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## Terminal Evaluation of the UN Environment Project “Global Project on the Updating of National Implementation Plans for Persistent Organic Pollutants”

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### VOLUME III

#### SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL TO MAIN EVALUATION REPORT

**COUNTRY STATUS REPORTS: Albania, Benin, Burundi, Chile, Cook Islands, Djibouti, Egypt, Georgia, Ghana, Kiribati, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Montenegro, Nauru, Paraguay, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Tonga, Tuvalu, Uruguay**



April 2019





## Evaluation Office of UN Environment

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Global Project on the Updating of National Implementation Plans for POPs  
GEF IDs 5307 and 5525 (add-on to umbrella FSP project)  
04/19  
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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## 1 Context

The Terminal Evaluation, composed of a main Evaluation Report and two Volumes of Supplementary Material was undertaken at completion of the full-size and medium size GEF “Global Project on the Updating of National Implementation Plans for POPs”. In essence this evaluation covers two identically named GEF-funded and UN Environment-implemented projects: one Full-Sized umbrella project (FSP 5307) and one Mid-sized add-on to the umbrella project (MSP 5525), under which specific country-level enabling activity projects have been/are being implemented.

The aim of the evaluation was to assess project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and, to determine outcomes and impacts (actual and potential) stemming from the project, including their sustainability.

The evaluation had two primary purposes:

- a. to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and
- b. to promote operational improvement, learning and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UN Environment, and regional and national partners; identifying lessons of operational relevance for future project formulation and implementation.

## 2 Introduction to this Volume III of Supplementary Material

### Report Approach

This Volume contains the final Country Status Reports which support the findings of the Terminal Evaluation. Status reports were prepared for 24 countries (this Volume), and Country Studies (Volume II) for an additional 8, for a total of 32 countries<sup>1</sup>. The Country Status Reports were developed based on a desk review of project related documentation and provide a succinct snapshot of progress-to-date. Key findings from the Country Status Reports are integrated as relevant/appropriate in the overarching findings reported in the main Evaluation Report (Volume I), along with findings from the more in-depth Country Studies, which benefited from field visits<sup>2</sup>.

Country Status Reports were necessary to cover all of the involved countries as it was not possible for the Evaluation Team to conduct field missions to all of the countries where these two projects were implemented.

**Table 1: Countries covered by Country Status Reports (highlighted in blue)**

Africa	Asia +	Central and Eastern Europe (CEE)	Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	Pacific
Benin	Afghanistan – Country Desk Study	Albania	Argentina – Country Study	Solomon Islands – Country Study

<sup>1</sup> Selection of countries was finalized during the inception phase of the evaluation

<sup>2</sup> With the exception of Afghanistan which was desk based

<b>Africa</b>	<b>Asia +</b>	<b>Central and Eastern Europe (CEE)</b>	<b>Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)</b>	<b>Pacific</b>
Burundi	Lebanon	Croatia – Country Study	Chile	Palau
Cameroon – Country Study	Kyrgyz Republic – Country Study	Georgia	Paraguay	Papua New Guinea
Ghana	Pakistan	Montenegro	Uruguay	Kiribati
Madagascar				Samoa – Country Study
Malawi				Tuvalu
Sierra Leone				Cook Islands
Djibouti				Marshall Islands
Egypt				Nauru
Gambia – Country Study				Tonga

## Methodology, Information Sources and Strategies Used

Country Status Reports were developed based on a desk review of available information provided by UN Environment. To achieve the objectives of the Terminal Evaluation a combination of methods was used and a participatory approach that involved stakeholders was applied throughout the process. Both quantitative and qualitative evaluation methods were used, as appropriate, to determine project achievements against the expected outputs, outcomes and impacts.

Data were collected for the evaluated countries from available sources including UN Environment and the Executing Agency partners. Other sources such as the internet and/or available publications were also considered valuable sources. This was complemented as/when required by questionnaires, targeted to decision makers and/or stakeholders. Interviews were conducted with UN Environment staff, national Focal Points, project partners, stakeholders and beneficiaries, including vulnerable groups and others the Evaluation Team considered as appropriate to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the findings.

## Country Status Reports and Reconstructed Theory of Change at Evaluation

The project was designed in 2012, before the principles of the Theory of Change were incorporated in UN Environment's project design process, and for the purposes of the Terminal Evaluation, a Theory of Change was developed during the Inception Phase and revised, based on additional data collection, to form a Reconstructed TOC at Evaluation, used to inform the assessment of project performance. This TOC is discussed in detail in the main Evaluation Report and efforts were made to avoid repetitions in the two volumes of Supplementary Material.

However whenever country specific contexts required this, in particular when drivers and assumptions varied, the logic of the Enabling Activity is explained within each country section.

## Limitations

The main limitation encountered by the Evaluation Team relates to availability of information, both in the form of Final Reports, and as regards financial closure. This was in particular challenging given that a

number of countries received no-cost extensions and at time of the evaluation had not completed implementation and/or delivery of all results and reports. These limitations were mitigated by requesting information either directly from the countries (not always successfully) and/or from UN Environment.

Four of the countries included in the original project design were not covered in this evaluation for different reasons: Malaysia is now an OECD country (this was not the case at time of drafting of the project), and Equatorial Guinea further to a lack of responses regarding agreement to proceed with implementation. These were cancelled in the early stages of project mobilisation. Activities in Libya and Yemen were suspended in 2018 due to lack of progress and/or response from the countries.

### **3 Objectives and Components of the Project**

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The logical frameworks of both umbrella projects (GEF ID 5307 and 5525) contemplate delivery of 5 outcomes, in addition to an overarching global which aims to provide technical expertise and tools to facilitate the process of updating the NIPs, and information exchange. This global component, i.e. *Support to share information and evaluate NIPs updating worldwide* has been renamed Component G by this evaluation - for the sake of clarity - from the originally referenced Component 1 (Annex C of Project Document).

The 5 components as well as their expected outputs and eventual outcomes are as follows<sup>3</sup>:

#### ***Component G: Support to share information and evaluate NIPs updating worldwide***

Expected outcome: Enhanced communication and sharing information to enable Parties to compare and harmonize data and identify lessons learned and good practices

Expected outputs:

- Development of a regional position on POPs on the basis of updated NIPs
- Development of an information exchange (discussion forums, expert sessions, webinars, etc.) using existing platforms
- Incorporate inventory data into the SSC clearinghouse
- Develop a database of experts on POPs management
- Identify and disseminate lessons learned
- Training on project coordination and access to lessons learned and good practices from previous projects.

In addition to this overarching global component, the following and common main components of umbrella project 5307 and add-on project 5525 are:

#### ***Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating NIPs***

Expected outcome: Institutional strengthening through national coordination

Expected outputs:

- Key stakeholders and their roles identified and agreed
- Initial assessment of institutional needs and strengths
- Coordination mechanism for POPs management in place

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<sup>3</sup> Project Document

***Component 2: Assessment of national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment.***

Expected outcomes: Comprehensive information on current POPs control measures, management practices, use and impacts, provides the basis for identifying POPs issues of concern and planning sound actions to address them.

Expected outputs:

- Comprehensive overview of national infrastructure and regulatory framework to manage POPs available
- Quantitative and qualitative inventories covering all 22 POPs available: including updated inventories for POPs covered in initial NIP and first inventories for newly-listed POPs
- Overview of POPs impacts to human health and the environment available

***Component 3: Development of Actions Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis***

Expected outcome: Sound and cost-effective actions to address POPs issues of concern are facilitated by the availability of well-prepared and costed action plans.

Expected outputs:

- Action Plans for all POPs updated and validated
- Comprehensive overview of POPs management gaps and practices available

***Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated NIP with its associated Action Plans for all 22 POPs***

Expected outcome: Improved understanding of all POPs for cost-effective actions to address priority POPs issues allows the country [each country] to develop rational and coherent strategies to reduce POPs risks in the country and to meet the obligations of the SC.

Expected outputs:

- Revised National objectives and priorities for POPs including new POPs
- Draft NIP updated available to all stakeholders

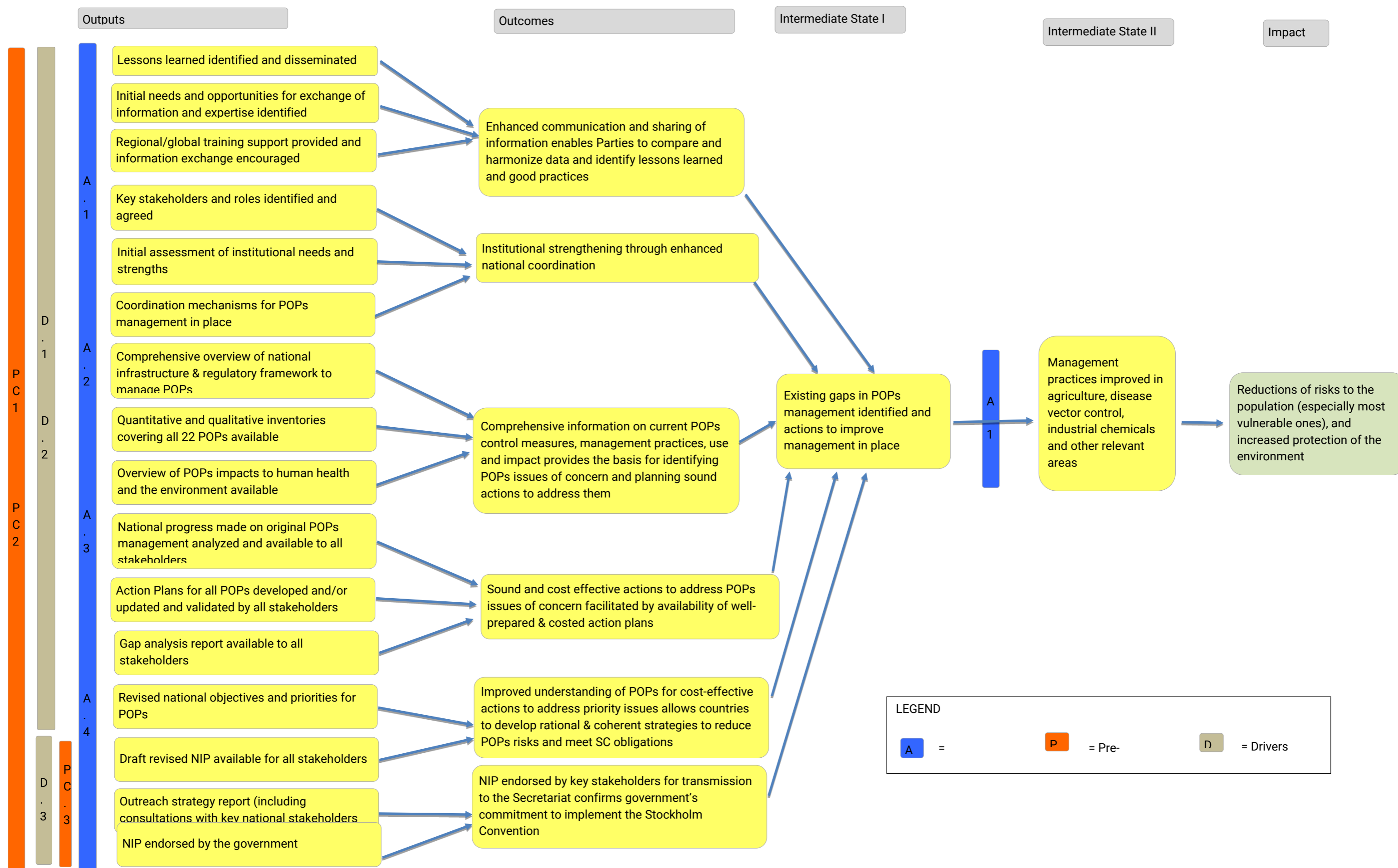
***Component 5: Endorsement of NIP***

Expected outcome: NIP endorsed by key stakeholders for transmission to the Secretariat confirms government's commitment to implement SC at all levels.

Expected outputs:

- NIP outreach strategy report includes consultations with key national stakeholders
- NIP endorsed by the Government

Figure 1 Theory of Change at Evaluation



## **STATUS REPORTS**

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# 1 ALBANIA

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## Key country partner/focal point

Ministry of Environment, Pellumb Abeshi.

## Date of joining Stockholm Convention and signing any amendments<sup>4</sup>:

Albania signed the Stockholm Convention on December 5, 2001, ratified on October 4, 2004 and it entered into force in on January 2, 2005.

## Status of the National Implementation Plan:

Persistent Organic Pollutants National Implementation Plan initially adopted on December 20, 2006;

Updated NIP COP-7 adopted on 30th of March, 2017.

## Status of the project in the country:

Project start date	7 <sup>th</sup> of July, 2014
Project end date	30 <sup>th</sup> of April 2018
GEF funding at the country level	USD 186,046
Co-financing provided by Executing Agency	USD 220,000
Total project cost	USD 406,046

The project expenditures were audited in April 2018.

## Progress of key activities under each of the 5 Components:

Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans

- Inception meeting held in October 2014
- Report on the institutional framework analysis prepared in 2015 (21 pages)

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment.

- Report on legal framework to manage POPs prepared in 2015, (19 pages)
- Inventory of POPs completed in 2016, detailed, included in a big project report along with a section on POPs impacts on environment and health, and other sections

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis

- Draft action plans developed in 2016, included in the big project report

FULLY COMPLETED

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<sup>4</sup> Note: according to the Convention the amendments enter into force for all countries (except a list of 20 countries) one year after the notification by the Depositary of the adoption of the amendments.

Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated National Implementation Plan with its associated Action Plans for all 22/23 POPs

- Second workshop held
- Draft NIP prepared and coordinated with stakeholders

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 5: Endorsement of National Implementation Plan

- Outreach strategy developed and described in the big project report
- Updated NIP endorsed by the Government

FULLY COMPLETED

***All Components were rated as FULLY COMPLETED at the conclusion of the implementation of the project***

### **Significant changes in plans/personnel:**

There were no major changes in plans/personnel that had a noticeable effect on the in-country implementation of the project.

### **Key challenges/negative effects:**

The main challenge indicated by the project team was the administrative reform as a result of which the Ministry of Environment was reorganized and merged with the Ministry of Tourism. This led to delays in finalizing the project documentation and financial reporting.

### **Key positive lessons/unexpected achievements:**

Identification of gaps in implementing the first NIP was a positive result of the project.

### **Contribution to the UN Environment PoW [indicator (a) (i) (1)]**

The project contributed to updating National Strategy of Environmental Protection, National Strategy and Action Plan for Waste Management and, National Programme of Hot Spots.

## 2 BENIN

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### Key country partner/focal point

Ministère du Cadre de Vie et du Développement Durable (MCVDD) is the responsible national agency for NIPs for POPs, and Maurille ELEGBEDE, Cordonnateur du Projet de Révision et Actualisation du PNM/Benin was reached, and provided information via a questionnaire.

Joining and signing of the Stockholm Convention: 23 May, 2001;

Ratification of the Stockholm Convention: 05 January, 2004

### Status of the National Implementation Plan:

The initial Benin NIP was endorsed on 27 October, 2008;

The Benin NIP was revised and endorsed in 22 September 2017

### Status of the project in the country:

Project start date	03 October, 2016
Project end date	30 June, 2018
GEF funding at the country level	USD 152,220
Co-financing provided by Executing Agency	USD 8,150
Total project cost	USD 160,370

### Progress of key activities under each of the 5 Components

Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans

- The project was launched on 03 October 2016, and was followed by the training session for the inventory.

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment.

- Following the launching of the project, a training session for stakeholders and consultants was held in Oct. 2016. The terms of reference for the consultants were then drafted and validated by the Project Management Committee. The consultants were then hired, and the inventory studies launched.
- The validation of all the studies, except for the report on the unintentional POPs took place in May 2017, while the validation of the inventory on unintentional POPs was held in June 2017. The validations were done with the participation stakeholders and the other actors in the sector.

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis

- Following the validation of inventory reports, the national priorities were defined. The inventories and the priorities adopted by the stakeholders were then used to develop the Action Plans in several validation sessions.

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated NIP with its associated Action Plans for all 22/23 POPs

- An international consultant was recruited to help in the coordination and drafting of the updated NIP, which was prepared using the template provided. The draft NIP was validated by all stakeholders in the presence of the international consultant.

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 5: Endorsement of National Implementation Plan

- The updated NIP was validated by all the stakeholders, and approved by the Focal Point of the convention following the favorable opinion of the Minister of the Living Environment and Sustainable Development of Benin who agreed to write the Preface to the updated NIP.

FULLY COMPLETED

***All Components were rated as FULLY COMPLETED at the conclusion of the implementation of the project***

### **Significant changes in plans/personnel:**

None

### **Key challenges/negative effects:**

Improving the implementation of action plans for an effective reduction of POPs emitted by discards in Benin;

Effective accountability of each stakeholder and mainstreaming of POPs issues into their annual work plans

The functioning of the Stockholm Convention POPs Coordinating Committee and the return of implementation of activities to the Convention Focal Point

Monitoring and follow-up of environmental and social contracts with the companies in charge of performing work on behalf of an industrial unit.

### **Key positive lessons/unexpected achievements:**

Involvement of universities in POPs inventory actions and implementation of action plans helped build national capacity in POPs management, and reduced the cost of the inventorying

Involvement and building the capacities of all stakeholders in the preparation and implementation of the updated NIP increased national ownership of the NIP and awareness about POPs in the country

Using a synergistic approach to working with Basel, Minamata, Rotterdam Convention and SAICM, and influencing policy development to address the sound management of chemicals and related wastes in the country prevented the duplication of efforts to better manage POPs in the country

Development and implementation of data collection strategy and tools reduced the costs of updating the NIP, and improved the monitoring of actions in order to meet the commitments made under the Stockholm Convention

### **Contribution to the UN Environment PoW [indicator (a) (i) (1)]**

A Chemicals Management Act was drafted and transmitted to the National Assembly for ratification; Persistent Organic Pollutants Decrees have been developed and are pending finalization.

### 3 **BURUNDI**

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#### **Key country partner/focal point**

Office Burundais pour la Protection de l'Environnement (OBPE) is the responsible national agency for NIPs for POPs, and Mr Jérôme KARIMUURYANGO, Cordonateur National du Projet de Révision et Actualisation du PNM/Burundi was reached, and provided information via a questionnaire.

#### **Date of joining Stockholm Convention and signing any amendments<sup>5</sup>:**

Signing of the Stockholm Convention: 02 April, 2002;

Ratification of the Stockholm Convention: 03 February, 2005

#### **Status of the National Implementation Plan:**

The initial Burundi NIP was endorsed in 2006;

The Burundi NIP was revised and endorsed in December 2017

#### **Status of the project in the country:**

Project start date	04 January, 2016
Project end date	30 December, 2017
GEF funding at the country level	USD 152,220
Co-financing provided by Executing Agency	USD 137,841
Total project cost	USD 290,061

#### **Progress of key activities under each of the 5 Components:**

Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans

- A National Workshop to launch the project had participants from the public sector, civil society, trade unions, and universities, and helped increase awareness about the project. In addition, a National Coordination Team and a Project Steering Committee were formed, and various teams were formed to review or update the NIP.

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment.

- An initial assessment of the needs, weaknesses and strengths of institutions concerned with the management of POP was conducted. Multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary technical teams conducted the National Chemicals Management Capacity Assessment, and revised and updated the inventory POPs, including new POPs.

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis

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<sup>5</sup> Note: according to the Convention the amendments enter into force for all countries (except a list of 20 countries) one year after the notification by the Depositary of the adoption of the amendments.

- A gap analysis in the implementation of the initial Burundi NIP (2006-2017) was conducted, and its conclusions and recommendations were taken into consideration in the formulation of new action plans, and revision and updating of the initial action plans. The revised and updated Burundi NIP includes a total of 15 action plans which were prepared by a multi-disciplinary team, and endorsed by four Technical Consultative Meetings and Stakeholder Consultations.

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated NIP with its associated Action Plans for all 22/23 POPs

- A Multidisciplinary Team prepared the revised and updated Burundi NIP with the active participation of stakeholders involved in the management of POPs in the country. The updated Burundi NIP has been finalized and was sent to the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention on POPs for publication at the end of September, 2018.

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 5: Endorsement of National Implementation Plan

- The updated Burundi NIP was endorsed by key stakeholders for its transmission to the Convention Secretariat, confirming the Burundi government's commitment to implementing the Stockholm Convention at all levels. The Results Strategy was prepared in consultation with key national stakeholders.

FULLY COMPLETED

***All Components were rated as FULLY COMPLETED at the conclusion of the implementation of the project***

### **Significant changes in plans/personnel:**

None

### **Key challenges/negative effects:**

Lack of information and data on POPs and their use caused delays in the inventorying of POPs

Lack of trained and qualified staff, including French-speaking POPs consultants delayed the implementation of the project

Lack of infrastructure to destroy or isolate POPs to minimize their adverse effects on health and the environment made it difficult to dispose of POPs identified during the inventory of POPs in the country

Inadequate budgetary allocation to POPs management was an on-going challenge during and after the implementation of the project

### **Key positive lessons/unexpected achievements:**

The revision and updating of the Burundi NIP enabled women to show their role in reducing POPs in the country. For example, women's associations exhibited articles such as necklaces and bracelets from used paper, and baskets from waste plastic bags, at the National Validation Workshop on the NIP.

The production and dissemination of booklets in French and the national language, Kirundi, on the harmful effects of POPs on health and the environment helped increase awareness about POPs in the country. Contribution to the UN Environment PoW [indicator (a) (i) (1)]

### **Contribution to the UN Environment PoW [indicator (a) (i) (1)]**

None was provided



## 4 CHILE

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### Key country partner/focal point

Ministry of the Environment (Ministerio del Medio Ambiente), Christian Moscoso is the Project Coordinator.

### Date of joining Stockholm Convention and signing any amendments<sup>6</sup>:

The Government of Chile ratified the Stockholm Convention on 20 January 2005.

### Status of the National Implementation Plan:

Persistent Organic Pollutants National Implementation Plan submitted in 30 May 2006.

### Status of the project in the country:

Project start date	1 September 2016
Project end date	30 June 2018
GEF funding at the country level	USD 186,046
Co-financing provided by Executing Agency <sup>7</sup>	USD 100,000
Total project cost	USD 286,046

An Audit Report is available, dated January 2018.

### Progress of key activities under each of the 5 components:

Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans

- Technical counterpart established at the Ministry of the Environment and Execution Unit established by the Executing Agency (Fundación Sendero de Chile)
- Project launch workshop conducted 2 November 2016 with all main stakeholders convened

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment.

- 8 studies were carried out to achieve the development of national infrastructure and capacity for the management of POPs, inventories for new POPs and updating of initial inventories, and monitoring of the effects of POPs.

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis

- Regulatory and institutional framework updated and action plans completed. This included updating of NIP for initial POPs, and development of NIP for new POPs (including gap analysis).

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<sup>6</sup> Note: according to the Convention the amendments enter into force for all countries (except a list of 20 countries) one year after the notification by the Depositary of the adoption of the amendments.

<sup>7</sup> Described as contributions in time (professionals, technicians), infrastructure, equipment and resources to implement actions; as well as institutional capacities. A co-finance report was provided dated January 2018

## FULLY COMPLETED

Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated National Implementation Plan with its associated Action Plans for all 22/23 POPs

- The Plans were validated during a the Final Stakeholder Workshop held on 19 December 2017

## FULLY COMPLETED

Component 5: Endorsement of National Implementation Plan

- The 2018-2022 National Implementation Plan was prepared and validated 31 December 2017 and transmitted to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat on 24 August 2018.

## FULLY COMPLETED

***All Components were rated as FULLY COMPLETED at the conclusion of the implementation of the project***

### **Significant changes in plans/personnel:**

In the second half of 2016, the project start and completion dates were amended (Project Action Sheet). Start date was shifted to 1 September 2016 (from January 2015) and completion from 30 August 2016 to 31 December 2017. The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was further amended to revise project completion date to 30 June 2018 (No-cost extension).

### **Key challenges/negative effects:**

The main challenges indicated by the project team relate to the technical, administrative and legal review of the MOU and its Annexes as this process involved numerous actors and proved to be lengthy; as well as requirement to formalize the agreement with the national Executing Agency (approved 12 February 2016). This led to significant delays.

Difficulties re. finalization of ToRs for the different studies were encountered, as this process involved different Ministries (Health, Superintendence of Electricity and Fuels, and Agricultural and Livestock Service) and took longer than expected.

Finally, a shortage of adequately trained national providers to develop the studies was identified as a problem.

### **Key positive lessons/unexpected achievements:**

The project contributed to strengthen national capacities and national coordination. It provided comprehensive information on current POPs management practices, management and impact leading to sound management.

### **Contribution to the UN Environment PoW [indicator (a) (i) (1)]**

The project contributed to strengthen the overall institutional and legal capacities of the country and fed into the 2017-2022 National Chemicals Policy

## 5 COOK ISLANDS

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### Key country partner/focal point

National Environment Service is the responsible National Agency. The following is based on the responses sent by the National Environment Service. For this evaluation, the responsible contact person, Vavia Tangatataia, was reached..

Date of joining Stockholm Convention and signing any amendments:

The Cook Islands ratified the Stockholm Convention in June 2004 and it entered into force in September 2004.

### Status of the National Implementation Plan:

The Initial NIP was transmitted to the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention in April 2011. The Updated NIP is planned to be submitted in March 2019.

### Status of the project in the country:

Project start date	June 2014
Project end date	31 December 2018
GEF funding at the country level <sup>8</sup>	USD 30,000
Co-financing provided by Executing Agency	
Total project cost	USD 30,000

### Progress of key activities under each of the Components

Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans

- Reported to be completed

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment

- Reported to be completed

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis

- Reported to be completed

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated National Implementation Plan with its associated Action Plans for all 22/23 POPs

- Reported to be completed

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<sup>8</sup> GEF funds transferred by the UN Environment from an expected initial total of USD 126,712.

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 5: Endorsement of National Implementation Plan

MORE THAN HALF COMPLETED

***Components 1 to 4 were rated as FULLY COMPLETED, Component 5 was rated as MORE THAN HALF COMPLETED at the time of the terminal evaluation.***

**Significant changes in plans/personnel:**

NA

**Key challenges/negative effects:**

Limited in-country personnel to deal with the project, with additional responsibilities

Limited capacity of national consultants to deal with the project, hence the need to engage international consultants to complete the project

The remuneration for national consultants is not considered attractive.

**Key positive lessons/unexpected achievements**

NA

**Contribution to the UN Environment PoW [indicator (a) (i) (1)]**

At time of drafting of this report the process of drafting a bill for Hazardous waste is ongoing.

## 6 **DJIBOUTI**

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### **Key country partner/focal point**

The Ministère de l'Habitat, de l'Urbanisme et de l'Environnement is the responsible national agency for NIPs for POPs, and Mohamed Elmi Obsieh was reached, and provided information via a questionnaire.

### **Date of joining Stockholm Convention and signing any amendments<sup>9</sup>:**

Signing of the Stockholm Convention: 15 November, 2001;

Ratification of the Stockholm Convention: 11 March, 2004

### **Status of the National Implementation Plan:**

The initial Djibouti NIP was endorsed on 01 June, 2007;

The Djibouti NIP is being revised and is expected to be endorsed at the conclusion of the project in March 2019.

### **Status of the project in the country:**

Project start date	01 January, 2015
Project end date	30 March, 2019
GEF funding at the country level	USD 152,219
Co-financing provided by Executing Agency	USD 100,00
Total project cost	USD 252,219

### **Progress of key activities under each of the 5 components**

Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans

A Project Coordination team was constituted, a multi-stakeholder National Steering Committee was created, and a National Inception Workshop was organized. National Inception workshop to launch the project was attended by a wide variety of participants from government agencies, had participants from the public sector, media organizations, and NGOs.

Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment.

An international consultant and a team of national consultants were recruited. The international consultant trained the national consultants on POPs inventorying in a training workshop. The national consultants conducted inventories of POPs. In addition, consultations were held with various stakeholders.

Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis

The development of Action Plans for the New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs is on-going, but yet to be completed. It is expected that this work will be completed by the time the project ends in 2019.

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<sup>9</sup> Note: according to the Convention the amendments enter into force for all countries (except a list of 20 countries) one year after the notification by the Depositary of the adoption of the amendments.

Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated NIP with its associated Action Plans for all 22/23 POPs

The revised and updated NIP and associated Action Plans for all 22/23 POPs are yet to be completed although work on them is expected to end in March 2019.

Component 5: Endorsement of National Implementation Plan

The updated Djibouti NIP is expected to be completed and endorsed by March 2019

***Components 1 and 2 were rated as FULLY COMPLETED, but Components 3-5 were not yet completed***

### **Significant changes in plans/personnel:**

The National Project Coordinator and Assistant Project Coordinator were both changed in February, 2016, about a year after the start of the project

### **Key challenges/negative effects:**

- 1 It was difficult getting data on POPs and their use during the inventorying; some institutions refused to provide information on dioxins and furans
- 2 The inventorying of POPs also faced difficulties obtaining data because of lack of synergy between institutions
- 3 The fact that data scattered across the country's different databases was another challenge faced during the inventorying of POPs in the country
- 4 It was also difficult to find quantitative data for the inventory of different POPs
- 5 Delays in getting responses from UN Environment in Nairobi to queries from officials in Djibouti during the implementation of the project

### **Key positive lessons/unexpected achievements:**

- 6 The inventorying of POPs increased the data available on POPs thereby helping improve the management of POPs in the country
- 7 The identification of sites contaminated by POPs has contributed to improving the management of POPs in the country, and increased the protection of people from the harmful effects of POPs
- 8 The project targeting key services/institutions for the sound management of inventoried POPs, thereby increasing their involvement in POPs management in the country.
- 9 The inventorying of POPs produced new data on the prior and new POPs, and has now placed the country in a better position to manage POPs effectively

### **Contribution to the UN Environment PoW [indicator (a) (i) (1)]**

- 10 Although the project has not yet resulted in any new or revised legislation or policy, it has conducted an analysis of institutional and legal gaps in the management of POPs in the country. This exercise was done as part of the inventory of POPs in the country.

## 7 EGYPT

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### Key country partner/focal point

The Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) of the Ministry of Environment is the responsible national agency for NIPs for POPs, and Dr. Salah Ahmed Soliman, Professor of Pesticide Chemistry & Toxicology, Alexandria University, and Special Advisor, Director's office, Bibliotheca Alexandrina, is the Project Manager and Supervisor. He was reached, and provided information via a questionnaire.

### Date of joining Stockholm Convention and signing any amendments<sup>10</sup>:

Signing of the Stockholm Convention: 17 May 2002;

Ratification of the Stockholm Convention: 2 May 2003

### Status of the National Implementation Plan:

The initial Egypt NIP was endorsed in July 2005;

The Egypt NIP update is being prepared, and is yet to be endorsed

### Status of the project in the country:

Project start date	September, 2016
Project end date	October, 2019
GEF funding at the country level	USD 186,046
Co-financing provided by Executing Agency	USD 77,850
Total project cost	USD 263,896

### Progress of key activities under each of the 5 components

Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans

A Project Management Unit (PMU) and a Steering Committee were established by EEAA ministerial decree and started the work closely with representatives from all concerned ministries and stakeholders. The PMU was assigned to facilitating and organizing data collection and analysis in order to set action plans for clarifying the status of obsolete pesticides, PCBs, unintentionally produced POPs, and the newly added POPs. PMU communicates with competent stakeholders by sending letters to present the project and its goals of updating NIP.

Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment.

Several meetings have been made with the Egyptian competent authorities in order to notify them of all data and information of POPs including the new POPs.

Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis

All toxic and physicochemical properties of the new POPs were discussed with competent authorities and whether there are alternatives being used already or suggested. The 2005 inventory of the old POPs has been updated.

Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated NIP with its associated Action Plans for all 22/23 POPs

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<sup>10</sup> Note: according to the Convention the amendments enter into force for all countries (except a list of 20 countries) one year after the notification by the Depositary of the adoption of the amendments.

NIP update draft includes the implementation plan for 23 compounds accordance to Stockholm Convention (SC) COP 6. However during the data collection phase, the project team also tried to compile data (although still under further research) for compounds related to SC COP 7 and SC COP 8.

Component 5: Endorsement of National Implementation Plan

Endorsement of National Implementation Plan endorsement will be done at the end of September 2019.

***Components 1, 2 and 3 were rated as FULLY COMPLETED, but Components 4 and 5 were not completed at the time of this evaluation.***

### **Significant changes in plans/personnel:**

There were four successive replacements of EEAA's CEOs and the very top authorities

### **Key challenges/negative effects:**

- 11 Difficulty of obtaining data from various sources or sites during the inventory of POPs.
- 12 Lack of detailed regulations on chemical management
- 13 Imported chemicals that can be related to or contain POPs were not marked with a clear proper corresponding HS (Harmonized System) codes when released from ports
- 14 Material Safety data sheets accompanying imported chemical goods are not standardized uniformed and in many cases don't contain the most required information (detailed required chemical information).
- 15 The frequent changes in the EEAA CEO and other top officials adversely affected communications with other parties who provided POPs data for the inventories
- 16 Delays in getting UN Environment approval for a request for a no-cost extension of the project has resulted in a freezing of project activities

### **Key positive lessons/unexpected achievements:**

- 17 Direct contact with stakeholders (those in the industrial sector) was key to obtaining data on the new industrial POPs or their alternatives
- 18 The consistency in the methodology used in inventorying POPs made it possible to compare from the previous and new inventories, and identify changes in levels of POPs over time
- 19 Direct communication with foreign suppliers of chemicals helped increase knowledge about the chemicals being imported in the country. This helped resolve the problem of imported chemicals not being properly marked.

### **Contribution to the UN Environment PoW [indicator (a) (i) (1)]**

Egypt is preparing draft regulatory ministerial decrees to control and handle POPs, and any chemical formulations and goods that may contain these POPs.

## 8 GEORGIA

### Key country partner/focal point

National Environmental Agency under Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, Marika Bezhashvili.

### Date of joining Stockholm Convention and signing any amendments<sup>11</sup>:

Georgia ratified the Stockholm Convention on April 11, 2006 and it entered into force in Georgia on October 4, 2006.

### Status of the National Implementation Plan:

Persistent Organic Pollutants National Implementation Plan initially adopted on April 21, 2011;

Updated NIP COP-6 adopted on 23rd of May, 2018.;

### Status of the project in the country:

Project start date	16 <sup>th</sup> of July, 2014
Project end date	30 <sup>th</sup> of April 2017
GEF funding at the country level	USD 169,132
Co-financing provided by Executing Agency	USD 174
Total project cost	USD 155,622.23

The expenditures from June 23, 2014 through September 30, 2017 were audited in October 2017.

### The progress of key activities under each of the 5 components:

Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans

- Inception meeting held in October 2014
- Report on the institutional needs, strengths and coordination strategy prepared in 2015, 57 pages
- Coordinating Council was established to function as a coordination mechanism

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment.

- Report on national infrastructure and regulatory framework to manage POPs prepared in 2016, 49 pages
- Inventory of POPs completed in 2016, detailed, 63 pages
- Report on POPs impacts to human health and environment prepared in 2016, 20 pages

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis

- Analysis of the first NIP work is done in the report about institutional needs

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<sup>11</sup> Note: according to the Convention the amendments enter into force for all countries (except a list of 20 countries) one year after the notification by the Depositary of the adoption of the amendments.

- Draft action plans developed, not available in English

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated National Implementation Plan with its associated Action Plans for all 22/23 POPs

- Workshop on POPs inventory and project findings held in October 2016
- Draft NIP prepared and coordinated with stakeholders

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 5: Endorsement of National Implementation Plan

- Outreach strategy developed and described in the report about institutional needs
- Updated NIP endorsed by the Government

FULLY COMPLETED

***All Components were rated as FULLY COMPLETED at the conclusion of the implementation of the project***

### **Significant changes in plans/personnel:**

There were no major changes in plans/personnel that had a noticeable effect on the in-country implementation of the project, though the progress reports indicate different people as project coordinators.

### **Key challenges/negative effects:**

The main challenge indicated in the final report was related to information sharing and coordination between different national institutions and government agencies. No particular negative effects were described.

### **Key positive lessons/unexpected achievements:**

Distribution of information among representatives of industry and general public about POPs handling and management was a positive lesson/result of the project

Usefulness of the UN Environment “Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Releases of Dioxins, Furans and other Unintentional POPs” was indicated by the project team.

### **Contribution to the UN Environment PoW [indicator (a) (i) (1)]**

No adoption of other relevant policies and legislation at the national level was reported by the project team in addition to the endorsement of the updated NIP.

## 9 GHANA

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### Key country partner/focal point

The Environment Protection Agency is the responsible national agency for NIPs for POPs, and Dr. Sam Adu-Kumi, Director/Chemicals was reached, and provided information via a questionnaire. Date of joining Stockholm Convention and signing any amendments<sup>12</sup>:

Signing of the Stockholm Convention: 21 May, 2001; Ratification of the Stockholm Convention: 30 May, 2004

### Status of the National Implementation Plan:

a) The initial Ghana NIP was endorsed in January, 2008; b) The Ghana NIP was revised and endorsed in November 2017

### Status of the project in the country:

Project start date	July, 2014
Project end date	March, 2018
GEF funding at the country level	USD 169,132
Co-financing provided by Executing Agency	USD 740,000
Total project cost	USD 090,132

### Progress of key activities under each of the 5 components

Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans

There was a delay in the start of the project, but stakeholders were identified, the project team was hired, and the National Steering and Coordinating Committees were formed. The Inception Workshop was also organized.

Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment.

The Task Teams were formed and trained, an International Consultant was recruited, the inventories were conducted, and the reports prepared and validated.

Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis

The Task Teams updated Action Plans for the initial POPs, prepared the Action Plans for the new POPs, and prepared a gaps analysis.

Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated NIP with its associated Action Plans for all 22/23 POPs

National objectives and priorities, as well as the updated NIP were prepared, then validated by stakeholders.

Component 5: Endorsement of National Implementation Plan

The draft NIP was endorsed by stakeholders, and an outreach strategy was developed to promote the NIP-related activities, and gain stakeholder support.

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<sup>12</sup> Note: according to the Convention the amendments enter into force for all countries (except a list of 20 countries) one year after the notification by the Depositary of the adoption of the amendments.

**All Components were rated as FULLY COMPLETED at the conclusion of the implementation of the project**

### **Significant changes in plans/personnel:**

There was a delay in the start of the project, the National Project Coordinator was changed, and a six-month extension was requested and granted.

### **Key challenges/negative effects:**

- 20 Task Teams were demotivated by the amount of funds available to conduct the POPs inventories
- 21 Task Teams had difficulties in collecting data/accessing information from sources (institutions, etc.)

### **Key positive lessons/unexpected achievements:**

- 22 Inventory of POPs. Increase in the number of stakeholders who benefited from these Impressive stakeholder participation meetings, in the implementation of the project. Stakeholders included government (Ministries, Department and Agencies); research and academia; civil society groups (NGOs, CBOs, etc.); media; and development partners. These stakeholders participated in the inception workshop, inventories (part of Task Teams); review and validation workshops, as well as the awareness creation and education campaigns.
- 23 The implementation of the project helped increase the number of national experts trained on POPs assessment and management because stakeholders who participated in conducting POPs inventories were trained on POPs and the Stockholm Convention and on how to collect and collate data. The key objective of the exercise was to conduct capacity-building activities; this was an added benefit of the project.
- 24 The project helped increase interest in research and monitoring on POPs by researchers, academia and regulatory institutions because their participation in the inventorying activities increased their knowledge and skills about POPs.
- 25 The implementation of the project improved the science-policy interface because the research and monitoring activities of scientists (both in research and academia) help inform decision-making by policy makers at the national level.

### **Contribution to the UN Environment PoW [indicator (a) (i) (1)]**

Cabinet approval and adoption of the following Acts/Regulations by the Parliament of Ghana: the Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act, 2016 (Act 917), and the Electronics and other Wastes (Classification), Control and Management Regulations, 2016 (LI 2250).

## 10 KIRIBATI

### Key country partner/focal point

1. The Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agriculture Development is the responsible National Agency for the project. The following has been reported by Environment and Conservation Division of the above Ministry. The NIP National Consultant could be reached for the purpose of this evaluation and responded to the sent questionnaire, (Farran Redfern).
2. The Republic of Kiribati signed the Stockholm Convention in April 2002, ratified it in September 2004 and it entered into force in December 2004.

### Status of the National Implementation Plan:

3. The 2nd draft POPs NIP was just received from the International Consultants on 18/02/19. The draft is, at the time of this evaluation, being reviewed at the national level and is expected to be finalized and submitted by end of March 2019 which is the deadline by UN Environment.
4. The NIP is expected to be endorsed at the national level by Cabinet and submitted before end of March 2019.

### Status of the project in the country:

Project start date	13 October 2014
Project end date	31 December 2018
GEF funding <sup>13</sup> at the country level	USD 30,000
Co-financing provided by Executing Agency	USD 120,000
Total project cost	USD 30,000

### Progress of key activities under each of the Components

#### *Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans*

- This has been completed successfully during the mission by the International Consultants 21-31 January 2019. The mission covered the inception workshop, survey on POPs and data collection, and training on the use of the UNEP U-POPs inventory toolkit.

FULLY COMPLETED

#### *Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment.*

- The same as the above. Most of this component was completed during the mission by the International Consultants in January 2019. The detailed monitoring of the effects of POPs in humans and the environment is expected to be covered in the Action Plan of the NIP. There is an intention to include in the NIP the latest POPs monitoring data under the POPs GMP II but unfortunately, the results of the samples analysis done in Europe have not been made available. Kiribati is hoping for the results to be made available before the finalization of the NIP and transmission to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.

MORE THAN HALF COMPLETED

<sup>13</sup> Amount transferred by the UN Environment, from a total of National EA cost of USD 126,986 from the GEF funds.

*Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis*

- This was undertaken during the mission by the International Consultants in January 2019 in consultation with the Ministry of Environment and national stakeholders. The NIP 2nd draft received by Kiribati from the International Consultants on 18/02/19 included a complete and updated Action Plans for the initial 12 POPs including the gap analysis.

FULLY COMPLETED

*Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated National Implementation Plan with its associated Action Plans for all 22/23 POPs*

- Same as above.

FULLY COMPLETED

*Component 5: Endorsement of National Implementation Plan*

- The draft NIP is undergoing a national consultation process, which is coordinated by the Environment and Conservation Division of the Ministry of Environment. The government is committed to finalize the document and hopefully to transmit it before end of March 2019 which is the deadline by the UN Environment. The NIP has to be endorsed by Cabinet before processing for transmission to the Secretariat.

LESS THAN HALF COMPLETED

**Components 1, 3 and 4 were rated as FULLY COMPLETED, Component 2 was rated as MORE THAN HALF COMPLETED and Component 5 as LESS THAN HALF COMPLETED at the time of the terminal evaluation of the project**

**Significant changes in plans/personnel:**

5. The engagement of an International Consultant Team from New Zealand with a Team Leader who has a strong experience in working in the Pacific and expertise on hazardous substances had a significant positive impact on the NIP project implementation. The approach taken by the International Consultants which added value not only to the NIP implementation, but also the broader national chemical and hazardous waste management, involved an integrated approach or dealing with a broader chemicals and hazardous waste management and not only specific to POPs. The assistance provided also included surveying old chemicals at the laboratory department at the main hospital as well as major secondary schools having science laboratories on the island and assisted with specific technical advice on the sound storage and disposal of chemicals and hazardous waste. The recruitment of a National Consultant was also reported as being useful for the project in terms of having someone whose sole responsibility is to drive the NIP implementation and deal with reporting requirements, communications, etc.

**Key challenges/negative effects:**

6. Challenge for updating the inventory - limited and scattered data on POPs and unintentionally produced POPs, and lack of specific data on imported products/items provided by the Customs
7. Challenges for the project were banned pesticides still found on the island during and after the mission by the International Consultants, as well as the existing gaps in the government system, like detecting and enforcing the import of banned products. This gap was exposed during the survey and data collection on POPs.

### **Key positive lessons/unexpected achievements:**

8. The survey on POPs, as part of updating the national inventory, identified the gaps in the import system of banned products like pesticides. Despite the gaps being identified and the ban being in place, the toxic pesticides are still being imported into the country.
9. Another positive lesson/unexpected achievement was the strengthening of the national structure and mechanisms in terms of coordinating and providing an oversight on the implementation of the NIP and other chemical and waste projects/programs
10. The approach taken by the International Consultants by taking a broader look or integrated approach by not focusing specifically on POPs under the NIP but rather a broader chemical and hazardous waste issue is really beneficial to the government e.g. the International Consultants did a survey to the Laboratory Department and identified significant risks with the present storage of laboratory chemicals and provided a systematic approach to deal effectively with the issue. The same approach was applied with the secondary schools on the island which have science laboratories.
11. The NIP provided a golden opportunity to raise awareness to stakeholders on the toxicity of POPs and exposure pathways, health risks, etc.

### **Contribution to the UN Environment PoW [indicator (a) (i) (1)]**

2. There are existing national policies and plans like the Kiribati Development Plan 2016-19 as well as sectoral policies like the Kiribati Energy Policy and Kiribati Integrated Environment Policy (KIEP) 2012-2016, which have elements related to chemicals and waste priorities. However, the NIP update and review in 2018-19 provides a good opportunity for raising the profile and the importance of POPs and other chemical and hazardous wastes to the government and the public and how these affect other key national priorities like climate change, health, education, infrastructure, etc. The implementation of the NIP project is timely with the review of the KDP and KIEP later in 2019 to give the POPs the best chance to be included in these national policies and plans which is important to ensure the sustainable implementation of the obligations under the Stockholm Convention.

## 11 LEBANON

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### Key country partner/focal point

Ministry of Environment, Viviane Sassine.

### Date of joining Stockholm Convention and signing any amendments<sup>14</sup>:

Lebanon signed the Stockholm Convention on May 23, 2001, ratified on January 3, 2003 and it entered into force in on May 17, 2004..

### Status of the National Implementation Plan:

Persistent Organic Pollutants National Implementation Plan initially adopted on May 17, 2006; Updated NIP COP-7 adopted on 21st of April, 2017

### Status of the project in the country:

Project start date	1 <sup>st</sup> of May, 2015
Project end date	1 <sup>st</sup> of May 2017
GEF funding at the country level	USD 177,589
Co-financing provided by Executing Agency	USD 210,000
Total project cost	USD 387,589

### Progress of key activities under each of the 5 components:

Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans

- Inception meeting held on 28<sup>th</sup> of July 2015, Project Steering Committee created
- Report on regulatory and institutional framework analysis prepared in June 2016

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment.

- Report on legal framework to manage POPs prepared in June 2016
- Inventory of POPs completed on 15<sup>th</sup> of November 2016 (Unintentionally released POPs (Dioxins, Furans, PeCBs, HCB and PCBs), Industrial POPs (PFOS and related chemicals, POPs, PBDEs, HBCD and PCBs)
- Inventory of POPs completed on 24 of November 2016 (Pesticides)
- Report on Socioeconomic Impact Assessment of POPs completed in February 2017
- Assessment of national laboratories infrastructure completed in March 2017

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis

- Report on review and update of existing Action plans prepared on 24<sup>th</sup> of November 2016
- Round table discussions held in 02.06.2016 and 05.10.2016
- Draft action plans developed in 2017
- Gap Analysis done in 2017

FULLY COMPLETED

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<sup>14</sup> Note: according to the Convention the amendments enter into force for all countries (except a list of 20 countries) one year after the notification by the Depositary of the adoption of the amendments.

Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated National Implementation Plan with its associated Action Plans for all 22/23 POPs

- Draft NIP prepared in January 2017

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 5: Endorsement of National Implementation Plan

- Round table discussions with stakeholders organized on 23.01.2017 and 06.03.2017.
- NIP (7th COP) submitted to Secretariat of Stockholm Convention on 21 April 2017

FULLY COMPLETED

***All Components were rated as FULLY COMPLETED at the conclusion of the implementation of the project***

### **Significant changes in plans/personnel:**

There were no changes in the project plans and personnel.

### **Key challenges/negative effects:**

The main identified challenge was the need to enhance collaboration among concerned stakeholders including MoA, Customs, MoE, MoI and MoPH. Other challenges to the project work and POPs management include: lack of communication mechanisms between stakeholders, low awareness of decision-makers, low priority of POPs issues for some ministries, lack of effective data management.

### **Key positive lessons/unexpected achievements:**

The project team proposed establishing a National Implementation Unit as a part of the Ministry of Environment responsible for working with stakeholders and implementing the updated NIP. The need for such a unit was identified as the main lesson from the implementation of the first NIP. At the time of evaluation such unit has not yet been established.

### **Contribution to the UN Environment PoW [indicator (a) (i) (1)]**

The project contributed to UN Environment 2016-2017 PoW (a) (i), (1)

## 12 MADAGASCAR

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### Key Country Partner/Focal Point

The Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Ecologie et des Forêts is the responsible national agency for NIPs for POPs, and Ms Haritiana RAKOTOARISETRA was reached, and provided information via a questionnaire.

### Date of joining Stockholm Convention and signing any amendments<sup>15</sup>:

Signing of the Stockholm Convention: 24 September 2001; Ratification of the Stockholm Convention: 3 August 2005

### Status of the National Implementation Plan:

a) The initial Madagascar NIP was endorsed on 26 September 2008; b) The MADAGASCAR NIP was revised and endorsed on 06 October 2017

### Status of the project in the country:

Project start date	14 July, 2014
Project end date	30 June, 2017
GEF funding at the country level	USD 186,045
Co-financing provided by Executing Agency	USD 100,00
Total project cost	USD 286,045

### Progress of key activities under each of the 5 components

Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans

The project Inception Workshop was held on August 07, 2014. A study on stakeholder identification, definition of their roles and assessment of POPs management needs was conducted. The National Coordinating Committee of the project and the Project Coordination Unit were setup in March 2015 by Ministerial Decree. A workshop on the elaboration of an awareness raising strategy was also organized in order to increase the involvement of all stakeholders in project implementation.

Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment.

Two studies were conducted: one on the evaluation of a regulatory and institutional framework for POPs management, and the other on health and environmental risks of new POPs. National Inventory Consultants for POPs were trained by an International Consultant for POPs inventories. In addition to updating inventories of initial POPs, new POPs such as PFOS, PPDE were also inventoried.

Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis

A full review of the existing national Action Plans on POPs and the actions taken after the first NIP has been made. Action plans for new POPs have been developed and action plans for the initial POPs have been updated taking into account the results of the initial NIP implementation review. An international consultant helped conduct a gaps analysis.

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<sup>15</sup> Note: according to the Convention the amendments enter into force for all countries (except a list of 20 countries) one year after the notification by the Depositary of the adoption of the amendments.

Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated NIP with its associated Action Plans for all 22/23 POPs

Nine national targets have been set and 18 national priorities for POPs management have been identified. On the basis of all the information and results of the various studies, the NIP update document has been drawn up. The NIP draft has been technically validated by National Coordinating Committee members and resource persons.

Component 5: Endorsement of National Implementation Plan

A report on the outreach strategy including consultations with key stakeholders to obtain stakeholder support is available. The updated NIP has been endorsed by government.

**All Components were rated as FULLY COMPLETED at the conclusion of the implementation of the project**

### **Significant changes in plans/personnel:**

None

### **Key challenges/negative effects:**

- 26 It is difficult to find alternatives to POPs, and their accessibility to the population in general is limited
- 27 Coordination of actions contributing to the reduction of dioxin/furan emissions
- 28 It was difficult to establish nomenclatures for products/articles containing or likely to contain POPs
- 29 It was difficult to properly dispose of hazardous wastes, including POPs

### **Key positive lessons/unexpected achievements:**

- 30 Some institutions (e.g. (Ministry of Public Health, and the Water and Electricity Distribution Company, JIRAMA) have taken initiatives for the environmentally sound management of POPs
- 31 Information on 10 new POPs is now available in the updated NIP document
- 32 There has been an increase in public awareness of the negative effects of POPs
- 33 Collaboration among stakeholders (e.g. government agencies, NGOs and the private sector) involved in POPs management has been strengthened

### **Contribution to the UN Environment PoW [indicator (a) (i) (1)]**

Madagascar has introduced Decrees on the Prohibition of the Importation and Regulation of the Exportation of Certain Chemicals including POPs, and Classification and Environmentally Sound Management of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment, and has updated the Decree prohibiting the importation, marketing, use of certain categories of plastic bags and bags. The National Hospital Waste Management Policy has also been updated.

## 13 MALAWI

### Key Country Partner/Focal Point

The Environmental Affairs Department is the responsible national agency for NIPs for POPs, and Caroline Theka, Environmental Officer was reached, and provided information via a questionnaire.

### Date of joining Stockholm Convention and signing any amendments<sup>16</sup>:

Signing of the Stockholm Convention: 22 May, 2002; Ratification of the Stockholm Convention: 27 February, 2009

### Status of the National Implementation Plan:

a) The initial Malawi NIP was endorsed in 2005; b) The Malawi NIP was revised and validated in November, 2018, but is not yet endorsed

### Status of the project in the country:

Project start date	July, 2014
Project end date	March, 2018
GEF funding at the country level	USD 173,516
Co-financing provided by Executing Agency	USD 10,000
Total project cost	USD 183,516

### Progress of key activities under each of the 5 components

Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans  
An inception workshop was held which had all relevant stakeholders present. A National Coordination Committee was set up, with a National Project Coordinator as well as a Technical Coordinator.

Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment.

Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories was done by national consultants who were divided into teams with a team leader. The NIP failed to develop a tool to monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment.

Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis

This component was done for both the initial and new POPs including gap analysis

Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated NIP with its associated Action Plans for all 22/23 POPs

A revised and updated NIP was formulated following the above steps for all of the 22/23 POPs.

Component 5: Endorsement of National Implementation Plan

The NIP was validated in November 2018, but it is not yet endorsed.

**Components 1-4 were rated as FULLY COMPLETED, but Component 5 was not yet completed**

<sup>16</sup> Note: according to the Convention the amendments enter into force for all countries (except a list of 20 countries) one year after the notification by the Depositary of the adoption of the amendments.

### **Significant changes in plans/personnel:**

There was a 17 month extension of the project because of delays in remittances of funds from UN Environment

### **Key challenges/negative effects:**

- 34 New POPs are a very new subject for the country at the start of the project, and little to no data on them existed
- 35 There are no monitoring programs at the start of the project for the effects of POPs on humans and the environment in the country
- 36 Some companies who were expected to possess data on POPs were either not cooperative (if they were in illegal business), or key persons were not readily available
- 37 It was difficult to collect such detailed information from stakeholders because they did not have enough time, this was their first time to do such an exercise, and they were not legally obliged to provide the information required (and as such some of them did not take the exercise seriously).

### **Key positive lessons/unexpected achievements:**

- 38 Collaboration and information sharing between various participants in the implementation of the project was key to its successful implementation
- 39 The project made it possible to collect national data for POPs on humans and the environment
- 40 The project enabled interaction with stakeholders, and enabled everyone to understand the challenges and opportunities for reducing POPs in various industries in the country
- 41 The project provided an opportunity to institutionalize the collection of information on POPs, for stakeholders to improve their operations in order to reduce POPs
- 42 The project sensitized stakeholders (e.g. government agencies and the private sector) about POPs

### **Contribution to the UN Environment PoW [indicator (a) (i) (1)]**

Legislation has been amended to incorporate all POPs listed in the Stockholm Convention in order for the country to be compliant, and protect human health and the environment of Malawi

## 14 MARSHALL ISLANDS (REPUBLIC OF THE)

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### Key country partner/focal point

1. For this evaluation, the responsible contact person was contacted; however, no response to the sent questionnaire was received by the evaluation.
2. Date of joining Stockholm Convention and signing any amendments<sup>17</sup>:
3. Accession of the Republic of the Marshall Islands to the Stockholm Convention was in January 2003, and ratification in May 2004.

### Status of the National Implementation Plan:

4. The Initial NIP was received by the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention in August 2009.

### Status of the project in the country:

Project start date	June 2014
Project end date	31 May 2017 <sup>18</sup>
GEF funding at the country level <sup>19</sup>	USD 30,000
Co-financing provided by Executing Agency	
Total project cost	USD 30,000

### Progress of key activities under each of the Components

Component 1: NA

- Inception workshop was conducted on 17 February 2016.

Component 2: NA

Component 3: NA

Component 4: NA

Component 5: NA.

### Significant changes in plans/personnel:

5. Project delays led to a request for a no-cost extension (dated 16 September 2016), due to lack of availability of suitably qualified national experts (in the highly technical subject of POPs) to provide consultancy services.

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<sup>17</sup> Note: according to the Convention the amendments enter into force for all countries (except a list of 20 countries) one year after the notification by the Depositary of the adoption of the amendments.

<sup>18</sup> Extension – not known.

<sup>19</sup> GEF funds transferred by the UN Environment from a total of USD 102,589.

**Key challenges/negative effects:**

6. TBC

**Key positive lessons/unexpected achievements:**

7. NA.

**Contribution to the UN Environment PoW [indicator (a) (i) (1)]**

8. NA.

## 15 MONTENEGRO

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### Key country partner/focal point

UN Environment Europe Office – Vienna Programme Office, Harald Egerer,

### Date of joining Stockholm Convention and signing any amendments<sup>20</sup>:

Montenegro signed the Stockholm Convention on October 23, 2006, ratified on March 31, 2011 and it entered into force in on June 29, 2011.

### Status of the National Implementation Plan:

Persistent Organic Pollutants National Implementation Plan initially adopted on June 29, 2013 and submitted in 2014;

### Status of the project in the country:

Project start date	13th of July, 2016
Project end date	11th of July 2018
GEF funding at the country level	USD 186,046
Co-financing provided by Executing Agency	
Total project cost	USD 186,046

### Progress of key activities under each of the 5 components:

Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans

- Inception meeting held in October 2016
- Report on the institutional framework analysis prepared in February 2017

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment.

- Report on legal framework to manage POPs prepared in February 2017
- Inventory of POPs completed in June 2017
- Report on POPs impacts on environment and health completed in June 2017

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis

- Review of existing Action plans conducted by June 2017
- Draft action plans developed in September 2017
- Gap Analysis done in December 2017

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated National Implementation Plan with its associated Action Plans for all 22/23 POPs

- Draft NIP prepared in February 2018

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<sup>20</sup> Note: according to the Convention the amendments enter into force for all countries (except a list of 20 countries) one year after the notification by the Depositary of the adoption of the amendments.

FULLY COMPLETED

Component 5: Endorsement of National Implementation Plan

- The updated NIP is not endorsed by the Government at the time of evaluation

NOT COMPLETED

***All Components were rated as FULLY COMPLETED except Component 5 (Endorsement of updated NIP) at the conclusion of the implementation of the project***

### **Significant changes in plans/personnel:**

The project start was delayed because the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism of Montenegro did not assume the role of the Executing Agency. So the project was run by UN Environment Europe Office – Vienna Programme Office.

### **Key challenges/negative effects:**

The first main challenge was to start the project and now the challenge is to get the updated NIP endorsed.

### **Key positive lessons/unexpected achievements:**

No particular positive lessons.

### **Contribution to the UN Environment PoW [indicator (a) (i) (1)]**

The project contributed to UN Environment 2018-2019 PoW (a) (i), (1)

## 16 NAURU (REPUBLIC OF)

### Key country partner/focal point

1. The Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment is the responsible National Agency for the project. The following has been reported by the aforementioned National Agency. The evaluation was able to contact the National Agency and received responses to a questionnaire sent to Grace Garabwan.

### Date of joining Stockholm Convention and signing any amendments<sup>21</sup>:

2. The Republic of Nauru ratified the Stockholm Convention in May 2002, which then entered into force in May 2004.

### Status of the National Implementation Plan:

3. The initial NIP was transmitted to the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention in October 2012.
4. The Updated NIP is expected to be endorsed at the national level by Cabinet and submitted before end of March 2019.

### Status of the project in the country:

Project start date	January 2015
Project end date	31 March 2019
GEF funding at the country level <sup>22</sup>	USD 30,000
Co-financing provided by Executing Agency	
Total project cost	USD 30,000

### Progress of key activities under each of the Components

*Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans*

- This was successfully done with the help of consultants for the project.

FULLY COMPLETED

*Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment.*

- The capacity building aspect has been addressed through the training but the review of infrastructure and updating of the new POPs is still incomplete.

MORE THAN HALF COMPLETED

*Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis*

- Component 3 is also incomplete as the review is done and the report of the review undertaken by the Consultants is awaited.

<sup>21</sup> Note: according to the Convention the amendments enter into force for all countries (except a list of 20 countries) one year after the notification by the Depositary of the adoption of the amendments.

<sup>22</sup> GEF funds transferred by the UN Environment from a total of USD 84,475.

#### MORE THAN HALF COMPLETED

*Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated National Implementation Plan with its associated Action Plans for all 22/23 POPs*

- The review is done however owing to non-timely payment of consultancy, still awaiting the report of the updated POPs NIP document.

#### MORE THAN HALF COMPLETED

*Component 5: Endorsement of National Implementation Plan*

- The revised NIP is yet to be endorsed (after the current review is completed) not only by the HOD but by the government, stakeholders and final endorsement by the Cabinet. The first POPs NIP is endorsed but this project is for the review of the first NIP.

#### MORE THAN HALF COMPLETED

***Component 1 was rated as FULLY COMPLETED and Components 2 - 5 were rated as MORE THAN HALF COMPLETED at the time of the Terminal Evaluation.***

#### **Significant changes in plans/personnel:**

5. "Since the beginning of this project we have been very optimistic about the outcomes of this project". Programmes were initiated in communities that are now still run by community members. However, due to changes in personnel, it has been difficult communicating with other stakeholders and implementing partners for this project, which leads to a lack of substantive progress in the implementing process.

#### **Key challenges/negative effects:**

6. Financial report may not be sometimes accurate due to the mix-up with other project such as POPs/uPOPs, which further delays payments and finally results in incomplete projects
7. No proper records of data received from different sectors during surveys
8. Lack of infrastructure (services supplies) and equipment on island to complete whole project efficiently

#### **Key positive lessons/unexpected achievements:**

9. Stakeholders are making initiatives in the process of managing POPs/uPOPs in their work areas

#### **Contribution to the UN Environment PoW [indicator (a) (i) (1)]**

10. NA

## 17 PARAGUAY

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### Key country partner/focal point

1. Ministry of Environment – Environmental Quality Directorate. Rocio Ramirez is the NIP Updating Project Coordinator

### Date of joining Stockholm Convention and signing any amendments<sup>23</sup>:

2. The Government of Paraguay ratified the Stockholm Convention on 1 April 2004.

### Status of the National Implementation Plan:

3. Persistent Organic Pollutants National Implementation Plan submitted in 2007.

### Status of the project in the country:

Project start date	October 2016
Project end date	31 Dec 2017
GEF funding at the country level	USD 167,441
Co-financing provided by Executing Agency	USD 100,000
Total project cost	USD 267,441

Co-financing report available, confirming USD 100,529 were mobilized by the country (in-kind)

### Progress of key activities under each of the 5 components:

*Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans*

- National Implementation Commission was set up on 18 November 2016, during the Inception Workshop.
- Dissemination workshops carried out for Dioxins and Furans; New POPs; and PCBs

FULLY COMPLETED

*Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment.*

- All POPs inventories validated and standardized through individual workshops

FULLY COMPLETED

*Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis*

- Action plans completed for each POPs group

FULLY COMPLETED

*Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated National Implementation Plan with its associated Action Plans for all 22/23 POPs*

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<sup>23</sup> Note: according to the Convention the amendments enter into force for all countries (except a list of 20 countries) one year after the notification by the Depositary of the adoption of the amendments.

- NIP prepared, following a participatory process and in close coordination with the National Implementation Committee
- Dissemination workshops carried out
- Good Practices Guide prepared

FULLY COMPLETED

*Component 5: Endorsement of National Implementation Plan*

- The National Implementation Plan was approved on 28 December 2017

FULLY COMPLETED

**All Components were rated as FULLY COMPLETED at the conclusion of the implementation of the project**

**Significant changes in plans/personnel:**

4. Amendment 1 (9 month no-cost project extension) was agreed to in order to extend the closing date of the project to 31 December 2017, and to adjust start date to October 2016.

**Key challenges/negative effects:**

5. The main challenge indicated by the project team relates to a change in the Stockholm Convention Focal Point, as well as to two canceled Requests for Proposals (RFPs) to fill the post of National Coordinator. The third call was successful, however this contributed to significantly delay the project.
6. Deficiencies in the quality of information collected in the field, as well as delays in development of inventories and lack of official information regarding local production were also mentioned as hindrances.

**Key positive lessons/unexpected achievements:**

7. NA

**Contribution to the UN Environment PoW [indicator (a) (i) (1)]**

8. The project contributed to updating the NIP, hence contributing to above mentioned indicator.

## 18 PAKISTAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

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### Key country partner/focal point

The responsible National Agency is the Ministry of Climate Change, which responded to the sent questionnaire. The responsible person could be reached for this evaluation, Dr. Zaigham Abbas.

### Date of joining Stockholm Convention and signing any amendments

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan signed the Stockholm Convention in December 2001, ratified it in April 2008, after which it came into force in July 2008.

### Status of the National Implementation Plan

The Initial NIP was received by the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention in December 2009

The Updated NIP is planned to be endorsed and submitted till the 31 March 2019.

### Status of the project in the country

Project start date	November 2014
Project end date	31 March 2019
GEF funding at the country level <sup>24</sup>	USD 195,000
Co-financing provided by Executing Agency	
Total project cost	USD 195,000

### Progress of key activities under each of the Components

*Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans*

- [Progress report 4 Quarter 2018] Country-wide investigation campaign regarding POPs assessment completed. Database regarding organochlorine pesticides (OCPs), Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and unintentional POPs (dioxins and furans) has been updated. Comprehensive database has been developed for new POPs. Quantity of PCBs and u-POPs has been estimated, sources for new POPs identified throughout the country. E-waste sites, vehicle, textile, markets have been visited for new POPs inventory.

FULLY COMPLETED

*Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment.*

- Done

FULLY COMPLETED

*Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis*

- Ongoing, expected to be completed soon

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<sup>24</sup> GEF funds transferred by the UN Environment from a total of USD 210,610.

## MORE THAN HALF COMPLETED

*Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated National Implementation Plan with its associated Action Plans for all 22/23 POPs*

- Ongoing, expected to be completed soon

## MORE THAN HALF COMPLETED

*Component 5: Endorsement of National Implementation Plan*

- Ongoing, expected to be completed soon

## MORE THAN HALF COMPLETED

***Component 1 and 2 were rated as FULLY COMPLETED, Components 3, 4 and 5 were rated as MORE THAN HALF COMPLETED, at the time of the Terminal Evaluation.***

### **Significant changes in plans/personnel**

No significant changes in plans and personnel.

### **Key challenges/negative effects**

Challenges in collecting data/information from relevant stakeholders for inventory of new POPs like Bromodiphenyl ether (BDEs) and Perfluorooctane sulphonate (PFOS)

Challenges in collecting data/information from relevant stakeholders for inventory of uPOPs

Lack of analytical facility for monitoring all suspected PFOS content products

Analyses of dioxins in polluted soil

### **Key positive lessons/unexpected achievements**

Collected and analysed POPs pesticides contaminated sites

Collected and analysed PCBs contaminated oil and soil

New (6) POPs pesticides are already registered in Plant Protection Department, Ministry of National Food Security and Research

Identified and visited industry using Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) a brominated flame retardant. The industry provided the complete data regarding consumption and use.

### **Contribution to the UN Environment PoW [indicator (a) (i) (1)]**

Preparing/amending the existing laws to address POPs pesticides and PCBs under Stockholm Convention.

## 19 PALAU (Republic of)

### Key country partner/focal point

Palau Environmental Quality Protection Board is the responsible National Agency. The following data is as reported by the responsible National Agency. For this evaluation, the responsible contact person could be reached and responded to a questionnaire which was sent to Zena Kulialang Rengulbai.,

### Date of joining Stockholm Convention and signing any amendments<sup>25</sup>:

The Republic of Palau signed the Stockholm Convention in March 2002, ratified it in September 2011, and it came into force in December 2011.

### Status of the National Implementation Plan:

The deadline for the transmission of the NIP was December 2013. The NIP was received by the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention in October 2014.

Updated NIP: ongoing.

### Status of the project in the country:

Project start date	26 June 2014
Project end date	30 June 2018
GEF funding at the country level <sup>26</sup>	USD 77,475
Co-financing provided by Executing Agency	
Total project cost	USD 77,475

### Progress of key activities under each of the Components:

*Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans*

- An Inception Workshop was held on 28 January 2016. 15 key stakeholders attended and agreed to the project workplan. Participants were from the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment & Tourism (MNRET), Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Industries & Commerce, GEF Small Grants Programme Country Coordinator, Oceania TV/PEACE, Ministry of Finance, The Environment Inc., University of Lausanne, Civic Action Team, Koror State Solid Waste Management Office, PAIR, Environmental Quality Protection Board. Project was introduced to various stakeholders, additional stakeholders were identified, their roles assigned, and a coordination mechanism for POPs management established. Inception Workshop report was not received by the evaluation.

FULLY COMPLETED

*Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment.*

- Some work was accomplished for the assessment of regulatory and institutional framework for POPs management, inventory of new POPs, and assessment of POPs to human health and environment, but additional data collection is yet to be undertaken to complete it, particularly with regard to the new POPs.

<sup>25</sup> Note: according to the Convention the amendments enter into force for all countries (except a list of 20 countries) one year after the notification by the Depositary of the adoption of the amendments.

<sup>26</sup> GEF funds transferred by the UN Environment from a total of USD 84,475.

## MORE THAN HALF COMPLETED

*Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis*

- This component is yet to be completed. The development of action plans for the new POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs as well as the Gaps analysis is in progress.

## MORE THAN HALF COMPLETED

*Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated National Implementation Plan with its associated Action Plans for all 22/23 POPs*

- A draft version of the NIP has been prepared for review, feedback has been received. This component has been put on hold until the previous components have been completed.

## LESS THAN HALF COMPLETED

*Component 5: Endorsement of National Implementation Plan*

## NOT STARTED

**Component 1 was FULLY COMPLETED, Components 2 and 3 were rated as MORE THAN HALF COMPLETED, Component 4 LESS THAN HALF COMPLETED and Component 5 NOT STARTED at the time of the Terminal Evaluation.**

### **Significant changes in plans/personnel:**

The project was initially being implemented with a different Executing Agency, after which it was transferred to the Environmental Quality Protection Board (EQPB), which did not receive all the information (for example, material from the regional inception workshop or other relevant documents).

### **Key challenges/negative effects:**

Lack of suitable international consultant was one of the toughest challenges faced. Owing to the fact that the topic is highly technical, more feedback and guidance was required (on, for example, how to collect data from the possible sources of the new POPs).

### **Key positive lessons/unexpected achievements:**

Lessons learned: both international and national consultants are important. The international consultant can assist with increasing national capacity by supporting the national consultant when necessary.

### **Contribution to the UN Environment PoW [indicator (a) (i) (1)]**

NA.

## 20 PAPUA NEW GUINEA (THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF)

### Key country partner/focal point

Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA), the responsible contact person, Veari Kula, was reached and responded to a questionnaire.

### Date of joining Stockholm Convention and signing any amendments<sup>27</sup>:

The Independent State of Papua New Guinea signed the Stockholm Convention in May 2001, ratified it in October 2003, and it came into force in May 2004.

### Status of the National Implementation Plan:

The Initial NIP was received by the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention in September 2013.

### Status of the project in the country:

Project start date	31 March 2014
Project end date	31 May 2018
GEF funding at the country level <sup>28</sup>	USD 98,396
Co-financing provided by Executing Agency	
Total project cost	USD 98,396

### Progress of key activities under each of the Components

*Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans*

- Initial assessment of institutional needs and strengths has been completed. The national Inception Workshop was conducted from 21-22 October 2014, in Lamana Hotel, Port Moresby. According to the Inception Workshop report, it was attended by 20 persons from different Ministries, Agencies and Organizations, inter alia, NARI Laloki, Department of Mineral Policy and Geohazards, National Institute of Standards and Industrial Technology, PNG Power Ltd., Department of Justice and Attorney General, National Capital District Commission Waste Management, South Pacific Regional Environment Programme, Central Provincial Administration. However, relevant industries and the private sector was not adequately represented.

FULLY COMPLETED

*Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment.*

- A National consultant was recruited and prepared the assessment of regulatory and institutional framework for POPs management. Consultants were recruited to conduct an inventory of new POPs, furans and dioxins. For inventories of the original twelve and ten new POPs, a series of data collection activities were conducted. The process involved meetings with stakeholders and the engagement of Consultants to collect data relating to POPs. These involved Department of Health,

<sup>27</sup> Note: according to the Convention the amendments enter into force for all countries (except a list of 20 countries) one year after the notification by the Depositary of the adoption of the amendments.

<sup>28</sup> GEF funds transferred by the UN Environment from a total of USD 168,848.

University of Technology, PNG University of Technology, CEPA, PNG Power Ltd and other stakeholders in the provinces. A report on new POPs was completed.

- An inventory on furans and dioxins was initiated with the help of a Consultant who conducted initial work to collect data on furans and dioxins. However, feedback to the questionnaires was not adequate so the report on furans and dioxins could not be completed.
- DDT, PCB, pesticide survey was undertaken in 3 provincial towns, Kokopo, Goroka and Alotau, were visited and data collected in September 2017. The completed report was submitted in September 2018.
- National consultant was recruited and report completed on the assessment of impacts of POPs to human health and the environment.

#### FULLY COMPLETED

*Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis*

- In the time period November – December 2017, the Terms of Reference were developed for the Consultant and for the commencement of the review of the existing National Action Plans on POPs and actions taken after the first NIP.
- A gaps analysis and proposals to address them were included in the Terms of Reference for the same Consultant as above.

#### MORE THAN HALF COMPLETED

*Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated National Implementation Plan with its associated Action Plans for all 22/23 POPs*

- Terms of reference of regional Consultant to draft NIP were prepared and endorsed by the Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA). Reports were provided to the Regional Consultant, some reports were still pending. Communication was maintained with the Consultant for the NIP development.
- A regional consultant based in Brisbane, Australia, was recruited to compile the NIP. After being reviewed by the CEPA (July 2018), stakeholder review at a joint stakeholder workshop (Aug. 2018), UN Environment, feedback was incorporated into the latest (5th) draft which is expected to be reviewed by the National Coordination Committee (NCC) in early 2019, before stakeholder endorsement.

#### MORE THAN HALF COMPLETED

*Component 5: Endorsement of National Implementation Plan*

- Review of NIP has commenced.

#### LESS THAN HALF COMPLETED

***Component 1 and 2 were rated as FULLY COMPLETED, Components 3 and 4 were rated as MORE THAN HALF COMPLETED, Component 5 LESS THAN HALF COMPLETED at the time of the Terminal Evaluation.***

#### **Significant changes in plans/personnel:**

During the second half of 2017, the CEPA had to vacate office in October. The office relocation resulted in project activities being delayed. No other significant changes in plan/personnel was reported.

### **Key challenges/negative effects:**

Lack of stakeholders in providing data to the project. Data confidentiality and security was the main concern.

Some national consultants used were academics and on occasions had busy schedules resulting in delays in consultancy reports.

Inadequate budget for travel of project personnel affected delivery of results.

Reporting on project progress is sometimes slow

In country capacity to deliver results is limited.

### **Key positive lessons/unexpected achievements:**

Data on uPOPs was also collected through other initiatives such as JPRISM 2 /UNEP Special Project in other provinces.

A Joint stakeholder workshop was held in August 2018 on the Minamata Convention on Mercury, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Montreal Protocol, JPRISM 2 (JICA/SPREP/UNEP/CEPA & NCDC project) and SPREP Used lubricants and Oil Project funded by UNEP.

### **Contribution to the UN Environment PoW [indicator (a) (i) (1)]**

Drafted 'Prescribed Activity Regulations' under the Environment Act 2000 to be tabled at National Executive Council (NEC) and then to the Cabinet, which captures POPs chemicals – import, use, etc. would then require an Environment Permit to be issued as a requirement of the Environment Act 2000.

PNG also plans to develop further Regulations under Environment Act 2000 to meet the obligations of the Stockholm Convention on POPs, for example within the framework of the UN Environment Special Programme for PNG.

## 21 SIERRA LEONE

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### Key Country Partner/Focal Point

The Environment Protection Agency is the responsible national agency for NIPs for POPs, and Alie D. Jalloh, Assistant Director, Chemical Control and Management was reached, and provided information via a questionnaire.

### Date of joining Stockholm Convention and signing any amendments<sup>29</sup>:

Signing of the Stockholm Convention: 26<sup>th</sup> September 2003; Ratification of the Stockholm Convention: 17 May 2004

### Status of the National Implementation Plan:

a) The initial SIERRA LEONE NIP was endorsed in 2008; b) The SIERRA LEONE NIP revision is not yet complete

### Status of the project in the country:

Project start date	January, 2016
Project end date	December, 2018
GEF funding at the country level	USD 152,055
Co-financing provided by Executing Agency	USD 10,000
Total project cost	USD 162,055

### Progress of key activities under each of the 5 components

*Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans*

First, a stakeholders working group was established followed by a national launching of the project which include Parliamentarians, Paramount Chiefs and Local Councils, relevant MDAs, private sector entities and NGOs. Secondly, project management team instituted, and the gap analysis was conducted

*Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment.*

Regulatory and Institutional Framework Assessment conducted. Inventory training conducted on the different thematic areas of POPs and inventory undertaken. An overview of the health impacts of POPs was also undertaken.

*Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis*

The project constituted working groups on the different thematic areas to review and update POPs inventories and Action Plans with the assistance of the international consultant. Draft reports and Action Plans were prepared with the help of the national and international consultants, and validated.

*Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated NIP with its associated Action Plans for all 22/23 POPs*

National objectives and prioritizes on POPs have been prepared and a zero draft submitted to international consultant for review. Updating of the zero draft with the comments from the international consultant in progress.

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<sup>29</sup> Note: according to the Convention the amendments enter into force for all countries (except a list of 20 countries) one year after the notification by the Depositary of the adoption of the amendments.

**Components 1-3 were rated as FULLY COMPLETED, but Components 4 and 5 was not yet completed**

### **Significant changes in plans/personnel:**

The general elections of March 2018 were prolonged, and the resulting change of government impacted the initial composition of the team. . In addition, a 15-month extension of the project was granted because of the 2014-2016 Ebola epidemic which led to the suspension of the implementation of project activities.

### **Key challenges/negative effects:**

- 43 Non-availability of local expertise to conduct the inventories in POPs
- 44 The change in government
- 45 Irregular participation by stakeholders from relevant institutions in project activities
- 46 Lengthy electioneering process in 2018, and the resulting change of government
- 47 The 2014-2016 Ebola epidemic resulted in a temporary halt of project implementation

### **Key positive lessons/unexpected achievements:**

- 48 The project helped increase the level of commitment by policy makers on POPs issues
- 49 Despite the challenges, the project was able to achieve the successful completion of the POPs inventorying, updating of Action Plans and other deliverables.
- 50 Increased local knowledge on POPs
- 51 The project resulted in the creation of a platform for effective coordination of stakeholders to address national issues related to POPs
- 52 The project increased the focus of government on its obligations under the Stockholm Convention

### **Contribution to the UN Environment PoW [indicator (a) (i) (1)]**

Sierra Leone has legislated the National Protected Area Authority, amended the Environment Protection Agency Act, prepared a Land Policy, and has drafted legislations on chemicals, pesticides, toxic and hazardous substances. These contribute to the achievements of paragraphs 19 and 20 of the Programme of Work targets.

## 22 TONGA (KINGDOM OF)

### Key country partner/focal point

The Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC) is the National Agency for the project, and has reported the following data. The National Agency could be reached by the evaluation and responded to the questionnaire sent to Mafile'o Masi.

Date of joining Stockholm Convention and signing any amendments<sup>30</sup>:

The Kingdom of Tonga signed the Stockholm Convention in May 2002, ratified it in October 2009, after which it entered into force in January 2010.

### Status of the National Implementation Plan:

The first NIP was received by the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention in August 2015.

Updated NIP – reported to be in progress.

### Status of the project in the country:

Project start date	June 2014
Project end date	30 June 2018
GEF funding at the country level <sup>31</sup>	USD 63,081
Co-financing provided by Executing Agency	
Total project cost	USD 63,081

### Progress of key activities under each of the Components:

*Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans:*

- Reported to be completed

FULLY COMPLETED

*Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment:*

- Reported to have commenced

LESS THAN HALF COMPLETED

*Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis:*

NOT STARTED

<sup>30</sup> Note: according to the Convention the amendments enter into force for all countries (except a list of 20 countries) one year after the notification by the Depositary of the adoption of the amendments.

<sup>31</sup> GEF funds transferred by the UN Environment from a total of USD 126,712.

*Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated National Implementation Plan with its associated Action Plans for all 22/23 POPs:*

NOT STARTED

*Component 5: Endorsement of National Implementation Plan*

NOT STARTED

**Component 1 was FULLY COMPLETED, Component 2 LESS THAN HALF COMPLETED, and Components 3, 4 and 5 had NOT STARTED at the time of the Terminal Evaluation.**

**Significant changes in plans/personnel:**

Limited staff and staff turnover.

**Key challenges/negative effects:**

Limited staff

Staff turnover

Request advance payment process very slow.

**Key positive lessons/unexpected achievements**

**Contribution to the UN Environment PoW [indicator (a) (i) (1)]**

Enactment of the Hazardous Wastes and Chemicals Act 2010 as a result of the initial NIP.

## 23 TUVALU

### Key country partner/focal point

The Department of Environment, housed under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade, Tourism, Environment and Labour (MFATELL) is the responsible National Agency for the project, which could be reached and provided the following information via responses to a questionnaire sent to Faoliu Teakau,

### Date of joining Stockholm Convention and signing any amendments<sup>32</sup>:

In January 2004, Tuvalu acceded to the Stockholm Convention and it entered into force in May 2004.

### Status of the National Implementation Plan:

In March 2009, the initial NIP was received by the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention.

So far, some progress has been made on the Components 1 & 2, and the stakeholders reported to have the Updated NIP ready before the COP in April 2019.

### Status of the project in the country:

Project start date	August 2014
Project end date	31 May 2018
GEF funding at the country level <sup>33</sup>	USD 30,000
Co-financing provided by Executing Agency	USD 32,211
Total project cost	USD 30,000

### Progress of key activities under each of the Components

*Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans:*

- Selected and approved members of the steering committee.

FULLY COMPLETED

*Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment:*

- Draft report for the Assessment of Persistent Organic Pollutants in Tuvalu circulated to the Steering Committee for comments.
- The current inventories are still being updated, stockpiling in Vaitupu Island has already been completed. Funafuti hangar is yet to be done. Awaiting the availability of the Department of Waste Management as they are in the transition of moving to the new location/site.
- By the end of February or early March 2019, the International Consultant is planned to be onboard to assist the local consultant in updating the inventories and also to carry out awareness-raising activities among key stakeholders and the general public
- Draft report of overview of impacts of POPs on the environment and human health has been provided to the steering committee for comments.

<sup>32</sup> Note: according to the Convention the amendments enter into force for all countries (except a list of 20 countries) one year after the notification by the Depositary of the adoption of the amendments.

<sup>33</sup> GEF funds transferred by the UN Environment from a total of USD 101,589.

## MORE THAN HALF COMPLETED

*Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis:*

- Subject to the recruitment of the International Consultant. However, the project plans to closely work with the Department of Waste Management in the developing of a National Action Plans on POPs. This is to make sure that activities are aligned with the Action Plans under the uPOPs Project.

## NOT STARTED

*Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated National Implementation Plan with its associated Action Plans for all 22/23 POPs:*

- Subject to the recruitment of the International Consultant.

## NOT STARTED

*Component 5: Endorsement of National Implementation Plan:*

- Subject to the recruitment of the International Consultant.

## NOT STARTED

**Component 1 was FULLY COMPLETED, Component 2 MORE THAN HALF COMPLETED, Components 3, 4 and 5 had NOT STARTED at the time of the Terminal Evaluation.**

### **Significant changes in plans/personnel:**

The project started to identify the need for a national consultant in 2018. The recruited local consultant has limited capacity on developing the inventories as it is not his field of expertise. Thus, the project requested UN Environment to assist in the recruitment of an International Consultant to help on this regard.

### **Key challenges/negative effects:**

Delay in the recruitment process caused the delay in implementation

No database at the Department of Customs to keep track of new POPs entering the country

No ongoing monitoring of POPs since the last NIP, that is, no programme or activities, therefore considered not a priority for the Government at present.

Unavailability of officer concerned - collecting of information is challenging since officers also have other responsibilities in their current role

### **Key positive lessons/unexpected achievements:**

Strengthening coordination and collaboration with the Department of Waste Management and the Department of Customs

Re-introduce and emphasize the impacts of POPs to human health and the need to push this agenda forward and most importantly to at least acknowledge and monitor in the national strategy.

### **Contribution to the UN Environment PoW [indicator (a) (i) (1)]**

Action Plan on uPOPs, Waste Management Act 2017, Revised Environment Impact Assessment.

## 24 URUGUAY

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### Key country partner/focal point

Ministry of Land Planning, Housing and Environment (MVOTMA) is the Executing Agency, and Sandra Castro Scarone the National Project Coordinator.

### Date of joining Stockholm Convention and signing any amendments:

The Government of Uruguay ratified the Stockholm Convention on February 9, 2004.

### Status of the National Implementation Plan:

Persistent Organic Pollutants National Implementation Plan submitted in May 2006.

### Status of the project in the country:

Project start date	31 May 2016
Project end date	31 July 2017
GEF funding at the country level	USD 170,776
Co-financing provided by Executing Agency	USD 135,000 (5k in cash)
Total project cost	USD 305,776

### Progress of key activities under each of the 5 components:

*Component 1: Initiation of the process of reviewing and updating national implementation plans*

- Initial workshop conducted in June of 2016, Steering Committee established and key stakeholders identified.

FULLY COMPLETED

*Component 2: Assessment of the national infrastructure and capacity for the management of all POPs, development of the New POPs inventories and updating for the initial POPs inventories and monitor effects of POPs in humans and the environment.*

- Inventory methodology established and revision of national objectives completed. Inventories for Dioxins and Furans, PFOS, PBDE, HCBDE completed

FULLY COMPLETED

*Component 3: Development of Action Plans for New POPs and updating of Action Plans for initial POPs including gaps analysis*

- Regulatory and institutional framework updated and action plans completed.

FULLY COMPLETED

*Component 4: Formulation of revised and updated National Implementation Plan with its associated Action Plans for all 22/23 POPs*

- Final workshop of the Steering Committee held in December of 2017 adopted the NIP

FULLY COMPLETED

*Component 5: Endorsement of National Implementation Plan*

- The 2017-2030 National Implementation Plan was published in December of 2017 and submitted in 2018

FULLY COMPLETED

***All Components were rated as FULLY COMPLETED at the conclusion of the implementation of the project***

### **Significant changes in plans/personnel:**

The Project was amended (8 month No-Cost Extension) to revise completion date to 31 January 2018. This entered into force in November 2016..

### **Key challenges/negative effects:**

The main challenge indicated by the project team relates to a lengthy internal process to put in place a new national regime for hiring of national consultants.

### **Key positive lessons/unexpected achievements:**

The project contributed to updating national policy documents, including national programmes and action plans.

### **Contribution to the UN Environment PoW [indicator (a) (i) (1)]**

The project contributed to updating national policy documents, and new policy documents were prepared (use, import and commercialization of 2 POPs).

