

Government of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

United Nations Development Programme

DPRK - POPs Enabling Activity: Preparation of the POPs National  
Implementation Plan under the Stockholm Convention

The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity and build ownership in DPRK to meet its obligations under the Stockholm Convention, including preparation of a POPs National Implementation Plan.

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## Acronyms

APR	Annual Project Report (UNDP)
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
GEF	Global Environment Facility
Gov.	Government
HCB	Hexachloro Benzene
HCH	Hexachlorohexane
MCI	Ministry of Chemical Industry (DPRK)
MLEP	Ministry of Land and Environment Protection (DPRK)
NCCE	National Coordinating Committee for Environment (DPRK)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIP	National Implementation Plan
NPD	National Project Director
PCP	Pentachlorophenol
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
PIR	Project Implementation Review (GEF)
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PSC	Project Steering Committee
R&D	Research and Development
RBAP	Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific
TPR	Tripartite Review
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research

## **Section I. Background and Description**

### **1. Situation Analysis**

POPs are produced in large quantities in the country and are found everywhere in the environment, air, waters, soils and sediments.

POPs pesticides (both DDT and Hexachloro Benzene (HCB)) are produced in large quantities in the country. PCB oils and PCB containing equipment have been produced and imported in DPRK since late 1960's and are being used in the country.

The waste operations from POPs containing receptors etc. are not taking into account the risk these substances pose. Sub-standard batches from production of DDT, HCB and other chlor-containing pesticides are incinerated at the production plant. However, the incineration facility would not qualify as an environmentally sound operation as called for in the Stockholm Convention. DPRK does not have specific facilities for rendering hazardous waste harmless by incineration or other means.

There are several suspected hotspots for un-intentional by-product POPs in DPRK. The above-mentioned POPs pesticide and PCB production facilities can be included in this list. In addition, pulp-bleaching using elementary chlorine is the predominant process in this major industry in DPRK.

Further, the thermal power plants with corresponding technology and abatement equipment, the oil refineries and iron mines together with the smelter operations can be directly identified as industrial operations probably giving raise to significant dioxin emissions. Municipal wastes could contribute to high dioxin emissions at the national level. Also uncontrolled biomass burning in agricultural operations can be expected to be a major source of dioxin emissions. Further, the very large combustion of fire wood will be a significant category of the overall un-intentional POPs inventory.

POPs pesticide production and use is not regulated in DPRK. No particular POPs monitoring is carried out in DPRK. No compiled data on the findings exist. The lack of integration of PCB and DDT measurements in the existing monitoring scheme has been identified a great lack in the overall system.

Even without specific data one can safely assume that there will be several highly contaminated sites. These would be found in and around POPs production facilities. Pesticide storehouses and their vicinity down to village level could potentially be contaminated. Also the ground in and around PCB transformer maintenance workshops would be contaminated with PCBs as well as areas around leaking transformers.

The long and intensive use of POPs pesticides for agricultural uses could potentially have accumulated POPs in certain, or even extensive, areas of agricultural land to levels that would accord to some legal systems are considered contaminated.

The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity and build ownership in DPRK to meet its obligations under the Stockholm Convention, including preparation of a POPs National Implementation Plan. The National Implementation Plan describes how DPRK will meet its obligations under the Convention to phase-out POPs sources and manage POPs contaminated sites.

### **2. Strategy**

The Government of DPRK has adopted The Law on the Environmental Protection (1986), The Law on Land (1999), The Law on Forestry (1992), The Law on Protection of Beneficial Animals (1998), The Law on Water Resources (1999) and the Law on Preventing Sea Pollution.

There is a legislation restricting production and use of general industrial chemicals in DPRK. Of POPs, PCB is the only substance covered by the environmental legislation. The surface water quality standard sets the limit for PCBs at detection. In 1998, Cabinet Decision No.382; adopted a Policy on Pesticide Safety and Efficiency. Within this framework, first steps have been taken in order to develop secondary legislation in the area of pesticides. The restricted pesticides and formulations under the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) are under consideration as well as those listed in the Stockholm Convention on POPs. Some regulations controlling import and export of chemicals to and from DPRK exist, there is no special regulation connected to POPs.

At the international arena, DPRK is a party to The Vienna Convention on Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol as well as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

DPRK has, however, not signed the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and Disposal nor the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) for Certain Chemicals and Pesticides in International.

DPRK acceded to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants on 19 August 2002.

### **3. Management Arrangement**

Execution: The project will be executed by The National Coordinating Committee for Environment (NCCE). The decision to designate NCCE as the executing agency under NEX modality was recommended by the UNDP-GEF consultant for the POPs EA project formulation mission.

The National Coordinating Committee for Environment (NCCE) of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as a coordinating agency of the Government dealing in a unified way with the Secretariats of the environment-related International Organizations and Multilateral Treaty Bodies, coordinates and assists the work of the relevant Ministries as well as their work with International Organizations regarding the implementation of Multilateral Environmental Treaties and the participation in the activities of International Organizations in such area as biosafety, biodiversity, climate change, prevention of desertification, maritime environment, protection of Ozone layers and the prevention of pollution caused by chemicals.

It consists of the representatives from the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Land and Environment Protection, the State Hydro meteorological Administration, the Union for Nature Conservation, the Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Coal and Electricity Industry, the Ministry of Electronics Industry, the Ministry of Metal and Machinery Industry, the Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

NCCE has its permanent Secretariat in which there are Secretary General, Deputy Secretary-General, Coordinator for Ozone and POPs and Coordinator for Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification. The Secretariat of NCCE has Divisions such as Division Ozone, Division Chemicals, Division Biodiversity & Climate Change and Division Administration.

NCCE will be responsible for contracts, sub-contracts and procurement of some equipment for the project. The National Coordinating Committee for Environment (NCCE) is the coordinating body responsible for GEF projects in DPRK. NCCE will coordinate this project through a multi-sectoral Project Steering Committee (PSC). At the beginning of the project implementation, NCCE will establish the Project Steering Committee (PSC) with the following composition:

Chairperson: National Coordinating Committee for Environment

Members:

Ministry of Chemical Industries

Academy of Agricultural Science

Ministry of Electricity and Coal Production

Ministry of Metal and Machine Industry

Ministry of Land and Environment Protection

Ministry of Public Health

Custom General

United Nations Development Programme

National Project Director, serving as Member Secretary to the Project Steering Committee

The members of the PSC will act as focal points for their respective organizations and are required to identify and make available their experts for specific tasks as required for an efficient implementation of the POPs Enabling Activity project. The PSC will further facilitate the resource mobilization for the implementation of the National Implementation Plan.

The PSC will meet quarterly, although the Chair may call additional meetings as and when required. The first meeting will be held in Pyongyang at the end of the “Inception Phase”, in order to approve Project Implementation Plan, the first annual work plan.

Implementation: The Ministry of Chemical Industry (MCI) has been designated as the implementing agency in implementing the POPs Enabling Activity project within DPRK. The process of the Enabling Activity Project on POPs will follow the Enabling Activity Guidelines provided by the Global Environment Facility (detailed activities given on under point 7. on pages 1-2). While MCI will have the overall responsibility of the project activities, the activities for Tasks 2 and 4 will be carried out in Working Groups. The structure is schematically presented in the Annex 1.

The lead Ministry and a tentative non-exhaustive list of participating institutions of the Working Groups together with short description of the duties are given in annex. More detailed tasks of the Working Groups are listed in annex. The activities will be further developed during the implementation of the project. The work in each working group will be co-ordinated by a project-funded co-ordinator.

The Project Manager will be responsible for all aspects of the project implementation, with a particular emphasis on drafting Terms of Reference for the Working Groups, monitoring progress reporting as well as international inputs and activities in the project (contacts with UNITAR, International Consultants, and Study Tours).

The Deputy Project Manager shall be particularly responsible for compiling the output from the various working groups to final POPs Inventories Task 2 (including database design and programming contracts), the management of Task 3 and the Training of Task 4 as well as the final compilation of the National Implementation Plan (output from Working Groups).

The project will build partnership and networking with other POPs EA projects in the region and establish proper methods of information & experience exchange.

#### **4. Project Review, Reporting and Evaluation**

##### **4.1 Monitoring responsibilities and events**

A detailed schedule of project reviews meetings will be developed by the project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report.

*Day to day monitoring of implementation progress* will be the responsibility of the National Project Director based on the project's Annual Work Plan and its indicators. The Project Team will inform the UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

*Periodic monitoring of implementation progress* will be undertaken by the UNDP-CO through quarterly meetings with the project proponent, or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities.

#### 4.2 Project Monitoring Reporting

The Project Director in conjunction with the UNDP-GEF extended team will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports that form part of the monitoring process.

##### (a) Inception Report (IR)

A Project Inception Report will be prepared immediately following the Inception Workshop. It will include a detailed First Year/ Annual Work Plan divided in quarterly time-frames detailing the activities and progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year of the project. This Work Plan would include the dates of specific field visits, support missions from the UNDP-CO or the Regional Coordinating Unit (RCU) or consultants, as well as time-frames for meetings of the project's decision making structures. The Report will also include the detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the Annual Work Plan, and including any monitoring and evaluation requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12 months time-frame.

The Inception Report will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may effect project implementation.

When finalized the report will be circulated to project counterparts who will be given a period of one calendar month in which to respond with comments or queries. Prior to this circulation of the IR, the UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF's Regional Coordinating Unit will review the document.

##### (b) Quarterly Progress Reports

Each quarter, the National Project Manager is required to prepare a 100-word summary of the project's substantive and technical progress towards achieving its objectives. The summaries are reviewed and cleared by UNDP DPR Korea before being sent to the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordinator.

## Audit

The Government will provide the Resident Representative with certified periodic financial statements, and with an annual audit of the financial statements relating to the status of GEF funds according to the established procedures set out in the Programming and Finance manuals. The Audit will be conducted by the legally recognized auditor of the Government, or by a commercial auditor engaged by the Government.

## **5. Legal Context**

This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 8 November 1979. The host country implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the government co-operating agency described in that Agreement.

UNDP acts in this Project as Implementing Agency of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and all rights and privileges pertaining to UNDP as per the terms of the SBAA shall be extended *mutatis mutandis* to GEF.

The UNDP Resident Representative in DPR Korea is authorized to effect in writing the following types of revision to this Project Document, provided that he/she has verified the agreement thereto by GEF Unit and is assured that the other signatories to the Project Document have no objection to the proposed changes:

- a) Revision of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document;
- b) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation;
- c) Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility; and
- d) Inclusion of additional annexes and attachments only as set out here in this Project Document.



## Section II. Annual Work Plan

### ANNUAL WORK PLAN



United Nations Development Programme

DPRK

Year:

2004

Project

Number:

Project Title: DPRK - POPs Enabling Activity: Preparation of the POPs National Implementation Plan under the Stockholm Convention

Proj. ID	Expected Output	Key Activities	Timeframe				Resp. Partner	Planned Budget			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Fund	Donor	Budget Description	Amount
	1. Established general project coordination, POPs Chemical Profile, awareness raising and capacity assessment	1.1 Project-coordination			X	X	Gvnt	62000	GEF	Project Manager	6,000
					X	X	Gvnt	62000	GEF	Deputy Project Manager	5,400
					X	X	Gvnt	62000	GEF	Interpreter/Translator	4,800
					X	X	Gvnt	62000	GEF	Administrative Assistant	8,400
					X	X	Gvnt	62000	GEF	Communication	3,000
					X	X	Gvnt	62000	GEF	Mission Costs	6,000
					X	X	Gvnt	62000	GEF	Office Equipment for the project office	8,000

				X	X	Gvnt	62000	GEF	Office Supplies for the project office	4,000
				X		Gvnt	62000	GEF	Inception Workshop	8,000
		1.2 POPs Chemical Profile and Legal analysis		X	X	Gvnt	62000	GEF	Sub-contract	10,000
		1.3 awareness raising and capacity assessment		X	X	Gvnt	62000	GEF	National consultant for awareness	4,000
				X	X	Gvnt	62000	GEF	Awarness material & sub-contract	12,000
		1.4 Capacity assessment and study tour		X	X	Gvnt	62000	GEF	International Coordination Consultant for capacity assessment	25,000
				X		Gvnt	62000	GEF	Study tour	20,000
	2. Initial POPs Inventories	2.1 Compilation of initial POPs Inventories			X	Gvnt	62000	GEF	National Inventory coordination consultant	10,800
				X	Gvnt	62000			Inventory compilation training	5,000
				X	Gvnt	62000	GEF		Sub-contract for Computer Programming	2,500
				X	Gvnt	62000	GEF		Sub-contract for Chemical Sampling and Analysis	6,000
				X	Gvnt	62000	GEF		Data entry assistant	2,100
				X	Gvnt	62000	GEF		Mission Costs	2,000
				X	Gvnt	62000	GEF		Equipment	12,000
			<b>Sub total</b>							

## ANNUAL WORK PLAN



**United Nations Development  
Programme  
DPRK**



**Year:  
2005  
Project**

**Number:**

**Project Title: DPRK - POPs Enabling Activity: Preparation of the POPs National Implementation Plan under the Stockholm Convention**

Proj. ID	Expected Output	Key Activities	Timeframe				Resp. Partner	Planned Budget			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Fund	Donor	Budget Description	Amount
	1. Established general project coordination, POPs Chemical Profile, awareness raising and capacity assessment	1.1 Project-coordination	x	x	x	x	Gvnt	62000	GEF	Project Manager	12,000
			x	x	x	x	Gvnt	62000	GEF	Deputy Project Manager	10,800
			x	x	x	x	Gvnt	62000	GEF	Interpreter/Translator	9,600
			x	x	x	x	Gvnt	62000	GEF	Administrative Assistant	16,800
			x	x	x	x	Gvnt	62000	GEF	Communication	5,000
			x	x	x	x	Gvnt	62000	GEF	Mission Costs	14,000
			x	x	x	x	Gvnt	62000	GEF	Office Supplies for the project office	5,000
		1.2 POPs Chemical Profile and Legal analysis	x				Gvnt	62000	GEF	Sub-contract	5,000
		1.3 awareness raising and	x				Gvnt	62000	GEF	National consultant for awareness	2,400

	capacity assessment	x	x	x		Gvnt	62000	GEF	Awareness material & sub-contract	18,000
	1.4 Capacity assessment and study tour	x				Gvnt	62000	GEF	International Coordination Consultant for capacity assessment	15,000
				x		Gvnt	62000	GEF	Study tour	20,000
2. Initial POPs Inventories	2.1 Compilation of initial POPs Inventories	x	x			Gvnt	62000	GEF	National Inventory coordination consultant	21,000
		x				Gvnt	62000	GEF	Sub-contract for Computer Programming	2,500
		x				Gvnt	62000	GEF	Sub-contract for Chemical Sampling and Analysis	6,000
		x				Gvnt	62000	GEF	Data entry assistant	2,100
		x				Gvnt	62000	GEF	Mission Costs	3,000
3. National Implementation Plan(NIP)	3.1 Setting of POPs priorities and objectives		x			Gvnt	62000	GEF	International Priority Setting and Management Option Consultant (incl. NIP review)	38,000
			x			Gvnt	62000	GEF	Priority Setting workshop	5,000
	3.2 Evaluation of POPs Management Options, Priority Setting and drafting of the National Implementation Plan (NIP)		x			Gvnt	62000	GEF	POPs Management Options Training	5,000
			x	x		Gvnt	62000	GEF	Management Options and NIP development coordination consultant	30,000
				x	x	Gvnt	62000	GEF	National Compilation of NIP consultant	2,700
				x	x	Gvnt	62000	GEF	National Project Development consultant	2,700
		x	x	x	x	Gvnt	62000	GEF	Mission Costs	10,000
3.3 Finalization and Endorsement of NIP				x	Gvnt	62000	GEF	Workshop on NIP	15,000	
				x	Gvnt	62000	GEF	Reproduction and dissemination of NIP	6,000	

					x	Gvnt	62000	GEF	Mission Costs	4,000
<b>Sub total</b>										<b>286,600</b>
<b>Total</b>										<b>451,600</b>

**SIGNATURE PAGE**

Country: Democratic People’s Republic of Korea

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):  
*(Link to UNDAF outcome., If no UNDAF, leave blank)*

\_\_\_\_\_

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s):

To strengthen the capacity and build ownership in DPRK to meet its obligations under the Stockholm Convention, including preparation of a POPs National Implementation Plan

*(CP outcomes linked t the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)*

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s):

1) Enabling Activity project coordination mechanisms established, Necessary capacity built to support successful project implementation, Wide groups of stake-holders informed about POPs human and environmental effects and Broad assessment of national POPs infrastructure and institutional capacity, 2) Baseline inventory database on the POPs situation in the country compiled, 3) Agreed country objectives and priorities for POPs and POPs elimination and reduction, 4) Draft National Implementation Plan for meeting country obligations under the Convention and 5) Final National Implementation Plan integrating views from government and other stakeholders

*(CP outcomes linked t the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)*

\_\_\_\_\_

Implementing partner:

National Coordinating Committee for Environment, DPR Korea

*(designated institution/Executing agency)*

Programme Period: \_\_\_\_\_  
Programme Component: \_\_\_\_\_  
Project Title: DPRK - POPs Enabling Activity: Preparation of the POPs National Implementation Plan under the Stockholm Convention  
Project ID: \_\_\_\_\_  
Project Duration: 2 years  
Management Arrangement: NEX

Budget US\$ 556,800  
General Management Support Fee 0  
Total budget: US\$ 556,800  
Allocated resources:  
• GEF US\$ 451,600  
• Government (in kind) US\$105,200

**Agreed by (Government):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Agreed by (UNDP):** \_\_\_\_\_

## Annex A: Approved GEF Project Proposal

### Cover Note Response to the GEFSEC Review Project Proposal of DPRK for Enabling Activity funding for implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. PIMS 2918.

<b>ISSUES AND RESPONSE</b>	<b>Reference in the Project Document</b>
<p><b>Comments</b></p> <p>1) The name of the operational focal point communicated to the GEF Secretariat, Su Hon Choe, is different from the name mentioned in the cover page of the proposal, Ri Hung Sik. In any event, the endorsement letter attached to the proposal is signed by Kim Yong U, national coordinator for POPs</p>	
<p><b>Response:</b></p> <p>New Government Endorsement Letter from Dr. Ri Hung Sik, who is the current GEF Operational Focal Point.</p>	Attached as a separate file
<p><b>Comments</b></p> <p>2) US\$80,000 is budgeted for “study tours” without further justification. This appear of limited eligibility, and excessive.</p>	
<p><b>Response:</b></p> <p>The budget has been revised and only \$40,000 is budgeted to “study tours”. The other \$40,000 will be used for international consultants to provide transfer of technology and training on chemical management.</p>	Page: 15 & 16

## PROJECT BRIEF

### Project Proposal of DPRK for Enabling Activity funding for implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

#### *Project Summary*

PROJECT IDENTIFIERS	
<p><b>1. Project title :</b> DPRK - POPs Enabling Activity: Preparation of the POPs National Implementation Plan under the Stockholm Convention</p>	<p><b>2. GEF Implementing Agency:</b> UNDP</p>
<p><b>3. Country:</b> Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)</p>	<p><b>4. Country eligibility:</b> Democratic People's Republic of Korea acceded the Stockholm Convention on 19 August 2002.</p>
<p><b>5. Name of GEF national operational focal point and date the endorsement letter was signed :</b></p> <p>Dr. Ri Hung Sik, Secretary-General, National Coordinating Committee for Environment Date of Endorsement letter:</p>	
SUMMARY OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES, AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES	
<p><b>6. Project objective:</b></p> <p>The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity and build ownership in DPRK to meet its obligations under the Stockholm Convention, including preparation of a POPs National Implementation Plan. The National Implementation Plan describes how DPRK will meet its obligations under the Convention to phase-out POPs sources and manage POPs contaminated sites.</p>	
<p><b>7. Project activities:</b></p> <p>The Enabling Activity Project will be divided into 5 main tasks with the corresponding activities presented below.</p> <p><b>Task 1. General project coordination, Chemical Profile on POPs, awareness raising and capacity assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of an Enabling Activity Project Co-ordination Mechanisms, i.e. a Project Steering Committee and POPs Focal Point</li> <li>- Assessment of the capacity building needs in support for project implementation.</li> <li>- Organization of the project induction workshop</li> <li>- Review of the national legislation concerning all aspects of POPs management in DPRK including enforcement and recommendations on required changes. In this process, a POPs Chemical Profile will be compiled.</li> <li>- Planning and implementation of awareness raising campaigns on POPs and other chemical safety and management issues.</li> <li>- Assessment of the national infrastructure and institutional capacity for POPs management, including scientific capacity and chemical analytical infrastructure.</li> </ul>	



- Assessment of monitoring and R&D capacity.

## **Task 2. Compilation of Initial Inventories**

- Training and capacity building of task teams and institutions/organizations conducting the collection of POPs data.
- Collection and compilation of initial inventories of POPs stockpiles, articles in use containing POPs as well as POPs containing waste and sites contaminated with POPs chemicals. The inventories will include data on production, distribution, releases, use, and import and export of POPs where applicable.
- Sampling of chemicals, water and soil for determination of POPs levels.
- Preliminary inventory of POPs releases to the environment

## **Task 3. Setting of POPs Priorities and Objectives**

- Development of criteria for prioritisation, taking into account health, environmental and socio-economic impact and the availability of alternative solutions.
- Determination of national objectives in relation to priority POPs issues
- Organization of national priority validation workshop.

## **Task 4. Evaluation of Management Options and drafting of National Implementation Plan.**

- Training on POPs management options.
- Identification of management options, including phasing-out and risk reduction options.
- Develop POPs Waste Strategy
- Assessment of the costs and benefits as well as other socio-economic consequences of management options.
- Assessment of the need for introduction of technologies, including technology transfer and possibilities of developing indigenous alternatives.
- Drafting of National Implementation Plan
- Expert review of the draft National Implementation Plan.
- Preparation of cost estimates and initial funding requests for implementation, including incremental costs
- Development of individual projects for POPs management.
- Conduct preliminary discussions on funding possibilities

## **Task 5. Finalization and endorsement of National Implementation Plan (NIP)**

- Conduct of POPs National Implementation Plan Workshop.
- Obtain endorsement of National Implementation Plan.
- Publication and wide dissemination of the National Implementation Plan.
- Submission of National Implementation Plan to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.

## **8. Project expected outcomes:**

1. Enabling Activity project coordination mechanisms established.
2. Necessary capacity built to support successful project implementation.
3. Wide groups of stake-holders informed about POPs human and environmental effects.

<p>4. Broad assessment of national POPs infrastructure and institutional capacity.</p> <p>5. Baseline inventory database on the POPs situation in the country compiled.</p> <p>6. Agreed country objectives and priorities for POPs and POPs elimination and reduction.</p> <p>7. Draft National Implementation Plan for meeting country obligations under the Convention.</p> <p>8. Final National Implementation Plan integrating views from government and other stakeholders.</p>
<p><b>9. Estimated total budget (in US\$ or local currency):</b> US\$ 556,800</p> <p><b>10. Amount being requested from the GEF (in US\$ or local currency):</b> US\$ 451,600</p>
<p>INFORMATION ON INSTITUTION SUBMITTING PROJECT BRIEF</p>
<p><b>11. Information on the organization in the country submitting the proposal:</b></p> <p>The National Coordinating Committee for Environment (NCCE) will have the lead in implementing the POPs Enabling Activity project in DPRK. The NCCE, administratively directly under the Cabinet of Ministers, has a broad mandate for developing environmental policy in DPRK. The NCCE works by coordinating the line ministries and institutions in gathering data and developing appropriate response on emerging environmental issues. The NCCE has already executed the Enabling Activity Project on Climate Change and The Enabling Activity Project on Biodiversity on behalf of the Government of DPRK. NCCE further provides the Focal Point for the Stockholm Convention on POPs.</p>
<p><b>12. Information on the proposed executing organization</b> (if different from above. The grant has to be executed by an organization in the requesting country):</p>
<p><b>13. Date the proposal was submitted to a GEF Implementing/Executing Agency:</b></p>
<p><b>14. Date the proposal was submitted to the GEF Secretariat:</b></p>
<p><b>15. Date the proposal was approved:</b></p>
<p>INFORMATION TO BE COMPLETED BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:</p>
<p><b>16. Project identification number: 2918</b></p>
<p><b>17. Implementing/Executing Agency contact person:</b> Carlos Tito Santos, portfolio manager, UNDP/GEF Kuala Lumpur, Email: tito.santos@undp.org</p>

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **Project objectives**

The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity and build ownership in DPRK to meet its obligations under the Stockholm Convention, including preparation of a POPs National Implementation Plan. The National Implementation Plan describes how DPRK will meet its obligations under the Convention to phase-out POPs sources and manage POPs contaminated sites.

### **Country background:**

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants is creating a legal international framework for controlling groups of chemicals that are known to have severe adverse effects on human health and the environment. The persistence, i.e. slow rate of breaking down in the environment makes that the POPs become a problem of a cross border and even of cross-continental character.

The POPs are found everywhere in the environment, air, waters, soils and sediments. Swift action needs to be taken in order to protect humans and environment from adverse effects from these toxics. At international level, the efforts to combat POPs commenced as priority action identified in Agenda 21, the action plan from the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants adopted in May 2001 is the outcome of this process.

As new development goals were set in the process that lead to the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg 2002, the work protecting humans and wildlife from POPs is still relevant. The Millennium Development Goals are calling for ensuring access to safe drinking water, with the target of halving by year 2015 the proportion of people without a sustainable access to safe drinking water. A safe drinking water entails, together with other parameters, water that is free from toxic chemicals, among which the POPs are among the most notorious.

In the DPRK context, the Government has adopted a series of laws in the field of environment mainly in the 1990's. The legislation protecting man and the environment has its basis in the Law on the Environmental Protection from 1986 (last amended March 1999). Among other central pieces of legislation regulating the environment Law on Land (1999), The Law on Forestry (1992), The Law on Protection of Beneficial Animals (1998), The Law on Water Resources (1999) and the Law on Preventing Sea Pollution can be mentioned.

The Law on Environmental Protection sets out the broad principles through which the environment in DPRK is protected. The guiding principles in the Law include 1. Preservation and improvement of the environment 2. Prevention of environmental pollution 3. Control of environmental emissions 4. Guidance on protecting the environment and 5. Liability and compensation for environmental damage.

Based on the specific articles in the Law on Environmental Protection responsible line ministries issue regulations and standards in order to achieve a high level of environmental protection. As a result, environmental quality standards have been set for surface waters and air quality. There are also legislation developed laying down the emission limits from industrial boilers and kilns.

There is a legislation restricting production and use of general industrial chemicals in DPRK. It gives individual polluters may be given use restriction if environmental quality standards are exceeded, but not total prohibition on production or use.

Given the partly independent status of ministries, municipalities and production units, any chemical could hence potentially be produced and used in DPRK.

DPRK has ratified the Montreal Protocol Ozone Depleting Substances and is committed to phase out the production by end 2005 and the use by 2010. Clearly, this will require additional legislation and such legislation, if carefully designed, may serve also for restricting the production and use of POPs and other very hazardous substances.

Of POPs, PCB is the only substance covered by the environmental legislation. The surface water quality standard sets the limit for PCBs at detection.

The articles 30 and 31 of the Law on Environmental Production lays also the ground for legislation on restricting the use of agricultural pesticides. The articles stipulate that agricultural pesticides harming human health or the environment shall not be used. It further instructs agricultural entities using pesticides to prevent the release of pesticides and accumulation of pesticides in soil.

In 1998, Cabinet Decision No.382; adopted a Policy on Pesticide Safety and Efficiency. Within this framework, first steps have been taken in order to develop secondary legislation in the area of pesticides. The restricted pesticides and formulations under the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) are under consideration as well as those listed in the Stockholm Convention on POPs.

Some regulations controlling import and export of chemicals to and from DPRK exist, there is no special regulation connected to POPs.

At the international arena, DPRK is a party to The Vienna Convention on Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol as well as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

DPRK has, however, not signed the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and Disposal nor the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) for Certain Chemicals and Pesticides in International.

DPRK acceded the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants on 19 August 2002.

Institutionally, the environmental protection is coordinated by the National Coordinating Committee for Environment (NCCE). NCCE is an independent institution reporting directly to the Cabinet. The NCCE gathers the relevant line ministries and institutions for consultations around environmental topics and gives guidance on policies and action in these areas. On POPs the NCCE is planning to establish a new working group to co-ordinate the action.

Other central ministries in regulating POPs production and use is the Ministry of Chemical Industries, regulation POPs production, Hygienic Research Institute, Academy of Agricultural Science (Agrochemicals Registration and Research Institute), responsible for restricting use of agricultural pesticides. Also Ministry of Public Health as a consumers of POPs pesticides and several industrial production related Ministries have a responsibilities as PCB consumers and emitters of unintentional POPs.

## **Status of POPs in DPRK**

### *Pesticides:*

POPs pesticide production and use is not regulated in DPRK. In fact, both DDT and Hexachloro Benzene (HCB) are produced in large quantities in the country.

According to industrial production sources, DDT is produced approximately metric 700 tons annually both in powder and liquid forms. Hexachlorobenzene is produced to the tune of 5000 tons per year. This production is satisfying the domestic demand and no further imports of HCB occur. DDT and HCB have been produced for more than 30 years in the chemical factories in Hamhung and by facilities governed by the Ministry of Public Health.

Other organochloride pesticides are used e.g. hexachlorohexane (HCH mixed isomers) and pentachlorophenol (PCP) are also produced, approximately 8000 and 3000 tons, respectively, per annum.

The DDT use is split between agricultural, 600 tons/year, and public health, 100 ton/year, uses. In agriculture DDT has been used as insecticide for rice, maize, fruits, potatoes as well as in forestry. No uses on vegetables have been reported. The application rate is 1.5-2.3 kg active ingredient per hectare.

In public health uses DDT against malaria vectors, a 4 % DDT solution has been used for wall applications indoors. The Ministry of Public Health has an established network for pesticide distribution reporting of the use down to district level. This structure may provide data for the DDT use reporting for the DDT Register established under the Stockholm Convention.

According to preliminary data, Hexachlorobenzene is used approximately 5000 tons annually in agriculture. It is directly used as fungicide for maize, wheat and barley crops as well as insecticide predominantly for controlling beetles. The application rate of HCB in agricultural uses has been up to 5 kg active ingredient per hectare. In some cases, even higher amounts have been applied. A further use has been seed treatment in combination with Lindane (or HCH). The application rate in seed treatment is approximately 2 kg active ingredient per 100 kg seed. HCB is further needed as raw-material for PCP production, which is extensively used in agriculture.

HCB is also used for combating disease vectors, i.e. mosquitoes and flies carrying malaria and typhoid fever. The only use of HCB in the public health sector has been poisoning the disease vectors in the sewage systems. This has been done by mixing and burning HCB with saw dust, thus creating a toxic smoke in the sewage system.

The Hexachlorohexane and penchlorophenol is used both in agricultural and wood preservation. Approximately 70% of the use is for wood treatment while 30 % goes to agricultural uses. The agricultural uses for HCH are similar to those of DDT. PCP is being used as herbicide in seedbeds and to control weeds in rice paddies, sometimes also against weeds in apple orchards. PCP is also used to boost the efficiency of nitrogen fertilizers, application rates up to 10 kg active ingredient per hectare is used.

There is some knowledge of non-POPs alternatives for agriculture uses. However, these alternatives are not available from domestic production and the cost of importing amounts satisfying the needs is prohibitive. First discussions for production of POPs alternatives have been held among responsible ministries. These have, however, stranded due to technical and financial constraints.

Ministry of Public Health has experimented with alternative management systems, i.e. water management, for disease vector control with mixed results and would be interested in trying other biochemical and non-chemical alternatives available.

#### *PCBs:*

PCB oils and PCB containing equipment have been produced and imported in DPRK since late 1960's. The production has been at a level of 1,000-ton annual output.

The PCBs have been used in both open and closed applications. In addition, to transformers and capacitors and their maintenance, PCBs have been used in closed applications as hydraulic fluids in mining excavators, measuring equipment, power switches and heat-transfer medium in heat-exchangers. In open applications, PCBs oils have been extensively used at least in paint formulation as a plasticizer.

The bulk of the produced PCBs oils have been used for filling locally built transformers and capacitors by the two main manufacturers in DPRK. The imported equipment is of various make, but predominately of Soviet-Russian origin manufactured between 1960-1980's. This indicates that the equipment could have already originally contained PCBs. For transformers, independent of whether they have originally been filled with mineral oil or PCBs, the maintenance practices do not make a distinction. The oils are collected and mixed in the maintenance workshops and transformers are topped-up with this mixture. It can hence be concluded that the entire network of transformers in DPRK is containing PCB concentrations in excess of the limit values for action as laid down in the Stockholm Convention.

The transformer service operations have been recognized having health effects on the maintenance workers (skin problems).

#### *POPs Stockpiles and Waste:*

As the use of the POPs are continuing and the production is not always satisfying the use, it is not expected that there would be significant stockpiles of POPs accumulated in the warehouses.

The waste operations from POPs containing receptors etc. are not taking into account the risk these substances pose. For example, the transformers which are taken out of use are simply drained from the oil and sent to metal reclamation in smelters. It can be assumed that these transformers will still contain residual PCB oils, which are released during handling and transportation as PCBs or later converted into dioxins releases in the smelter.

Sub-standard batches from production of DDT, HCB and other chlor-containing pesticides are incinerated at the production plant. It is however doubtful that the incineration facility would qualify as an environmentally sound operation as called for in the Stockholm Convention.

DPRK does not have specific facilities for rendering hazardous waste harmless by incineration or other means.

### *Unintended by-product POPs:*

There are several suspected hotspots for un-intentional by-product POPs in DPRK. The above-mentioned POPs pesticide and PCB production facilities can be included in this list. In addition, pulp-bleaching using elementary chlorine is the predominant process in this major industry in DPRK.

Further, the two oil refineries and Musan iron complex together with the smelter operations can be directly identified as industrial operations probably giving raise to significant dioxin emissions.

Due to the abundant resources of coal, the thermal power generation industry is not co-firing industrial or other waste in its operations. Therefore, these facilities are probably not emitting dioxins to a higher level than thermal power plants with corresponding technology and abatement equipment.

Municipal wastes are collected stored at landfill sites. Occasionally these sites are burned rather than buried. The extent of the practise is uncertain but it could well contribute to high dioxin emissions at the national level. Also uncontrolled biomass burning in agricultural operations can be expected to be a major source of dioxin emissions. Further, the very large combustion of fire wood will be a significant category of the overall un-intentional POPs inventory.

### *POPs monitoring and Contaminated sites:*

No particular POPs monitoring is carried out in DPRK. A nation-wide water-quality monitoring network is in operation. The water quality standard for surface waters, establishes the detection limit for PCB as the quality standard. However, no compiled data on the findings exist. The lack of integration of PCB and DDT measurements in the existing monitoring scheme has been identified a great lack in the overall system.

Even without specific data one can safely assume that there will be several highly contaminated sites. These would be found in and around POPs production facilities. Pesticide storehouses and their vicinity down to village level could potentially be contaminated. Also the ground in and around PCB transformer maintenance workshops would be contaminated with PCBs as well as areas around leaking transformers.

The long and intensive use of POPs pesticides for agricultural uses could potentially have accumulated POPs in certain, or even extensive, areas of agricultural land to levels that would accord to some legal systems be considered contaminated.

### *Health:*

The Central Hygienic and Anti-Epidemic Agency sets permissible limits for chemical substances in humans, primarily as workers protection measure. Data is collected, but the limit values or measurements do not cover POPs.

## **Implementation Arrangements:**

The Enabling Activity Project for Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants will be overseen by a Project Steering Committee (PSC) with the following composition:  
Chairperson: National Coordinating Committee for Environment

Members:

Academy of Agricultural Science

Ministry of Chemical Industries

Ministry of Electricity and Coal Production

Custom General

Ministry of Metal and Machine Industry

Hygienic Research Institute

Ministry of Public Health

United Nations Development Programme

National Project Director, serving as Member Secretary to the Project Steering Committee

The Project Steering Committee will be designated and constituted at the initiation of the project. The PSC will meet quarterly to review the progress of the Enabling Activity project. The PSC will endorse the workplan and provide guidance and assistance in the resolution of any difficulties experienced during implementation. The PSC can draw expertise from other ministries/ departments/ organizations when required.

The members of the PSC will act as focal points for their respective organizations and are required to identify and make available their experts for specific tasks as required for an efficient implementation of the POPs Enabling Activity project. The PSC will further facilitate the resource mobilization for the implementation of the National Implementation Plan.

## **Institutional Arrangements for Implementation of the POPs Enabling Activity project**

The National Coordinating Committee for Environment (NCCE) will have the lead in implementing the POPs Enabling Activity project in DPRK. The NCCE, administratively directly under the Cabinet of Ministers, has a broad mandate for developing environmental policy in DPRK. The NCCE works by coordinating the line ministries and institutions in gathering data and developing appropriate response on emerging environmental issues. The NCCE has already executed the Enabling Activity Project on Climate Change and The Enabling Activity Project on Biodiversity on behalf of the Government of DPRK. NCCE further provides the Focal Point for the Stockholm Convention on POPs.

The process of the Enabling Activity Project on POPs will follow the Enabling Activity Guidelines provided by the Global Environment Facility (detailed activities given on under point 7. on pages 1-2). While the NCCE will have the overall responsibility of the project activities, the activities for Tasks 2 and 4 will be carried out in Working Groups. The structure is schematically presented on page 11.

The lead Ministry and a tentative non-exhaustive list of participating institutions of the Working Groups together with short description of the duties are given below. More detailed tasks of the Working Groups are listed under point 7. on page 2. The activities will be further developed during the implementation of the project. The work in each working group will be co-ordinated by a project-funded co-ordinator.

The Project Manager will be responsible for all aspects of the project implementation, with a particular emphasis on drafting Terms of Reference for the Working Groups, monitoring progress reporting as well as international inputs and activities in the project (contacts with UNITAR, International Consultants, Study Tours).



The Deputy Project Manager shall be particularly responsible for compiling the output from the various working groups to final POPs Inventories Task 2 (including database design and programming contracts), the management of Task 3 and the Training of Task 4 as well as the final compilation of the National Implementation Plan (output from Working Groups)

Further individual responsibilities for the activities are given in Annex I.

***Working groups:***

1. *POPs pesticides.* Focal Point: Academy of Agricultural Science participants Ministry of Chemical Industries, Ministry of Land and Environment.

During Task 2. Compile use data on POPs pesticide use in agriculture, including present and historical as well as total amounts used in DPRK. The data shall be split by use pattern, crops, application method, and by region and district.

During Task 4. Compare Management Options (such as alternative chemicals, non chemical options) for the priorities established in Task 3 for pesticide POPs. The output shall consist of an action plan on the selected options, including cost estimates and socio-economic considerations.

2. *PCBs.* Focal Point. Ministry of Electricity and Coal Production, participants Ministry of Metal and Machine Production, Ministry of Chemical Industries.

During Task 2. Compile an inventory of all current and historical use of PCBs in transformers, capacitors, hydraulic fluids, paints etc etc. To the extent possible the location and operating condition of the major PCB containing equipment shall be compiled. The Working Group shall further make an assessment of the safety of PCB handling and storage practices.

During Task 4. Compare Management Options and set out a strategic plan for phasing out PCBs in equipment (for example separate maintenance structures for new non-PCB containing equipment and existing), changes in equipment design for non-PCB options etc. The output shall consist of an action plan on the selected options, including cost estimates and socio-economic considerations.

3. *POPs Public Health.* Focal Point: Hygienic Research Institute, participants Health Institutions and Ministry of Land and Environment.

During Task 2. Compile all POPs public health uses including current and historical uses. Establish reporting scheme for reporting to the DDT Register established under the Convention. Compile any health related data available nationally and internationally on health effects from POPs. Provide input to awareness raising campaigns.

During Task 4. Evaluate management options and alternatives to POPs in public health uses. Develop DDT action plan as required by Annex B of the Convention. Estimate public health costs from POPs use in other sectors than the health sector. In addition to these, the output shall consist of an action plan on the selected options, including cost estimates and socio-economic considerations.

4. *POPs Production.* Focal Point: Ministry of Chemical Industries, participating Ministry Metal and Machine Production and Academy of Agricultural Science.

During Task 2. Compile exact data of current and historical production of POPs. Assess the interlinkages between production of POPs with use of POPs, i.e. is the production demand or supply driven (do the users prefer POPs or are they used because the alternatives are not produced). Develop a POPs mass balance for DPRK.

During Task 4. In close co-operation with Working Group 1 and 2. Evaluate the production technology and distribution changes needed for the POPs alternatives chosen in Working Group 1 and 2. The output shall consist of an action plan on the selected options, including cost estimates and socio-economic considerations.

5. *Unintentional POPs*. Focal Point: Ministry of Metal and Machine Production, participants Ministry of Chemical Industries and Ministry of Ministry of Electricity and Coal Production.

During Task 2. Compile Unintentional POPs inventory for DPRK as per guidelines issued by UNEP and the Convention Secretariat.

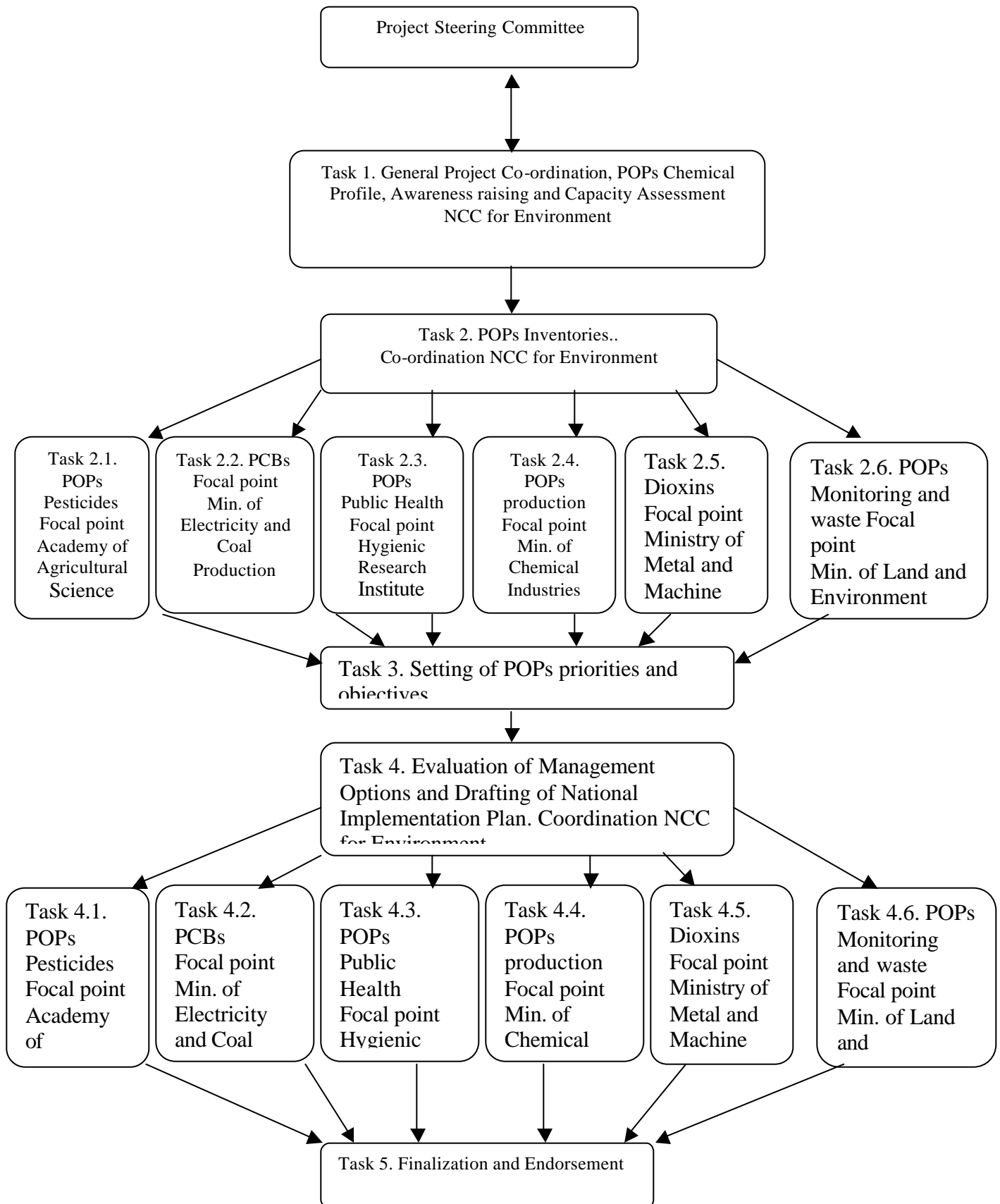
During Task 4. Evaluate possible management options for priority sources of unintentional POPs. This should include considerations of technology changes, changes in management practices and raw material inputs in order to reduce unintentional POPs emissions. The output shall consist of an action plan on the selected options, including cost estimates and socio-economic considerations.

6. *POPs monitoring and waste*. Focal Point: Hygienic Research Institute , participants Academy of Agricultural Science and Ministry of City Management.

During Task 2. Compile information about environmental monitoring of POPs, Compile information of sites contaminated with POPs and the current practices for management of hazardous (POPs containing) waste. Provide input to awareness raising campaigns.

During Task 4. Develop a plan for integrating POPs considerations into existing environmental monitoring systems. Development a plan for management of POPs contaminated sites. Develop POPs Waste Strategy, including considerations of reducing POPs emissions from waste operations. The output shall consist of an action plan on the selected options, including cost estimates and socio-economic considerations.

## Implementation Arrangements:



## Implementation Schedule

Activity/ Task number	Month									
	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	
<b>1. General project coordination, POPs Chemical Profile, awareness raising and capacity assessment</b>										
Project oversight/ 1.1										
Project co-ordination/ 1.2 & 1.3.										
POPs Chemical Profile and Legal analysis/1.6										
Awareness raising/1.4&1.9										
<i>Capacity assessment/ 1.5.</i>										
<i>Study Tours/ 1.11.</i>										
<i>Inception Workshop/1.14</i>										
<b>2. Compilation of initial POPs Inventories</b>										
Sub-task co-ordination /2.2.										
<i>Inventory Compilation training/ 1.5</i>										
Field data compilation/2.1. & 2.2.										
<i>Computer Programming/2.4</i>										
Chemical Sampling and Analysis/ 2.5										
Review of Inventories/ 1.5										
	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	

Legend	
	Intermittent/part-time activity
	Full-time activity

Activity/Task number	Month									
	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	
<b>3. Setting of POPs priorities and objectives</b>										
Task co-ordination/1.3.						■				
Priority Setting/3.1.						■				
Priority Setting Workshop/3.2.						■				
<b>4. Evaluation of POPs Management Options, Priority setting and drafting of the National Implementation Plan (NIP)</b>						■				
POPs management options training/ 3.1.& 4.2.						■				
Assessment of POPs management options/ 4.1 & 4.3						■	■	■		
Assessment of socio-economic consequences and costs of management options/ 4.1. & 4.3.							■	■		
Drafting and consultations on NIP/ 1.3, 4.3. & 4.4								■	■	■
Preparation of POPs project proposals/ 4.5.								■	■	■
Review of management options, socio-economic assessment, NIP and its costing/3.1							■	■	■	■
<b>5. Finalization and Endorsement of National Implementation Plan</b>										
National Implementation Plan Workshop/ 5.1										■
Reproduction and dissemination of NIP/ 5.2.										■
	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	

## Budget overview

Budget Class	Amount US\$ GEF	Government of DPRK	Total	Percentage
Salary Professionals	125200	87200	212400	38%
Salary Support Staff	29400		29400	5%
International Consultants	80000		80000	19%
Training (Chemical Profile)	15000		15000	3%
Workshops	33000		33000	6%
Sub-contracts	47000		47000	8%
Study Tours	40000		40000	9%
Equipment	24000		24000	4%
Travel + Subsistence	39000		39000	7%
Operation + maintenance	19000	18000	37000	7%
	451600	105200	556800	100%

<b>Enabling Activity Project Budget</b>		<b>in US\$ or equivalent</b>				
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Task 1. General project coordination, Chemical Profile on POPs, awareness raising and capacity assessment

Task nr	Task	Unit Cost	Number of units	Total	GEF Funding	Government Funding in kind
1.1.	National Project Director	1200	6	7200		7200
1.2.	Project Manager	1000	18	18000	18000	
1.3.	Deputy Manager	900	18	16200	16200	
1.4.	Awareness Specialist	800	8	6400	6400	
1.5.	International Co-ordination Consultant	10000	4	40000	40000	
1.6.	Subcontract for National Profile for Chemical Management	15000	1	15000	15000	
1.7.	Interpreter/translator	800	18	14400	14400	
1.8.	Administrative assistant	700	36	25200	25200	
1.9.	Awareness Material & Subcontracts	15000	2	30000	30000	
1.10.	Office Equipment	8000	1	8000	8000	
1.11.	Study tours	40000	1	40000	40000	
1.12.	Office Space	1000	18	18000		18000
1.13.	Communication			8000	8000	
1.14.	Travel + Subsistence			20000	20000	
1.15.	Inception Workshop	100	80	8000	8000	
1.16.	Office supplies			5000	5000	
<i>Sub-total for Task 1.</i>				<i>279400</i>	<i>254200</i>	<i>25200</i>

Task 2. Compilation of Initial POPs Inventories

Task nr	Task	Cost	Nr units	Total	GEF	
2.	POPs Inventories					
2.1.	Working group leaders and members	1000	40	40000		40000
2.2.	Inventory co-ordination consultants	900	36	32400	32400	
2.3.	Data entry assistant	700	6	4200	4200	
2.4.	Computer Programming Subcontracts	5000	1	5000	5000	
2.5.	Sampling and POPs verification analysis	12000	1	12000	12000	
2.6.	Travel + Subsistence			5000	5000	
2.7.	Office equipment	12000	1	16000	16000	
<i>Sub-total for Task 2.</i>				<i>114600</i>	<i>74600</i>	<i>40000</i>

### Task 3. Setting of POPs Priorities and Objectives

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3.1.	International Priority Setting and Mana- gement Option consultants(incl. NIP review)	10000	4	40000	40000
3.2.	Priority Setting workshop	100	50	5000	5000
<i>Sub-total for Task 3.</i>				<i>45000</i>	<i>45000</i>



Task 4. Evaluation of POPs Management Options and National Implementation Plan

Task nr	Task	Cost	Nr units	Total	GEF	Government
4.1.	Working group leaders and members	1000	40	40000		40000
4.2.	Management Options Training Workshop	100	50	5000	5000	
4.3.	Management option and NIP development co-ordination consultants	900	36	32400	32400	
4.4.	Compilation of NIP consultant	900	3	2700	2700	
4.5.	Project development consultant	900	3	2700	2700	
4.6.	Travel + Subsistence			10000	10000	
<i>Sub-total for Task 4</i>				<i>92800</i>	<i>52800</i>	<i>40000</i>

Task 5. Finalization and endorsement of the National Implementation Plan (NIP)

Task nr	Task	Cost	Nr units	Total	GEF	Government
5.1.	2 day NIP workshop	100	150	15000	15000	
5.2.	Translation, reproduction and dissemination of NIP			6000	6000	
5.3	Travel + Subsistence			4000	4000	
<i>Sub-total for Task 5</i>				<i>25000</i>	<i>25000</i>	
<b>Total budget for POPs Enabling Activity Project</b>				<b>556800</b>	<b>451600</b>	<b>Gov. DPRK 105200</b>

## **Annex 1. Duties and responsibilities under POPs Enabling Activity project implementation**

*Task 1. General project coordination, POPs Chemicals Profile, awareness raising and capacity assessment*

Task 1.1. National Project Director.

The overall responsibility of the implementation of the POPs Enabling Activity project lies with the National Project Director (NPD). This post will be funded from the Government in-kind contribution to the project. One specific individual will be appointed as NPD by NCCE. The NPD will have financial authority as per UNDP guidelines in force in DPRK.

The NPD will serve as Secretary of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and provide administrative support to the PSC. The NPD is the main focal point between the project and the Government of DPRK institutions involved in the project. Any contractual arrangement between the project and governmental/private organizations contributing to the project implementation will be the responsibility of the NPD. The NPD will further be responsible, in consultation with the UNDP Resident Representative in DPRK, for the recruitment of the Project Manager and other personnel as per UNDP rules in force.

Task 1.2. Project Manager

A Project Manager will be recruited for the entire implementation period of the Enabling Activity project. The Project Manager is responsible for the timely implementation of the workplan as endorsed by the PSC. The Project Manager will be responsible for general and financial administration, progress reporting, monitoring and the quality control of input from consultants and subcontractors providing assistance to the project.

The Project Manager will organize the Project Inception Workshop and the National Implementation Plan Workshop. The Project Manager will compile and update a database on POPs and chemical management experts in DPRK.

The Project Manager will be responsible for all aspects of the project implementation, with a particular emphasis on drafting Terms of Reference for the Working Groups, monitoring progress reporting as well as international inputs and activities in the project (contacts with UNITAR, International Consultants, Study Tours).

1.3. Deputy Project Manager

The Deputy Project Manager will be particularly responsible for Tasks 2,3 and 4. The Deputy Project Manager will organize the Priority Setting workshop and the POPs Management Options training sessions. The Deputy Project Manager is responsible of monitoring and reporting of the activities of these tasks.

The Deputy Project Coordinator shall play a role of facilitating information flow and solving interlinkages between working groups.

The Deputy Project Manager shall be particularly responsible for compiling the output from the various working groups to final POPs Inventories Task 2 (including database design and

programming contracts), the management of Task 3 and the Training of Task 4 as well as the final compilation of the National Implementation Plan (output from Working Groups)

#### Task 1.4. Awareness Specialist

The Awareness Specialist will assess the available information on chemical safety, especially health and environmental risk information, in particular concerning POPs. Based on the assessment, the Awareness Specialist will design suitable information material and plan their dissemination (through appropriate media) targeted to key stakeholders such as decision-makers, main users, educational institutions and the general public.

Later during project implementation, the Awareness Specialist will contribute to the drafting of the National Implementation Plan by developing a national strategy for information exchange, education, communication and awareness raising, taking into account risk perception of POPs by the general public.

#### Task 1.5. International Co-ordination Consultant

The International Co-ordination Consultant will provide NCCE expert assistance in the implementation of Tasks 1 and 2 of the POPs Enabling Activity project. The main responsibility is to provide advice to the Government, the NPD and the Project Manager on POPs and chemical safety issues.

The International Co-ordination Consultant will make a capacity building need assessment for the project implementation.

The International Co-ordination Consultant will further impart training to the members and coordinators of the Working Groups (as well as other interested parties) on proper compilation procedures for the national POPs inventory. A special emphasis should be set on the compilation of the unintentional POPs by-product inventory, based on source inventory and application of internationally accepted conversion factors.

The International Co-ordination Consultant will make an assessment of the POPs monitoring scheme in DPRK. This assessment shall include an assessment of the appropriateness of the monitoring schemes in place and identify possible overlaps. The consultant will further make an analysis of the appropriateness of the analysis infrastructure (equipment) as well as human resource and institutional capacities for optimally using these.

The International Co-ordination Consultant will be assisting in selection and quality control of the national and international consultancy input including drafting of Terms of Reference (in particular for Working Groups under Task 2) and review of reports with special emphasis on the final drafts of the POPs inventories.

#### Task 1.6. Subcontract for development of National Profile for Chemical Management

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) will be subcontracted under this task to supervise the development of a National Profile for Chemicals Management for DPRK through the process and guidelines established and modified to concentrate on POPs chemicals.

The Chemicals Profile will include an assessment of all relevant technical, legal and administrative infrastructure in place and needed in DPRK pertaining to chemical safety,

import/export, waste and releases. It will further contain an analysis of the legal provisions in force in DPRK against the requirements of the Stockholm Convention and the legal modifications needed for compliance.

#### Task 1.9. Awareness subcontracts

Based on the analysis and plans made by the Awareness specialist, the information on chemicals safety will be disseminated. This will be done through media companies, non-governmental or government entities. Best effort will be made to integrate the information campaign into ongoing activities of the organizations/institutions. It is foreseen that a part of the resources will be used for mass media.

### *Task 2. Compilation of initial POPs inventories*

#### Task 2.1. Working group leaders and members

The Focal Point Ministry for the Working Group will provide a Working Group leader among its officials. The relevant Ministries will provide members to the Working Group. The Working Group leader will ensure that proper consultation and validation, with all stakeholders, of the data is carried out when the initial inventory is compiled.

#### Task 2.2. Inventory co-ordination consultants

Inventory co-ordination consultants will be recruited for the day-to day management and coordination of the POPs Inventory Working Groups, including compilation of raw data into databases. The co-ordination consultant is responsible for timely execution as well as monitoring and reporting of the activities of the sub-task.

#### Task 2.4. Computer programming subcontracts

The POPs inventories will be compiled in an electronic form. Subcontracts for creating suitable and compatible user-friendly databases in Korean and English will be given to external entities.

#### Task 2.5. Sampling subcontracts and POPs verification analysis

Institutions will be contract for sampling and analysis for POPs content in equipment at industrial sites, environmental samples as well as at sites with potential POPs contamination. This sampling may include surface and drilled soil/groundwater samples, as required.

### *Task 3. Setting of POPs priorities and objectives*

#### Task 3.1. International Priority Setting and Management Options consultant

The international consultant will provide training on international approaches to chemical management priority setting to NCCE and Working Group members as well as other interested parties. The consultant will prepare draft Priority Setting criteria for POPs in DPRK and present these at the Priority Setting Workshop.

The consultant will also impart training on POPs chemical management options including socio-economic considerations and cost-benefit analysis to NCCE and Working Group members as well as others interested.

The consultant will assist the Project Manager in drafting of Terms of Reference for Working Groups under Task 4. In addition, the International Priority Setting and Management Options consultant will review the draft NIP once it has been compiled by the Deputy Project Manager and

#### *Task 4. Evaluation of POPs Management Options and drafting of National Implementation Plan (NIP)*

##### Task 4.1. Working group leaders and members

The Focal Point Ministry for the Working Group will provide a Working Group leader among its officials. The relevant Ministries will provide members to the Working Group.

##### Task 4.3. Management option and NIP development co-ordination consultants

Management option and NIP development co-ordination consultants will be recruited for the day-to-day management and coordination of the POPs Management Options Working Groups. The co-ordination consultant is responsible for timely execution as well as monitoring and reporting of the activities of the sub-task.

The consultants and Working Groups will review of experiences internationally and locally on the different management options. Several management options should be developed for each category with national, regional and inter-regional solutions. A special emphasis will be put on the most prominent problems as identified in the inventory and the agreed priorities and objectives.

Management option and NIP development co-ordination consultants shall assist the Working Groups in assessing, including the costs and benefits, for the technically most recommended management options. The assessment shall include high and low cost options as well as the societal costs for no action. Further issues pertaining to cultural acceptability of the management options shall also be assessed.

##### Task 4.4. Draft National Implementation Plan

Based on the extent of the POPs problem and the different management options with their respective costs and benefits, a draft National Implementation Plan for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants will be developed. The NIP shall be based on the action plans provided by the Working Groups and contain all information as required by the Stockholm Convention and guidelines issued on NIPs. In this process, due consideration shall be given to proper and timely consultation on the preferred options/timelines by concerned parties.

This process shall be lead by the Deputy Project Manager, who will be assisted by a short-term consultant for this task.

#### Task 4.5. Project development consultant

It is expected that at this time of Enabling Activity project implementation several project ideas have emerged. The consultant under this task is expected to develop further these ideas to tangible project proposals to be submitted for funding.

S/he will make an assessment of possible sources for funding both locally and internationally. The consultant shall assist the Project Manager in discussions with various sources on possible funding for the implementation of these projects and the NIP.

#### *Task 5. Finalization and Endorsement of the National Implementation Plan*

##### Task 5.1 National Implementation Plan Workshop

A two-day workshop discussing and agreeing on a National Implementation Plan for POPs in DPRK will be held. The organization of this workshop will be responsibility of the Project Manager.

## **Annex B: Terms of References**

### **A. National Project Director**

#### **Main Tasks:**

- Coordinate, manage and monitor the implementation of the project conducted by the local and international experts, consultants, sub-contractors and co-operating partners;
- Organise National Steering Committee meetings;
- Prepare detailed work plan and budget under the guidance of the NCCE;
- Ensure effective communication with the relevant authorities, institutions and government departments in close collaboration with the NCCE & PSC
- Prepare and oversee the development of Terms of Reference for project components, consultants and experts;
- Organize, contract and manage the consultants and experts, and supervise their performance;
- Coordinate and oversee the preparation of the outputs of the NIP;
- Manage the project finance, oversee overall resource allocation and where relevant submit proposals for budget revisions to the NCCE, PSC and UNDP.
- Manage the overall project ensuring that all the activities are carried out on time and within budget to achieve the stated outputs;
- Prepare and submit to the NCCE, PSC and UNDP, regular progress and financial reports
- Act as Secretary to the Project Steering Committee

### **B. Project Steering Committee**

#### **Main Tasks**

- Oversee the preparation of the NIP
- Approve the detailed work plan and budget produced by the NPC;
- Provide overall policy advice on the implementation of the Project;
- Review and advise on the main outputs of the project;
- Ensure that information on the implementation of the project outputs is brought to the attention of local and national authorities for follow up;
- Assist in mobilising available data and ensure a constant information flow between all concerned parties;
- Allow for effective communication and decision-making among participating agencies and the NCCE;
- Support the integration of project outcomes into sectoral and development plans of the Government
- Review and approve the NIP

## **C. Project Manager**

### **Main Tasks**

- Implement the work plan as endorsed by the PSC.
- Be responsible for general and financial administration, progress reporting, monitoring and the quality control of input from consultants and subcontractors providing assistance to the project.
- Organize the Project Inception Workshop.
- Organize Workshop on the National Implementation Plan.
- Compile and update a database on POPs and chemical management experts in DPRK.
- Prepare the Terms of reference for the Subcontracts and to elaborate the Terms of References for international consultants and national consultants including the specific responsibilities and qualifications, etc.
- Be responsible for all aspects of the project implementation, with a particular emphasis on drafting Terms of Reference for the Working Groups, monitoring progress reporting as well as international inputs and activities in the project (contacts with UNITAR, International Consultants, and Study Tours).

## **D. Deputy Project Manager**

### **Main Tasks**

- Be particularly responsible for Tasks 2, 3 and 4.
- Organize the Priority Setting workshop and the POPs Management Options training sessions.
- Be responsible of monitoring and reporting of the activities of these tasks.
- Play a role of facilitating information flow and solving interlinkages between working groups.
- Be responsible for compiling the output from the various working groups to final POPs Inventories Task 2 (including database design and programming contracts), the management of Task 3 and the Training of Task 4 as well as the final compilation of the National Implementation Plan (output from Working Groups).

## **E. International Co-ordination Consultant**

### **Main Tasks**

- Provide NCCE expert assistance in the implementation of Tasks 1 and 2 of the POPs Enabling Activity project.
- Provide advice to the Government, the NPD and the Project Manager on POPs and chemical safety issues.
- Make a capacity building need assessment for the project implementation.
- Impart training to the members and co-coordinators of the Working Groups (as well as other interested parties) on proper compilation procedures for the national POPs inventory. Special emphasis should be set on the compilation of the unintentional POPs



by-product inventory, based on source inventory and application of internationally accepted conversion factors.

- Make an assessment of the POPs monitoring scheme in DPRK. This assessment shall include an assessment of the appropriateness of the monitoring schemes in place and identify possible overlaps.
- Make an analysis of the appropriateness of the analysis infrastructure (equipment) as well as human resource and institutional capacities for optimally using these.
- Assist in selection and quality control of the national and international consultancy input including drafting of Terms of Reference (in particular for Working Groups under Task 2) and review of reports with special emphasis on the final drafts of the POPs inventories.

## **F. International Priority Setting and Management Options consultant**

### **Main Tasks**

- Provide training on international approaches to chemical management priority setting to NCCE and Working Group members as well as other interested parties.
- Prepare draft Priority Setting criteria for POPs in DPRK and present these at the Priority Setting Workshop.
- Impart training on POPs chemical management options including socio-economic considerations and cost-benefit analysis to NCCE and Working Group members as well as others interested.
- Assist the Project Manager in drafting of Terms of Reference for Working Groups under Task 4.
- Review the draft NIP once it has been compiled by the Deputy Project Manager.

## **G. Awareness Specialist**

### **Main Tasks**

- Assess the available information on chemical safety, especially health and environmental risk information, in particular concerning POPs.
- Design suitable information material and plan their dissemination (through appropriate media) targeted to key stakeholders such as decision-makers, main users, educational institutions and the general public.
- Contribute to the drafting of the National Implementation Plan by developing a national strategy for information exchange, education, communication and awareness raising, taking into account risk perception of POPs by the general public.

## **H. Inventory co-ordination consultants**

### **Main Tasks**

- Be recruited for the day-to day management and coordination of the POPs Inventory Working Groups, including compilation of raw data into databases.
- Be responsible for timely execution as well as monitoring and reporting of the activities of the sub-task.

## **I. Management option and NIP development co-ordination consultants**

### **Main Tasks**

- Be recruited for the day-to day management and coordination of the POPs Management Options Working Groups.
- Be responsible for timely execution as well as monitoring and reporting of the activities of the sub-task.
- Review of experiences internationally and locally on the different management options. Several management options should be developed for each category with national, regional and inter-regional solutions. A special emphasis will be put on the most prominent problems as identified in the inventory and the agreed priorities and objectives.
- Assist the Working Groups in assessing, including the costs and benefits, for the technically most recommended management options. The assessment shall include high and low cost options as well as the societal costs for no action. Further issues pertaining to cultural acceptability of the management options shall also be assessed.

## **J. Project development consultant**

### **Main Tasks**

- Develop further the project ideas that have emerged to tangible project proposals to be submitted for funding.
- Make an assessment of possible sources for funding both locally and internationally.
- Assist the Project Manager in discussions with various sources on possible funding for the implementation of these projects and the NIP.

## **K. Working groups**

### **1. Working Group for POPs pesticides**

#### **Composition:**

Focal Point: Academy of Agricultural Science participants Ministry of Chemical Industries, Ministry of Land and Environment.

#### **Main tasks:**

- During Task 2. Compile use data on POPs pesticide use in agriculture, including present and historical as well as total amounts used in DPRK. The data shall be split by use pattern, crops, application method, and by region and district.
- During Task 4. Compare Management Options (such as alternative chemicals, non chemical options) for the priorities established in Task 3 for pesticide POPs. The output

shall consist of an action plan on the selected options, including cost estimates and socio-economic considerations.

## **2. Working Group for PCBs.**

### **Composition:**

Focal Point. Ministry of Electricity and Coal Production, participants Ministry of Metal and Machine Production, Ministry of Chemical Industries.

### **Main tasks:**

- During Task 2. Compile an inventory of all current and historical use of PCBs in transformers, capacitors, hydraulic fluids, paints etc etc. To the extent possible the location and operating condition of the major PCB containing equipment shall be compiled. The Working Group shall further make an assessment of the safety of PCB handling and storage practices.
- During Task 4. Compare Management Options and set out a strategic plan for phasing out PCBs in equipment (for example separate maintenance structures for new non-PCB containing equipment and existing), changes in equipment design for non-PCB options etc. The output shall consist of an action plan on the selected options, including cost estimates and socio-economic considerations.

## **3. Working Group for POPs Public Health**

### **Composition:**

Focal Point: Hygienic Research Institute, participants Health Institutions and Ministry of Land and Environment.

### **Main Tasks:**

- During Task 2. Compile all POPs public health uses including current and historical uses. Establish reporting scheme for reporting to the DDT Register established under the Convention. Compile any health related data available nationally and internationally on health effects from POPs. Provide input to awareness raising campaigns.
- During Task 4. Evaluate management options and alternatives to POPs in public health uses. Develop DDT action plan as required by Annex B of the Convention. Estimate public health costs from POPs use in other sectors than the health sector. In addition to these, the output shall consist of an action plan on the selected options, including cost estimates and socio-economic considerations.

## **4. Working Group for POPs Production**

### **Composition:**

Focal Point: Ministry of Chemical Industries, participating Ministry Metal and Machine Production and Academy of Agricultural Science.

### **Main tasks:**

- During Task 2. Compile exact data of current and historical production of POPs. Assess the interlinkages between production of POPs with use of POPs, i.e. is the production

demand or supply driven (do the users prefer POPs or are they used because the alternatives are not produced). Develop a POPs mass balance for DPRK.

- During Task 4. In close co-operation with Working Group 1 and 2. Evaluate the production technology and distribution changes needed for the POPs alternatives chosen in Working Group 1 and 2. The output shall consist of an action plan on the selected options, including cost estimates and socio-economic considerations.

## **5. Working Group for Unintentional POP**

### **Composition:**

Focal Point: Ministry of Metal and Machine Production, participants Ministry of Chemical Industries and Ministry of Ministry of Electricity and Coal Production.

### **Main tasks:**

- During Task 2. Compile Unintentional POPs inventory for DPRK as per guidelines issued by UNEP and the Convention Secretariat.
- During Task 4. Evaluate possible management options for priority sources of unintentional POPs. This should include considerations of technology changes, changes in management practices and raw material inputs in order to reduce unintentional POPs emissions. The output shall consist of an action plan on the selected options, including cost estimates and socio-economic considerations.

## **6. Working Group for monitoring and waste**

### **Composition:**

Focal Point: Hygienic Research Institute, participants Academy of Agricultural Science and Ministry of City Management.

### **Main tasks:**

- During Task 2. Compile information about environmental monitoring of POPs, Compile information of sites contaminated with POPs and the current practices for management of hazardous (POPs containing) waste. Provide input to awareness raising campaigns.
- During Task 4. Develop a plan for integrating POPs considerations into existing environmental monitoring systems. Development a plan for management of POPs contaminated sites. Develop POPs Waste Strategy, including considerations of reducing POPs emissions from waste operations. The output shall consist of an action plan on the selected options, including cost estimates and socio-economic considerations.

## **L. Outline TOR for Subcontract for development of National Profile for Chemical Management**

- United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) will be subcontracted under this task to supervise the development of a National Profile for Chemicals Management for DPRK through the process and guidelines established and modified to concentrate on POPs chemicals.

- The Chemicals Profile will include an assessment of all relevant technical, legal and administrative infrastructure in place and needed in DPRK pertaining to chemical safety, import/export, waste and releases.
- It will further contain an analysis of the legal provisions in force in DPRK against the requirements of the Stockholm Convention and the legal modifications needed for compliance.

#### **M. Outline TOR for Awareness subcontracts**

Based on the analysis and plans made by the Awareness specialist, the information on chemicals safety will be disseminated. This will be done through media companies, non-governmental or government entities. Best effort will be made to integrate the information campaign into ongoing activities of the organizations/institutions. It is foreseen that a part of the resources will be used for mass media.

#### **N. Outline TOR for Computer programming subcontracts**

The POPs inventories will be compiled in an electronic form. Subcontracts for creating suitable and compatible user-friendly databases in Korean and English will be given to external entities.

#### **O. Outline TOR for Sampling subcontracts and POPs verification analysis**

Institutions will be contract for sampling and analysis for POPs content in equipment at industrial sites, environmental samples as well as at sites with potential POPs contamination. This sampling may include surface and drilled soil/groundwater samples, as required.

## Annex C:

**PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES**

	<b>GEF Implementation Activity</b>
<b>Phase 1: Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Review, appraise &amp; provide guidance on concept eligibility</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Defend concept eligibility</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project formulation support</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Co-financing negotiations support</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project Brief preparation support</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Defend eligibility of Project Brief</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Attend steering committee meetings</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy negotiations</li> </ul>
<b>Phase 2 : Preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project document formulation support</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project document appraisal</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ GEF approval (inc. responding to Council comments)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNDP approval</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Government approval (inc. negotiating revisions and obtaining signatures to Project document)</li> </ul>
<b>Phase 3 : Implementation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Management Oversight</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project launching</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Steering committee meetings</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Monitoring the implementation of the work plan and timetable</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Field Visits : Ensuring visits to the project at its site at least once a year; preparing and circulating reports no later than two weeks after the end of the visit.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Trouble shooting</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project document revision</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reviewing, editing, responding to reports</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Technical backstopping</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy negotiations</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Operational completion activities : Determining when the project is operationally complete and advising all interested parties accordingly.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Financial Management &amp; Accountability</li> </ul>

	<b>GEF Implementation Activity</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensuring annual audits of NEX projects are completed and the audited financial statements together with the audit report reach UNDP headquarters (Office of Audit and Performance Review) no later than 30th April.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Budget Revisions</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ 1<sup>st</sup>. revision within two months of the signing of the project document to reflect the actual starting date and to enable the preparation of a realistic plan for the provision of inputs for the first full year.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Annual revision approved by 10 June of each year to reflect the final expenditures for the preceding year and to enable the preparation of a realistic plan for the provision of inputs for the current year.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Financial completion activities: Ensuring projects are financially completed not more than 12 months after the date of operational completion by ensuring the final budget revision is promptly prepared and approved.</li> </ul>
<b>Phase IV : Evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ APRs : Ensuring its preparation &amp; completion by the due date, two weeks before the TPR</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ TPRs (Organizing the meeting, participating and ensuring that decisions are taken on important issues)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ PIRs (Ensuring its preparation &amp; completion by the due date)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Arranging independent evaluations (drafting TOR, hiring personnel, mission planning)</li> </ul>