) management as required under the Stockholm Convention.			

Country	Lebanon			
Short Title	PCB Management Project			
Implementing Agency	World Bank			
Executing Agency	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT			
Funding	GEF Funding	2.54M	Co-Financing	5.07M
	Total Funding		7.61M	
Project Summary	The objectives are to facilitate the implementation of the obligations, duties, rights and responsibilities of the Republic of Lebanon towards the Stockholm Convention through the national public administration entrusted with this responsibility namely the Ministry of Environment (MoE), thus enhancing the adequate management of POPs and to draw partnership between the World Bank and MoE to develop and implement a national strategy to eliminate the potential releases of PCBs in a manner consistent with the Stockholm Convention.			

### **Medium Sized Projects**

Country	Regional		
Short Title	DSSA Malaria Decision Analysis Support Tool (MDAST) : Evaluating Health Social and Environmental Impacts and Policy Tradeoffs		
Implementing Agency	UNEP		
Executing Agency	WHO,		

Funding	GEF Funding	.999M	Co-Financing	1.013M
	Total Funding		2.013M	
Project Summary	<p>This project will improve the protection of human health and the environment by promoting sustainable malaria control strategies that are consistent with the successful implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). The project has been developed in a collaborative manner with various stakeholders involved in POPs implementation and malaria control policy making and implementation, and responds to a need for capacity building for improved policy formulation. The project's aim is to promote evidence-based, multi-sectoral malaria control policymaking in three African countries, serving as pilot for other malaria-prone countries, through the use of a comprehensive framework for assessing the full range of health, social, and environmental risks and benefits associated with alternative malaria control strategies.</p>			

Country	Global			
Short Title	POPs Monitoring Reporting and Information dissemination Using Pollution Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs)			
Implementing Agency	UNEP			
Executing Agency	UNITAR			
Funding	GEF Funding	.95M	Co-Financing	2.5M
	Total Funding		3.45M	
Project Summary	<p>This project will implement a Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) in Chile, and will design a PRTR in Cambodia, Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Peru, Thailand and Ukraine. It will also conduct a study in six Central American countries (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua) on the feasibility of a PRTR system as a regional reporting system for chemicals management. PRTRs will allow countries to comply with Stockholm Convention requirements on updating implementation plans (Article 7), exchanging information (article 9), facilitating public information, awareness and education (article 10) and reporting to the Secretariat (Article 15). Article 10 explicitly acknowledges the value of PRTRs for these purposes.</p>			

Country	Global			
Short Title	DSSA Establishment for Efficient and Effective Data Collection and Reporting Procedures for Evaluating the Continued Need of DDT for Disease Vector Control			
Implementing Agency	UNEP			
Executing Agency	WHO			
Funding	GEF Funding	.761M	Co-Financing	.655M

	Total Funding	1.416M
Project Summary	The Project aims to support activities that will strengthen capacity at the national and sub-national levels of the effective implementation, monitoring and impact evaluation of the use of DDT and its alternatives for disease vector control.	

Country	Kyrgyzstan			
Short Title	Management and Disposal of PCBs in Kyrgyzstan			
Implementing Agency	UNDP			
Executing Agency	State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEPF)			
Funding	GEF Funding	.95M	Co-Financing	1.15M
	Total Funding	2.1M		
Project Summary	The project will provide Kyrgyzstan with the tools to achieve effective compliance with respect its Convention obligations and the objective of substantively minimizing the environmental and health risks, both local and global. It has been developed to specifically address the principle barriers identified during project preparation through (1) Component One: Identification of PCBs and Enhancing Awareness, (2) Component Two: Strengthening Legislative and Regulatory Measures, and Supporting Institutions, (3) Component Three: Development of Technical Capacity for Sustainable PCB Management, (4) Component Four: Securing PCB Stockpiles and Wastes, and (5) Component Five: Monitoring, learning, adaptive feedback, outreach and evaluation.			

Country	Armenia			
Short Title	Technical Assistance for Environmentally Sustainable Management of PCBs and other POPs Waste in the Republic of Armenia			
Implementing Agency	UNIDO			
Executing Agency	Department of Hazardous Chemicals and Waste Management, Ministry of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia			
Funding	GEF Funding	.805M	Co-Financing	1.848M
	Total Funding	2.653M		
Project Summary	The proposed project will provide a detailed analysis of Armenia's institutional as well as technical capacity to ensure the environmentally sound management (ESM) of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and other persistent organic pollutants (POPs) wastes as required under the Stockholm Convention on POPs. Based on this analysis, the proposed project seeks to develop strategies to overcome the identified gaps and shortcomings. This includes capacity building and the provision of technical assistance in the area of ESM of POPs (PCBs and obsolete pesticides) through training and information campaigns. The proposed project also aims at assisting the country to develop and implement			

	<p>legislation on the ESM of PCBs. If enforced, this will enable Armenia to more effectively meet its obligations under the Stockholm Convention to phase-out the use of PCBs-containing equipment and disposal of PCB wastes. The improvement of the legal basis for chemicals management, including POPs will generally support the fulfillment of global agreements, specifically the Stockholm, Rotterdam and Basel Conventions as well as SAICM. The development and adoption of a number of legislative documents for sound management of POPs chemicals and wastes, including working-out normative acts for development and establishment of the Register on POPs and POPs-containing wastes (obsolete pesticides and PCBs), as well as the establishment of the Central Analytical Laboratory on POPs to ensure analyses and control on the environment, will facilitate the achievement of the project objective.</p>
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Country	Regional – Asia			
Short Title	Regional Plan for the Introduction of BAT/BEP Strategies to Industrial Source Categories of Stockholm Convention Annex C of Article 5 in ESEA Region			
Implementing Agency	UNIDO			
Executing Agency	Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy ( <i>Cambodia</i> ); Ministry of Environment ( <i>China</i> ) Ministry of Environment ( <i>Indonesia</i> ); Department of Environment ( <i>Lao PDR</i> ); Ministry of Nature and Environment ( <i>Mongolia</i> ); Department of Environment and Natural Resources ( <i>Philippines</i> ) and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment ( <i>Thailand</i> )			
Funding	GEF Funding	.95M	Co-Financing	1.9M
	Total Funding		2.85M	
Project summary	<p>The project will produce a detailed plan to enable ESEA countries adopt and introduce BAT/BEP strategies to the industrial priority sectors of Annex C at a regional level through partnering on investments and joint ventures among countries sharing similar sector source releases of unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants (UP-POPs). The project will introduce a systematic tool for the industry to assimilate structured decision making through a criterion route of selection and ranking of clean process design, retrofitting and operations. The final objective is to collectively update knowledge on technology transfer, sampling analysis, research for development and contribute to global monitoring of UPPOPs releases using a regional programmatic approach in order to avoid each country adopts different solutions to implement BAT/BEP, depending on its relaxed local standards, laws and regulations as well as on its local social and economic conditions.</p>			



Country	Regional - Asia			
Short Title	PAS Supporting the POPs Global Monitoring Plan in the Pacific Islands Region			
Implementing Agency	UNEP			
Executing Agency	UNEP Chemicals, Institute of Applied Science/University of South Pacific (USP)			
Funding	GEF Funding	.517M	Co-Financing	.534M
	Total Funding		1.051M	
Project Summary	The Project is aimed at building regional capacity on analysis and data generation for POPs in core matrices for the Global POPs Monitoring (GMP) to enable South Pacific Islands States to contribute to the global report submitted to the Conference of the Parties.			

Country	Regional – Africa			
Short Title	Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in Eastern and Southern African Countries			
Implementing Agency	UNEP			
Executing Agency				
Funding	GEF Funding	.44M	Co-Financing	.46M
	Total Funding		.9M	
Project Summary	The Project is aimed at building regional capacity on analysis and data generation for POPs in core matrices for the Global POPs Monitoring (GMP) to enable Eastern and Southern African Countries to contribute to the global report submitted to the Conference of the Parties.			

Country	Regional - Africa			
Short Title	Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in West Africa			
Implementing Agency	UNEP			
Executing Agency	UNEP Chemicals Branch (global coordination), in cooperation with the Environmental Toxicology and Quality Control Laboratory, Mali (regional coordination)			
Funding	GEF Funding	.53M	Co-Financing	.545M
	Total Funding		1.075M	
Project Summary	The Project is aimed at building regional capacity on analysis and data generation for POPs in core matrices for the Global POPs Monitoring (GMP) to enable West African Countries to contribute to the global report submitted to the Conference of the Parties.			

Country	Syria			
Short Title	Prevention and Disposal of POPs and Obsolete Pesticides in Syria			

Implementing Agency	FAO			
Executing Agency	Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform; Ministry of Local Administration and Environment			
Funding	GEF Funding	.975M	Co-Financing	1.605M
	Total Funding		2.58M	
Project Summary	<p>This project proposes to complete the repackaging of the 100 tonnes of pesticides that remain in their original packaging and to dispose of all 700 tonnes of POPs and other obsolete pesticides by shipping them to a dedicated hazardous waste disposal facility in accordance with international regulations under the Basel Convention. The empty containers will be cleaned prior to recycling in a steel smelter.</p> <p>The project also addresses the issue of avoiding the creation of further stocks of obsolete pesticides in the future. It will improve management of pesticides from needs assessment, importation/manufacture, distribution, extension, sale, and use. Institutional capacity will be strengthened through training of customs officers, pesticide quality control laboratory staff and Ministry of health applicators. Pesticide legislation will be also revised.</p>			

Country	Global			
Short Title	Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in Latin America and the Caribbean States (GRULAC)			
Implementing Agency	UNEP			
Executing Agency	UNEP Chemicals Branch (global coordination), in cooperation with the Stockholm Center, Uruguay (regional coordination)			
Funding	GEF Funding	.89M	Co-Financing	1.065M
	Total Funding		1.955M	
Project Summary	The Project is aimed at building regional capacity on analysis and data generation for POPs in core matrices for the Global POPs Monitoring (GMP) to enable Latin American and Caribbean Countries to contribute to the global report submitted to the Conference of the Parties.			

Country	Regional			
Short Title	Best Practices for PCB Management in the Mining Sector of South America			
Implementing Agency	UNEP			
Executing Agency	Basel Regional Centre for South America			
Funding	GEF Funding	.75M	Co-Financing	.75M
	Total Funding		1.5M	
Project Summary	The Project is aimed at improving the coordination between Industry and Government and develop adequate instruments to facilitate implementation of the Sound Management of PCBs in the mining Sector			

Country	Georgia			
Short Title	Disposal of POPs Pesticides and the Initial Steps for the Containment of Dumped POPs Pesticides			
Implementing Agency	UNDP			
Executing Agency	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources			
Funding	GEF Funding	1M	Co-Financing	1.348M
	Total Funding		2.348M	
Project Summary	The Project is aimed at doing a complete inventory of two highly Pesticide Contaminated sites and disposing of the stockpiles of obsolete pesticides at these sites as well as to develop management plans to prevent further introduction of obsolete pesticides into similar sites in Georgia.			

Country	Rwanda			
Short Title	Management of PCBs Stockpiles and equipment containing PCBs			
Implementing Agency	UNDP			
Executing Agency	Rwanda Environment Management Authority			
Funding	GEF Funding	.95M	1.05M	
	Total Funding		2M	
Project Summary	This Project will help Rwanda develop legislation for handling of PCBs, do a complete inventory of PCBs and conduct demonstration disposal of PCB oils and PCB containing equipment and soils.			

Country	Jordan			
Short Title	Implementation of Phase 1 of a Comprehensive PCB Management Plan			
Implementing Agency	UNDP			
Executing Agency	Ministry of Environment			
Funding	GEF Funding	.95M	Co-Financing	1.86M
	Total Funding		2.81M	
Project Summary	The project will provide Jordan with the tools to achieve effective compliance with respect its Convention obligations and the objective of substantively minimizing the environmental and health risks, both local and global. It has been developed to specifically address the principle barriers identified during project preparation through (1) Component One: Regulatory and administrative strengthening for PCB management, (2) Component Two: Improving PCB inventory and technical capacity for Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of PCB equipment and materials, (3) Component Three: Demonstration projects for testing ESM system and disposal of PCB containing equipment, (4) Component Four: learning, adaptive feedback, outreach and evaluation.			

***ANNEX 3: LIST OF PROJECTS (EXCLUDING NIPS) APPROVED SINCE ADOPTION OF THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION***

Armenia: Technical Assistance for Environmentally Sustainable Management of PCBs and Other POPs Waste (UNIDO); total \$2.7m, GEF \$0.9m

Azerbaijan: Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs (UNIDO); total \$6.8m, GEF \$2.4m

Belarus: Persistent Organic Pollutant Stockpile Management and Technical/Institutional Capacity Upgrading (WB); total \$17.1m, GEF \$5.8m

Brazil: Development of a National Implementation Plan as a First Step to Implement the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (UNEP); total \$3.5m, GEF \$1.9m

Brazil: Establishment of PCB Waste Management and Disposal System (UNDP); total \$14.9m, GEF \$5.4m

China: Alternatives to DDT Usage for the Production of Anti-fouling Paint (UNDP); total \$24.2m, GEF \$12.2m

China: Demonstration of Alternatives to Chlordane and Mirex in Termite Control (WB); total \$28.3m, GEF \$14.6m

China: PCB Management and Disposal Demonstration (WB); total \$31.8m, GEF \$18.6m

China: Improvement of DDT-based production of Dicofol and introduction of alternative technologies including IPM for leaf mites control (UNDP); total \$18.6m, GEF \$6.9m

China: Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of Obsolete POPs Pesticides and Other POPs Wastes (UNIDO); total \$42.7m, GEF \$11.2m

China: Environmentally Sustainable Management of Medical Waste in China (UNIDO); total \$46.37m, GEF \$13.2m

China: Strengthening Institutions, Regulations and Enforcement Capacities for Effective and Efficient Implementation of the National Implementation Plan (UNDP); total \$15.8m, GEF \$6.0m

China: Rapid Assessment of Chemical Contamination of the Wenchuan Earthquake in Sichuan Province (WB); total \$1.6m, GEF \$1.1m

Ghana: Capacity Building for PCB Elimination (UNDP); total \$7.2m, GEF \$3.6m

India: Development of a National Implementation Plan as a First Step to Implement the Stockholm Convention (UNIDO); total \$11.0m, GEF \$3.9m

Kazakhstan: Design and Execution of a Comprehensive PCB Management Plan (UNDP); total \$14.4m, GEF \$3.8m

Latvia: Environmentally Sound Disposal of PCBs Containing Equipment and Waste (UNDP) total \$2.8m, GEF \$1m

Macedonia: Demonstration project for Phasing-out and Elimination of PCBs and PCB-Containing Equipment (WB); total \$2.9m, GEF \$1.1m

Mauritius: Sustainable management of POPs (UNDP); total \$1.9m, GEF \$1.0m

Mexico: Environmentally Sound Management and Destruction of PCBs (UNDP); total \$16.1m, GEF \$5.3m

Moldova: POPs Management and Destruction Project (WB); total \$12.9m, GEF \$6.7m

Mongolia: Capacity Building for Environmentally Sound PCBs Management and Disposal (UNIDO); total \$ 8.3m, GEF \$ 3.0m

Morocco: Safe Management and Disposal of PCBs (UNDP/UNIDO); total \$13.2m, GEF \$5.6m

Nicaragua: Improved Management and Release Containment of POPs Pesticides (UNDP); total \$3.1m, GEF \$1.0m

Philippines: Global Programme to Demonstrate the Viability and Removal of Barriers that Impede Adoption and Successful Implementation of Available, Non-Combustion Technologies for Destroying Persistent Organic Pollutants (UNIDO); total \$12.3m, GEF \$4.6m

Philippines: Integrated POPs Management Project: Dioxins and Furans, PCB and Contaminated Sites Management (WB); total \$17.7m, GEF \$9.8m

Romania: Disposal of PCB Wastes (UNIDO); total \$2.1m, GEF \$1.1m

Slovak Republic: Global Programme to Demonstrate the Viability and Removal of Barriers that Impede Adoption and Successful Implementation of Available, Non-Combustion Technologies for Destroying Persistent Organic Pollutants (UNDP/UNIDO); total \$20.8m, GEF \$10.7m

Tunisia: Demonstrating and Promoting Best Techniques and Practices for Managing Healthcare Waste and PCBs (WB); total \$23.4m, GEF \$6.4m

Uruguay: Development of the National Capacities for the Environmental Sound Management of PCBs in Uruguay (UNDP); total \$2.2m, GEF \$1.1m

Vietnam: PCB Management Demonstration Project (World Bank); total \$18.6m, GEF \$8.1m

Vietnam: Environmental Remediation of Dioxin Contaminated Hotspots (UNDP); total \$30.9m, GEF \$5.5m

Vietnam: Building Capacity to Eliminate POPs Pesticides Stockpiles (UNDP/FAO); total \$11.6m, GEF \$5.1m

Vietnam: Introduction of BAT and BEP methodology to demonstrate reduction or elimination of unintentionally produced POPs releases from the industry (UNIDO); total \$2.5m, GEF \$0.9m

Regional (Albania, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, and Syria): Implementation of Agreed Actions for the Protection of the Environmental Resources of the Mediterranean Sea and its Coastal Areas – PCB component (UNEP); total \$11.4m, GEF \$3.2m  
(Overall project total: \$36.5m, GEF \$12.9m)

Regional (Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Congo DR, Mauritania, Morocco, Guinea Bissau, and Guinea): Demonstration of a Regional Approach to Environmentally Sound Management of PCB Liquid Wastes and Transformers and Capacitors Containing PCBs in West Africa (UNEP); total \$15.7m, GEF \$6.1m

Regional (Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan): Demonstrating and Scaling Up Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for the Control of Vector-borne Diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia (UNEP); total \$6.1m, GEF \$2.4m

Regional (Sudan, Morocco, Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Iran): Demonstration of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT and Strengthening of National Vector Control Capabilities in Middle East and North Africa (UNEP); total \$14.5m, GEF \$6.1m

Regional (Ghana, Nigeria): Project to develop appropriate strategies for identifying sites contaminated by chemicals listed in Annexes A, B and/or C of the Stockholm Convention (UNIDO); total \$4.7m, GEF \$2.7m

Regional (Ethiopia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, and Tunisia): Africa Stockpiles Program, Phase I (WB/FAO); total \$60.7m, GEF \$25.7m

Regional (Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Madagascar): Demonstrating Cost-effectiveness and Sustainability of Environmentally-sound and Locally Appropriate Alternatives to DDT for Malaria Control in Africa (UNEP); total \$6.8m, GEF \$3m

Regional (Benin, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal): Reducing Dependence on POPs and other Agro-Chemicals in the Senegal and Niger River Basins through Integrated Production, Pest and Pollution Management (UNEP/FAO); total \$9.3m, GEF \$4.5m (joint IW/POPs)

Regional (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama): Regional Program of Action and Demonstration of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for Malaria Vector Control in Mexico and Central America (UNEP); total \$13.9m, GEF \$7.5m

Regional (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Moldova, Mongolia, Macedonia, Romania, and Georgia): Capacity Building on Obsolete Pesticides in EECCA Countries (FAO); total \$2.5m, GEF \$1.1m

Regional (Egypt, Jordan, Sudan, Yemen): Promotion of Strategies to Reduce Unintentional Production of POPs in the PERSGA Coastal Zone (UNIDO); total \$3.1m, GEF \$1.1m  
Global: Action Plan Skills Building for 15 LDCs to assist with National Implementation Plan Development under the Stockholm Convention (UNDP); total \$1.4m, GEF \$0.7m

Global: Action Plan Skills Building for 25 LDCs to assist with National Implementation Plan Development under the Stockholm Convention (UNDP); total \$2m, GEF \$1m

Global: Assessment of Existing Capacity and Capacity Building Needs to Analyze POPs in Developing Countries (UNEP); total \$1.3m, GEF \$0.4m

Global: Demonstrating and Promoting Best Techniques and Practices for Reducing Health-Care Waste to Avoid Environmental Releases of Dioxins and Mercury (UNDP); total \$24.6m, GEF \$11m

Global: Fostering Active and Effective Civil Society Participation in Preparations for Implementation of the Stockholm Convention - NGO-POPs Elimination Project (UNEP/UNIDO); total \$2m, GEF \$1m

Global: Support for the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (UNEP); total \$1.8m, GEF \$0.9m

Global: POPs Monitoring Reporting and Information Dissemination Using Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs) (UNEP); total \$3.5m, GEF \$1.0m

Argentina: Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs in Argentina (UNDP); total US\$ 10.3m, GEF US\$ 3.4m

Armenia: Technical Assistance for Environmentally Sustainable Management of PCBs and Other POPs Waste in the Republic of Armenia (UNIDO); total US\$ 2.65m, GEF US\$ 0.805m

Botswana: Demonstration Project for Decontamination of POPs Contaminated Soils Using Non-thermal Treatment Methods (FAO); total US\$ 3.7m, GEF US\$ 1.363m

Egypt: Integrated and sustainable POPs Management Project (World Bank); total US\$ 23.6m, GEF US\$ 8.1m

Eritrea: Prevention and Disposal of POPs and Obsolete Pesticides (FAO); total US\$ 5.13m, GEF US\$ 2.15m

Georgia: Disposal of POPs Pesticides and Initial Steps for Containment of Dumped POPs Pesticides (UNDP); total US\$ 2,348,433, GEF US\$ 1,000,000

Honduras: Strengthening National Management Capacities and Reducing Releases of POPs in Honduras (UNDP); total US\$ 9.28m, GEF US\$2.65m

India: Environmentally Sound Management and Final Disposal of PCBs in India (UNIDO); total US\$ 43.1m, GEF US\$ 14.1m

India: Environmentally Sound Management of Medical Wastes in India (UNIDO); total US\$ 40.1m, GEF US\$; 10m

Jordan: Implementation of Phase I of a Comprehensive PCB Management System (UNDP); total US\$ 2.81m GEF US\$ 0.95m

Kazakhstan: Elimination of POPs Wastes (World Bank); total US\$ 69.4m, GEF US\$ 10.35m  
Kyrgyzstan: Management and Disposal of PCBs in Kyrgyzstan (UNDP); total US\$2.1m, GEF US\$ 0.95m.

Lebanon: PCB Management Project (World Bank); total US\$ 7.61m, GEF US\$ 2.539m

Mozambique: Disposal of POPs Wastes and Obsolete Pesticides (FAO); total US\$ 6.065m, GEF US\$ 1.95m

Nigeria: Less Burnt for a Clean Earth: Minimization of Dioxin Emission from Open Burning Sources (UNDP); total US\$ 15.3m, GEF US\$ 4.15m

Nigeria: PCB Management and Disposal Project (World Bank); total US\$ 18.5m, GEF US\$ 6.3m

Peru: Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs (UNIDO); total US\$ 7.77m, GEF US\$ 2.58m

Rwanda: Management of PCBs stockpiles and equipment containing PCBs (UNDP); total US\$2m, GEF US\$ 0.95m



Syria: Prevention and Disposal of POPs and Obsolete Pesticides in Syria (FAO); total US\$2.58m, GEF US\$ 0.975m

Tajikistan: POPs Pesticide Elimination, Mitigation and Site Management Project (World Bank); total US\$12.04m, GEF US\$ 4.021m

Regional: Regional Plan for Introduction of BAT/BEP Strategies to Industrial Source Categories of Stockholm Convention Annex C of Article 5 in ESEA Region (UNIDO); total US\$2.85m, GEF US\$ 0.95m;

Regional: PAS Supporting the POPs Global Monitoring Plan in the Pacific Islands Region (UNEP); total US\$1.051m, GEF US\$ 0.517m

Regional: Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in Eastern and Southern African Countries (UNEP); total US\$ 0.9m, GEF US\$ 0.44m

Regional: Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in West Africa (UNEP); total US\$ 1.075m, GEF US\$0.53m

Regional: Best Practices for PCB Management in the Mining Sector of South America (UNEP); total US\$ 1.5m, GEF US\$ 0.75m

Regional: DSSA Malaria Decision Analysis Support Tool (MDAST): Evaluating Health Social and Environmental Impacts and Policy Tradeoffs (UNEP); total US\$ 2.013m, GEF US\$ 0.999m

Regional: Demonstration of BAT and BEP in Fossil Fuel-fired Utility and Industrial Boilers in Response to the Stockholm Convention on POPs (UNIDO); total US\$ 11.8m, GEF US\$ 4m

Regional: AFLDC: Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the SADC Subregion (UNEP/UNIDO); total US\$ 5.9m, GEF US\$ 3m

Regional: AFLDC: Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the COMESA Subregion (UNEP/UNIDO); total US\$10.225m, GEF US\$ 5m

Regional: AFLDC: Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the ECOWAS Subregion (UNEP/UNIDO); total US\$ 16.4m, GEF US\$ 8m

Regional: PAS Pacific POPs Release Reduction through Improved Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes (UNEP/FAO); total US\$ 6.805m, GEF US\$ 3.275m

Regional: Africa Stockpiles Program (ASP) - Project 1- Supplemental Funds for Disposal and Prevention (World Bank); total US\$ 9.56m, GEF US\$ 3.96m

Global: POPs Monitoring Reporting and Information Dissemination Using Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs) (UNEP); total US\$ 3.454m, GEF US\$ 0.95m

Global: DSSA Establishment of Efficient and Effective Data Collection and Reporting Procedures for Evaluating the Continued Need of DDT for Disease Vector Control (UNEP); total US\$ 1.416m, GEF US\$ 0.761m

Global: Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in Latin America and Caribbean States (GRULAC) (UNEP); total US\$ 1,955,000, GEF US\$ 890,000

**ANNEX 4: STATUS OF GEF APPROVAL AND SUBMISSION OF NIPS**

Country	Date of GEF	Date of ratification	Agencies	Date of NIP submission Or status of NIP preparation
Albania	25-Sep-03	04-Oct-04	UNDP	12-Feb-07
Algeria	14-Nov-01	22-Sep-06	UNIDO	06-Oct-07
Angola	27-Mar-08	23-Oct-06	UNIDO	Inventories completed
Antigua And Barbuda	03-Mar-03	10-Sep-03	UNEP	26-Nov-08
Argentina	10-Feb-03	25-Jan-05	UNEP	25-Apr-07
Armenia	14-Nov-01	26-Nov-03	UNIDO	29-Apr-06
Azerbaijan	25-Aug-04	13-Jan-04	UNIDO	15-Jan-10
Bahamas	27-Oct-05	03-Oct-05	UNEP	Not submitted Project still ongoing
Bangladesh	27-Mar-02	12-Mar-07	UNDP	08-May-09
Barbados	29-Apr-02	07-Jun-04		10-Dec-07
Belarus	28-May-04	03-Feb-04	World Bank	17-Jan-07
Belize	17-Feb-05	25-Jan-10	UNDP	Submission expected end of 2010
Benin	22-Nov-02	05-Jan-04	UNEP	27-Oct-08
Bolivia	22-Feb-02	03-Jun-03	UNIDO	19-Sep-05
Botswana	01-Jul-03	28-Oct-02	UNIDO	NIP completed and pending Government submission
Brazil	28-Aug-06	16-Jun-04	UNEP	Inventory development Submission expected December 2011
Bulgaria	29-Apr-02	20-Dec-04	UNEP	27-Sep-06

Burkina Faso	10-Apr-03	31-Dec-04	UNDP	02-Apr-07
Burundi	20-Nov-02	02-Aug-05	UNIDO	28-Mar-06
Cambodia	24-Mar-03	25-Aug-06		03-May-07
Cameroon	10-Apr-03	19-May-09	UNEP	Not submitted, currently on phase 2 of NIP dev
Cape Verde	18-Oct-05	01-Mar-06	UNEP	Not submitted NIP ready but not endorsed
Central African Republic	22-May-02	12-Feb-08	UNIDO	08-Oct-08
Chad	13-Jun-02	10-Mar-06	UNIDO	28-Apr-06
Chile	29-Apr-02	20-Jan-05	UNEP	30-May-06
China	09-Sep-04	12-Aug-04	UNIDO	18-Apr-07
Colombia	10-Jun-02	22-Oct-08	World Bank	11-Aug-10
Comoros	31-Jul-03	23-Feb-07	UNDP	29-Jan-08
Congo, Rep of	19-Apr-02	12-Feb-07	UNDP	27-Feb-07
Cook Islands	03-Mar-08	29-Jun-04	UNDP	Not submitted Submitted expected 2011
Costa Rica	10-Dec-04	06-Feb-07		04-May-09
Cote d'Ivoire	09-Oct-01	20-Jan-04	UNEP	24-May-06
Croatia	14-Nov-01	30-Jan-07		12-Mar-09
Cuba	08-Jul-03	21-Dec-07	UNEP	NIP finalized but not submitted yet.
Czech Republic	31-Jul-01	06-Aug-02	UNIDO	08-May-06
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	14-Feb-07	23-Mar-05	UNDP	07-Jun-10
Djibouti	22-Nov-02	11-Mar-04	UNIDO	01-Jun-07
Dominica	03-Mar-05	08-Aug-03	UNEP	Not submitted. Draft NIP available
Dominican Republic	30-Mar-06	04-May-07	UNDP	07-May-09
Ecuador	29-Apr-02	07-Jun-04	UNEP	06-Sep-06
Egypt	03-Sep-02	02-May-03	UNIDO	16-Mar-06
El Salvador	13-Mar-06	27-May-08	UNDP	Not submitted Draft NIP available
Eritrea	13-Feb-07	10-Mar-05	UNIDO	Inventories

				completed and validation workshop held
Ethiopia	29-Jul-02	09-Jan-03	UNIDO	09-Mar-07
Fiji	20-Dec-01	20-Jun-01	UNEP	21-Jun-06
Gabon	20-Nov-02	07-May-07	UNIDO	08-May-08
Gambia	22-May-02	28-Apr-06	UNEP	21-May-09
Georgia	10-Feb-03	04-Oct-06	UNIDO	Not submitted Submission expected November 2010
Ghana	29-Oct-01	30-May-03	UNIDO	21-Jan-08
Guatemala	19-Apr-02	30-Jul-08	UNEP	Not submitted NIP in Government hands for SC Sec submission soon.
Guinea	29-Apr-02	11-Dec-07	UNEP	22-Apr-10
Guinea-Bissau	07-Jul-04	06-Aug-08	UNEP	Not submitted NIP pending UNEP audit
Guyana	26-Jan-10	Not ratified*	UNEP	Not submitted. Project was only approved January 2010. Country has begun stakeholder consultations and is putting together consultancies to conduct their NIP.
Haiti	03-Sep-02	Not ratified *	UNEP	Not submitted Pending UNEP audit
Honduras	22-Mar-04	23-May-05	UNDP	13-Jan-10

Hungary	01-Aug-01	14-Mar-08	UNEP	21-Jun-10
India	14-Jun-07	13-Jan-06	UNIDO	NIP drafting started and will be submitted March 2011
Indonesia	14-Nov-01	28-Sep-09	UNIDO	15-Apr-10
Iran	13-Feb-02	06-Feb-06	UNDP	02-Aug-08
Jamaica	22-Nov-02	01-Jun-07	UNEP	Not submitted Submission expected End of 2010
Jordan	13-Jun-02	08-Nov-04	UNEP	26-Dec-06
Kazakhstan	21-Dec-01	09-Nov-07	UNEP	25-Feb-10
Kenya	09-Oct-01	24-Sep-04	UNEP	14-Apr-07
Kiribati	22-Nov-02	07-Sep-04	UNEP	Not submitted Draft NIP available, submission pending Government approval process
Korea DPR	08-Dec-03	26-Aug-02	UNDP	25-Nov-08
Kyrgyzstan	05-Aug-03	12-Dec-06	UNEP	02-Apr-09
Lao PDR	19-Apr-02	28-Jun-06	UNIDO	11-Aug-10
Latvia	30-Jul-02	28-Oct-04	UNDP	07-Jun-05
Lebanon	29-Apr-02	03-Jan-03	UNEP	17-May-06
Lesotho	19-Apr-02	23-Jan-02	UNIDO	26-Feb-09
Liberia	27-Jan-03	23-May-02	UNIDO	20-Mar-08
Lithuania	10-Mar-03	05-Dec-06	UNDP	6-Apr-07
Macedonia	14-Nov-01	27-May-04	UNIDO	02-Sep-05
Madagascar	24-Mar-03	18-Nov-05	UNEP	25-Sep-08
Malaysia	29-Apr-02	Not ratified *	UNEP	Not submitted NIP completed but lacks endorsement. Malaysia is not a Party to the SC.
Malawi	03-Sep-02	27-Feb-09	UNIDO	15-Feb-10
Mali	29-Apr-02	05-Sep-03	UNEP	09-Aug-06
Marshall Islands	10-Apr-03	27-Jan-03	UNEP	11-Aug-09
Mauritania	20-Dec-01	22-Jul-05	UNEP	19-Mar-10
Mauritius	03-Sep-02	13-Jul-04	UNDP	11-Oct-06
Mexico	03-Jun-04	10-Feb-03	World	02-Feb-08

			Bank	
Micronesia	29-Apr-02	15-Jul-05	UNEP	Not submitted Draft NIP completed, submission pending Government approval
Moldova	25-Apr-02	07-Apr-04	World Bank	25-Aug-05
Mongolia	30-Jul-02	30-Apr-04	UNIDO	08-Jan-08
Montenegro	15-Dec-08		UNEP	Not submitted Under implementation
Morocco	19-Apr-02	15-Jun-04	UNDP	02-May-06
Mozambique	22-May-02	31-Oct-05	UNEP	12-Aug-08
Nauru	03-Jul-03	09-May-02	UNEP	Not submitted NIP drafting (phase 3)
Nepal	22-May-02	06-Mar-07	UNIDO	25-Sep-07
Nicaragua	13-Aug-03	01-Dec-05	UNDP	29-Apr-06
Niger	06-May-02	12-Apr-06	UNIDO	NIP has been completed and pending Government submission
Nigeria	14-Nov-01	24-May-04	UNIDO	29-Apr-09
Niue	28-Aug-02	02-Sep-05	UNDP	25-Jan-05
Oman	31-Jul-03	19-Jan-05	UNEP	03-Feb-09
Pakistan	28-Aug-02	17-Apr-08	UNDP	15-Dec-09
Palau	06-May-03	Not ratified *	UNEP	Not submitted NIP drafting ongoing
Panama	21-Apr-05	05-Mar-03	UNEP	10-Feb-09
Papua New Guinea	29-Apr-02	07-Oct-03	UNEP	Not submitted submission pending Government approval
Paraguay	12-Nov-03	01-Apr-04	UNEP	21-Jun-10
Peru	19-Dec-03	14-Sep-05	UNEP	19-Dec-07

Philippines	22-Oct-01	27-Feb-04	UNDP	19-Jun-06
Poland	01-Aug-01	23-Oct-08	UNIDO	NIP completed and pending Government submission
Romania	04-Oct-01	28-Oct-04	UNIDO	12-Apr-06
Russian Federation	16-Sep-09	Not ratified *	UNEP	Not submitted execution, phase 2
Rwanda	08-Jan-03	05-Jun-02	UNIDO	30-May-07
Samoa	18-Sep-01	04-Feb-02	UNDP	21-Jun-07
Sao Tome and Principe	20-Nov-02	12-Apr-06	UNIDO	12-Apr-07
Senegal	24-Mar-03	08-Oct-03	UNEP	26-Apr-07
Serbia	10-Apr-03	31-July-09	UNEP	29-Jun-10
Seychelles	20-Nov-02	03-Jun-08	UNIDO	NIP completed and pending Government submission
Sierra Leone	07-Feb-06	26-Sep-03	UNIDO	11-Mar-09
Slovak Republic	04-Oct-01	05-Aug-02	UNDP	12-Dec-06
Slovenia	29-Apr-02	04-May-04	UNEP	02-Feb-10
South Africa	03-Sep-02	04-Sep-02	UNEP	Not submitted draft NIP to be completed by March 2010.
Sri Lanka	13-Jun-02	22-Dec-05	UNEP	28-Sep-07
St. Lucia	08-Jul-03	04-Oct-02	UNEP	10-Jul-07
Sudan	08-Jan-03	29-Aug-06	UNDP	04-Sep-07
Suriname	07-Feb-06	Not ratified *	UNDP	Not submitted Final stage Submission expected Early 2011
Swaziland	25-Mar-08	13-Jan-06	UNIDO	Not submitted Draft NIP completed
Syria	03-Sep-02	05-Aug-05	UNEP	23-Mar-09
Tajikistan	13-Aug-03	08-Feb-07	UNEP	14-Nov-07
Tanzania	14-Nov-01	30-Apr-04	UNIDO	12-Jun-06
Thailand	06-May-03	31-Jan-05	UNEP	07-Aug-08



Togo	14-Nov-01	22-Jul-04	UNIDO	13-Oct-06
Tonga	22-Nov-02	23-Oct-09	UNEP	Not submitted Draft NIP completed, submission pending government approval
Trinidad and Tobago	07-Feb-06	13-Dec-02	UNDP	Not submitted Initial stage – Submission expected end of 2011
Tunisia	14-Nov-01	17-Jun-04	UNEP	30-Jan-07
Turkey	17-Dec-02	14-Oct-09	UNIDO	NIP completed and submitted <i>Not seen in the SCS website</i>
Tuvalu	17-Feb-05	19-Jan-04	UNEP	05-Mar-09
Uganda	09-Mar-05	20-Jul-04	UNEP	13-Jan-09
Ukraine	06-May-03	25-Sep-07	UNEP	Not submitted NIP completed awaiting approval from the parliament
Uruguay	13-Jun-02	09-Sep-04	UNEP	01-Jun-06
Vanuatu	24-Mar-03	16-Sep-05	UNEP	Not submitted NIP plans drafting
Venezuela	20-Nov-02	19-Apr-05	UNIDO	12-Aug-09
Vietnam	18-Sep-01	22-Jul-02	UNDP	11-Sep-07
Yemen	22-May-02	09-Jan-04	UNEP	Not submitted draft NIP probably available
Zambia	29-Apr-02	07-Jul-06	UNEP	11-May-09
Zimbabwe	22-Nov-02	Not ratified *	UNEP	Not submitted country has as per June 2010 started again to prepare for NIP formulation.

				expected completion date : June 2012
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\*If 'Not ratified', country is not yet a Party and therefore not formally required to submit its NIP. However, these countries are eligible for GEF funding.

**ANNEX 5 POPS TRACKING TOOLS AUG 2010****NIP DEVELOPMENT OR NIP UPDATE ENABLING ACTIVITIES**

<b>Project Title</b>	
<b>Country</b>	
<b>GEF Agency</b>	
<b>GEF PMIS #</b>	

Indicators	Number
Number <sup>1</sup> of countries receiving GEF support for NIP development [4.1.1.1]	
Number <sup>2</sup> of countries receiving GEF support for NIP update [4.1.2.1]	

Notes:

1. Indicate "1" if this is a single-country NIP development project.
2. Indicate "1" if this is a single-country NIP update project.

Indicators	Implementation Status	Yes = 1 No= 0	Qualitative comments <sup>3</sup> from the project team or the GEF Agency
Progress in development or update of NIPs [4.1.1]	NIP coordinating committee, or body with similar function, in place <sup>4</sup> [4.1.1.2]		
	Preliminary inventories undertaken <sup>5</sup> [4.1.1.3]		
	Draft NIP prepared [4.1.1.4]		
	Draft updated NIP prepared [4.1.2.2]		
	NIP submitted to the Stockholm Convention [4.1.1.5]		
	Updated NIP submitted to the Stockholm Convention [4.1.2.3]		

Notes:

3. If the project addresses more than one country, please specify in the comments column; and also provide disaggregated data per country, if available.
4. Include composition of the coordinating committee in the "comments" column.
5. This refers to the "inventory phase" as a whole. List estimates of amounts of POPs inventoried, including new POPs, in table below.

1.

<b>Chemical name<sup>6</sup></b> or category inventoried	0 = "Chemical/category is not to be inventoried under that particular project" 1 = "Preliminary inventory not complete for that chemical/category" 2 = "Preliminary inventory completed for that chemical/category"	<b>Quantity<sup>7</sup></b> (tons, g Teq, or number as appropriate)	<b>Qualitative comments<sup>3</sup></b> from the project team or the GEF Agency
Aldrin [4.1.1.10]			
Chlordane [4.1.1.11]			
Dieldrin [4.1.1.12]			
Endrin [4.1.1.13]			
Heptachlor [4.1.1.14]			
Hexachlorobenzene [4.1.1.15]			
Mirex [4.1.1.16]			
Toxaphene [4.1.1.17]			
PCB concentrated oils [4.1.1.18]			
PCB contaminated soils [4.1.1.19]			
PCB capacitors (tons) [4.1.1.20]			
PCB capacitors (number of) [4.1.1.21]			
PCB contaminated equipment and wastes [4.1.1.22]			
DDT [4.1.1.23]			
PCDDs and PCDFs [4.1.1.24]			
alpha-HCH [4.1.2.10]			
beta-HCH [4.1.2.11]			
gamma-HCH (lindane) [4.1.2.12]			
Chlordecone [4.1.2.13]			
Hexabromobiphenyl [4.1.2.14]			
Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether [4.1.2.15]			
pentachlorobenzene [4.1.2.16]			
perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride [4.1.2.17]			
tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether [4.1.2.18]			

Add more lines as necessary

Notes:

- Please list individual chemicals as appropriate. "Category" can include "obsolete pesticides", "capacitors" etc.
- For most inventories the unit is tons; for dioxins and furans it is g Teq; for some categories it can be a number (e.g. "number of capacitors"). Indicate the Unit in the "comment" column.

### CAPACITY BUILDING

*Overarching note: this "capacity building" page applies only for stand-alone capacity building projects - or for capacity building activities not covered by any of the listed categories (pesticides, PCBs, UP-POPs, etc).*

Project Title	
Country	
GEF Agency	
GEF PMIS #	

Indicators	Number
Number <sup>1</sup> of countries receiving GEF support to build capacity for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention [1.5.1.1]	

Note:

1. Indicate "1" if this is a single-country project.

Indicators	Implementation Status	Qualitative comments <sup>4</sup> from the project team or the GEF Agency
Coordination committee <sup>2</sup> in place [1.5.1.2]	Yes = 1 No = 0	
Legislative and regulatory measures <sup>3</sup> in place for environmentally sound management of POPs, and for the sound management of chemicals in general [1.5.1]	0 = Not applicable : not an objective of the project 1 = Legislative/regulatory measures drafted or revised 2 = Legislative/regulatory measures adopted but not enforced 3 = Legislative/regulatory measures implemented/enforced with corresponding budget	

Notes:

2. Include composition of the project coordinating committee in the comments column.
3. Describe the type of legislative and regulatory measures, which can include laws, decrees, bylaws, standards, guidelines, etc, in the "comments" column.
4. If the project addresses more than one country, please specify in the comments column; and also provide disaggregated data per country, if available.

Indicators <sup>6</sup>	Number of people <sup>5</sup> trained	Qualitative comments <sup>4</sup> from the project team or the GEF Agency
Professional training [1.5.1.3]		

Note:

5. Professional training is defined as corresponding to at least 3 days per person of training; if the training is shorter it does not qualify. If two people receive 2 days of training each, the score would be "0" under that category. One person receiving 3 days or more, for example 8 days, of training would score "1" under that category.
6. In view of the methodological difficulties with assessing capacity building outcomes, the decision was taken to focus on very few relevant indicators. The GEF POPs Task Force recognizes that many more could have been chosen; by way of example there are no indicators for awareness raising activities.

### DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVES TO DDT FOR VECTOR CONTROL

Project Title	
Country	
GEF Agency	
GEF PMIS #	

Indicators	Number
Number <sup>1</sup> of countries receiving GEF support for environmentally-sound management of DDT [1.2.1.1]	
Number <sup>1</sup> of countries receiving GEF support for promoting DDT alternatives [1.2.1.2]	

Note:

1. Indicate "1" if this is a single-country project.

Indicators	Quantity (tons)	Qualitative comments <sup>2</sup> from the project team or the GEF Agency
Baseline average annual <sup>3</sup> use of DDT for vector control in the country [1.2.1.3]		

Note:

2. If the project addresses more than one country, please specify and provide disaggregated data per country, if available.
3. This is the total baseline use in the whole of the country before start of the project. It might be a preliminary estimate such as possibly at concept stage; or a more precise assessment such as is typically prepared during project development or as an early activity during project implementation. Updated more accurate information should replace the first estimates as it becomes available - in that case, please indicate that the information has been updated relative to a previous entry in the "comments" column.

Indicators	Quantity (tons)		Qualitative comments <sup>2</sup> from the project team or the GEF Agency
	Target reduction	Achieved to date	
Annual use of DDT targeted by the project [1.2.1.4]			

Indicators	Implementation Status Yes = 1; No = 0	Qualitative comments <sup>2</sup> from the project team or GEF Agency <sup>4</sup>
Intersectoral Coordination Committee for the promotion of alternatives to DDT in Vector Management established [1.2.1.5]		

Note:

4. Indicate composition of the Committee in the comments column.

Indicators	Number	Cost (\$ per person protected)	Qualitative comments <sup>2</sup> from the project team or GEF Agency
Number of suitable chemical alternatives <sup>5</sup> to DDT demonstrated by the project [1.2.1.6]			
Number of suitable Non Chemical Alternatives <sup>6</sup> to DDT demonstrated by the project [1.2.1.7]			

Notes:

5. Describe the chemical alternative(s) demonstrated in the "comments" column.
6. Describe the non-chemical alternative(s) demonstrated in the "comments" column.

Indicators	Quantity ( <i>in tons</i> )		Cost <sup>7,8</sup> (\$ per ton)	Qualitative comments <sup>2,9</sup> from the project team or GEF Agency
	Project target	achieved to date		
DDT stocks disposed <sup>10</sup> of in an environmentally sound manner, and average cost [1.4.2.10]				
DDT stocks safeguarded and average cost [1.4.2.11]				

Notes:

7. Cost of disposal relates to overall cost of achieved disposal: Cost = price per ton for collection and repackaging, transportation (land and sea), and destruction. Provide disaggregated data if available in the comments column.
8. Cost of safeguarding relates to overall cost of achieved safeguarding: Cost = price per ton for collection and repackaging, transport, and safe storage. Provide disaggregated data if available in the comments column.
9. Describe the operations: name of contractor, name of shipping line, name of disposal facility, etc.
10. Provide information on disposal technology and whether in-country or abroad in the "comments" column.

**REDUCTION OF UN-INTENTIONALLY PRODUCED POPs (UP-POPs)  
DIOXINS/FURANS**

Project Title	
Country	
GEF Agency	
GEF PMIS #	

Indicators	Number
Number <sup>1</sup> of countries receiving GEF support for dioxins/furans reduction [1.3.1.2]	
Number <sup>1</sup> of countries with Action Plans for UP-POPs under development and implementation [1.3.1.1]	

Note:

1. Indicate "1" if this is a single-country project.

Indicators	Quantity g TEQ	Qualitative comments <sup>2,3</sup> from project team or GEF Agency
UP-POPs baseline inventory <sup>4</sup> [1.3.1.3]		

Note:

2. If the project addresses more than one country, please specify in the comments column; and also provide disaggregated data per country, if available.
3. Include information on basis for the inventory (e.g. Stockholm Convention tool kit), and on coverage and precision.
4. This is the total baseline inventory in the country before start of the project. It might be a preliminary inventory such as possibly at concept stage; or a more detailed inventory such as is typically prepared during project development or as an early activity during project implementation. Updated more accurate information should replace the first estimates as it becomes available - in that case, please indicate that the information has been updated relative to a previous entry in the "comments" column.

Indicators	Implementation Status	Qualitative comments <sup>2</sup> from project team or GEF Agency
Regulatory measures <sup>5</sup> in place [1.3.1.4]	0 = Not applicable : not an objective of the project 1 = Regulatory measures drafted or revised 2 = Regulatory measures adopted but not enforced 3 = Regulatory measures implemented/enforced with corresponding budget	

Note:

5. Describe the type of regulatory measures, which can include laws, decrees, bylaws, standards, guidelines, etc, in the "comments" column.



Indicators	Quantity g TEQ per year		Cost (\$ per g TEQ)	Qualitative comments <sup>2,10</sup> from project team or GEF Agency
	Project target	Achieved to date		
UP-POPs reduced or avoided as a result of BAT/BEP applied <sup>6</sup> in industrial sectors and average cost – project direct [1.3.1.10]				
UP-POPs reduced or avoided as a result of BAT/BEP applied <sup>7</sup> in industrial sectors and average cost – expected through replication [1.3.1.11]				
UP-POPs reduced or avoided as a result of BAT/BEP applied <sup>8</sup> in non industrial sectors and average cost – project direct [1.3.1.12]				
UP-POPs reduced or avoided as a result of BAT/BEP applied <sup>9</sup> in non industrial sectors and average cost - expected through replication [1.3.1.13]				

Notes:

6. Should capture upstream, in-plant, and downstream measures taken.
7. Should capture upstream, in-plant, and downstream measures replicated.
8. Should capture upstream and downstream measures taken at non-point sources.
9. Should capture upstream and downstream measures replicated for non-point sources.
10. Provide information on input alternatives, recycling, process changes, end of pipe measures, and/or preventive waste management systems implemented.

Indicators <sup>11</sup>	Tons per year		Cost (\$ per ton)	Qualitative comments <sup>2,12</sup> from project team or GEF Agency
	Project target	Achieved to date		
CO2 reduction co-benefits - project direct [1.3.1.20]				
CO2 reduction co-benefits - expected through replication [1.3.1.21]				

Notes:

11. These indicators are optional for GEF-5.
12. Describe basis for estimate of co-benefits.

### MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL OF PCBs

Project Title	
Country	
GEF Agency	
GEF PMIS #	

Indicators	Number
Number <sup>1</sup> of countries with PCB management plans under development and implementation [1.4.1.1]	

Note:

1. Indicate "1" if this is a single-country project.  
This indicator is linked to indicator 1.4.1.2 below.

Indicators		Quantity ("NK" if unknown)	Qualitative comments <sup>3,4</sup> from the project team or the GEF Agency
PCB baseline <sup>2</sup> inventory	PCB concentrated oils (tons) [1.4.1.10]		
	PCB contaminated soils (tons) [1.4.1.11]		
	PCB capacitors (tons) [1.4.1.12]		
	PCB capacitors (number of) [1.4.1.13]		
	PCB contaminated equipment and wastes (tons) [1.4.1.14]		

Notes:

2. This is the total baseline inventory in the country before disposal operations. It might be a preliminary inventory such as possibly at concept stage; or a more detailed inventory such as is typically prepared during project development or as an early activity during project implementation. Updated more accurate information should replace the first estimates as it becomes available - in that case, please indicate that the information has been updated relative to a previous entry in the "comments" column.
3. If the project addresses more than one country, please specify in the comment column; and also provide disaggregated data per country, if available.
4. Include information on inventory coverage and precision.

Indicators	Implementation Status		Qualitative comments <sup>3</sup> from the project team or the GEF Agency
Environmentally sound management <sup>5</sup> (ESM) of PCBs in place [1.4.1.2]	0 = Not applicable : not an objective of the project 1 = ESM plan has been developed 2 = infrastructure and logistics in place to permit implementation 3 = ESM of PCBs budgeted and implemented		

Note:

- ESM of PCBs includes regulatory measures, enforcement, monitoring, training, awareness raising, phase out and final disposal, etc, to ensure that PCB oils and PCB contaminated equipment and wastes are managed in a manner that protects human health and the environment.

Indicators	Quantity (tons)		Cost <sup>6</sup> (\$ per ton)	Qualitative comments <sup>3,7</sup> from the project team or the GEF Agency
	Project target	Achieved to date		
PCB concentrated oils disposed of and average cost [1.4.1.20]				
PCB contaminated soils disposed of, or decontaminated <sup>8</sup> , and average cost [1.4.1.21]				
PCB capacitors disposed of and average cost [1.4.1.22]				
PCB contaminated equipment and wastes disposed of and average cost [1.4.1.23]				
PCB oils and PCB contaminated equipment under safe storage and average cost [1.4.1.24]				

Note:

- Overall costs including packaging, transport, safe storage, and treatment or disposal as appropriate.
- Provide information on disposal technology and whether in-country or abroad.
- Indicate if disposed of or decontaminated in the comments column.

**MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL OF OBSOLETE PESTICIDES, INCLUDING POPs**

Project Title	
Country	
GEF Agency	
GEF PMIS #	

Indicators	Number
Number <sup>1</sup> of countries receiving GEF support for environmentally sound management of obsolete pesticides, including POPs [1.4.2.1]	

Note:

1. Indicate "1" if this is a single-country project.

Indicators	Quantity ( <i>in tons</i> )	Qualitative comments from the project team or the GEF Agency <sup>2</sup>
Baseline inventory <sup>3,4</sup> of obsolete pesticides, including POPs pesticide. [1.4.2.2]		

Notes:

2. Include in particular information on inventory coverage and precision.
3. This is the total baseline inventory in the country before disposal operations. It might be a preliminary inventory such as possibly at concept stage; or a more detailed inventory such as is typically prepared during project development or as an early activity during project implementation. Updated more accurate information should replace the first estimates as it becomes available - in that case, please indicate that the information has been updated relative to a previous entry in the "comments" column.
4. If the project addresses more than one country, please specify in the comments column; and also provide disaggregated data per country, if available.

Indicators	Implementation Status		Qualitative comments <sup>4</sup> from the project team or the GEF Agency
Pesticides or POPs pesticides regulations <sup>5</sup> in place [1.4.2.3]	0 = Not applicable : not an objective of the project 1 = legislation/ regulation drafted or revised 2 = legislation/ regulation adopted but is not enforced 3 = legislation/ regulation is enforced with corresponding budget		
Waste management plans to prevent <sup>6,7</sup> further accumulation of pesticide stockpiles and empty pesticide containers, in place [1.4.2.4]	0 = Not applicable : not an objective of the project 1 = management plans have been developed 2 = infrastructure and logistics in place to permit implementation 3 = management plans budgeted and implemented		

Notes:

5. Describe in the "comment" column the type of regulatory measures, which can include policies, decrees, bylaws, standards, guidelines such as broadly aligned with the objectives of the chemicals conventions and the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides.
6. Describe specific prevention measures in the comments section.
7. Waste pesticides and containers will always be generated where pesticides are used. In order to prevent accumulation of new stockpiles, a waste management plan must be in place.

Indicators	Quantity ( <i>in tons</i> )		Cost ( <i>\$ per ton</i> )	Qualitative comments from the project Team or GEF Agency <sup>4,8</sup>
	Project target	Achieved to date		
Obsolete pesticides, including POPs pesticides, disposed of in an environmentally sound manner, and average cost <sup>9</sup> [1.4.2]				
Obsolete pesticides safeguarded <sup>10</sup> and average cost <sup>11</sup> [1.4.2.5]				

Notes:

8. Provide information on disposal technology and whether in-country or abroad.
9. Cost relates to overall cost of achieved disposal: Cost = price per ton for repackaging, transportation (land and sea), and destruction.
10. This should only be indicated as an item separate from disposal if safeguarding is carried out as a risk reduction measure where disposal is not possible.
11. Cost relates to overall cost of achieved safeguarding: Cost = price per ton for repackaging, transport, and safe storage.

### PRODUCTION AND USE PHASE OUT AND MANAGEMENT OF EXEMPTED USE

Project Title	
Country	
GEF Agency	
GEF PMIS #	

Indicators	Number
Number of countries <sup>1</sup> receiving GEF support to phase out the use of POPs [1.1.1.1]	
Number of countries <sup>1</sup> receiving GEF support to phase out the production of POPs [1.1.1.2]	
Number of countries <sup>1</sup> receiving GEF support for environmentally sound management of exempted POPs <sup>2</sup> [1.2.2.1]	

Note:

1. Indicate "1" if this is a single-country project addressing one family of POPs chemicals. If more than one category of POPs chemicals are addressed by the project in one, or more, countries, indicate number of country multiplied by number of POPs chemicals. For example two families of POPs chemicals in one country would score 2. A regional 3 country project tackling two families of POPs chemicals would score 6.
2. Other than DDT. For DDT, use the specific "DDT" worksheet. This indicator is linked to indicator [1.2.1] below.

Indicators	Quantity (in tons)	Qualitative comments <sup>3</sup> from the project team or the GEF Agency
Baseline average annual <sup>4</sup> use of the specific POPs chemical [1.1.1.3]		
Baseline average annual <sup>4</sup> production of the specific POPs chemical [1.1.1.4]		

Notes:

3. If the project addresses more than one country, please specify and provide disaggregated data per country, if available.
4. This is the total baseline use or production of the specific POPs chemical in the country across all sectors before start of the project. It might be a preliminary estimate such as might be available at concept stage; or a more precise assessment such as would typically be prepared during project development or as an early activity during project implementation.  
Updated more accurate information should replace the first estimates as it becomes available - in that case, please indicate that the information has been updated relative to a previous entry in the "comments" column.

Indicators	Quantity ( <i>in tons</i> )		Qualitative comments <sup>3</sup> from the project team or the GEF Agency
	Target reduction	Achieved to date	
Amount of POPs chemical phased-out from use following demonstration of alternative - project direct [1.1.1.5]			
Amount of POPs chemical phased-out from use following demonstration of alternative - through replication [1.1.1.6]			
Amount of POPs chemical production closed forever [1.1.1.7]			

Indicators	Implementation status		Qualitative comments <sup>3</sup> from the project team or the GEF Agency
Environmentally sound management of exempted POPs in place [1.2.1]	0 = Not applicable : not an objective of the project 1 = ESM plan has been developed 2 = infrastructure and logistics in place to permit implementation 3 = ESM of exempted POPs budgeted and implemented		

**"NEW" POPs**

Project Title	
Country	
GEF Agency	
GEF PMIS #	

Indicators	Number
Number of countries receiving GEF support to assess <sup>1</sup> national implications of new POPs [4.1.2.2]	
Number of countries receiving GEF support to pilot new POPs reduction activities [1.1.2.1]	

Note:

1. Outside and in addition to "NIP update" enabling activities projects.