



**REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL<sup>1</sup>**  
**PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project**  
**TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund**

**PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION**

Project Title: Establishing the tools and methods to include the nine new POPs into the Global Monitoring Plan.			
Country(ies):	Global	GEF Project ID: <sup>2</sup>	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):	UNEP DTIE Chemicals	Submission Date:	2011.03.11
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration(Months)	24 months
Name of Parent Program (if applicable): For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>		Agency Fee (\$):	70,000

**A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK<sup>3</sup>**

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (a)	Cofinancing (\$)
CHEM-1: Phase out POPs and reduce POPs releases	Country capacity built to effectively phase out and reduce releases of POPs	1. Country teams trained to analyse new POPs 2. Countries built capacity for the implementation fo the Stockholm Convention	GEF TF	616,000	1,158,000
	Others				
Subtotal				t	t
Project management cost <sup>4</sup>			GEF TF	64,000	358,340
Monitoring and Supervision Plan				20,000	0
<b>Total project costs</b>				<b>700,000</b>	<b>1,516,340</b>

**B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK**

Project Objective:					
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Financing from relevant TF (GEF/LDCF/SCCF) (\$)	Confirmed Cofinancing (\$)
1. harmonization and update of analytical methods/ analytical guidance to include new POPs	TA	Instrumentation and methods for analysis of new POPs in core matrices established and POPs Laboratory Databank amended and laboratories identified	(1) POPs analytical guidance amended (2) POPs laboratory databank updated includes information on new POPs	34,000	15,000
2. development of guidance to analyse new POPs in core matrices	TA	Guidance for the analysis of new POPs in relevant core matrices updated	(1) Expert workshop for GMP document discussion	92,000	321,000

<sup>1</sup> It is important to consult the GEF Preparation Guidelines when completing this template

<sup>2</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

<sup>3</sup> Refer to the Focal Area/LDCF/SCCF Results Framework when filling up the table in item A.

<sup>4</sup> This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or cofinancing sources.

		and in place	(2) SOPs for abiotic matrices developed (air, water) (3) SOPs for biotic matrices developed (mothers' milk, human blood)		
3. Capacity building at Global level for sampling and analysis of new POPs in core matrices	TA	Capacity built at global level for sampling and analysis of new POPs in core matrices established	(1) thematic training workshops organized (2) methodology for new POPs in air and water field tested (3) methodology for mothers' milk and human blood field tested (4) Needed spares and consumables identified (5) methods and lab standards developed (6) collection of mother's milk/blood and air/water samples	288,000	822,000
4. Organization of intercalibration studies to assess analytical capacities	TA	Capacity and performance of laboratories in analysing new POPs assessed at the global level	(1) intercalibration studies performed in pilot laboratories	100,000	0
5. Availability of regional data for new POPs in core matrices	TA	Regional data available for new POPs in provided by countries	(1) Sectoral reports (air, water, blood, or PFOs, BFR) available (2) analytical data and results evaluated (3) Lab mirror analysis available	102,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>616,000</b>	<b>1,158,000</b>
<b>Project management Cost<sup>5</sup></b>				<b>64,000</b>	<b>358,340</b>
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation Plan</b>				<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total project costs</b>				<b>700,000</b>	<b>1,516,340</b>

### C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED COFINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier (source)	Type of Cofinancing	Cofinancing amount (\$)
Other multilateral agency	Stockholm Convention Secretariat	Grant	755,000
Other multilateral agency	Stockholm Convention Secretariat	In-kind	298,340
Experts from UN regions working with the Stockholm Convention Secretariat (SSC)	National Government	In-kind	300,000
National Experts travel	National Government	In-kind	36,000
Environment Canada	National Government	In-kind	50,000
UNEP	Multilateral Agency	In-kind	77,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>1,516,340</b>

<sup>5</sup> Same as footnote #3.

**D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY<sup>1</sup>**

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) <sup>2</sup>	Total c=a+b
UNEP	GEF TF	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Global	700,000	70,000	770,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				t
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				700,000	70,000	770,000

**E. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:**

Component	Estimated person weeks	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project total (\$)
Local consultants*	110	110,000	0	110,000
International consultants*	190	310,000	147,000	457,000
<b>Total</b>	300	420,000	147,000	567,000

\* Details to be provided in Annex C.

**F. PROJECT MANAGEMENT COST**

Cost Items	Total Estimated person weeks	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project total (\$)
Local consultants*				t
International consultants*	20.7	40,000	50,000	90,000
Technical advice – Stockholm Convention Secretariat (SSC)	67.6	0	231,980	231,980
Admin assistance	35.1	0	76,360	76,360
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*				t
Travel*		24,000		24,000
Others**	Specify "Others" (1)			
	Specify "Others" (2)			t
<b>Total</b>	123.4	64,000	358,340	422,340

\* Details to be provided in Annex C.

\*\* For others, to be clearly specified by overwriting fields \*(1) and \*(2).

**Details on project management calculation for table A**

Categories	Annual salary	Average salary /week	Total Estimated person weeks	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project total (\$)
Local consultants						t
International consultant – UNEP Project Manager P-5	225,838	4,343	20.7	40,000	50,000	90,000
Technical advice – Stockholm Convention Secretariat (SSC) – P3, P4 and P-5	See letter of co-finance	3,431.7	67.6	0	231,980	231,980
Admin assistance (Stockholm Convention + UNEP Chemicals)	110,600	2,127	35.1	0	76,360	76,360
Travel				24,000	0	24,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>64,000</b>	<b>358,340</b>	<b>422,340</b>

## Explanation

Please note that there was an error in calculating the admin support needed for the project, it has been readjusted in table F. Estimates are person/weeks. The admin assistance will be provided by 2 or more persons, depending on the task, one admin assistant will be provided by UNEP Chemicals and Another one (1 or more) will be provided by the Stockholm Convention Secretariat. Please note that some activities in the project will need more administrative support than other activities (e.g. organization of workshops); therefore it would be possible to see big amounts of time for support staff.

The Secretariat of SC will provide at least 3 professionals at different categories (from P-3 to P-5) to support the project management (Technical advice to Management). UNEP Chemicals will provide one P-5 professional partly paid by the project and partly by UNEP Chemicals.

### **G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? NO**

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex E an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund).

### **H. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:**

The M&E Plan includes a series of activities aiming at monitor progress made in the project and the outputs again the implementation plan. This plan is supported by the executing agency and the coordinating partners, such as the SSC, partner labs and the regional representatives. The table below describes the actions to be taken as part of the M&E plan and the estimated cost involved within this plan. The terminal report has a cost of “0” because it is part of the work-programme of the Executing Agency. The Steering Committee meetings (3) will be organized back to back with Technical workshops and costs will be “shared” between the technical meetings Steering Committee meetings. The attendance of the Executing Agency to the Steering Committees is funded under the Project Management costs.

<b>M&amp;E activity</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Responsible Party</b>	<b>Budget (US\$)*<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Time-frame</b>
Inception workshop	Awareness raising, building stakeholder engagement, detailed work planning with key groups	UNEP	0	Within two months of project start
Inception report	Provides implementation plan for progress monitoring	Project coordinator	0	Immediately following Inception Workshop
Project Review by Steering Committee	Assesses progress, effectiveness of operations and technical outputs; Recommends adaptation where necessary and confirms forward implementation plan.	UNEP	22,000	Month 1, 12 and 24
Project Implementation Review	Progress and effectiveness review for the GEF, provision of recommendations	UNEP	0	Month 12
Terminal report	Reviews effectiveness against implementation plan Highlights technical outputs Identifies recommendations and likely design approaches for future projects, assesses likelihood of achieving design outcomes	UNEP	0	At the end of project implementation
Independent Terminal evaluation*	Reviews effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation, coordination mechanisms and outputs Identifies challenges, opportunities and likely remedial actions for future projects Highlights technical achievements and assesses against prevailing benchmarks	UNEP, Independent external consultant	30,000	At end of project implementation
Independent Financial Audit	Reviews use of project funds against budget and assesses probity of expenditure and transactions	UNEP	0	At the end of project implementation
<b>Total indicative M&amp;E cost*<sup>1</sup></b>			<b>52,000</b>	

\*The independent terminal evaluation to be run by the Evaluation Office of UNEP.

## **PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

### **A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:**

#### **A.1.1. THE GEF FOCAL AREA/LDCF/SCCF STRATEGIES:**

The GEF funds are used to cover the “incremental cost of activities to achieve global environmental benefits concerning chemicals management”. In this sense, POPs as substances of global concern are funded by the GEF. The GEF assists countries to address chemicals in a sound manner, and supports mobilization of other sources of finance for projects and programmes in order to achieve global benefits.

This project is consistent with the GEF V Chemicals strategy, specifically to the objective CHEM-1 Phase out of POPs and reduction of POPs releases. Outcome 5 of objective CHEM-1 is about building country capacity to phase out and reduce releases of POPs. This project is about building capacity for monitoring of newly adopted POPs and to develop global guidelines to be used for new POPs monitoring purposes. This project will assist countries to perform sampling and analysis of new POPs, in order to assess the presence of POPs in human health and the environment and to take appropriate measures for POPs reduction.

#### **A.1.2. FOR PROJECTS FUNDED FROM LDCF/SCCF: THE LDCF/SCCF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PRIORITIES:**

#### **A.2. NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS OR REPORTS AND ASSESSMENTS UNDER RELEVANT CONVENTIONS, IF APPLICABLE, I.E. NAPAS, NAPS, NBSAPs, NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS, TNAS, NIPS, PRSPs, NPFE, ETC.:**

At its third meeting in May 2007, the COP of the Stockholm Convention, by Decision SC-3/19 on effectiveness evaluation, provisionally adopted the amended GMP for POPs (UNEP/POPS/COP.3/22/Rev.1, annex II) and adopted the amended implementation plan for the GMP (UNEP/POPS/COP.3/23/Rev.1). Decision SC-3/19 also established a regional organization group for each of the five United Nations regions to facilitate regional implementation of the GMP and invited Parties to nominate members to those groups with expertise in monitoring and data evaluation. The main objectives of the regional organization group is to define and implement the regional strategy for information gathering, including capacity building, and to prepare the regional monitoring report for the first effectiveness evaluation which was presented at the fourth Conference of the Parties in May 2009.

At its fourth meeting in May 2009, The COP of the Stockholm Convention, by Decision 4/31 on Global Monitoring plan for effectiveness evaluation, adopted the global monitoring plan for persistent organic pollutants, provisionally adopted during COP3, and also adopted the terms of reference and mandate of the regional organization groups and the global coordination group on POPs monitoring. The same COP Decision mandated the global coordination group “updating the guidance on the global monitoring plan for POPs with the assistance of invited experts as necessary” and requested the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention “to support the global coordination group in updating the guidance document for the global monitoring plan with additional chapters on long-range transport, specimen banking and the impact of listing new Chemicals in the Convention. This decision also request the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention and invites other donors to provide sufficient funds to further support step-by-step capacity enhancement, including through strategic partners and to support new monitoring initiatives that will support the first monitoring report.

### **B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:**

#### **B.1. DESCRIBE THE BASELINE PROJECT AND THE PROBLEM THAT IT SEEKS TO ADDRESS:**

The goal of the project is to build capacity on analysis and data generation for new POPs in core matrices for the Global POPs Monitoring (GMP) to enable all regions to comply with Article 16 of the Stockholm Convention.

Article 16 of the Stockholm Convention indicates that the effectiveness of the Convention shall be evaluated four years after the date of entry into force of the Convention and periodically thereafter. The

Effectiveness Evaluation consists of monitoring the presence of POPs in the environment as well as their regional and global transport. The Conference of Parties (COP) has completed its first effectiveness evaluation at its fourth meeting in 2009 (COP-4), and has agreed upon the essential modalities for the environmental monitoring component of the subsequent evaluations.

At the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention in May 2009 nine new POPs chemicals were added into Annexes A, B and C of the Convention (Decisions SC-4/10-18). The nine new chemicals have been assessed by a scientific subsidiary body to the Stockholm Convention – the POPs Review Committee – and were found to fulfil the criteria for inclusion into either of the annexes A, B, or C of the Convention. By listing the nine new POPs into the annexes of the Convention, it is recognized at international level – by the parties to the Convention that these nine chemicals fulfil the POPs criteria, namely, be

- Persistent and therefore, do not readily break down under environmental conditions;
- Bioaccumulative and therefore, build up concentrations at higher trophic levels such as in humans;
- Undergo long-range environmental transport and therefore, occurring at locations far away from their place of production, use or emission, and
- Exhibiting adverse effects and therefore, having the potential for damage to human health or to the environment.

By its decision SC-4/31 on global monitoring plan for effectiveness evaluation the Conference requested, among others, updating the guidance document for the global monitoring plan<sup>6</sup> with additional chapters on long-range transport, specimen banking and the impact of listing new chemicals in the Convention. The adoption of nine new chemicals also implies the updating of national implementation plans under Article 7 of the Convention. Initial Guidance on the Global Monitoring Plan for Persistent Organic Pollutants have been developed under the Convention to provide Parties with the necessary tools to enable them to monitor POPs in a harmonized and sound manner for the original 12 POPs. The addition of new chemicals to the list of POPs implies the updating and development of relevant guidance for POPs monitoring under the Effectiveness Evaluation activities.

Based on scientific evidence and the request to address environmental global exposures and human exposures, the Conference of the Parties at its second meeting has decided to use air and human milk/human blood as core matrices for the first evaluation. Therefore, the Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) initially focused on the twelve initial POPs and the core media mother's milk/human blood to examine human exposure, and ambient air to examine long-range transport. The Global Monitoring Plan also requests that background concentrations being analysed rather than hot spots or special exposures. COP-4 confirmed these objectives to be maintained and updated for the new POPs.

Whereas the new chemicals adopted during COP-4 fulfil the general POPs criteria, it should be noted that chemically not all of the them are chlorinated, therefore, these brominated and fluorinated chemicals pose additional challenges. Although PBB and the PBDE are lipophilic as the initial POPs, they have different physical-chemical properties that need new analytical approaches. It is assumed that mothers' milk will be an adequate matrix to determine human exposure. The group of the perfluorinated compounds, *e.g.*, perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and precursors do not follow the classic pattern of other POPs by accumulating into fatty tissues, but instead bind to proteins in the blood and liver. PFOS also is water-soluble and not typically transported through air. In these cases, air and mother's milk sampling will not be the optimal media; it would require to amend the core matrices and to consider human blood and water. Brominated compounds require a complex analytical method that will be developed and included in the revised guidelines.

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6 UNEP/POPS/COP.3/INF/14/Rev.1

In order to include new POPs, this project will update existing guidance for POPs monitoring in the environment and human matrices at background levels. The usefulness of the matrices is as follows: air or water receive the emissions of the POPs from the source and transport them around the globe; mothers' milk or blood characterizes human exposures at a significant stage in development. In order to compare data and apply a harmonized approach, milk or blood is taken from mothers that have delivered their first child. Mothers' milk has the advantage that samples can be taken by a non-invasive sampling method whereas human blood needs special equipment and a nurse or doctor for taking the sample. Experiences from mainly WHO but also national health institutions have shown that mothers' milk and maternal blood are useful markers of exposure of humans to POPs and that time trends as well as regional data can be established. Further, they provide relevant information on POPs transfer from the mother to infants and potential health effects.

A sister projects, developed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) will address issues of screening methods to identify new POPs and provide the tools to sample and analyse new POPs in products.

**B. 2. INCREMENTAL /ADDITIONAL COST REASONING: DESCRIBE THE INCREMENTAL (GEF TRUST FUND) OR ADDITIONAL (LDCF/SCCF) ACTIVITIES REQUESTED FOR GEF/LDCF/SCCF FINANCING AND THE ASSOCIATED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS (GEF TRUST FUND) OR ASSOCIATED ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF) TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT:**

Without GEF support, the countries and regions would not be able to provide national, regional and global data on new POPs to the effectiveness evaluation under the Stockholm Convention. More importantly, without training and provisions to be able to analyse the key GMP matrices air, human milk, human blood and water, they also will not be able to contribute to future evaluations. With GEF support and technical assistance of UNEP, these regions and countries will gradually enhance their capacities by implementing new methods to analyse the – for these countries – new matrices and to increase the spectrum to all of the POPs. Strengthening of the analytical performance and international acceptance of the analytical data will significantly increase the monitoring and analytical capacity and thus, these parties will become active contributors to the GMP and with this complying with the requirements set by the Stockholm Convention. The most important step for POPs monitoring has already been set through the earlier UNEP/GEF POPs laboratory and monitoring projects, which responded on the priority issue for analytical capacity from the NIPs. Accordingly, the COP responded and mandated the global POPs monitoring at global basis and established respective networks for mothers' milk (blood to a lesser extend) and air, and for laboratories. Networks for mother's milk and air have been established for the initial POPs and are being strengthened; the addition of a new matrix (water) and some new POPs presents a rather small increment compared to the initial efforts. Through the provision of more information at high quality, trust will be built between countries and a more profound basis be created for assessment of the effectiveness of interventions. The analytical capacity build under this project and the global guidance documents for POPs analysis will also serve the UNIDO sister project on updating of NIPs and other guidance development for new POPs. The UNEP POPs Laboratory Databank will serve both new POPs projects.

**B.3. DESCRIBE THE SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF GENDER DIMENSIONS, AND HOW THESE WILL SUPPORT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT BENEFITS(GEF TRUST FUND) OR ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF). AS A BACKGROUND INFORMATION, READ MAINSTREAMING GENDER AT THE GEF.":**

The global environmental benefit has to be seen in the context of the efforts of the COP to establish an effective global system for monitoring of the effectiveness of the implementation of the Stockholm Convention. The project does not explicitly take UNDAF initiatives as a baseline or criteria to execute activities, the project contributes to the national efforts by strengthening the regions through training and capacity building programmes on analytical methods for testing new POPs in environment and biota,

strengthening the monitoring capacity at national and regional level and with this enabling the participating countries to contribute national data to the GMP in a regionally and internationally agreed and harmonized approach, following harmonized guidelines and tools provided that meet the minimum requirements established for comparable data in the GMP guidance document.

The socio-economic benefit has to be considered in the context of building local, national and regional capacity to monitor POPs. Building this capacities will allow countries to: a) reduce costs for POPs monitoring; b) identify partners laboratories and institutions with adequate capacity to monitor POPs; c) identify issues of concern at the community and national level by measuring the presence of POPs in the environment and in the communities.

In line with the UNDAF outcome, the project is aimed to assist Parties in the implementation of their national priorities when implementing chemicals related multilateral environmental agreements. Emphasis is given to environmental development and capacity building. The project will strengthen the national institutions and coordinate chemical analyses across political and economic sectors and thus, national policies through cooperation within the government and across countries. In this way, the project will reinforce and enhance the capacities at individual, institutional, and societal levels to participate and manage the development process. Women and children are especially susceptible to POPs, and the project, through its role in underpinning national POPs management, contributes to the improving their well-being. The project will empower women in their responsibilities within the laboratory management and will be strengthened further through training activities at international level. Since in-line with the COP decision the project addresses baseline exposures, no group in the population will be targeted.

**B.4 INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVES FROM BEING ACHIEVED, AND IF POSSIBLE, PROPOSE MEASURES THAT ADDRESS THESE RISKS TO BE FURTHER DEVELOPED DURING THE PROJECT DESIGN:**

<b>Risks</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
Not all regions working at the same pace <b>Medium risk</b>	The selection of the country partners and understanding of project goals and objectives will need special attention. The project will pay special attention to the setup of the coordinating mechanism and will ensure that all players have the tools readily available to implement the project smoothly.
Guidance materials are not considered appropriate for particular situations <b>Low risk</b>	This project will update guidance material available or developed within SSC. The close partnership with the SSC will ensure that the guidance materials will be of use and useful for all countries. This project will engage interested and affected parties in each region and consultation bodies to share their experiences and update the available guidance or develop new guidance, as needed
Lab capacity in the regions not suitable for the project purposes <b>Medium risk</b>	Laboratories will be assessed and if there is not capacity in any of the regions, the project will propose alternatives to perform optimal and high quality analysis of new POPs in support of the global monitoring programme
Timeframe too short to deliver expected outputs <b>Medium risk</b>	Timeframe for this project will be managed with special attention. Partners participating in this project have sufficient experience in this kind of activities and will make everything possible to meet deadlines. However, unexpected events may happen and delays cannot be avoided.
Selected matrices not necessarily the best media to monitor POPs <b>Low risk</b>	The Conference of the Parties and its specialized working groups decides on whether a matrix will be considered for the Monitoring Programme. By involving the Global Coordination Group (setup by the SSC) and the SSC, the project will ensure a close linkage with the COP and will inform the COP regularly on the progress made.



**B.5. IDENTIFY KEY STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT INCLUDING THE PRIVATE SECTOR, CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS, LOCAL AND INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ROLES, AS APPLICABLE:**

The responsible institutions in this project will consist of expert laboratories, national scientists with expertise in any of the new groups of POPs (such as PFOS, BFR) in combination with the core matrices (such as air, water, mothers' milk/human blood). The backbone of them will be from the countries participating in the four UNEP-GEF projects on GMP. It is assumed that through the new POPs and new matrices, further experts will be included (especially from East Asia; where a UNEP workshop proposed approaches to cover the new POPs in analytical and monitoring work<sup>7</sup>).

The PSC will monitor progress made and will provide substantial input to the project. The Project Steering Committee will be kept small but efficient and include the directly concerned stakeholders. The Steering Group will comprise DTIE Chemicals, DGEF, Secretariat of Stockholm Convention, WHO, regional organizations coordinating the current GEF GMP projects in four sub-regions, and the involved bilateral donors.

The Steering Group will meet back-to-back with the technical meetings, i.e., inception workshop and final workshop. The Steering Group will monitor the progress of the project and give advice as to implementation issues.

Since this project will enter into new territory, the selection of stakeholders in this project needs careful thinking. The Stockholm Convention Secretariat has close linkages to the Parties and the members of their expert groups including the regional representation. Expert laboratories have their own academic or institutional networks that will assist in the identification of stakeholders in the regions and allow the creation of new networks for efficient project implementation. For example, institutions dealing with brominated flame-retardants will be brought together with institutions dealing with chlorinated pesticides; experts in air sampling will be linked to water researchers. Expert laboratories already familiar with the conditions in developing countries and network coordinators already active in developing country regions will intensify their networks and train developing country partners in this project. In response, developing country partners will communicate their local and regional conditions to the project and especially provide the access to the samples and have full responsibility in the maintenance of the networks to be established and the integrity of the samples. It is the objective of the project to generate high quality and meaningful results to serve the implementation of the Stockholm Convention.

Private laboratories may be invited to participate in the project. National governments will engage communities to take blood and milk samples, as well to identify sites for air sampling. Every individual participating in the sample taking and further analysis, will receive the results from the analysis. These procedures are part of the WHO protocol for mother's milk analysis. Overall results from this project will be communicated to civil society and to all sectors at the national levels.

**B.6. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:**

Coordination with the following related initiatives will be ensured:

**SSC programmes:** The outcomes of this project will become part of the overall technical assistance strategy and programme developed and implemented by the Stockholm Convention Secretariat to support Parties in their efforts to implement the Stockholm Convention;

**Past and on-going relevant activities and projects:** The project will consider all relevant past and on-going activities (such as the GEF laboratory project, the regional GEF MSPs supporting GMP implementation, the EC project in support of GMP and effectiveness evaluation); For more information,

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<sup>7</sup> Report of final workshop on "First Worldwide UNEP Intercalibration Study on Persistent Organic Pollutants – Asia Region", Hongkong SAR, China, 26-28 February 2010

please visit:

[http://www.chem.unep.ch/Pops/laboratory/Final%20report%20POPs%20Lab%20Cap\\_text.pdf](http://www.chem.unep.ch/Pops/laboratory/Final%20report%20POPs%20Lab%20Cap_text.pdf)

The GEF, in close cooperation with UNEP DTIE is currently implementing a GEF funded Global Monitoring Plan for POPs Monitoring. This project complements the current on-going efforts (by the Secretariat of Stockholm Convention and under the SAICM Quick Start Programme) to provide reliable data for effectiveness evaluation of the Convention. The GEF funded Programme on GMP includes four regional projects: Latin America and Caribbean; West Africa; Southern and Eastern Africa, and the Pacific. This project will be under the umbrella of the GEF funded GMP projects. UNEP DTIE will ensure that project results are identified and shared among all GEF GMP projects.

**C. GEF AGENCY INFORMATION:**

**C.1 CONFIRM THE COFINANCING AMOUNT THE GEF AGENCY BRINGS TO THE PROJECT:**

UNEP DTIE Chemicals Branch provides a total amount of 77,000 USD, in-kind, over the 24 months period of the project, which comprises the following:

1. USD 50,000 in-kind staff time for the project manager – coordination and scientific input;
2. USD 10,000 in-kind contribution to this project for the administrative officer at DTIE/Chemicals Branch;
3. USD 17,000 for infrastructure and hosting the project coordinator and the administrative staff, e.g. office space, rental and maintenance of equipment, communications.

**C.2 HOW DOES THE PROJECT FIT INTO THE GEF AGENCY'S PROGRAM (REFLECTED IN DOCUMENTS SUCH AS UNDAF, CAS, ETC.) AND STAFF CAPACITY IN THE COUNTRY TO FOLLOW UP PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION:**

UNEP DTIE Chemicals has the technical expertise and the cooperation with expert laboratories and developing country laboratories and stakeholders in place through the on-going projects. UNEP Chemicals will work in close cooperation and in consultation with the groups and activities that are already operating under the coordination of the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention such as Global Coordination Group, Regional Organisation Groups, or GMP Expert Group.

The UNEP's biennial programme and support budgets for 2010-2011 includes in Output (c) 3 of the Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste Subprogramme, the development, testing and transferring of tools and methodologies for monitoring and controlling chemicals and waste covered by multilateral agreements. Furthermore, in its biennial programme of work and budget for 2012-2013, UNEP still supports the development of control systems and policies being implemented to meet international obligations with regard to harmful substances and hazardous wastes, as indicated in output (c) 3 of the Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste Subprogramme.

This project is global by nature and will complement the four GEF regional projects on Global Monitoring of POPs (see Part III, section B). Through these regional projects, countries have committed necessary funds for the implementation of the project and have indicated the development of a POPs monitoring system as a national priority. The capacity in countries varies, but commitment to implement the Global Monitoring Programme is strong.

**PART III: INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT**

**A. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT:**

UNEP DGEF is the Implementing Agency for the project and UNEP DTIE Chemicals has been designated as the Executing Agency for this project. UNEP Chemicals will execute this project in close cooperation with the Stockholm Convention Secretariat (SSC). The SSC will provide, through in-house capacity and its subsidiary bodies, technical and policy guidance to the project. It will also make sure that all guidance updated or prepared under the project has been widely consulted and endorsed by Parties.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will follow up on the outcomes and budget expenditures as well as outputs against goals of the project. The PSC will monitor progress made and will provide substantial input to the project. The Project Steering Committee will be kept small but efficient and include the directly concerned stakeholders. The Steering Group will comprise DTIE Chemicals, DGEF, Secretariat of Stockholm Convention, WHO, regional organizations coordinating the current GEF GMP projects in four sub-regions, and the involved bilateral donors.

The Steering Group will meet back-to-back with the technical meetings, i.e., inception workshop and final workshop. The Steering Group will monitor the progress of the project and give advice as to implementation issues.

## **B. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT:**

UNEP/DTIE Chemicals Branch will be the executing agency and international coordinator. It will provide administrative and technical supervision in the implementation of the project. UNEP Chemicals will closely liaise with the Stockholm Convention Secretariat and its associated expert groups/team, other co-funding partner, including the World Health Organization who is implementing a global mothers' milk survey.

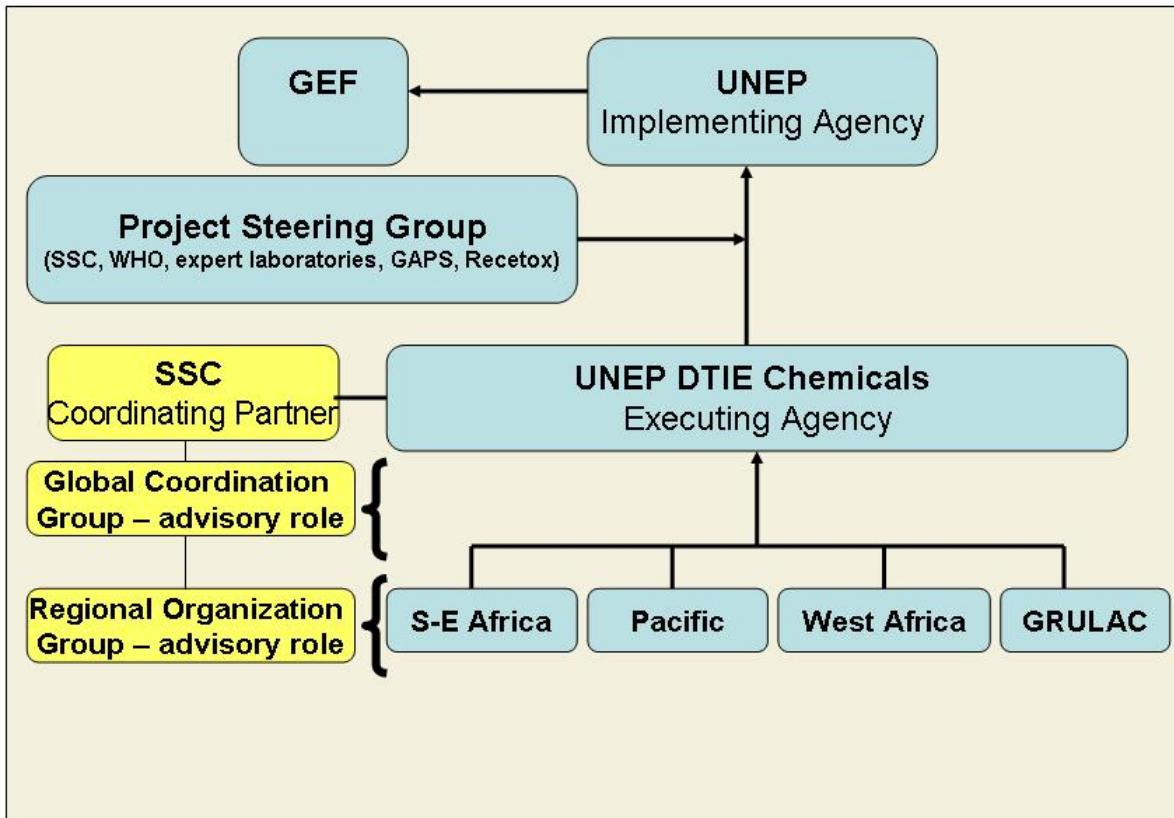
For the delivery of pilot testing in the regions, the regional coordinators under the current UNEP/GEF GMP projects in each sub-region will assist in the coordination of this project and will be interacting and possibly sub-contracting pilot countries. These Regional Coordination Centres will report to UNEP Chemicals. Presently regional executing coordinators are as follows:

1. **Eastern and Southern Africa:** Department of Chemistry/University of Nairobi (UoN), Kenya. Participant countries: Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Uganda, Zambia.
2. **West Africa:** Environmental Toxicology and Quality Control Laboratory, Mali. Participating countries: DR Congo, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo.
3. **Latin America and the Caribbean:** Stockholm Centre Uruguay. Participating Countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay.
4. **Pacific Islands:** Institute of Applied Sciences/ University of South Pacific. Participating countries: Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Samoa, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu.

Further, close linkages will be established between UNEP Chemicals and the Regional Organization Groups under the Stockholm Convention Effectiveness Evaluation (ROGs). At global level, the Global Coordination Group (CGC) after consultation with the Secretariat will be assisting in the development of the guidance documents, pilot testing in the regions, and final assessment and strategy development.

It is envisaged to build upon the experiences in the UNEP/GEF Project on "Assessment of Existing Capacity and Capacity Building Needs to Analyse POPs in Developing Countries" and on the different POPs Monitoring initiatives in the region and around the globe. In order to provide highest technical standards, it is envisaged that UNEP Chemicals will subcontract the expert laboratories for PFOS and brominated flame retardants at Örebro University-MTM Centre, Sweden, and Free University Amsterdam-IVM, the Netherlands, and for analytical training and mirror analysis of samples, and organization of intercalibration studies. For human matrices, the WHO Reference laboratory at Chemisches Untersuchungsamt Freiburg (CVUA Freiburg), Germany, and a laboratory specialized in blood analysis will assist in matters related to these core matrices. Further ordination will be done with the programs implementing air monitoring activities such as Environment Canada (GAPS), RECETOX and CSIC; laboratories experienced in the analysis of PFOS (and HCH isomers) in water will be contacted. It is expected to find these in the Europe, North America, and Asia. All these partners are currently working with the executing agency in the GMP projects mentioned earlier.

### **Chart 1: Coordination of the Project and executing provisions**



**PART IV: EXPLAIN THE ALIGNMENT OF PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF:**  
NA

**PART V: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):** ):  
(Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.

<b>Agency Coordinator, Agency name</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date (Month, day, year)</b>	<b>Project Contact Person</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Email Address</b>
Maryam Niamir-Fuller			Jorge Ocaña Task Manager	+41 22 917 8195	Jorge.ocana@unep.org

## ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Objectives and Outcomes/Outputs	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Development Objective</b>			
Parties to the Stockholm Convention have the capacities and capabilities to meet their obligations under the Convention regarding the monitoring of the new POPs	POPs sampling and analysis programs in place in each region Data generated in local or central POPs laboratories submitted for inclusion into the regional GMP reports	Reports to the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention	Decisions SC-2/13, SC-3/19 and SC-4/31 remain unchanged in its main objectives
<b>Immediate Project Objective</b>			
To build regional capacity for sampling of core matrices and generation of high quality POPs results in the core matrices for the Global POPs Monitoring (GMP) with emphasis on the nine new POPs	Networks for air, water, mother's milk or blood established	National POPs data sent to regional coordination group for inclusion into global report.	Financial and human resources available to implement this additional component of the GMP at global level
<b>Outcomes</b>			
1. Instrumentation and methods for the analysis of new POPs in core matrices established and POPs Laboratory Databank amended and laboratories identified	Laboratories and stakeholders agree on developed and/or updated internationally acceptable methods and guidance by month 6	Guidance documents for POPs analysis and manual for POPs Laboratory Databank available; Databank accessible	Laboratories constantly update their information; Core matrices agreeable by Parties and scientifically acceptable
2. Guidance for the analysis of new POPs in relevant core matrices updated and available	2 Meeting reports of GMP Expert Group by month 9 SOPs for all matrices available by month 9	Amended GMP Guidance published demonstrating inclusion of new POPs	Regions and laboratories willing to cooperate and agree on criteria
3. Capacity built at global level for sampling and analysis of new POPs in core matrices established	National laboratories provide results for new POPs for all regions by month 9	Report from field testing and capacity building activities	Stability in personnel and infrastructure to sustainably maintain operation of the laboratories (including accessibility to spares and consumables) Political stability and interest in GMP at national/regional level
4. Capacity and performance of laboratories in analysing new POPs assessed and enhanced at the global level	80% or the registered laboratories able to submit data by month 12	Report on results of intercalibration studies with statistical relevance	Successful participation in international intercalibration studies; Sufficient number of laboratories participating to allow statistical evaluation
5. Regional data available for new POPs	Reports on sectoral sampling (mothers' milk, blood, air/water) or deployment	Reports and publications authored;	Implementation of national programs on sampling of core

<b>Objectives and Outcomes/Outputs</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
	protocols for air and water samplers for at least one country per region available by month 18	Quantitative data available	matrices possible financially and with human resources
<b>Outputs for Outcome 1:</b> Instrumentation and methods for the analysis of new POPs in core matrices established and POPs Laboratory Databank amended and laboratories identified			
1.1 Amendment of the POPs Analytical Guidance Document to incorporate the instrumental and qualification needs for the nine new POPs	Publications on analysis of the new POPs assessed by month 3;	New guidance document published as IOMC report	Experts agree on criteria for identification and quantification of new POPs Parties are interested in analysing new POPs
1.2 Expansion of the POPs Laboratory Databank to accommodate the new POPs and matrices	Structure of the Databank adequately amended by month 3; Filled questionnaires from Labs analysing new POPs received by month 6;	POPs Laboratory Databank web-accessible;	POPs Laboratory Databank continues to serve as useful tool for POPs analysis and UNEP's clients; POPs laboratories operational and willing to update information
<b>Outputs for Outcome 2:</b> Guidance for the analysis of new POPs in relevant core matrices updated and available			
2.1 Expert workshops to discuss and finally agree on content of the amended GMP document	At least 1 Draft available for relevant chapters by month 9 At least 2 Reports from members of the expert group by month 9	Reports of Expert Group meetings; GMP Guide published and Web-accessible	Commitment of scientists to contribute; Coordination by SSC; Scientific basis sound and practicable
2.2 SOPs for abiotic matrices and new POPs developed (air, water)	At least 2 Publications demonstrating the suitability of air and water for PFOS and BFR available by month 9	Relevant chapters in updated GMP guide published	Commitment of scientists to contribute; Coordination by SSC; Scientific basis sound and practicable
2.3 SOPs for biotic matrices and new POPs developed (mothers' milk, human blood)	2 Publications demonstrating the suitability of mothers' milk and human blood for PFOS and BFR available by month 9	Relevant chapters in updated GMP guide published	Commitment of scientists to contribute; Process coordinated by SSC; Scientific basis sound and practicable
2.4 Global final evaluation workshop (for guidelines and field results)	final evaluation workshop by month 9	logistics for workshop and workshops materials available	Funding available Timeframe acceptable for implementation

Objectives and Outcomes/Outputs	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Outputs for Outcome 3:</b> Capacity build at global level for sampling and analysis of new POPs in core matrices established			
3.1 Thematic or POPs-specific training workshops	Official nomination of 80% of participants received by month 9 Programme and workshop materials available by month 7	Workshop report and timetable for workshops; Official nominations from participating countries or institutions	Funding available Commitment of scientists and countries to contribute
3.2 Field testing of methodology for analysis of new POPs in air and water (abiotic matrices)	Reports of methodology testing for air and water at 80% by month 12	testing reports available in UNEP wesbite	Cooperation of the POPs laboratories and relevant institutions
3.3 Field testing of methodology for analysis of new POPs in mothers' milk/human blood (biotic matrices)	Report of methodology testing for mothers' milk/human blood at 80% by month 12	Testing reports available in UNEP website	Cooperation of the POPs laboratories and relevant institutions
3.4 Identification and supply of spares consumables, standards to the laboratories to equip them for POPs analysis in the relevant matrices and samplers for abiotic and biotic samples	List of needs prepared by month 7 Procurement carried out by month 8	Procurement documents authorized	Infrastructure sufficiently developed so that only minor components are needed
3.5 Back-laboratories analytical work	Standards and methods for analytical work developed by month 11	Standards and methods available Contract for expert to develop standards and methodology available	Developing country laboratory ready and willing to be trained; Back-up laboratory prepared and having access to developing country laboratory
3.6 Collection of national air/water and mothers' milk/blood samples and preparation of pools where applicable	All protocols or written instructions by month 11	Photos of samplings sites Shipment documents to show transfer from samplings site to laboratory	Protocols available Necessary materials and information received in-time Funding available Between country shipment possible
<b>Outputs for Outcome 4:</b> Capacity and performance of laboratories in analysing new POPs assessed and enhanced at the global level			
4.1 Participation in international intercalibration study	POPs laboratories inscribes to the intercalibration study and 80% of the registered laboratories submit data by month 22	Results certificates from organizer of intercomparison study issues and sent to participating laboratories	Relevant international intercalibration study existing; Participation fee be paid (at least for developing countries)
<b>Outputs for Outcome 5:</b> Regional data for new POPs provided by countries			
5.1 Sectoral reports (air, water, blood or PFOS, BFR including data reporting)	70% of samples analysed by media or compound by month 15 For each participating country, at least one air and one water sample analysed	Results from expert lab available and distributed to participating labs Table of results from back-up	POPs laboratories operational at required quality Data will be made available by all parties



Objectives and Outcomes/Outputs	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	for water-soluble POPs, ( <i>e.g.</i> , PFOS and HCHs) and one human sample (mother's milk or blood) samples collected and analysed. Results available 18 months after the project starts.	laboratory Results reflected in UNEP POPs Laboratory Databank	
5.2 Expert laboratories for mirror analysis	Report of mirror analysis available by month 18	Consolidated data report Publication including laboratories performance in participating regions	Participating countries send samples to expert lab for analysis in due time
<b>Outputs for outcome 6:</b> Partnership established and in place to properly supervise, monitor and manage the project			
6.1 Set-up the management structure for the project	Internal UNEP arrangements made by month 1; Information exchange mechanisms between DTIE and its partners and SSC and its committee's established by month 2; Key stakeholders and participating institutions identified by month 3	ICA between UNEP DGEF and UNEP DTIE; Agreements between UNEP and participating institutions signed	GEF funding and co-financing readily available

**ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS** (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Response to Review 1:

**Comments to the Request for CEO Endorsement on Establishing the tools and methods to include the nine new POPs into the Global Monitoring Plan**

COMMENTS FROM GEFSEC (25 JANUARY 2011)	UNEP RESPONSE TO COMMENTS
<b>C. Project Design</b>	
<b>20. Does the project take into account potential major risks, including the consequences of climate change and provides sufficient risk mitigation measures?</b>	
<p>Yes. Note: Climate considerations would need to be taken into account for monitoring in environmental matrices</p>	<p>In 2010 UNEP and AMAP produced a report entitled “<i>Climate Change and POPs: predicting the impacts</i>”. This report highlights the importance of climate change in modulating the impacts resulting from exposure of humans and the environment to POPs. The report indicates that several factors related directly to climate change influence the fate of POPs, including their long-range transport. These factors are: the strength of secondary re-volatilization sources; wind fields and wind speed; precipitation rates; ocean currents; melting of polar ice caps and mountain glaciers; higher frequency of extreme events; degradation and transformation; partitioning; and, biotic transport. Furthermore, the report identifies the lack of adequate monitoring data and assessment tools to evaluate the impact of climate change on changing POPs emissions and concentrations. It recommends paying specific attention to the effects of climate change on long-range transport of POPs, particularly in air, since it is a core media under the GMP. The first global monitoring report under the GMP, 2009, highlighted the importance of climate on POPs and stressed the importance of considering climate effects when interpreting temporal trends for POPs in GMP core media (e.g. human tissues and air). The report concluded that considering the effects of climate had the potential to improve significantly the interpretation of measurements of POPs in environmental media. This project, in support of the Conventin’s GMP programme, will take into account these recommendations and will pay particular attention to climate change considerations when interpreting POPs monitoring data.</p>
<b>35. Items to consider at CEO endorsement/approval</b>	
<p>The budget tables do not add to the total amounts. The Agency is requested to correct all budget tables and ensure the figures are accurate and submit a revised MSP.</p>	<p>Budget Table 2: no problems found Appendix 6: GEF budget by project component Output 3, BL 2206, corrected Appendix 10: co-finance budget by project component Output 6, BL 1101 corrected</p>

Response to review 2:

COMMENTS FROM GEFSEC (2 FEBRUARY 2011)	UNEP RESPONSE TO COMMENTS
<b>C. Project Design</b>	
<b>35. Items to consider at CEO endorsement/approval</b>	
<p>The budget tables do not add to the total amounts. The Agency is requested to correct all budget</p>	<p>Budget Table 2: no problems found Appendix 6: GEF budget by project component Output 3, BL 2206, corrected</p>

<p>tables and ensure the figures are accurate and submit a revised MSP.</p> <p>Address errors in table A, C and F</p>	<p>Appendix 10: co-finance budget by project component Output 6, BL 1101 corrected</p> <p>In Request for CEO endorsement: Table A, C and F have been corrected. An additional explanatory table has been created to provide more clarity to the calculations.</p> <p>Please note that there was an error in calculating the admin support needed for the project, it has been readjusted in table F. Estimates are person/weeks. The admin assistance will be provided by 2 or more persons, depending on the task, one admin assistant will be provided by UNEP Chemicals and Another one (1 or more) will be provided by the Stockholm Convention Secretariat. Please note that some activities in the project will need more administrative support than other activities (e.g. organization of workshops); therefore it would be possible to see big amounts of time for support staff.</p> <p>The Secretariat of SC will provide at least 3 professionals at different categories (from P-3 to P-5) to support the project management (Technical advice to Management). UNEP Chemicals will provide one P-5 professional partly payed by the project and partly by UNEP Chemicals.</p>
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Response to review 3:

COMMENTS FROM GEFSEC (18 FEBRUARY 2011)	UNEP RESPONSE TO COMMENTS
<b>C. Project Design</b>	
<b>17 Has the cost-effectiveness sufficiently been demonstrated, including the cost-effectiveness of the project design approach as compared to alternative approaches to achieve similar benefits?</b>	
<p>The GMP networks projects in four regions has been approved and are still in implementation. The addition of the nine new POPS will be an extension to this ongoing effort so that the activities in the ongoing GMP can built upon to include the new POPS. Actions including sampling and work shops are already budgeted for in the GMP so that the amounts of funding being requested is not justified for workshops, sampling and for project component 6 on the revised MSP CEO Endorsement request. In this regard please revise the document with the following guidelines:</p> <p>Component 2. Development of guidance to analyze new POPS in core matrices: \$ 197,000 - No more that \$ 120,000 - The expert workshop or example can be included in similar activities under the ongoing GMP.</p> <p>Component 3. Capacity building and training of national laboratories on new POPS: \$ 365,000 - No more than \$ 200,000 - Training workshops, inspection of laboratories, collection of new samples can all be included in ongoing GMP</p>	<p>The GMP Projects (4 in total) are near completion. The last technical regional meeting for the 2 GMP projects in the African region took place from 21 to 23 February 2011.</p> <p>The addition to the nine POPs will complement, it will not extend, the ongoing work. This project will build upon the previous (almost ending) GMP project. As previously indicated, the current GMP projects have ended most of the technical activities. Please also note that sampling for new POPs (specially PFOs and BFR) will require a different media, so the samples used for the 12 original POPs will not be of use for the new POPs. Workshops have been reviewed and some project components, such as lessons learned and information exchange, have been deleted from the original budget. Please find below the details:</p> <p>Component 2: has been reduced to 92,000 USD from GEF, concentrating mainly on the development of guidance. The Expert workshop to amend the GMP guidance will be entirely funded by the Secretariat of Stockholm Convention.</p> <p>Component 3: This component concentrates exclusively with capacity building, the lab inspections have been</p>

<p>activities especially since the current networks are being used for the nine new POPS.</p> <p>Component 6. Identification of lessons learned and good practices - this activity can be done without additional funding given that the GMP is ongoing and the workshop to discuss outcomes, long term strategies etc has not be done for those projects, the activities proposed in this component can be incorporated in the ongoing GMP</p>	<p>deleted. A minimum amount of 288,000USD is required in order to achieve some results without compromising the project outcomes. New samples have to be collected, the media is different (blood and water). Also bear in mind that the GMP projects have ended all sampling activities, even the training have been already conducted from September to December last year.</p> <p>Component 6 has been deleted. We expect the SSC to handle these activities and to disseminate the experiences of this project during their meetings.</p> <p>Please note that the project now concentrates in development of guidance and the capacity building activities. Information exchange and lessons learned identification has been reduced or eliminated. Lessons learned and exchange of experiences has also been eliminated. We find particularly useful these information exchange activities where countries can learn and take corrective actions on time. However, due to the drastic budget reduction by the GEF, these activities will not be done as such.</p> <p>Please also note that dealing with new POPs, particularly PFOS and BFR will require different expertise, even different laboratories at the national/regional levels and different matrices. Also take into account that not even in OECD countries a single laboratory is able to handle PFOs, BFR, PCBs, POPs pesticides, PCDD, PCDF, etc...this is simply impossible</p> <p>A minimum of 700,000 USD is required in order to do the basic activities of the project. A lower budget may compromise the main outcomes of the project.</p>
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**28. Is the GEF/LDCF/SCCF funding per objective appropriate to achieve the expected outcomes and outputs according to the incremental/additional cost reasoning principle?**

<p>The GMP networks projects in four regions has been approved and are still in implementation. The addition of the nine new POPS will be an extension to this ongoing effort so that the activities in the ongoing GMP can built upon to include the new POPS. Actions including sampling and work shops are already budgeted for in the GMP so that the amounts of funding being requested is not justified for workshops, sampling and for project component 6 on the revised MSP CEO Endorsement request. In this regard please revise the document with the following guidelines:</p> <p>Component 2. Development of guidance to analyze new POPs in core matrices: \$ 197,000 - No more that \$ 120,000 - The expert workshop or example can be included in similar activities under the ongoing GMP. Component 3. Capacity building and training of national laboratories on new POPs: \$ 365,000 - No more than \$ 200,000 - Training workshops, inspection of laboratories, collection of</p>	<p>Please see answer above</p>
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<p>new samples can all be included in ongoing GMP activities especially since the current networks are being used for the nine new POPS. Component 6. Identification of lessons learned and good practices - this activity can be done without additional funding given that the GMP is ongoing and the workshop to discuss outcomes, long term strategies etc has not be done for those projects, the activities proposed in this component can be incorporated in the ongoing GMP.</p>	
<p><b>37. Is CEO endorsement/approval being recommended?</b></p>	
<p>Yes provided the agency submits a revised MSP with corrected budget tables  Revised CEO Endorsement has not addressed the errors in the budget table. Please address the errors in Table A, C and F (for this table, please clarify if the estiamtes are person weeks or months and why the Admin Assitance if longer than for the Technical Advice) - AS Feb 2, 2011</p> <p>Feb 18, 2011 - Revised MSP for CEO endorsement submitted on Feb 9, 2011 has corrected the errors in the budget, however there is a need to address the cost effectiveness of the project as follows:  The GMP networks projects in four regions has been approved and are still in implementation. The addition of the nine new POPS will be an extension to this ongoing effort so that the activities in the ongoing GMP can built upon to include the new POPS. Actions including sampling and work shops are already budgeted for in the GMP so that the amounts of funding being requested is not justified for workshops, sampling and for project component 6 on the revised MSP CEO Endorsement request. In this regard please revise the document with the following guidelines:</p> <p>Component 2. Development of guidance to analyze new POPs in core matrices: \$ 197,000 - No more that \$ 120,000 - The expert workshop or example can be included in similar activities under the ongoing GMP.  Component 3. Capacity building and training of national laboratories on new POPs: \$ 365,000 - No more than \$ 200,000 - Training workshops, inspection of laboratories, collection of new samples can all be included in ongoing GMP activities especially since the current networks are being used for the nine new POPS.  Component 6. Identification of lessons learned and good practices - this activity can be done without additional funding given that the GMP is ongoing and the workshop to discuss outcomes, long term strategies etc has not be done for those projects, the activities proposed in this component can be incorporated in</p>	<p>Please see answer above</p>

the ongoing GMP. Overall, the total GEF budget should be no more than \$ 608,000	
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**ANNEX C: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT USING GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES**

Project Management						
Project Components	Weekly Rate (USD)*	No of consultants/perts	Estimated weeks	Number of weeks (total)**	Total amount	Tasks to be performed
<b>Local - National Management</b>						
<b>International - Executing Agency</b>						
Project Coordinator	4,343	1	9.2	9.2	40'000	Supervision of the complete project and provides technical and administrative advice to countries. Reports to implementing agency
<b>Sub-TOTAL</b>				9.2	<b>40'000</b>	
<b>Overall TOTAL</b>					<b>40'000</b>	
Justification for travel, the project manager will go on mission in support of technical consultancies (3) during the lifetime of the project (24,000)						
Technical Assistance						
National Consultants	1'000	27.5	4	110	110,000	National experts to field test and to assist to conduct training sessions
International Consultants	2'500	27.6	4	110.4	276,000	International technical advice on specific aspects of the project implementation; e.g. new POPs analysis, development of guidance, etc.
<b>Overall TOTAL</b>		<b>55.1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>220.4</b>	<b>386,000</b>	

\* Provide dollar rate per person week. \*\* Total person weeks needed to carry out the tasks.

**ANNEX D: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS**

**A. EXPLAIN IF THE PPG OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED THROUGH THE PPG ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN.**

**B. DESCRIBE FINDINGS THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE PROJECT DESIGN OR ANY CONCERNS ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, IF ANY:**

**C. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:**

<i>Project Preparation Activities Approved</i>	<i>Implementation Status</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>				<i>Cofinancing (\$)</i>
		<i>Amount Approved</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>	<i>Uncommitted Amount*</i>	
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
<b>Total</b>		t	t	t	t	t

\* Any uncommitted amounts should be returned to the GEF Trust Fund. This is not a physical transfer of money, but achieved through reporting and netting out from disbursement request to Trustee. Please indicate expected date of refund transaction to Trustee.



**ANNEX E: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)**

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)