



Global Environment Facility

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Dear GEF Council Member,

I am writing to notify you that we have today posted on the GEF's website at www.TheGEF.org, a medium-sized project proposal from FAO entitled ***Syria: Prevention and Disposal of POPs and Obsolete Pesticides*** to be funded under the GEF Trust Fund (GEFTF).

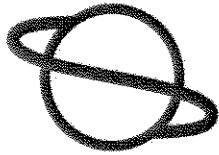
The project aims at eliminating in an environmentally sound manner 700 tons of POPs and obsolete pesticides located in 80 stores throughout Syria and cleaning and recycling 10,000 empty contaminated containers centralized in two other stores. It will also put in place legal, regulatory and technical support measures to prevent recurrence of pesticide accumulation, importation or use of POPs or other controlled pesticides.

The project proposal is being posted for your review. We would welcome any comments you may wish to provide by June 24, 2009, in accordance with the new procedures approved by the Council. You may send your comments to gcoordination@TheGEF.org.

If you do not have access to the Web, you may request the local field office of the World Bank or UNDP to download the document for you. Alternatively, you may request a copy of the document from the Secretariat. If you make such a request, please confirm for us your current mailing address.

Sincerely,

Copy: Alternates
GEF Agencies
STAP
Trustee



GEF

REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL
PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project
THE GEF TRUST FUND

Submission Date: May 8, 2009

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

GEFSEC PROJECT ID: 3678

GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: 604259

COUNTRY(IES): Syria

PROJECT TITLE: Prevention and Disposal of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Obsolete Pesticides in Syria

GEF AGENCY(IES): FAO,

OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S):

Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform;

Ministry of Local Administration and Environment

GEF FOCAL AREA(S): Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(S): POPs-SP1, POPs-SP2 and POPs-SP3

NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT:

Expected Calendar (mm/dd/yy)	
Milestones	Dates
Work Program (for FSPs only)	
Agency Approval date	08/01/2009
Implementation Start	10/01/2009
Mid-term Evaluation (if planned)	
Project Closing Date	09/30/2011

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK (Expand table as necessary)

Project Objective: Environmental improvement through the elimination of POPs and other obsolete pesticide stockpiles and capacity building for better life cycle management of pesticides								
Project Components	Indicate whether Investment TA, or STA ²	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Financing ¹		Co-Financing ¹		Total (\$) c=a+ b
				(\$ a)	%	(\$ b)	%	
1. Disposal of POPs and obsolete pesticides	TA	All POPs and other obsolete pesticides in Syria are destroyed	1. 100 tonnes of obsolete pesticide stocks that remain in original or unsuitable containers repackaged 2. 700 tonnes of POPs and other obsolete pesticides shipped to a destruction facility 3. 700 tonnes of POPs and other obsolete pesticides destroyed in an environmentally sound manner 4. 10,000 contaminated empty containers cleaned and recycled	700,000	45	850,000	55	1,550,000

2. Capacity building for POPs prevention and improved pesticide management	TA	Strengthened capacity for pesticide life-cycle management	1. 25 customs staff trained in import controls for pesticides 2. 4 laboratory staff trained in the methodologies for quality control of pesticides 3. Review and revision of pesticide legislation completed 4. Implementation of FAO's Pesticide Stock Management System for maintaining Syria's pesticide registry 5. Training programme developed for Ministry of Health pesticide applicators and 15 staff trained as trainers 6. 15 medical practitioners trained in diagnosis and treatment of pesticide intoxication 7. Proposal for Syria's Hazardous Waste Management strategy is developed 8. Recommendations made for improvement in the regulation of the chemical manufacturing sector 9. Wheat sunna pest IPM strategy developed	150,000	25	457,928	75	607,928
3. Communications Strategy and Information Dissemination,	TA	Strengthened capacity to raise awareness of pesticide issues	1. Communications strategy developed 2. Best practices identified and information disseminated to target groups	50,000	50	50,000	50	100,000
4. Project management and Monitoring and Evaluation				75,000	38	124,000	62	199,000
Total Project Costs				A975,000		B1,481,928		2,456,928

¹ List the \$ by project components. The percentage is the share of GEF and Co-financing respectively of the total amount for the component.

² TA = Technical Assistance; STA = Scientific & Technical Analysis.

B. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT (expand the table line items as necessary)

Name of Co-financier (source)	Classification	Type	Project	%*
Government of Syria	Nat'l Gov't	In-kind	50,000	3%
FAO	Exec. Agency	In-kind	50,000	3%
SDC	Bilat. Agency	Grant	878,423	60%
Italy (through Regional IPM Project)	Bilat. Agency	Grant	240,000	16%
Merck KGaA	Private Sector	Grant	263,505	18%
Total Co-financing			B1,481,928	100%

* Percentage of each co-financier's contribution at CEO endorsement to total co-financing.

C. FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT (\$)

	<i>Project Preparation a</i>	<i>Project b</i>	<i>Total c = a + b</i>	<i>Agency Fee</i>	<i>For comparison: GEF and Co- financing at PIF</i>
GEF financing	0	A975,000	975,000	97,500	975,000
Co-financing	498,000	B1,481,928	1,979,928		1,665,000
Total	498,000	2,456,928	2,954,928	97,500	2,640,000

D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES)¹

<i>GEF Agency</i>	<i>Focal Area</i>	<i>Country Name/ Global</i>	<i>(in \$)</i>		
			<i>Project (a)</i>	<i>Agency Fee (b)²</i>	<i>Total c=a+b</i>
FAO	POPs	Syria	975,000	97,500	1,072,500
Total GEF Resources			975,000	97,500	1,072,500

¹ No need to provide information for this table if it is a single focal area, single country and single GEF Agency project.

² Relates to the project and any previous project preparation funding that have been provided and for which no Agency fee has been requested from Trustee.

E. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

<i>Component</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks</i>	<i>GEF amount(\$)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
Local consultants*	39	18,300	20,700	39,000
International consultants*	112	120,955	159,047	280,002
Total	151	139,255	179,747	319,002

* Details to be provided in Annex C.

F. PROJECT MANAGEMENT BUDGET/COST

<i>Cost Items</i>	<i>Total Estimated person weeks</i>	<i>GEF amount (\$)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
Local consultants*	0	0	0	0
International consultants*	50	47,113	59,889	107,002
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*			25,000	25,000
Travel*		16,282	19,926	36,208
General operating expenses		7,528	12,445	19,973
Workshops		4,077	6,740	10,817
Total		75,000	124,000	199,000

* Details to be provided in Annex C. ** For others, it has to clearly specify what type of expenses here in a footnote.

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A "NON-GRANT" INSTRUMENT? yes no

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

H. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:

The monitoring and evaluation plan will serve two functions: first, periodic assessment of project implementation and performance of activities and, second, evaluation of their outcomes in terms of relevance and effectiveness. Both will contribute to improved decision making and management, by keeping the project on track towards

achieving the development and global environmental goals/objectives and by feeding knowledge from experiences and lessons learnt into planned activities. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will undertake regular monitoring of project progress against the work plan and achievement of the outputs of the results based framework. The M&E system developed for the Africa Stockpiles Programme will also be used to track project progress against the baseline work plan of achievement of its milestones. The project will also be assessed against the indicators in the Project Results Framework, as well as against those in the GEF POPs Portfolio Tracking Tool to allow the project's performance to be effectively monitored. This will also allow the project to be benchmarked against other POPs and obsolete pesticides projects and for best practices to be identified and shared. Project progress and impact will furthermore be monitored through quarterly project implementation reports (QPIRs), six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPRs) and regular technical backstopping/supervision missions. An independent terminal evaluation will be undertaken to evaluate the efficiency, effectiveness and relevance of the project and the achievement of its expected outcomes. The costed monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan is shown in the table below:

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Time-frame	Budget in USD
Inception Workshop	Steering Committee National Project Coordinator Environmental Coordinator, M&E officer, TA, PMU, RPC of Regional IPM Project, other stakeholders FAO	Within two months of project start up	3 200
Project Inception Report	NPC, M&E Officer with support from TA and FAO	Immediately after workshop	NPC and TA -no extra cost FAO staff time in kind
Establish/refine outcome indicators	NPC, M&E Officer, TA with guidance of FAO and final agreement of Steering Committee	Immediately after workshop	NPC and TA -no extra cost FAO staff time in kind
Establish initial starting values and baseline according to the work plan for indicators in GEF's POPs Portfolio Tracking Tool and the ASP's standardized M&E System, and specific project outputs	NPC, EC, M&E Officer with support from TA and final agreement of Steering Committee	Immediately after workshop	Project Staff time - in kind TA -no extra cost FAO staff time in kind
Field based output monitoring	Oversight by NPC and M&E Officer FAO	Continually, but annual analysis prior to progress report, annual work plan preparation	3 000 (travel and DSA costs for national staff) M&E officer and NPC time in kind TA -no extra cost FAO staff time in kind, travel from Agency fee
Reporting – 3 monthly progress reports against indicators in GEF's POPs Portfolio Tracking Tool and the ASP's standardized M&E system, and specific project outputs	M&E Officer with support from NPC, TA and FAO	Quarterly	M&E officer and NPC time in kind TA -no extra cost FAO staff time in kind
Project Steering Committee Meetings	NPC, EC, TA, M&E Officer Other Steering Committee members FAO + Main partners/donors	Immediately after inception workshop every 6 months	2 260 (facilities, travel and DSA costs) FAO staff in kind SC members time – in kind
Quarterly Project Implementation Reports - QPIR compare delivery with approved work plans; take remedial action	FAO Budget Holder TCOM, GEF unit	Quarterly	No additional cost

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Time-frame	Budget in USD
Six-monthly Project Progress Reports	Project team FAO (AGPP, NRRR, TCI TCOM)	June and December	Project team no extra cost FAO from Agency fee
Supervisory visits to project and field sites	FAO technical missions ¹ Government PSC representatives	as required	2 000 (travel and DSA) SC staff time in kind FAO time and travel (covered by fee and in-kind)
Independent Terminal Evaluation	Project team, Steering Committee FAO (AGPP, NRRR, PBEE, TCI, TCOM) External Consultant	2 months before project completion	17 000
Terminal Workshop	Steering Committee National Project Coordinator Environmental Coordinator, M&E officer, TA, PMU, RPC of Regional IPM Project, other stakeholders FAO	2 months before project completion	2 050
Lessons learnt and best practice dissemination	Project team FAO (LTU+ project task force) FAO GEF Unit Partners	Yearly	From FAO Agency Fee
TOTAL Indicative Cost to GEF project		USD 29 510	

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION: In addition to the following questions, please ensure that the project design incorporates key GEF operational principles, including sustainability of global environmental benefits, institutional continuity and replicability, keeping in mind that these principles will be monitored rigorously in the annual Project Implementation Review and other Review stages.

A. STATE THE ISSUE, HOW THE PROJECT SEEKS TO ADDRESS IT, AND THE EXPECTED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED:

Syria has accumulated stocks of banned, unwanted and obsolete pesticides through poor pesticide procurement and management practices in the past. Although pesticide regulation and controls in Syria are now reasonably well developed and the authorities are well engaged with international processes to strengthen control of pesticides, gaps in Syria's ability to control all aspects of pesticide life cycles have been identified, and the country is keen to use external support to address them. The weaknesses include: lack of capacity to control imports and pesticide quality; gaps in pesticide legislation; poor management of pesticide registrations and poor pesticide application.

A detailed national inventory, carried out under FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme project "Safeguarding and centralization of obsolete, banned and unwanted pesticide stockpiles" identified 700 tonnes of POPs and obsolete pesticides located in 80 stores throughout Syria. Six hundred tonnes of the stocks that posed the greatest threat to the environment were repackaged in compliance with international regulations. These, together with the empty contaminated containers and the 100 tonnes of stocks that remained in their original packaging were centralized in two stores in Attanf and Aleppo to await disposal.

Building upon the FAO-financed project on inventory and safeguarding of obsolete pesticides, and the positive experiences gained during its effective implementation, the project will eliminate the risks from the existing obsolete pesticide chemicals and the empty packaging that they have contaminated. In addition, the project aims to put in place measures to prevent recurrence of obsolete pesticide accumulation, importation or use of POPs or other controlled pesticides. The project aims to avoid the creation of by-product POPs or other contaminants through hazardous waste destruction, or uncontrolled import of poor quality pesticides that may be contaminated by POPs. Remaining stocks of POPs pesticides in Syria will be safely eliminated. This project will also ensure that all identified obsolete pesticides in Syria are safely destroyed. This will include unknown pesticides that may be POPs

¹ Part of FAO staff time and travel covered by the Agency Fee and FAO's \$50,000 in-kind contribution.

or may be contaminated by POPs. The destruction will deal also with large volumes of chlorinated pesticides which, if not treated properly, may generate by-product POPs.

The project will therefore help Syria to:

- a. improve import controls by training customs officials;
- b. improve quality control of imported pesticides by training laboratory staff in new analytical techniques;
- c. review current pesticide legislation and recommend improvements;
- d. introduce pesticide stock management systems and computerise pesticide registration procedures;
- e. develop a communications strategy to deliver important information on pesticide use to stakeholders;
- f. train Ministry of Health staff on best practice in pesticide application and management;
- g. train medical practitioners on recognition and treatment of pesticide intoxication; and
- h. reduce reliance on pesticides through the development of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategy for control of Sunna pest in wheat.

In addition to the above aspects of pesticide management, the Syrian Commission for Environment is keen to use this project as a catalyst to begin consideration of how hazardous waste is and should be managed in the country. Since there are currently no facilities for treatment of hazardous waste, but the waste stream is expanding constantly, the need for solutions is urgent. The project will bring in expertise to help guide the process of review and recommendations in Syria.

Chemical manufacturing in Syria, including local formulation of pesticides, is expanding. Regulation of such industries is currently inadequate. The project will help the Commission for Environment to review the current situation and make recommendations for improvements.

The project's Global Environmental Objective is the elimination of risks from POPs and obsolete pesticides in Syria through the use of environmentally sound management methods that prevent the creation of additional POPs or other environmental contaminants.

B. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL AND/OR REGIONAL PRIORITIES/PLANS:

Syria has ratified the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (1 November 2005), the Basel Convention on transboundary movement of hazardous waste (20 January 1992), and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent process for trade in certain hazardous chemicals (24 September 2003).

In 2008, Syria issued its National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention. The NIP identified twelve national priority issues. Nine of the priorities will be addressed by this project as below:

1. Environmentally sound disposal of the POPs pesticides;
2. Implementation of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides;
3. Development of national pesticides legislation, including pesticide registration and control of restricted and banned pesticides;
4. Building capacity in laboratories to analyze pesticide residues;
5. Making studies and scientific researches on the POPs alternatives;
6. Building capacity in the Customs service to improve the control of pesticide imports;
7. Development of centres to diagnose and treat pesticide poisoning, especially for the POPs substances;
8. Adopting the integrated pest management or biological agricultural techniques to reduce the use of pesticides; and
9. Preparing and executing awareness-raising programs on the POPs substances.

The project primarily contributes to the achievement of MDG7 on environment through the removal of serious contaminants from the environment and improving the management of pesticides in order to reduce adverse environmental impacts. The project will also contribute to the achievement of MDG1 on reducing hunger by reducing reliance on pesticides and improving pesticide use. These factors will improve farmers' health and hence their productivity and will increase farmer margins by reducing expenditure on chemical inputs. In addition, the project is cross sectoral in addressing agricultural, environmental and health and will therefore both build on and

foster the creation of institutional partnerships within Syria and among Inter-Governmental Organization (IGOs) operating in relevant areas.

C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH GEF STRATEGIES AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:

The project objectives and outcomes are fully consistent with relevant provisions in the GEF Operational Strategy. The project will contribute to the GEF-4 strategic objectives of reducing and elimination production, use and release of POPs. It will address all three strategic programs, SP-1 Strengthening capacity for NIP development and implementation, SP-2 partnering in investments needed for NIP implementation and SP-3 Partnering in the demonstration of feasible, innovative technologies and best practice in POPs reduction. Capacity will be built with institutional partners in the Ministries of Agriculture and Ministry of Local Administration and Environment for the sound management of chemicals to avoid release to the environment. The capacity building in pesticide management will strengthen Syria's implementation of the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Distribution and Use, thus contributing to SP-1. The elimination of 700 tonnes of POPs and other obsolete pesticides will be undertaken to sound environmental management standards in accordance with the Basel Convention, which contributes to SP-2.

Component 2 of the project will build capacities that will reduce pesticide use through the institutionalization of alternative cultural and pest management techniques, such as Integrated Pest Management that are less reliant on pesticides. Those pesticides that are used are less harmful to the environment, ecosystem and human health. These activities contribute to SP-3.

The project, through the components that build capacity in pesticide life cycle management, also promotes sound chemicals management.

D. JUSTIFY THE TYPE OF FINANCING SUPPORT PROVIDED WITH THE GEF RESOURCES.

The GEF financial support will be used as a grant. The activities planned under this project are of a nature that do not lend themselves well to loan arrangements since they will not result in income being generated. The GEF grant will also be matched by funds from other donors.

E. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

The project builds on previous projects related to obsolete pesticides and responds to priorities identified in the country's NIP. It will also contribute to the objectives of the GEF Project ID 2546 *Demonstration of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT and Strengthening of National Vector Control Capabilities in Middle East and North Africa*. In order to ensure close coordination between the two initiatives, FAO will attend this project's steering committee in order to ensure the development of coordinated plans for the sound environmental management of POPs pesticides in Syria, Jordan, Iran and Yemen.

The project has been designed to complement The *Regional Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Programme in the Middle Eastern Countries*, which is financed by Italy and will fund and facilitate the development of the IPM strategy for the control of Sunna Pesta in wheat in Syria. The project compliments the Swiss- financed regional programme for capacity building in chemical management. The project will also draw on FAO's expertise in pest and pesticide management.

Although the project does not fall directly under the GEF *Africa Stockpile Programme (ASP)* umbrella program, which is led by FAO and the World Bank, it shares a common design with other ASP POPs and obsolete pesticides projects. The experience of other ASP projects, plus the supporting guidelines and tools developed by the ASP will be used by the project to facilitate effective implementation. It is intended to use the ASP M&E system to report project progress. This will facilitate the dissemination of lessons learnt in Syria and will contribute to the success of the project and the whole ASP. The M&E system will also use the indicators developed in the GEF's POPs Portfolio Tracking Tool to allow benchmarking between this project in Syria and other GEF POPs projects.

The co-financing project funded by SDC has established a contract in January 2009 for the international shipping and destruction of Syria's POPs and other obsolete pesticides. The contract becomes operational in the summer of 2009 when the funds from SDC will destroy 250 tonnes of the stockpile. The contract has been structured to allow⁷

for the remainder of the stockpile to be shipped and destroyed once funding has been received from GEF and Merck KGaA.

F. DISCUSS THE VALUE-ADDED OF GEF INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THROUGH INCREMENTAL REASONING :

The Government of Syria lacks the institutional and financial capacity to address the safeguarding and disposal of its obsolete stocks and the effective management of its pesticides. “Business as usual” leaves the POPs and obsolete pesticides condition deteriorating and threatening the entire region from contamination since a) Syria feeds several river catchments and borders the Mediterranean Sea; and b) political instability risks chemicals being unintentionally damaged or used in their own right as weapons. Unwanted, illegal and obsolete pesticides would continue to accumulate from uncontrolled imports, exacerbating the problem. The health of farmers and consumers would continue to be at risk from high doses of POPs and illegal pesticides.

The GEF involvement in the project has catalysed other donors to participate in a project that fully addresses the disposal of all Syria’s POPs and obsolete pesticides and strengthening capacity to prevent their reoccurrence. Without GEF’s involvement, none of these donors alone would be able to address the full scale of the problem, thus leaving a proportion of the POPs and obsolete pesticides to threaten the global environment and for obsolete pesticides to continue to accumulate.

G. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED AND OUTLINE RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

RISK	MITIGATION
Risk of environmental contamination from POPs and other obsolete pesticides during safeguarding, transportation and destruction operations.	All obsolete pesticides have been or will be packed into new UN approved containers. Transportation on land and sea will be in full compliance with UN regulations. Destruction will be carried out only in facilities and by companies that comply with international, regional, and national regulations and apply best practice. Extensive training of project staff, combined with expert supervision, use of protective equipment, application of Standard Operating Procedures and good planning will minimize the risk.
Political instability in Syria or Middle East prevents project from being implemented	While beyond the control of the project, previous political events in the region did not affect project implementation.
Project staff and public are exposed to pesticides	Extensive training, expert supervision, use of protective equipment, application of Standard Operating Procedures and good planning will minimize the risk.
Project coordination becomes ineffective due to lack of cooperation among institutions	The project coordination function and institutional arrangements are in part designed to foster and maintain a healthy and active partnership
There is reputational risk for the project donors/partners	Ensure that the environmental and social safeguards are rigorously enforced as well as clarifying and managing the shared relationships between government, public agencies and the private sector
Quantities of obsolete pesticides found are much higher than estimated	A risk based prioritization procedure will be applied to ensure that work continues with maximum benefits to stakeholders
Variable costs for equipment or services exceed budget allocations	Some costs such as incineration vary with fuel prices. It is assumed prices will remain reasonably stable for the duration of the project. The Budget Holder will monitor closely project expenditures. If prices rise, the scope of activities may need to be reduced

Difficulties in recruitment of international consultants	The number of international consultants in the subject areas detailed in this project document is limited. Access to specific consultants in line with work plan requirements will need to be carefully managed to prevent delays in project implementation
Unavailability of adequately experienced national staff, lack of follow-up by policy-makers at high Government levels and local administrative bottlenecks	The likelihood of impact on project implementation is considered at acceptable levels as authorities at the highest Government levels have demonstrated high commitment to this project and successful achievement of its objectives and to provision of all necessary support; Where ministry staffing is low, contract labour will be engaged
Equipment procured from domestic suppliers/through import is delayed	The National Project Coordinator will undertake to complete all necessary formalities to gain all necessary approvals and exemptions in this regard from the appropriate government institutions

Climate Change Risks

Climate change does not pose a risk to the achievement of project objectives. In addition, the projects contribution to carbon dioxide emissions is small and essentially from the transport of obsolete stocks to the destruction facility and from the destruction by high temperature incineration. When compared to the risks of significant environmental impairment were the POPs and obsolete pesticides to be released directly to the environment or were involved in an uncontrolled fire, the climate change risks are acceptable.

H. EXPLAIN HOW COST-EFFECTIVENESS IS REFLECTED IN THE PROJECT DESIGN:

All the preparatory work for this project including inventory, repackaging and centralization of POPs and obsolete pesticides in Syria and training of national staff to carry out the work has been completed in advance using FAO Regular Programme funds.

Repackaging

The repackaging of the 100 tonnes of POPs and other obsolete pesticides will be undertaken by the same government team that was trained and developed extensive experience during the repackaging in the preparatory work. The alternative options that were considered for this repackaging are shown in the table below:

Alternative	Pro	Con	Cost per person per day (in USD)
A. Use a specialist contractor to repack the stocks	Safeguarding team very experienced – fast and safe	Unnecessarily expensive for the simple repackaging operations at the 2 collection centres. Lacks sustainability as the national capacity built during the preparatory work is unutilized.	900
B. TA to provide refresher safeguarding training to the national team that undertook the preparatory work. Repackaging is undertaken by the national team supervision from the TA	Capacity of the experienced national team is reinforced. Sustainability ensured as national teams trained and mentored. Minimal risk of accident or environmental impairment. Medium cost		TA - 720 National staff - 40
C. National team repacks the stocks without refresher training or supervision	Sustainability ensured Lowest cost	Higher risk of accident and environmental. Slow working	National staff - 40

Option A was ruled out because, although safe and slightly quicker than option B, it is too expensive and does not deliver sustainability. Option C is the cheapest but is ruled out because of the higher risks to project staff, the environment and the public. Option B has been incorporated in the project design. Option B has been proven to be cost effective in other FAO, ASP POPs and obsolete pesticide projects.

Logistics

The logistics of the transportation of the obsolete pesticides from the two collection centres to the destruction facility have a significant impact on the cost to the project. The following logistical options were considered

Alternative	Pro	Con	Cost of Transportation of 1 tonne of pesticides to destruction facility (in USD)
A. Disposal contractor arranges delivery of Sea Cargo Units (SCU) to Attanf and Aleppo. Contractor stows containers into SCUs and transports SCUs to Lattakia port for sea transportation to destruction facility	Containers are maneuvered from the store to the SCU in a single operation.	High costs because: Demurrage costs of SCUs incurred at Attanf and Aleppo while they are being stowed and at Lattakia port prior to being loaded onto the ship. Specialist trucks are required for inland transportation of empty SCUs from Lattakia to Aleppo and Attanf and return of full SCUs to Lattakia. Hired cranes required at Attanf and Aleppo	1350

Alternative	Pro	Con	Cost of Transportation of 1 tonne of pesticides to destruction facility (in USD)
<p>B. Government arranges transportation of containers from Aleppo and Attanf to the Ministry of Agriculture store in Lattakia (LLP). Contractor arranges delivery of SCUs to LLP on a just-in-time basis. Contractor stows containers into SCUs and stores them at LLP awaiting arrival of the ship.</p>	<p>Hire of crane only required at LLP for limited period. No demurrage at Port as full SCUs are delivered just in time for the ship. Requirement for specialist SCU transport limited to the 5km journey from LLP to the port. Government contribution in kind of the transportation from Aleppo and Attanf to LLP. Stocking containers at LLP simplifies logistics and reduces potential for demurrage costs.</p>	<p>Containers are maneuvered twice. Although the double handling increases the risk of accidents, because the team are trained in safe operating procedures and are supervised, the risks are extremely low.</p>	<p>900</p>

Option B was selected because of its lower costs and simplified logistics.

Transport and Destruction costs:

The selection of the contractor to undertake the sea transportation and destruction is being determined by an international competitive tender. The tender process ensures that only contractors with destruction technology conforming to international standards and best practice for the environmentally sound destruction of POPs were shortlisted. This is also the most economic option for the transport and destruction of obsolete stocks.

Training

Where appropriate training will be undertaken as “training of trainers” approach which will enable the participants to extend the training to others both during and following project completion. This increases both cost-effectiveness and project sustainability.

PART III: INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

A. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT:

FAO is the GEF Agency involved in the implementation of this project. Potential cooperation with the WHO/UNEP implemented GEF Project ID 2546 *Demonstration of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT and Strengthening of National Vector Control Capabilities in Middle East and North Africa* will be ensured through FAO’s attendance at the project’s steering committee meetings so as to ensure that coordinated plans for the sound environmental management of POPs pesticides in Syria, Jordan, Iran and Yemen are developed.

B. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT:

FAO’s role

FAO, as the GEF agency and executing agency of the project, will be responsible for ensuring, in close cooperation with the Project Steering Committee (PSC), National Project Coordinator (NPC) and Project Management Unit (PMU), that the project achieves its objectives and has a positive, measurable impact on the environment in Syria.

The FAO Plant Protection Service (AGPP) of the Plant Production and Protection Division (AGP) will be the Lead Technical Unit (LTU) to coordinate and support project implementation. A multi-disciplinary Project Task Force will be set up within FAO to provide guidance and oversight of project implementation.

FAO will maintain primary accountability for the timeliness and quality of technical services rendered for project execution, as well as for administrative, operational and financial management functions. This will include identification and recruitment of international and national project staff, in close consultation with Syria, facilitating the establishment and work of the PSC and PMU. A Technical Advisor will be recruited to guide and facilitate the day-to-day implementation of the project, working in close collaboration with the NPC and PMU and in consultation with the PSC. The country FAO Representation will play a vital role in closely supporting project implementation, liaising with Government bodies and linking with other relevant FAO interventions.

Project Steering Committee

FAO in close collaboration with the Government of Syria will establish a Project Steering Committee (PSC) to provide oversight and guidance to the project. The participants of the PSC will include representatives of the appropriate ministries (Agriculture, Environment and Health), the National Project Coordinator (NPC), donor representatives, FAO, the Technical Advisor, a NGO, a representative of the private sector, and representatives of pesticide user groups. It is anticipated that the NGO will be the Syrian Environment Protection Society (SEPS). The PSC will provide policy advice, approve the work plan, review project progress and performance and meet at least every six months.

Project Management Unit

The day to day coordination and management of the project will be undertaken by a full time National Project Coordinator (NPC) from the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, appointed by the Government of Syria as head of the Project Management Unit (PMU). The Government will also appoint a full time Environmental Coordinator from the Ministry of Local Administration, Environment and a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, and all other staff in the PMU. The NPC and PMU will be supported by the Technical Advisor, appointed by FAO in close consultation with the NPC and MoAAR. The PMU will undertake the day to day implementation of project activities and is accountable to the Government, to the PSC and to FAO which administers the funds for the project. The M&E Officer will report to the NPC, as well as directly to the PSC and to FAO.

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

The project design conforms closely with that set out in the PIF. However, the increased quantity of POPs and obsolete pesticides coupled with the reduced level of project co-finance has required resources in Component #1 (the shipment and disposal of POPs and other obsolete pesticides) to be increased slightly, while the resources for other components have been reduced.

Level of co-finance

The total level of co-finance for the preparation and project has increased by USD 314 928 from that anticipated in the PIF.

The PIF did not take into consideration the significant contribution of FAO and the Government of Syria in the preparation phase for the project; in particular, the repackaging and centralization of the POPs and obsolete pesticides, the contributions for which totalled USD 438,000.

However, the total co-finance for the project has reduced slightly by USD 123 000. This is because the co-finance from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) is less than anticipated. In the PIF the anticipated contribution of the SDC was USD 1 205 000. The actual funding received is USD 878 423. The co-finance from the private sector (Merck KGaA) has remained unchanged at €200 000, but currency fluctuations have reduced its dollar value. The PIF identified the private sector contribution at USD 300 000, whereas the value at 1 April 2009 is

USD 263 505. The Government of Italy through the Regional IPM project will contribute USD 240 000 to IPM activities in Syria including the development of the IPM strategy for the control of Sunna Pest in wheat.

The comparison of co-finance between the PIF and the Project is shown in the table below:

Sources of Co-financing	Preparation		Project			Total
	Type	Amount in USD	Type	Amount in USD	Percent (%)	Amount in USD
Government of Syria	In-kind	50 000	In-kind	50 000	3	100 000
GEF Agency (FAO)	Grant	388 000	In-kind	50 000	3	438 000
Bilateral Agency (SDC)	Grant	60 000	Grant	878 423	60	938 423
Government of Italy through the Regional IPM Project			Grant	240 000	16	240 000
Private Sector (Merck KGaA)			Grant	263 505	18	263 505
Total Co-financing		498 000		1 481 928	100	1 979 928
Co-financing identified in PIF		60 000		1 605 000		1 665 000

Scope for Component #1

The scope of the activities for the shipment and destruction of POPs and obsolete pesticides is greater than envisaged in the PIF. The quantity of pesticides at 700 tonnes is larger than envisaged in the PIF and includes 100 tonnes of materials in sub-standard or original packaging that will require to be repacked into new UN approved containers before shipping and disposal. The repackaging costs are additional to those envisaged in the PIF. The 700 tonnes also includes 10,000 empty contaminated containers that will be decontaminated and recycled in a local steel smelter. Fortunately, the price for international shipment and destruction in the contract established under the SDC project is significantly less than was anticipated in the PIF.

To achieve the Global Environmental Objective, the most urgent and highest priority for the project is the elimination of the risks of the POPs and other obsolete pesticides. The stocks that were repacked under FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme require to be shipped before the new containers deteriorate. If the shipment and disposal were to be delayed significantly, the stocks would require to be repacked into new containers for a second time incurring unnecessary additional costs and generating further quantities of empty contaminated containers for disposal. The total resources allocated for component #1 has increased from USD 1 500 000 to USD 1 550 000 to ensure that all stocks are eliminated.

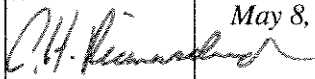
Scope for other Components

The resources for the other Components have had to be reduced to compensate for the increase in Component #1 and reduction in overall co-financing. The changes are shown in the table below:

Component		Project		PIF	
		Amount in USD	Percent (%)	Amount in USD	Percent (%)
1	Disposal of POPs and other obsolete pesticides	1 550 000	63	1 500 000	58
2	Strengthen capacity for POPs prevention and improved pesticide management	607 928	25	700 000	27
3	Communications Strategy and M&E	100 000	4	150 000	6
4	Project Management	199 000	8	230 000	9
Total		2 456,928	100	2 580 000	100

PART V: AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO Endorsement.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Charles Riemenschneider, Director, Investment Centre Division, Technical Cooperation Department, FAO		May 8, 2009	Mark Davis	+390657055192	Mark.Davis@fao.org
Barbara Cooney FAO GEF Coordinator, Room D704 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome 00153 Italy				+390657055478	Barbara.Cooney@fao.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Design Summary Impact/Goal:	Indicators and Targets	Data sources	Assumptions
<p>Reduced release of POPs and other obsolete pesticides into the environment</p> <p>Reduced Exposure of farmers, consumers and the public to POPs and other obsolete pesticides</p>	<p>All POPs and other obsolete pesticides safely destroyed.</p> <p>Improved management of pesticides through strengthened capacity of institutions and adoption of alternative techniques for managing pests and hazardous waste</p>	<p>Project progress reports and terminal</p> <p>Visual evidence through field missions</p>	<p>Funds available are sufficient</p> <p>Consistent political and institutional support</p> <p>Obsolete stocks do not exceed 700 tonnes</p>
OUTCOMES			
<p>1. Destruction of Syria's 700 tonnes of POPs and obsolete pesticides</p>	<p><u>700 tonnes of POPs and obsolete pesticides safely removed and disposed of by end of project</u></p> <p><u>POPs portfolio tracking tool indicator</u> POPs SP-2 Amount of POPs pesticides removed and disposed of, and cost (Tons and USD/ton) Amount of non-POPs pesticides removed and disposed of, and cost (Tons and USD/ton)</p>	<p>Project progress reports and terminal evaluation report</p> <p>Visual evidence through field visits</p> <p>Contractor Invoices</p> <p>Basel Convention documentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor for the shipping and destruction of POPs and other obsolete pesticides delivers the services according to the agreed workplan • Follow-up by policy-makers at high Government levels • Consistent interest at high

Design Summary	Indicators and Targets	Data sources	Assumptions
2. Strengthened Capacity for pesticide life-cycle management	<p>Trained personnel on POPs/Obsolete pesticides management</p> <p><u>Consideration of recommendations for improvement of pesticide legislation considerations by the Government</u></p> <p><u>Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategy in place</u></p> <p><u>POPs portfolio tracking tool indicator</u> POPs SP-1 Level of adoption, and implementation of the International Code of Conduct on Distribution and Use of Pesticides (score as per Portfolio Tracking Tool)</p>	<p>Training workshop reports and certificates of participation</p> <p>Legislation review document</p> <p>Correspondence, meeting minutes regarding the adoption of revised pesticide legislation</p> <p>Project progress reports and terminal evaluation report</p>	
3. Strengthened capacity to identify and raise awareness of pesticide issues	<p><u>Communications Strategy accepted by Government</u></p>	<p>Confirmation from Government</p>	
4. Project managed effectively and M&E plan implemented	<p><u>M&E plan implemented</u></p> <p><u>Project implemented effectively</u></p>	<p>Project reports</p> <p>Independent Terminal Evaluation</p>	
OUTPUTS for OUTCOME #1: Destruction of Syria's 700 tonnes of POPs and obsolete pesticides			
1.1 100 tonnes of obsolete pesticide stocks that remain in original or unsuitable containers repacked into UN approved packaging	<p>100 tonnes repacked</p>	<p>Monitoring and evaluation reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stocks requiring repackaging do not exceed 100 tonnes
1.2 Shipment of 700 tonnes of POPs and other obsolete pesticides to a destruction facility	<p>700 tonnes arrives safely at destruction facility</p>	<p>Basel Convention Transboundary Movement Tracking forms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shipping company will accept hazardous waste as cargo The shipment is authorized under Basel Convention

Design Summary	Indicators and Targets	Data sources	Assumptions
1.3 Destruction of 700 tonnes of POPs and other obsolete pesticides in an environmentally sound manner	700 tonnes is destroyed, safely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basel Convention Transboundary Movement Tracking forms Destruction certificates Operating conditions of the facility at the time the waste is destroyed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price for destruction remains stable
1.4 10 000 contaminated empty containers cleaned and recycled	10 000 containers are recycled	Reports from MoLAE and MoAAR Monitoring and evaluation reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containers can be decontaminated with Diesel Steel Smelter accepts the cleaned containers
OUTPUTS for OUTCOME #2: Strengthened Capacity for pesticide life-cycle management			
2.1 25 customs staff trained in import controls for pesticides	25 customs officers trained	Training report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of trainers/trainees
2.2 4 laboratory staff trained in the methodologies for quality control of pesticides	4 laboratory staff trained	Training report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laboratory is operational. Consultant with appropriate skills will be available
2.3 Review and revision of pesticide legislation completed	Report and revised legislation prepared	Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant with appropriate skills will be available
2.4 Implement FAO's Pesticide Stock Management System and train users for computerization of Pesticides Register and pesticide management	10 staff trained in PSMS PSMS database populated with Syria's pesticide register	PSMS data Training reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of trainers/trainees Availability of government computers with internet connections
2.5 Training programme developed for Ministry of Health pesticide applicators and 15 staff trained as trainers	curriculum prepared 15 staff trained	Curriculum document Training report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant with appropriate skills will be available
2.6 15 Medical practitioners trained in diagnosis and treatment of pesticide intoxication	15 Medical Practitioners trained	Training report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant with appropriate skills will be available

Design Summary	Indicators and Targets	Data sources	Assumptions
2.7 Proposal for Syria's Hazardous Waste Management strategy is developed	Hazardous waste management Strategy proposal presented to Government	Strategy document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant with appropriate skills will be available
2.8 Recommendations made for improvement in the regulation of the Chemical Manufacturing sector	Report of recommendations prepared	Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant with appropriate skills will be available
2.9 Develop an appropriate IPM approach for Wheat/Sunna Pest in Syria	protocol for IPM production developed	Protocols of production Monitoring and evaluation reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of appropriate experts Cooperation from national agricultural research institute
OUTPUTS for OUTCOME #3: Strengthened capacity to identify and raise awareness of pesticide issues			
3.1 Communications strategy developed	Strategy document presented to Government	Strategy document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant with appropriate skills available
3.2 Best practices identified and information disseminated to target groups	Best Practice reports circulated to key stakeholders	Best practice Reports	
OUTPUTS for OUTCOME #4: Project managed effectively and M&E plan implemented			
4.1 PMU established	PMU staff allocated and functioning according to project document	M&E reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required resources available and sufficient
4.2 Detailed workplan developed and progressed tracked	Workplan developed	M&E reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualified project staff and consultants are available to be recruited
4.3 M&E system established and implemented	M&E reports issued according to plan	M&E reports	
ACTIVITIES			
ACTIVITIES for OUTCOME #1: Destruction of Syria's 700 tonnes of POPs and obsolete pesticides			
1.1 International procurement of contractor to ship and destroy 700 tonnes of POPs and obsolete pesticides	Contract agreed with Contractor	Contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor with suitable technology (STAP recommendations) and experience tenders. Cost of shipping and destruction does not exceed USD2 100 per tonne Quantity of POPs and obsolete pesticides does not exceed 700 tonnes

Design Summary	Indicators and Targets	Data sources	Assumptions
1.2 Develop and implement a procurement plan for PPE, UN approved packaging, other safeguarding equipment	Procurement plan implemented	Procurement plan document Asset register	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prices remain stable
1.3 Undertake refresher training for 10 project staff that have previously undertaken safeguarding activities	10 staff retrained	Training report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previously trained and experienced counterpart staff will be available
1.4 Safeguarding 100 tonnes of POPs and Obsolete pesticides that remain in their original packaging	100 tonnes of stocks safeguarded	Project reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity does not exceed 100 tonnes
1.5 Complete the procedures of the Basel Convention for authorization of the shipment of the waste	Shipment authorized	Basel Convention transboundary movement forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No National Competent Authority objects to the shipment
1.6 Develop and implement a plan to upgrade the store at the Latakia Loading Point	Plan is implemented	Plan Reports	
1.7 Develop and implement a logistics plan for the movement of the stocks to Latakia from Aleppo and Attanf	Plan is implemented	Plan Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government vehicles, trucks, forklift trucks and their drivers are made available to the project
1.8 Contractor takes responsibility for the waste at Latakia and stows it in Sea Cargo Units	Quantity of waste accepted by contractor	Acceptance documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containers are in good condition for international transport by sea
1.9 Consignments are shipped from Latakia to the destruction facility	Quantity of waste shipped and received at destruction facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shipping documents Basel Convention Movement Tracking Forms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shipping line accepts hazardous waste as cargo

Design Summary	Indicators and Targets	Data sources	Assumptions
1.10 Contractor destroys the POPs and other obsolete pesticides in an environmentally sound manner	Quantity of pesticides destroyed safely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction Certificates • Contractor's report of operating conditions of the destruction facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pesticide drums are in good condition and do not require repackaging. • Countries of Transit and disposal allow shipment under Basel Convention
1.11 Agreement made with the steel smelter in Syria to recycle empty containers.	Agreement made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smelter agrees to accept containers at no cost to the project
1.12 Develop and implement a plan to decontaminate the 10 000 containers .	Quantity of containers decontaminated	M&E reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decontamination can be achieved using a manual diesel rinse. • No specialist rinsing or crushing equipment is required
1.13 Government transports the 10 000 cleaned containers to the Steel Smelter for recycling.	10 000 cleaned containers accepted by Steel Smelter	Consignment notes	
1.14 Contaminated diesel is packed in UN approved containers and sent for destruction the other POPs and pesticide waste.	Quantity of contaminated diesel sent for destruction	M&E reports	
ACTIVITIES for OUTCOME #2: Strengthened Capacity for pesticide life-cycle management			
2.1 Develop and implement a recruitment plan for the consultants and trainers including the preparation of detailed terms of reference.	Recruitment plan implemented	M&E reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultants with the appropriate expertise are available
2.2 Develop and implement a plan for each training and workshop including course materials, venue, selection of participants, training evaluation etc	Plan for each training and workshop implemented	Training report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultants with the appropriate expertise are available

Design Summary	Indicators and Targets	Data sources	Assumptions
2.3 For Trainer of Trainer courses, develop and implement plans with the newly qualified trainers to carry out the training in their respective institutions	Training plans implemented	Training reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutions support and facilitate the training
2.4 Expert study to identify the appropriate IPM approach for Wheat/ Sunna Pest in Syria; train ToT facilitators in IPM approach and establish field schools	IPM approach identified 20 Farmer Field Schools established	Expert report Monitoring and evaluation reports Progress reports	Farmers cooperate with IPM approach Sufficient capacity within department cooperate
ACTIVITIES for OUTCOME #3: Strengthened capacity to identify and raise awareness of pesticide issues			
3.1 Develop and implement a recruitment plan for the national and international communications consultants	Recruitment plan implemented	M&E reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultants with the appropriate expertise are available
3.2 Workshop to identify the key communications issues and the target audiences	Communications objectives and target groups identified	Workshop report	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
3.3 undertake a Knowledge Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey of the target groups	KAP survey completed	KAP survey report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target groups willing to participate in the survey
3.4 Develop a communications strategy based on the results of the KAP survey.	Communication strategy formulated and published	Communication strategy document Progress reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment and collaboration of the various line ministries and stakeholders for the formulation of the strategy
• ACTIVITIES for OUTCOME #4: Project Management , Monitoring and Evaluation			
4.1 Refine and finalize Monitoring and Evaluation baseline and indicators following inception workshop.	Strategy document and detailed work plan for M&E activity	Strategy document and work plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
4.2 Implement Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy	Regular M&E reports	Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient capacities for implementation of the strategy

Design Summary	Indicators and Targets	Data sources	Assumptions
4.3 Review M&E data to identify best practice to be disseminated with in Syria and to other POPs and obsolete pesticide initiatives	Best practice identified	Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient capacities for implementation of the strategy

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

The review of the PIF raised two points:

1. The MSP should indicate the quantity of POPs in the inventory; and,
2. The Climate Change Risks should be identified

Inventory of POPs

The inventory in Syria identified 700 tonne of POPs and obsolete pesticides. This is made up as below:

Breakdown of POPs and Obsolete Stocks in Syria

	Active Ingredient	Tonnes
POPs and potential POPs	Aldrin	7
	DDT	2
	Lindane	200
	Unknown old pesticides (potentially POPs)	24
Chlorinated pesticides	Chlorpyrifos	243
	Methoxychlor	205
	Mixed	25
Other pesticides	Total	706

The volume of known POPs is 11 tonnes. However there are 24 tonnes of unknown very old pesticides that could potentially contain POPs pesticides. The vast majority of pesticides (648 tonnes) are chlorinated organics including 200 tonnes of highly chlorinated Lindane. Although not POPs, these pesticides have the potential to cause significant long range impairment if they are released to the environment. If they are not disposed of correctly, they have the potential to generate large quantities of other POPs in the form of dioxins and furans.

Climate Change Risks

The climate change risks of the project are small and relate to the carbon dioxide emissions from the transport to the destruction facility and the destruction by high temperature incineration. When compared to the risks of significant environmental impairment were the POPs and obsolete pesticides to be released directly to the environment or were involved in an uncontrolled fire, the climate change risks are acceptable.

ANNEX C: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT USING GEF RESOURCES

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>USD/ person week*</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks**</i>	<i>Tasks to be performed</i>
For Project Management			
Local			
none			
International			
Technical Advisor	2,500	9	Project management support to PMU, Steering Committee and for M&E
Budget and Finance Adviser	2,500	2	Support the monitoring of the budget and project costs
Human Resources and Procurement Adviser	2,500	2	Support the monitoring of the budget and project costs
Pesticide management expert	2,500	3	To undertake the report for the terminal evaluation in relation to pest and pesticide management issues
Hazardous waste management expert	2,500	2	To undertake the report for the terminal evaluation in relation to obsolete pesticide disposal and hazardous waste management issues
Justification for Travel, if any: As the TA will work on the project for 23 weeks during its 2 year duration, he/she will not be permanently based in Syria and will travel to undertake missions for supporting the management of the project and for providing technical support to the other components.			
For Technical Assistance			
Local			
Legal expert (preferably with experience in pesticides legislation)	1,000	2	prepare a review pesticide legislation in Syria
National Pesticide Management Expert	1,000	3	Enter registered pesticides into the PSMS database
Communications / survey experts	1,000	13	Undertake the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices survey within the target groups for the communications strategy
International			
Technical Advisor	2,500	10	provide technical support for the organisation of the disposal, capacity building and communications components
Pesticide Legislation Expert	2,500	4	review pesticide legislation, facilitate stakeholder workshop, and revise and draft new legislation
Pesticide Management Consultant/Trainer	2,500	2	Develop training course for improved pesticide import controls and deliver training of trainer course for 20 customs officers
Pesticide Management Consultant with expertise in quality control of pesticides	2,500	2	Review the capacity of the pesticide quality control laboratories in Syria and train 4 laboratory staff in QC analytical techniques

Budget and Finance Adviser	2,500	6	Provide advice to the project team for the budget and finance of the disposal, capacity building and communications activities
Human Resources and Procurement Adviser	2,500	8	Provide advice to the project team for the recruitment and management of project personnel and consultants and support the procurement of contracts and equipment of the disposal, capacity building and communications activities
PSMS Training consultant for pesticide registry computerisation	2,500	2	Train Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform staff in the use of PSMS to inventory and manage pesticides stocks in Syria, including the computerization of the Pesticide Register
Pesticide Management Consultant/Trainer	2,500	3	Develop training course for improved public health pesticide application and deliver training of trainer course for 20 ministry of health staff
Pesticide Risk Reduction Consultant	2,500	2	Under the supervision of and in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, train medical practitioners in pesticide intoxicification diagnosis and treatment
Hazardous waste expert	2,500	2	Review hazardous waste management practice in Syria and develop a strategy for effective hazardous waste management
Legal expert - Chemical Manufacturing regulation review	2,500	2	Review the legislation and regulation of chemical manufacturing in Syria and make recommendations for improved control
Communications for development expert - communications strategy development	2,500	5	With the project team, determine the target audiences and key behavioural changes to be addressed by the communications strategy; Design the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Survey (KAP) and brief the national consultants. From KAP results develop the communications strategy.
Justification for Travel, if any: Where international consultants are required to be recruited, they will need to travel to and within Syria to complete their assignments. The national communications experts will travel within Syria to complete the Knowledge Attitude and Practices survey.			

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

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

Not applicable – GEF was not requested to provide a PPG.

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

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

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

		<i>GEF Amount (USD)</i>	
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		<i>Amount Approved</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>	<i>Uncommitted Amount*</i>	
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
Total						

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

ANNEX E: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS

Not applicable, the GEF funding is requested as a grant.

ANNEX F: DOCUMENTATION CONFIRMING CO-FINANCE COMMITMENTS

Project.

- Document D: Agreement between SDC and FAO for SDC to fund the follow-on phase of GCP/RAB/004/SWI “Initiative for Pest and Pesticides Management in Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria” with CHF 1,000,000 (equivalent to USD 878 423) but with activities restricted solely to Syria;
- Document E1: Project agreement dated 22nd March 2009 signed between FAO and Government of Syria for the project document for GCP/RAB/004/SWI “Initiative for Pest and Pesticides Management in Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria” setting out the obligations of both parties;
- Document E2: Syrian Government contributions in-kind as set out in the project document for GCP/RAB/004/SWI “Initiative for Pest and Pesticides Management in Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria” estimated to value in excess of USD 50 000 – identical inputs are included in the proposed GEF project documents;
- Document F: Letter from Merck KGaA confirming their commitment to fund €200 000 (equivalent to USD 263 505) towards the disposal of the Syria’ s POPs and obsolete pesticides;
- Document G: Office Memorandum which confirms FAO’ s contributions in-kind of USD 50 000



FAO/GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country: The Syrian Arab Republic
Project Title: Prevention and Disposal of POPs and Obsolete Pesticides in Syria
GEFSEC Project ID: 3678
FAO Project ID: 604259
FAO Project Symbol: GCP/SYR/013/GFF
GEF Implementing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Other Executing Partners: Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform;
Ministry of Local Administration and Environment
GEF Focal Area: Persistent Organic Pollutants
GEF-4 Strategic Programs: **POPs SP-1, Strengthening Capacities for NIP Implementation**
POPs SP-2, Partnering in Investment for NIP implementation
POPs-SP-3, Partnering in the demonstration of feasible, innovative technologies and best practice in POPs reduction
Sound Chemicals Management
Duration: 24 months
Estimated Starting Date: 1 October 2009
Estimated Completion: 30 September 2011

PROJECT FINANCING PLAN

Financing Plan:	(USD)
PROJECT PREPARATION	
FAO (in cash)	388 000
Government of Syria (in kind)	50 000
Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development (in cash)	60 000
Sub-Total	498 000
PROJECT	
GEF FINANCING	
GEF grant	975 000
PROJECT CO-FINANCING	
FAO (in kind)	50 000
Government of Syria (in kind)	50 000
Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development (in cash)	878 423
Government of Italy through FAO's Regional IPM project	240 000
Private Sector (Merck KGaA in cash)	263 505
Sub-Total Co-financing	1 481 928
Total Project Cost	2 954 928

Project Signatory Page

The Project is agreed by:

**On behalf of the Government of
The Syrian Arab Republic:**

Signature

Name and Title (printed)

Date: _____

On behalf of FAO:

José M. Sumpsi
Assistant Director-General
Technical Cooperation Department
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Date: _____

OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT ENDORSEMENT

Name of signatory	Title of signatory	Supervising Ministry	Date
Eng. Imad Hassoun	Deputy Minister of Local Administration and Environment	Ministry of Local Administration and Environment	27 December 2007

COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

Stockholm Convention	Basel Convention	Rotterdam Convention
Signed 15 February 2002	Signed 11 October 1989	Signed 11 September 1998
Ratified 1 November 2005	Ratified 20 January 1992	Ratified 24 September 2003

GEF AGENCY CONTACTS

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Executive Summary

Overall the global objective of this proposed activity in Syria is environmental improvement through the elimination of POPs and other obsolete pesticide stockpiles and capacity building for better life cycle management of pesticides. The impact will be to reduce the exposure of farmers, consumers and the public to POPs and other pesticides, improving their health and the environment. The global benefit is the reduction of risk of global pollution from POPs or other persistent pesticides. The capacity building in pesticide management will reduce the risks of illegal and substandard pesticides entering Syria and will help to avoid the generation of further stocks of obsolete pesticides.

Through poor pesticide procurement and management practices in the past Syria has accumulated stocks of banned, unwanted and obsolete pesticides. Pesticide regulation and controls in Syria are reasonably well developed and the authorities are well engaged with international processes to strengthen control of pesticides. Nevertheless, gaps in Syria's ability to control all aspects of pesticide life cycles have been identified and the country is keen to use external support to address them. The weaknesses include lack of capacity to control imports and pesticide quality; gaps in pesticide legislation; poor management of pesticide registrations and poor pesticide application.

The issue was first identified and quantified in 2003 during the UNDP funded Strategic planning and Policy Development Project. FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme project TCP/SYR/3003 **"Safeguarding and centralization of obsolete, banned and unwanted pesticide stockpiles"** has since been funding activities in Syria to prepare for the prevention and disposal of POPs and other obsolete pesticides. TCP/SYR/3003 supported the execution of a detailed national inventory which identified 700 tonnes of POPs and obsolete pesticides located in 80 stores throughout Syria. Six hundred tonnes of the stocks that posed the greatest threat to the environment were repackaged in compliance with international regulations. These, together with the empty contaminated containers and the 100 tonnes of stocks that remained in their original packaging, were centralized in two stores in Attanf and Aleppo to await disposal.

This project proposes to complete the repackaging of the 100 tonnes of pesticides that remain in their original packaging and to dispose of all 700 tonnes of POPs and other obsolete pesticides by shipping them to a dedicated hazardous waste disposal facility in accordance with international regulations under the Basel Convention. The empty containers will be cleaned prior to recycling in a steel smelter.

The project also addresses the issue of avoiding the creation of further stocks of obsolete pesticides in the future. It will improve management of pesticides from needs assessment, importation/manufacture, distribution, extension, sale, and use. Institutional capacity will be strengthened through training of customs officers, pesticide quality control laboratory staff and Ministry of health applicators. Pesticide legislation will be revised. It will build capacity and support activities that will reduce reliance on POPs and other pesticides, helping to institutionalise alternative techniques for managing pests. It will work in conjunction with the Regional Integrated Pest Management (IPM) project (GTFS/REM/070/ITA) to reduce Syria's reliance on pesticides through the development of an IPM strategy for the control of Sunna Pest in wheat. A communications strategy will be developed to disseminate important information on pesticide use to stakeholders.

In addition to the above aspects of pesticide management, the Syrian Commission for Environment is keen to use this project as a catalyst to begin consideration of how hazardous waste is and should

be managed in the country. Since there are currently no facilities for treatment of hazardous waste, but the waste stream is expanding constantly, the need for solutions is urgent. The project will bring in expertise to help guide the process of review and recommendations in Syria. Chemical manufacturing in Syria, including local formulation of pesticides, is expanding. Regulation of such industries is currently inadequate. The project will help the Commission for Environment to review the current situation and make recommendations for improvements.

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Acronyms

AGP	Plant Production and Protection Division of FAO
AGPP	Plant Protection Service of FAO
ASP	Africa Stockpiles Programme
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CHF	Swiss Francs
CLI	CropLife International
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
DSA	Daily Subsistence Allowance (Per Diem)
EA	Executing Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESM	Environmentally Sound Management
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GoS	Government of Syria
IA	Implementing Agency
IFCS	Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety
IGO	Intergovernmental Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOMC	Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAAR	Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLAE	Ministry of Local Administration and Environment
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NIP	National Implementation Plan (of the Stockholm Convention)
NMTPF	National Medium-Term Priority Framework
NPC	National Project Coordinator
PMU	Project Management Unit
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PSMS	Pesticide Stock Management System
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SBC	Secretariat of the Basel Convention
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SPPD	Strategic Planning and Policy Development
STAP	Scientific & Technical Advisory Panel to the GEF
TA	Technical Advisor
ToT	Training of Trainers
TSU	Technical Support Unit
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USD	United States Dollars
WHO	World Health Organization

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 General and Sectoral Context

Since the introduction of chemical pesticides in the 1940s and 1950s, while contributing to disease control and crop production, they have also caused many, varied and widespread adverse impacts on human health and the environment. Examples of these adverse impacts include death and disability among pesticide users and the communities around them, global transport and bio-accumulation of persistent organic pollutants (POPs), contamination of local water supplies and loss of income to farmers whose produce contains unacceptable levels of pesticide residues.

Improved understanding of the health and environmental hazards associated with pesticides has led to the development of sophisticated regulatory and control systems designed to control pesticide trade, management and use. Examples include the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides and the OECD Pesticides Working Group. Many other mechanisms designed to address chemical management include pesticides among their concerns. Examples include the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) and Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).

Nevertheless, the problems caused by pesticide mismanagement persist with particularly powerful impacts in developing countries. Where agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, pesticides are the majority of chemicals in use. The infrastructure controlling and managing pesticides throughout their life-cycle is often weak and under-resourced, and the end users of pesticides are usually untrained and poorly equipped to use them safely. As a result, 99 percent of the estimated three million people poisoned by pesticides each year are in poor countries and the most serious and persistent problems associated with environmental contamination from pesticides are also in the developing world.

Mismanagement has also led to the gradual creation of problems that appear to be unsolvable such as the accumulation of vast quantities of pesticides that have become unusable over the years, and contamination from pesticides that cannot be removed from the environment. Up until the 1990's the Government Syria had a system for centralized procurement of pesticides. The Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform was weak in assessing the needs for pesticides and procured in excessive quantities. In 1989, the Government procured 200 tonnes of Lindane from Celamerck GmbH as contingency pesticide stocks to be used in the event of an invasion of desert locusts. In the event, the invasion never occurred and the stocks remained unused, and became unusable. The procurement of excessive, unsuitable or unneeded pesticides led to the accumulation of 700 tonnes of obsolete stocks.

Some of Syria's stockpiles of obsolete pesticides were in a severely deteriorated condition, poorly stored and located close to habitation or water supplies, and thus represented a serious risk to human health, ground and surface water, land use, and the environment. The impact is greatest on the poor. Abandoned pesticide stockpiles and dumps were at risk of being scavenged for "recyclables" by people with no awareness of the dangers involved.

Syria has made efforts in recent years to improve control over pesticides. It has ratified international agreements, developed regulations, moved away from centralized purchasing systems, imposed controls for illegal dumping of hazardous wastes, imposed tighter border controls and developed Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to reduce reliance on pesticides. However, given the pressures of increasing agricultural exports and more stringent market requirements, Syria

recognizes the need to increase efforts to prevent misuse and overuse of pesticides. Pesticide regulation and controls in Syria are reasonably well developed and the authorities are well engaged with international processes to strengthen control of pesticides. Nevertheless, gaps in Syria's ability to control all aspects of pesticide life cycles have been identified and the country is keen to use external support to address them. The weaknesses include lack of capacity to control imports and pesticide quality; gaps in pesticide legislation; poor management of pesticide registrations and poor pesticide application.

In addition to the above aspects of pesticide management, the Ministry of Local Administration and Environment is keen to use this project as a catalyst to begin consideration of how hazardous waste is and should be managed in the country. Since there are currently no facilities for treatment of hazardous waste, but the waste stream is expanding constantly, the need for solutions is urgent. The project will bring in expertise to help guide the process of review and recommendations in Syria.

Chemical manufacturing in Syria, including local formulation of pesticides, is expanding. Regulation of such industries is currently inadequate. The project will help the Commission for Environment to review the current situation and make recommendations for improvements.

It should be noted that even where obsolete pesticide stocks are relatively small, their impact on health and the environment may be large. These arid areas with scarce water drinking resources cannot afford to have them contaminated even lightly by leaking pesticides. Similarly, Syria relies heavily on tourism and cannot afford to suffer pesticide contamination incidents.

This project is designed to help Syria to improve its environment through the elimination of its POPs and other obsolete pesticide stockpiles and building capacity for better life cycle management of pesticides. The project links directly with existing or developing initiatives such as the Africa Stockpiles Programme, Secretariat of the Basel Convention action on hazardous waste management, WHO and UNEP projects on improved disease vector control.

Sectoral Context

At the national level, the project will contribute to the national development strategies (especially in environment, agriculture and rural development) in the areas of agricultural production, environmental protection, public health and poverty alleviation. The project will directly contribute to:

- improving environmental protection through reducing pesticide pollution and pesticide-related degradation of fisheries, waters and soils;
- reducing public health risks through reducing exposure to POPs and other pesticides;
- improving the quality of life in the poor communities through reducing pesticide hazards in their living and working environment.

The project will integrate several aspects of pesticide management and pest management. Ultimately these issues impact on farmer livelihoods in many ways, such as:

- removal of obsolete pesticides improves natural resource quality (soil and water).
- control of illegal and substandard pesticides reduces risks of impairment of the environment, food production and farmer health
- reduced use of pesticide reduces health problems that in turn reduce users' work capacity;

Development priorities, World Food Summit objectives and MDGs

The project primarily contributes to the achievement of MDG7 on environment through the removal of serious contaminants from the environment and improving the management of pesticides in order to reduce adverse environmental impacts. The project will also contribute to the achievement of MDG1 on reducing hunger by reducing reliance on pesticides and improving pesticide use. These factors will improve farmers' health and hence their productivity and will increase farmer margins by reducing expenditure on chemical inputs. In addition, the project is cross sectoral in addressing agricultural, environmental and health and will therefore both build on and foster the creation of institutional partnerships within Syria and among Inter-Governmental Organization (IGOs) operating in relevant areas.

Sectoral Policy and Legislation

Syria has endorsed the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides which, although not a legally binding instrument is the internationally accepted norm. The Code will be the guiding document for the capacity building components of this project.

Syria has ratified the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (1 November 2005), the Basel Convention on transboundary movement of hazardous waste (20 January 1992), and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent process for trade in certain hazardous chemicals (24 September 2003). Nevertheless, policy and legislation supporting implementation of these instruments remain weak. The project will support the effective implementation of these conventions.

One of the prime objectives of this project will be to strengthen policy and legislation in the areas of chemical and specifically pesticide management so that the chemicals conventions (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm) and the Code of Conduct can be effectively implemented. The FAO Legal Department has worked extensively in developing the tools and methodologies for reviewing and strengthening national pesticide legislation. This expertise will be built upon to support Syria. Similarly, the Convention Secretariats deliver extensive and well developed programmes to train and build capacity in countries to implement the conventions. These programmes will also be built on in implementing this project.

1.2 Project Background

In order to address its concerns over the risks from its stocks of obsolete pesticides, the Government of Syria requested assistance from UNDP in 2001. A UNDP funded Strategic Planning and Policy Development (SPPD) Project was formulated which included the preparation of an indicative inventory of obsolete stocks. The inventory, which was undertaken between December 2002 and March 2003, identified approximately 700 tonnes of government owned obsolete pesticides located in 80 stores throughout the country. The majority of these stores did not meet the basic requirements for safe storage of pesticides. The project recommended that the stocks be centralised in a series of strategic locations across Syria, allowing their appropriate management prior to an appeal for donor support for final, environmentally sound disposal in line with the requirements of the Basel and Stockholm Conventions.

The Government of Syria approached FAO in 2004 for assistance to address its obsolete pesticides. A Technical Cooperation Programme project (TCP/SYR/3003) was approved in July 2004, the scope of which was for a national team from the MAAR and Ministry of local Administration and Environment (MLAE) under FAO supervision to undertake a detailed inventory of pesticide stocks and, to the extent possible, safeguard the stocks to await funding for their elimination. The inventory identified 700 tonnes of obsolete pesticides including DDT and Aldrin. There were 200

tonnes of Lindane manufactured by Celamerck GmbH, a defunct subsidiary of Merck KGaA of Germany. The Lindane had been acquired in 1989 as contingency stocks for the control of migratory locusts but was never needed to be used.

Project funds were insufficient to safeguard all the pesticides, so the 600 tonnes that represented the greatest risk to the environment and public health were repackaged. These, together with the empty contaminated packaging and remaining 100 tonnes still in their original packaging were centralized at two stores at Attanf and Aleppo. The project also identified that the obsolete pesticides had resulted from weaknesses in life-cycle management of pesticides.

At the same time, the Government, through the MLAE was preparing its National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention. The NIP was issued in 2008 and identified twelve national priority issues, nine of which will be addressed by this project. These nine priorities are detailed below:

- Environmentally sound disposal of the POPs pesticides;
- Implementation of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides;
- Development of national pesticides legislation including pesticide registration and control of restricted and banned pesticides;
- Building capacity in laboratories to analyze pesticide residues;
- Making studies and scientific researches on the POPs alternatives;
- Building capacity in the Customs service to improve the control of pesticide imports;
- Development of centres to diagnose and treat pesticide poisoning, especially for the POPs substances;
- Adopting the integrated pest management or biological agricultural techniques to reduce the use of pesticides; and
- Preparing and executing awareness-raising programs on the POPs substances.

FAO and the Government of Syria sought potential donors for the follow-on project to dispose of the obsolete stocks and to build capacity for better life cycle management of pesticides. In May 2007, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) agreed to provide USD 60 000 for the development of a project in Syria, Lebanon and Jordan. Stakeholders were engaged in all three countries and a regional workshop was held to develop the framework for the project. A full-scale project with funding of USD 1.5 million was developed and submitted for approval to SDC in April 2008. A PIF for a Medium Sized Project in Syria for USD 975 000 was submitted to and approved by the GEF. Discussions were held with Merck KGaA which agreed to contribute €200,000 towards the disposal of the Lindane manufactured by their subsidiary Celamerck GmbH.

Following a review of its strategic priorities, SDC confirmed in October 2008 that CHF 1 million (USD 877 193)¹ would be made available to the project. The project document was revised on the basis that all SDC's funds would be used for activities solely in Syria, primarily on the disposal of POPs and other pesticides. Following a competitive bid a disposal contract has been signed between FAO and a contractor with disposal facilities that conform to the requirements for environmentally sound management of POPs and other hazardous pesticides. As SDC funds will only finance the disposal of a proportion of the obsolete pesticides, the contract allows for the remaining stocks to be disposed of using funds from GEF and Merck KGaA. Disposal operations will begin in the summer of 2009, after approval of the GEF-financed project.

¹ Based on the UN Exchange rate on 1st November 2008

FAO is also implementing the “Regional Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Programme in the Middle Eastern Countries” (GTFS/REM/070/ITA), which includes Syria, with funding from the Government of Italy. There are synergies between the two projects as they both aim to reduce reliance on pesticides. In particular, this regional IPM project will finance the development of the IPM strategy for the control of SUNna Pesta in wheat in Syria. The regional coordinator for the IPM programme is based in Syria.

1.3 GEF Eligibility Criteria

Country Eligibility

Syria ratified the Stockholm convention on 1 November 2005. In accordance with paragraph 9(b) of the Instrument for the Establishment of a Restructured GEF, Syria is an eligible recipient of FAO, World Bank (IBRD and/or IDA) and/or UNDP technical assistance.

Programme and Policy Conformity

The project objectives and outcomes are fully consistent with relevant provisions in the GEF Operational Strategy. The project will contribute to the GEF-4 strategic objectives of reducing and elimination production, use and release of POPs. It will address all three strategic programmes, SP-1 Strengthening capacity for NIP development and implementation, SP-2 partnering in investments needed for NIP implementation and SP-3 Partnering in the demonstration of feasible, innovative technologies and best practice in POPs reduction. Capacity will be built with institutional partners in the Ministries of Agriculture and Ministry of Local Administration and Environment for the sound management of chemicals to avoid release to the environment. The capacity building in pesticide management will strengthen Syria’s implementation of the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Distribution and Use, thus contributing to SP-1. The elimination of 700 tonnes of POPs and other obsolete pesticides will be undertaken to sound environmental management standards in accordance with the Basel Convention, which contributes to SP-2.

The prevention component will build capacities that will reduce pesticide use through the institutionalization of alternative cultural and pest management techniques such as Integrated Pest Management that are less reliant on pesticides. Those pesticides that are used are less harmful to the environment, ecosystem and human health. These activities contribute to SP-3.

The project, through the components that build capacity in pesticide life cycle management, also promotes sound chemicals management.

As stated above, the project contributes to the implementation of Syria’s NIP under the Stockholm convention.

2. RATIONALE

2.1 Problems/Issues to be Addressed

The development phase of this project included workshops and missions to consult with stakeholders and identify the pesticide management issues that should be addressed. Syria has identified weaknesses in import controls, quality control laboratories, legislation, pesticide registration and its management, skills of Ministry of Health pesticides applicators and the diagnosis and treatment of pesticide intoxication.. In particular, there is a need to institutionalize alternative techniques for managing pests and not relying solely on pesticides. Resolving these issues will have the greatest long-term benefit to the country and the global environment, in

particular to the health and viability of the agricultural communities, food safety, public health and the environment. There is a lack of awareness of the dangers of pesticides within user groups and consumers. The communications strategy to be developed by the project will aim to address this issue.

The most immediate and significant problem to be addressed by the project is the stockpile of 700 tonnes of obsolete pesticides in Syria currently stocked in two stores near Attanf and Aleppo. Six hundred tonnes of these materials have been repackaged into new drums while the remaining 100 tonnes comprises materials still in original or substandard packaging and 10,000 empty contaminated containers. Over time, the drums will deteriorate, and it is therefore important that the stocks are shipped to a disposal facility as early as possible to avoid the necessity of repackaging into new drums for a second time.

In addition to the above aspects of pesticide management, the Ministry of Local Administration and Environment (MLAE) is keen to use this project as a catalyst to begin consideration of how hazardous waste is and should be managed in the country. Since there are currently no facilities for treatment of hazardous waste, but the waste stream is expanding constantly, the need for solutions is urgent. The project will bring in expertise to help guide the process of review and recommendations in Syria.

Chemical manufacturing in Syria, including local formulation of pesticides, is expanding. Regulation of such industries is currently inadequate. The project will help the Commission for Environment to review the current situation and make recommendations for improvements.

2.2 Stakeholders, Target Beneficiaries and Public Participation

The stakeholders of this project can be summarized as:

- policy-makers at several ministries (Agriculture, Environment, Health, Justice etc) with regard to improved pesticide use and management, and policy development towards sustainable agriculture, sustainable hazardous waste management and chemical manufacturing;
- national staff involved in safeguarding, disposal and prevention activities;
- national authorities who will be able to use the capacity developed for project implementation for improved management of hazardous waste;
- national authorities involved in the control of pesticide imports and quality control of pesticides
- NGO groups who work in close collaboration and cooperation with the Government teams will benefit from direct sponsorship of civil society initiatives directed at education of women and men in the general population and awareness raising on the threats and problems posed by uncontrolled use of pesticides. Two NGOs have been identified as potential partners in project activities, The Syrian Environmental Protection Society which is accredited by the GEF and The Arab Group for the Protection of Nature (AGPN) which has a strong regional presence for advocacy of IPM and good environmental practice. AGPN is also experienced in promoting IPM for the Regional IPM Project;
- farmers and other users of pesticides who will benefit from the availability of medical practitioners trained to diagnose and treat pesticide poisoning;
- women and men of rural communities.

During project preparation stakeholders were closely involved through participation in: (i) consultations and workshops, (ii) meetings of the national task forces, (iii) the development of national reports, and (iv) regional workshops and technical meetings.

The indirect beneficiaries can be summarized as:

- women and men consumers who will become increasingly aware of the threat posed by overuse of pesticides in food production;
- women and men farmers whose exposure to illegal, and sub-standard pesticides will be reduced
- women and men in local populations potentially or actually exposed to obsolete pesticides through contaminated air, water and food;
- the global population and environment in the case of releases of POPs pesticides.

Women in agricultural communities are often more concerned than men about the potential health and environmental impacts of poor pesticide practice. The different roles of women and men in the rural communities will be taken into consideration when designing communications strategy.

2.3 Project Justification

The Government of Syria lacks the institutional and financial capacity to address the safeguarding and disposal of its obsolete stocks and the effective management of its pesticides. “Business as usual” leaves the POPs and obsolete pesticides condition deteriorating and threatening the entire region from contamination since a) Syria feeds several river catchments and borders the Mediterranean Sea; and b) political instability risks chemicals being unintentionally damaged or used in their own right as weapons. Unwanted, illegal and obsolete pesticides would continue to accumulate from uncontrolled imports, exacerbating the problem. The health of farmers and consumers would continue to be at risk from high doses of POPs and illegal pesticides.

The GEF involvement in the project has catalysed other donors to participate in a project that fully addresses the disposal of all Syria’s POPs and obsolete pesticides and strengthening capacity to prevent their reoccurrence. Without GEF’s involvement, none of these donors alone would be able to address the full scale of the problem, thus leaving a proportion of the POPs and obsolete pesticides to continue to threaten the global environment and for new obsolete pesticides to continue to accumulate.

2.4 Project Benefits

The project’s Global Environmental Objective is the elimination of risks from POPs and obsolete pesticides in Syria through the use of environmentally sound management methods that prevent the creation of additional POPs or other environmental contaminants. The safeguarding the remaining 100 tonnes of pesticides still in their original packaging and the elimination of all obsolete pesticides will remove particularly serious risks of old and deteriorated POPs and other pesticides that are threatening the environment and hence contaminating food, water, land and animals, as well as people who are directly exposed to the chemicals. The immediate beneficiaries will be the communities living and working close to obsolete pesticide stores and the wider community that is currently indirectly exposed to contamination through food, water and sometimes air.

In the case of potential leakage and release of POPs and other persistent pesticides into large rivers and eventually the seas and oceans the threat posed to the global population cannot be ignored. In the case of POPs, the removal of the threat of uncontrolled release into the environment will benefit the global population.

Pesticide regulation and controls in Syria are reasonably well developed and the authorities are well engaged with international processes to strengthen control of pesticides, however gaps remain. The capacities of Syria’s human resources to enforce and control the regulations is weak. Through training and revisions to its legislation, the project will strengthen Syria's ability to control the pesticide life cycle. Improved pesticide management will result in fewer pesticides of higher quality

and lower hazard being traded, distributed and used by better trained people. As a result, those working with pesticides are less likely to be exposed to their short and long term toxic effects, consumers will benefit from food that contains fewer and less harmful pesticide residues and the general population will benefit from an environment less contaminated by pesticides.

The development of IPM strategy for the control of Sunna pest will reduce Syria's reliance on pesticides, reducing farmer's and consumer's exposure to pesticide. Experience in other IPM project has shown improved farm economics as the value of produce increases while cost of inputs decrease, and, with improved health, the farmers' capacity for work increases. Reduction in use of pesticides also reduces the likelihood of new accumulations of obsolete stockpiles.

The project will assist Syria to develop its strategy to manage its volumes of hazardous waste, which, with its burgeoning industrial sector are increasing annually. The project will also help Syria to develop its legislation to control effectively its growing chemical manufacturing sector.

The project will institutionalize the sound management of chemicals through the training and capacity building activities. This has both global and national benefits in reducing incidents of leakage and contamination as well as the spread of pollution globally.

2.5 Country Drivenness

The Government of Syria has demonstrated its drivenness to address POPs and other obsolete pesticide issues with its commitment and contributions to the inventory and safeguarding TCP project in 2004/5. High calibre national staff, vehicles and other logistical services, use of government stores were made available to the project. The Government has agreed to make similar commitments to this project.

Syria's drivenness is also demonstrated through its ratification of the major international chemicals conventions in particular the Stockholm, Rotterdam and Basel conventions. Syria has completed the preparation of its NIP under the Stockholm Convention and this project, through the elimination of the POPs pesticides will contribute to its implementation.

Syria has developed an UNDAF for the period 2007 to 2011. The achievement of two of the five outcomes of the UNDAF will be assisted by the project: "Faster economic growth, with social protection and sustainable livelihoods"; and "Sustainable environmental management". In particular the detailed objective for "Reduced industrial and domestic pollution" will be assisted by the removal of the 700 tonnes of POPs and other obsolete pesticides and the move to agricultural practices that are less reliant on pesticides and where pesticides are managed in a way that avoids unnecessary pollution.

The SDC, one of the providers of co-finance, has implemented a Regional programme for a joint information management system for hazardous waste (Jordan, Egypt and Syria). Potential for exploiting synergies will be explored during project implementation.

2.6 FAO's Comparative Advantage

FAO's comparative advantage for the GEF in this project is its technical capacity and experience in agriculture and natural resources management. FAO has strong experience in integrated pest and pesticides management.

FAO has operated a programme for the prevention and elimination of obsolete pesticides in the Plant Protection Service (AGPP) since 1994. This programme has been funded by the Government

of the Netherlands consistently for ten years. The initial focus of the programme was Africa and the Near East. The programme also operated in other geographical regions and has gained extensive experience in a wide range of situations. Collaboration with other donors in implementing projects includes Belgium, EC, Finland, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, USA, World Bank, and FAO-TCP funds have allowed several projects to be implemented.

The experience gained by FAO in the area of obsolete pesticide prevention and disposal is unique among the Intergovernmental Agencies. FAO is therefore ideally and uniquely positioned to support its member states in the development and implementation of comprehensive, safe and effective projects for the management of pesticides and disposal of obsolete pesticides.

The mandate of FAO includes the prevention and management of agricultural pests, the safe distribution and use of pesticides including their disposal as governed by the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, and the control of international trade in particularly hazardous pesticide formulations as governed by the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent. In addition, FAO provides guidance on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) which is able to reduce reliance on chemical pesticides, and on migratory pest control which is a major source of obsolete pesticide stockpiles.

FAO is taking leadership in advocating Integrated Pest Management through the FAO Regular Programme and extra-budgetary funding from various financial support sources. IPM increases the sustainability of farming systems. It improves ecological sustainability, as it relies primarily on environmentally benign processes including the use of pest resistant varieties, the actions of natural enemies and cultural control. It improves social stability because it is institutionalized at the level of the farming community and local government. Finally, IPM programmes are economically sustainable as they reduce farmers' dependence on procured inputs. IPM addresses far more than purely pest management. It offers an entry point to improve the farming system as a whole.

The FAO representation in Syria is an important benefit offering immediate authoritative connections. This has been proven to be invaluable in project development and will undoubtedly be equally useful during project implementation.

3. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

3.1 Project Impact

The impact of this project will be to contribute to reduced adverse impacts on health and environment from excessive and poorly controlled pesticide use.

The project's **Global Environmental Objective** is the elimination of risks from POPs and obsolete pesticides in Syria through the use of environmentally sound management methods that prevent the creation of additional POPs or other environmental contaminants. The project will eliminate the risks from the existing obsolete pesticide chemicals and the empty packaging that they have contaminated. In addition, the project aims to put in place measures to prevent recurrence of obsolete pesticide accumulation, importation or use of POPs or other controlled pesticides. The project aims to avoid the creation by-product POPs or other contaminants through hazardous waste destruction, or uncontrolled import of poor quality pesticides that may be contaminated by POPs

This impact contributes directly to MDG7 on environment by reducing the environmental impact of obsolete pesticides entering the environment in an uncontrolled manner, and pesticides in use that impact on health and the environment through poor management and use practices. The project also

impacts to MDG1 by contributing to a more sustainable agricultural practice, improving food quality and value for the farming communities.

The project will aim to provide both technical and policy solutions. Technical solutions will include removal of major known sources of contamination such as POPs and other obsolete pesticide stocks and capacity building to strengthen pesticide import controls and product quality control. Policy solutions will include strengthening pesticide legislation and developing hazardous waste strategy.

3.2 Project Components and Outcomes

To realize the above development and environment objectives, the project is expected to achieve the following outcomes and associated outputs designed to eliminate POPs and other restricted or banned substances in the country, and strengthening capacity in pesticide life-cycle management in order to control better pesticides, and their use in the country:

Component/Outcome 1: All POPs and other obsolete pesticides in Syria destroyed

(Total: USD 1.55 million; GEF USD 700 000; Co-finance USD 850 000)

The obsolete pesticides stocks in Syria consist of:

- 600 tonnes of pesticides repackaged into new UN approved drums
- 100 tonnes of pesticides still in original packaging or substandard containers
- 10 000 empty contaminated steel containers

The Stockholm Convention NIP identified that Syria does not have any hazardous waste disposal facilities for the environmentally sound management of POPs and other pesticide wastes. The Scientific & Technical Advisory Panel to the GEF (STAP) and the Africa Stockpiles Programme Disposal Technologies Options group have identified that High Temperature Incineration (HTI) is the most widely commercially available technology that is suitable for the environmentally sound destruction of solid and liquid POPs and other obsolete pesticides. Currently suitable HTI facilities only exist in countries with developed industrial economies.

The co-financing project GCP/RAB/004/SWI funded by SDC initiated in November 2008 with the preparation of an international competitive procurement tender to select a contractor with suitable destruction technology. A disposal contractor was selected on the basis of their technical and commercial bid, and a contract was signed between the contractor and FAO in January 2009. The contract limits FAO's commitment to dispose of 250 tonnes (to be funded with co-finance from SDC) at a fixed price per tonne. The contract does allow for further quantities to be disposed of at the same price, once the funding from GEF and Merck KGaA becomes available. For efficiency and effectiveness, it is proposed to use this contract for the disposal activities funded by GEF and Merck KGaA. The contract envisages a first shipment, funded by co-finance from SDC, in the summer of 2009 of approximately 250 tonnes of Syria's POPs and other obsolete pesticides to the contractor's disposal facilities.

The 100 tonnes of stocks that are still in their original containers, will be repacked into new containers under this project at the two stores at Aleppo and Attanf. In order maximize efficiency and effectiveness, it is planned that safeguarding and repackaging will be undertaken by the same team of government staff that was trained during the FAO funded preparatory activities. Refresher training will be provided by the Technical Adviser who will also supervise the work. The project will procure the new containers, safeguarding equipment and protective clothing; and provide DSA to the safeguarding team. The Government of Syria will coordinate and fund all other costs of the repackaging and the transportation of all stocks to the port of Latakia. The disposal contractor will take responsibility for the materials at Latakia, load them into Sea Cargo Units for transportation by ship to their destruction facilities;

The empty contaminated containers will be decontaminated by the safeguarding team using specialist solvent washing equipment and be crushed. The project will procure the specialist equipment and train the teams, while the Government funds all other costs. Following quality control checks, the decontaminated steel containers will be sent for recycling in a Steel Smelting facility inside Syria. The project assumes that there will be no cost for recycling the containers in the Steel Smelter. The contaminated solvent will be eliminated using the same destruction technology as the pure pesticides to ensure that no further POPs are created.

This component represents the largest financial commitment for the project with GEF and co-finance funds totaling USD 1.55 million.

The outputs for outcome 1 are:

- 100 tonnes of obsolete pesticide stocks that remain in original or unsuitable containers repackaged
- 700 tonnes of POPs and other obsolete pesticides shipped to a destruction facility
- 700 tonnes of POPs and other obsolete pesticides destroyed in an environmentally sound manner
- 10 000 contaminated empty containers cleaned and recycled

Component/Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity for pesticide life-cycle management

(Total: USD 607 928; GEF USD 150 000; Co-finance USD 457 928)

During the scoping missions and preparatory stakeholder workshops, the pesticide lifecycle was reviewed against the International Code of Conduct to identify gaps and priorities for improvement in needs assessment, importation, registration, testing, distribution, sale, use and disposal of empty containers. The outputs for component #2 have been formulated to strengthen pesticide and chemical management in these priority areas.

The capacity building components is made up of three types of activities:

Training

As far as possible, training is undertaken as “Training of Trainers”. This has two benefits, the training is multiplied so that knowledge quickly reaches a large number of people, and it is sustainable in that the stakeholders can continue to train after the project has completed its planned activities. Training will be given by expert trainers in their field. The training courses will include: customs import controls; laboratory quality controls; computerized pesticide stock management; pesticide application training in the Ministry of Health; diagnosis and treatment of pesticide intoxication; and Farmer Field Schools for the implementation of the IPM strategy of the control of Sunna pest.

Expert studies and reports

Where international consultants are engaged to provide technical advisory inputs, they are teamed up with a national consultant in the same field of expertise. The national consultant will also provide background and country specific information. The technical capacity of the national consultant is strengthened from their collaboration with the international consultant. This approach is cost effective because the amount of time required by the international consultant is reduced. The study includes a stakeholder workshop where the situation analysis is presented, problems to be addressed and potential solutions are agreed. The expert and national counterpart will develop their reports and recommendations based on the current situation and recommendations from the workshop. This approach will be adopted by the legislative review, hazardous waste strategy development and review of chemical manufacturing regulations.

The outputs for outcome 2 are:

- 25 customs staff trained in import controls for pesticides;
- 4 laboratory staff trained in the methodologies for quality control of pesticides;
- FAO's Pesticide Stock Management System for maintaining Syria's pesticide registry implemented
- Training programme developed for Ministry of Health pesticide applicators and 15 staff trained as trainers;
- 15 Medical practitioners trained in diagnosis and treatment of pesticide intoxication;
- Pesticide legislation reviewed and revised;
- Proposal for Syria's Hazardous Waste Management strategy is developed; and
- Recommendations made for improvement in the regulation of the Chemical Manufacturing sector.
- an IPM strategy for the control of Sunna pest in wheat developed and implemented through 20 Farmer Field Schools

Component/Outcome 3: Strengthened capacity to raise awareness of pesticide issues

(Total: USD 100 000; GEF USD 50 000; Co-finance USD 50 000)

At the project inception workshop, the project stakeholders will determine the key issues for the communications strategy to address. In particular, inception workshop will consider those groups most at risk from pesticides and the behaviour changes that will most effectively eliminate or reduce their risks. The detailed Terms of Reference for the development of the communications strategy and information dissemination will be drafted following the workshop.

The communications strategy development will follow the methodology that FAO uses for all "communications for development" activities. The first step is to understand precisely the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) of the target groups in relation to pesticides. An expert consultant in communications for development will be engaged to develop a survey and strategy to determine the KAP of the target groups. The strategy will identify the most effective method for undertaking the survey including a specification of the organization or individuals that should undertake the survey.

Following the execution of the survey, the communications expert, in conjunction with local experts will review the survey findings to:

- Establish the baseline KAP against which the effectiveness of the communications strategy can be measured; and
- Develop the communications strategy, including key messages and channels for each target group.

The communications strategy will be reviewed by the project stakeholders, and following clearance will be ready to be implemented. Implementation is undertaken in two steps, firstly with pilot testing, followed by full implementation. The pilot testing aims to validate the strategy before full implementation. Feedback from the pilot tests can be used to enhance and refine the strategy before full implementation. To the extent possible, project funding will be used to implement components of the communications strategy that are likely to deliver the information and affect behaviour change most effectively.

The outputs for outcome 3 are:

- Communications strategy developed
- Best practices identified and information disseminated to target groups

Component/Outcome 4: Project managed effectively and M&E plan implemented

The fourth component Project Management, in a change from the PIF, now includes the monitoring and evaluation plan. The institutional arrangements are described in section 4.2. The day-to-day project management and M&E will be undertaken by the PMU under the leadership of the National Project Coordinator (NPC) and M&E officer with support from the part-time Technical Advisor. The detailed M&E plan is described in section 6.

The outputs for outcome 4 are:

- PMU established
- Detailed work plan developed and progressed tracked
- Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system established and implemented

3.3 Key Indicators

The key indicators are based on those identified for the project in the Results Based Framework in Annex 1. These include:

- 700 tonnes of POPs and other obsolete pesticides removed from Lattakia and disposed of at a cost of USD 2 000 per tonne
- Level of adoption, and implementation of the International Code of Conduct on Distribution and Use of Pesticides (score as per Portfolio Tracking Tool)
- Trained personnel in pesticide import controls (25), and product quality control (4)
- Hazardous Waste Management strategy in place
- Recommendations integrated into pesticide regulations and legislation
- Communications strategy adopted and implemented

These indicators are consistent with those identified in the “POPs Focal Area Strategy and Strategic Programming for GEF-4”, “Sound Chemicals Management Framework Strategy and Strategic Programming for the GEF-4” and “GEF POPs Portfolio Tracking Tool”.

As part of the Monitoring and Evaluation strategy, the indicators will be assessed at the beginning of the project, throughout implementation, and after completion. This will show project progress and help in the evaluation of its impact.

3.4 Sustainability

This project links directly with other initiatives with similar objectives that precede it and that will extend beyond its end. The project will therefore contribute to the broader objectives of improved chemical management and sustainable agricultural production that are addressed by the complex of initiatives.

Project activities themselves are designed to ensure sustainability. Training will focus on the Training of Trainers (ToT) approach so that skills and information can be delivered to an ever expanding group thereby ensuring that even if some trained individuals do not continue with relevant work, enough will remain to continue the work. The training already undertaken in FAO’s Technical Cooperation Programme has built sound chemicals management capacity in Syria that will be deployed again to repackage the 100 tonnes of stocks in their original and inappropriate packaging.

Policy and legislative reviews will aim to bring about changes that will be documented. This will ensure the sustainability of practical actions supported by legislation and policy and will help to provide institutional support for changes in pesticide management and use.

The elimination of obsolete pesticides will be accompanied by an analysis of the causes of their creation. The parallel capacity building programme will ensure that any causes of obsolete pesticides that remain in place are addressed to ensure that no further obsolete pesticide accumulation will take place. Processes for the management of obsolete pesticides will also be designed to ensure that national staff are trained and remain able to deal with similar hazardous waste problems in the future.

Project activities addressing infrastructure development will aim to ensure that future operations of any units established or expanded will be self financing. For example, if analytical laboratory capacity is developed, it will be conditional on services being paid for at a level that will ensure continued operation of the laboratory.

The project will involve NGOs and the women and men of rural communities in the implementation of project activities. The inception of the project will include an in-depth stakeholder analysis to identify potential NGOs and civil society partners that their potential roles in the project. The IPM component will be implemented through Farmers Field Schools which relies on community participation in decision making for its success. The National Prevention Plan Workshops will include representation from a wide a group of organizations that represent the women and men that are impacted by pesticides. In addressing awareness-raising and training, attention will be given to the different roles of women and men in the use of pesticides and their different attitudes to protecting their health, public health and the environment. Women in agricultural communities will therefore show greater concern for health and the environment than men. The communications strategy will pay particular attention to selection of target audiences and channels to facilitate the most effective transmission of its messages.

3.5 Replicability

FAO's design for POPs and other obsolete pesticides projects has been refined over 15 years since its activities initiated in 1994. Each project builds on the lessons learnt from previous projects.

Projects always contain three principal components:

1. the identification, prioritization, safeguarding and disposal of obsolete pesticides together with the remediation of contaminated sites;
2. capacity building for the sustainable intensification of agricultural production by:
 - a. reducing reliance on pesticides
 - b. improving pesticide management practice
3. catalyzing behaviour change in those groups that are impacted by their use of or contact with pesticides.

The lessons learnt in this project will help this model to be further improved and replicated in other countries.

3.6 Assumptions and Risks

In dealing with obsolete pesticides, which are hazardous wastes, many risks of harm to health and the environment are potentially generated. However, the tools and systems that have been developed by international agencies including FAO, IMO, Basel and Stockholm Secretariats and best practices applied by national agencies, the private sector and experts in the field will be applied to all relevant activities under this project. The emphasis on all activities where hazards exist will be to avoid risk, and where it is unavoidable to plan ahead with mitigating action that will prevent any harm from occurring. In the last resort emergency plans will be in place to deal with any accidents or unforeseen events.

Risk	Impact	Probability	Mitigation/Assumptions
Risk of environmental contamination from POPs and other obsolete pesticides during safeguarding, transportation and destruction operations.	High	Low	All obsolete pesticides have been or will be repacked into new UN approved containers. Transportation on land and sea will be in full compliance with UN regulations. Destruction will be carried out only in facilities and by companies that comply with international, regional, and national regulations and apply best practice. Extensive training of project staff, combined with expert supervision, use of protective equipment, application of Standard Operating Procedures and good planning will minimize the risk.
Political instability in Syria and the Middle East prevents project from being implemented	Medium	Low	While beyond the control of the project, previous political events in the region did not affect project implementation.
Project staff and public are exposed to pesticides	High	Low	Extensive training, expert supervision, use of protective equipment, application of Standard Operating Procedures and good planning will minimize the risk.
Project coordination becomes ineffective due to lack of cooperation among institutions	High	Low	The project coordination function and institutional arrangements are in part designed to foster and maintain a healthy and active partnership
There is reputational risk for the project donors/partners	High	Low	Ensure that the environmental and social safeguards are rigorously enforced as well as clarifying and managing the shared relationships between government, public agencies and the private sector
Quantities of obsolete pesticides found are much higher than estimated	High	Medium	A risk based prioritization procedure will be applied to ensure that work continues with maximum benefits to stakeholders
Variable costs for equipment or services exceed budget allocations	Low	Medium	Some costs such as incineration vary with fuel prices. It is assumed prices will remain reasonably stable for the duration of the project. The Budget Holder will monitor closely project expenditures. If prices rise, the scope of activities may need to be reduced

Difficulties in recruitment of international consultants	Medium	High	The number of international consultants in the subject areas detailed in this project document is limited. Access to specific consultants in line with work plan requirements will need to be carefully managed to prevent delays in project implementation
Unavailability of adequately experienced national staff, lack of follow-up by policy-makers at high Government levels and local administrative bottlenecks	High	Low	The likelihood of impact on project implementation is considered at acceptable levels as authorities at the highest Government levels have demonstrated high commitment to this project and successful achievement of its objectives and to provision of all necessary support; Where ministry staffing is low, contract labour will be engaged
Equipment procured from domestic suppliers/through import is delayed	High	Medium	The National Project Coordinator will undertake to complete all necessary formalities to gain all necessary approvals and exemptions in this regard from the appropriate government institutions. Government obligations ensure that imports are received with minimum delays. FAO representation in Damascus will liaise with government counterparts to ensure efficient customs clearance of imports.
Inadequate office, secretarial and communication facilities	Medium	Low	The Governments will provide separate and sufficient office facilities to facilitate the project implementation

4. IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Consultation, Coordination and Collaboration with other Initiatives

During the scoping for this project consultations were undertaken with other UN agencies, donors, line ministries, the private sector and NGOs in order engage with potential project stakeholders and to identify related initiatives in the region.

A workshop was held in Aleppo in August 2007 with representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture and Environment of Syria, Lebanon and Jordan to develop the framework for this project.

The following projects and initiatives were identified and will be actively engaged throughout project implementation to ensure minimum duplication and maximum coordination:

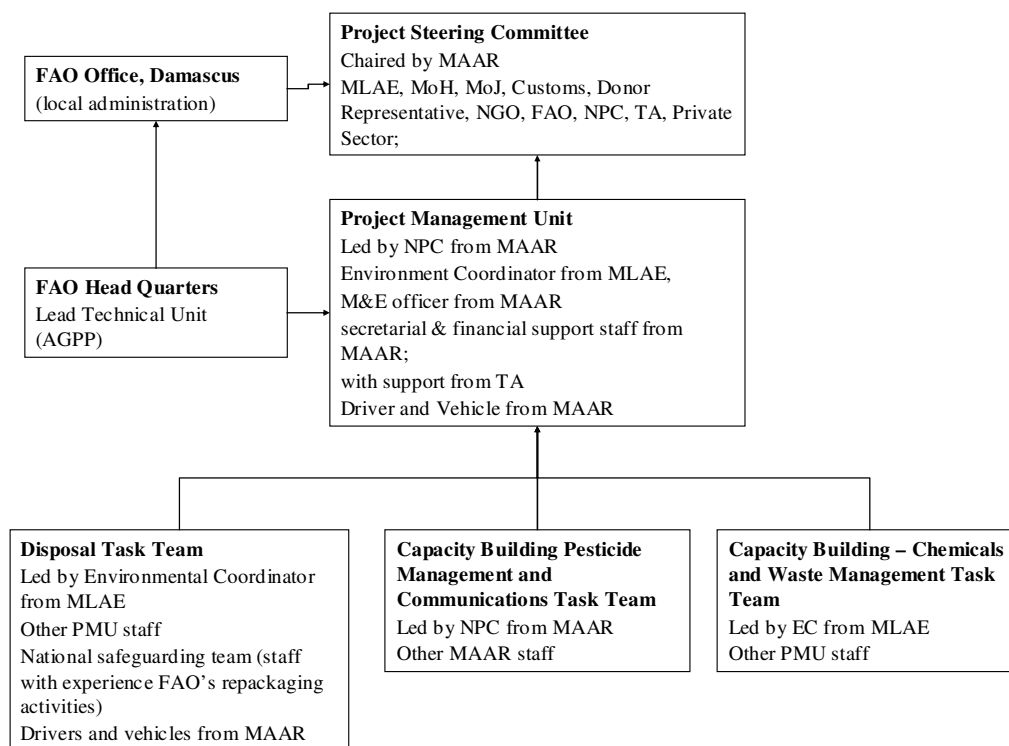
1. Syrian Hazardous Substances Information Management System (SDC supported project);
2. FAO's Regional Integrated Pest Management Programme in the Middle Eastern Countries (GTFS/REM/070/ITA) which includes Syria;
3. Demonstration of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT and Strengthening of National Vector Control Capabilities in Middle East and North Africa (CEO endorsed) (GEF ID 2546); and
4. The GEF's Africa Stockpiles Programme (ASP).

The Africa Stockpiles Programme is included in the list because its focus covers the same technical areas as this project. The tools and methodologies that have been developed of the ASP will be used in Syria. A detailed M&E system has been developed for all projects under the ASP that enable progress to be monitored and for project performance to be compared. The system covers both the disposal component (inventory, environmental assessment, safeguarding and disposal) and the prevention component (capacity building, implementation of International Code of Conduct, legislation, pesticides management and Integrated Pest Management). Using this standard M&E system will help in the sharing of lessons learnt between POPs and other obsolete pesticides projects.

The local coordinators for these projects/programmes will be invited to the Steering Committee to facilitate effective communications and coordination.

4.2 Implementation and Institutional Arrangements

The institutional arrangements are shown in the diagram below:



The Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MAAR)

MAAR is responsible for:

- chairing and hosting the Project Steering Committee;
- appointing and funding a full time National Project Coordinator;
- appointing and funding a part-time M&E Coordinator;
- providing secretarial and financial support staff;
- allocating and funding MAAR staff previously involved in safeguarding to the Disposal Task Team;
- providing forklift trucks, vehicles and drivers for the movement of stocks to Lattakia; and
- securing the use of the Agriculture Bank's store at Lattakia.

The Ministry of Local Administration and Environment (MLAE)

MLAE is responsible for:

- appointing and funding a full time Environmental Coordinator for the PMU, Disposal Task Team and Chemical Capacity building team; and
- allocating and funding MLAE staff previously involved in safeguarding to the Disposal Task Team.

Other obligations and contributions of the Government of Syria are set out in section 5.3.

FAO's role

FAO will serve as both the GEF agency and executing agency of the project. As the GEF agency, FAO will project oversight to ensure that GEF policies and criteria are adhered to and that the project meets its objectives and achieves expected outcomes in an efficient and effective manner. FAO will report on the project progress to the GEF Secretariat; financial reporting will be to the GEF Trustee.

As the executing agency, FAO will be responsible for ensuring, in close cooperation with the Project Steering Committee (PSC), National Project Coordinator (NPC) and Project Management Unit (PMU), that the project achieves its objectives and has a positive, measurable impact on the environment in Syria. The FAO Plant Protection Service (AGPP) of the Plant Production and Protection Division (AGP) will be the Lead Technical Unit (LTU) to coordinate and support project implementation. A multi-disciplinary Project Task Force will be set up within FAO to provide guidance and oversight of project implementation.

FAO will maintain primary accountability for the timeliness and quality of technical services rendered for project execution, as well as for administrative, operational, financial management and reporting functions. This will include identification and recruitment of international and national project staff, in close consultation with Syria, facilitating the establishment and work of the PSC and PMU. A part-time Technical Advisor will be recruited to guide and support the NPC and PMU, in consultation with the PSC, in the day-to-day implementation of the project. The country FAO Representation will play a vital role in closely supporting project implementation, liaising with Government bodies and linking with other relevant FAO interventions.

Project Steering Committee

FAO, in close collaboration with The Government of Syria, will establish a Project Steering Committee (PSC) to provide oversight and guidance to the project. The participants of the PSC will include representatives of the appropriate ministries (Agriculture, Environment, Health, Customs and Justice), the National Project Coordinator (NPC), donor representatives, FAO, the Technical Advisor, an NGO, a representative of the private sector, and representatives of pesticide user groups. It is anticipated that the NGO will be the Syrian Environment Protection Society (SEPS). The PSC will provide policy advice, approve the work plan, review project progress and performance and meet at least every six months.

Project Management Unit

The day-to-day coordination and management of the project will be undertaken by a full-time National Project Coordinator (NPC) from the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, appointed by the Government of Syria as head of the Project Management Unit (PMU). The

Government will also appoint a full-time Environmental Coordinator (EC) from the Ministry of Local Administration, Environment and a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, and all other staff in the PMU. The NPC and PMU will be supported by the Technical Advisor, appointed by FAO in close consultation with the NPC and MAAR. The PMU will undertake the day-to-day implementation of project activities and is accountable to the Government, to the PSC and to FAO who administers the funds for the project. The M&E Officer will report to the NPC, as well as directly to the PSC and to FAO. All costs of the PMU, including salaries and insurances of its staff, offices, and communications, will be borne by the Government.

The PMU will establish three task teams to undertake and facilitate the detailed activities of the project.

Disposal Task Team

The Disposal Task Team will be led by the EC from the MLAE. The team's role is to plan, coordinate and implement all the activities of the disposal component that are the responsibility of the Government of Syria. In particular this includes the repackaging of the 100 tonnes of materials currently in original or substandard packaging, transportation of all the stocks to Lattakia and facilitating the stowing of Sea Cargo Units for the contractor. The Disposal Task Team is also responsible for the decontamination of empty containers.

Capacity building – Pesticide Management & Communications Task Team

The Task Team will be led by the NPC who will be supported by other technical and administrative staff from MAAR. The team's role is to plan, coordinate and facilitate the implementation of all the capacity building activities that related to pesticides or communications. The team will assist in the selection of appropriate experts and trainers, facilitate their missions and organize trainings and workshops.

Capacity building – Chemicals and Waste Management Task Team

The Task Team will be led by the EC who will be supported by other technical and administrative staff from MLAE. The team's role is to plan, coordinate and facilitate the implementation of all the capacity building activities that related to chemicals or waste. The team will assist in the selection of appropriate experts, facilitate their missions and organize meetings and workshops.

Support for the PMU and Task Teams

Specialist Technical support will be provided by FAO in Rome. A Project Task Force will be established within FAO to review the project implementation. The M&E plan and reporting is explained fully in section 6.

4.3 Strategy and Methodology

FAO has developed standard strategies for addressing obsolete pesticides and making improvements in pesticide management and pest management. The project in Syria has been developed and will be implemented following these standard strategies. The strategies and methodologies are described below.

Capacity building for pesticide and pest management are addressed in a 4 phase approach:

- Training is undertaken as “Training of Trainers”. This has two benefits, the training is multiplied so that knowledge quickly reaches a large number of people, and it is sustainable in that the stakeholders can continue to train after the project has completed
- Legislation is developed to implement the principles of the International Code of conduct
- The pesticide lifecycle is reviewed against the International code of conduct to identify gaps and opportunities for improvement in needs assessment, importation, registration, testing, distribution, sale, use and disposal of empty containers.
- Opportunities are sought to introduce IPM or other pest management techniques that are less reliant on pesticides.

Obsolete Pesticides are addressed in a 4 phase approach:

- Inventorying the obsolete pesticides use FAO’s Pesticide Stock Management System.
- Developing and Environmental Management Plan based on the results of the survey.
- For large stocks at individual sites, the safeguarding and repackaging will be undertaken at the site. For the large number of individuals with small quantities, a “pesticide amnesty” will be organized where the individuals may surrender their obsolete pesticides at designated collection centres.
- Disposal of obsolete pesticides has to comply with international regulations. If local solutions can be found that meet these standards they will be used. Otherwise the only solution is to export the wastes to dedicated hazardous waste disposal facilities.

4.4 Alternatives Considered and Reasons for Rejection

Component #	Alternative	Reason for rejection
1	Contractor to undertake the repackaging at Attanf and Aleppo of the 100 tonnes of stock in original or sub-standard containers	This alternative does provide an environmentally secure option for the repackaging, but it was rejected in favour of the work being done by the national team. The option to use the experienced national team strengthens national capacity and will be considerably cheaper
1	Contractor stows Sea Cargo Units directly at Attanf and Aleppo and transports them to Latakia	The logistics for the provision of forklift trucks and cranes at Aleppo and Attanf would be complex and costly. It was deemed more economic for the government to be responsible for the transport of the repackaged stocks to Latakia where the provision of a forklift truck and crane would be simple and less costly. The duration of the hire of Sea Cargo Units is also significantly less and so the overall shipping costs is reduced.

Component #	Alternative	Reason for rejection
1	Crush the contaminated containers and ship them for High Temperature Incineration together with the pure pesticides	This alternative provides for the environmentally sound management of the residual POPs and pesticide contamination. However, it was rejected in favour of the local decontamination option which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides equipment to decontaminate drums that will remain in Syria for use after the project completes; • Allows for the POPs and pesticide contaminants to be removed in solvent, which can be shipped for destruction as hazardous waste; • Allows the steel containers to be recycled locally in a steel smelter; and • The operating costs of the decontamination option are significantly less.
2	Capacity building through training national staff in subject matter, but without the training of trainers element	The training courses without the TOT element require less time and are less expensive. However, the knowledge resides only with those trained, and there is limited capacity for the trainees to pass their skills onto other staff. Technical training courses with a TOT element allow the new knowledge to be disseminated widely beyond the original trainees at low cost. It also builds training capacity in the country.
2 and 3	Selection of only international consultants to undertake the Legal and Communications activities	Selection of solely an international consultant could reduce the overall time required for these activities. This option was rejected in favour of the option to use National Consultants under the supervision of the International Consultant to prepare the background information and ensure that the outputs fit with the national needs. This improves effectiveness of the intervention and builds capacity in the national consultants.

5. FINANCING PLAN AND PROVISIONAL WORK PROGRAMME

5.1 Financial Planning

In preparation for the project, FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme has been safeguarding and centralizing the POPs and other obsolete pesticides and developing the full scale project with support from the Government of Syria and SDC. The funding for the project is summarised in the table below:

	Preparation		Project		Total
	Amount USD	%	Amount USD	%	Amount USD
GEF Financing	0	0%	975 000	40%	975000
Co-financing	498 000	100%	1 481 928	60%	1 979 928
Total	498 000		2 456 928		2 954 928

5.2 GEF Input

The GEF's added value is to provide financial support to address priority environmental problems in Syria. Without support from GEF, Syria would be unable to address its POPs and obsolete pesticide problems in an environmentally sustainably way. The project's approach, with GEF support, will make financial resources available to Syria, to meet the incremental costs required to for the environmentally sound elimination of its POPs and other obsolete pesticides and to build capacity to reduce the risk of their reoccurrence. The GEF contribution that is requested is USD 975 000 plus Agency Fee.

The majority of GEF funds (65% USD 632 240) will be spent on the contract for the environmentally sound elimination of the POPs and other obsolete pesticides,.

GEF inputs are outlined in the Budget table in Annex 2.

5.3 Government Inputs

The Government of Syria will make the following contributions in-kind valued in excess of USD 50 000:

Personnel – Government of Syria will nominate a National Project Coordinator from the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform as the main focal point for project activities that will be responsible for coordinating implementation of project activities in the country. The coordination role will be full-time and will need to be supported by other technical and administrative staff forming a Project Management Unit (PMU) including a part time Monitoring and Evaluation Officer. The Government will also nominate a full-time Environmental Coordinator from the Ministry of Local Administration and Environment whose role is to coordinate specifically the activities related to the disposal of the POPs and other obsolete pesticides including compliance with the Basel Convention.

The role of the PMU and NPC will be to provide a counterpart to FAO and external experts supporting project implementation. The PMU will organize all local logistics for project implementation and be responsible for continued implementation of project activities in the absence of external advisors or supervisors.

PMU Staff will normally be government employees and will receive no other salaries or honoraria for their role in the project. However travel and subsistence expenses and other project related expenses incurred by PMU staff will be covered by the project. The government is responsible for all staff insurances.

The Government will make the staff that were trained in safeguarding hazardous chemicals under the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme available to the project. The PMU will require these staff to prepare the POPs and other obsolete pesticides for the loading, transportation and unloading from the collect centres to Latakia. The contractor may require to engage these staff to assist in the stowing of the materials in the Sea Cargo Units.

Office facilities

The Government will provide office space and facilities including furniture, IT equipment, communications channels, broadband internet service and support services to the level normally provided to senior technical officials. If additional equipment or services are deemed to be necessary for effective project implementation they will be provided using project funds.

Vehicles and Other Equipment

Government will provide vehicles and drivers as well as other equipment which may be needed for project implementation to the extent possible and as agreed at the initiation of project activities in the country. Where gaps exist between government provision and project needs, they will be filled using project funds.

Project Staff Medical Surveillance

The Government will at its own cost undertake medical surveillance of all project staff that are potentially exposed to pesticides during project activities. The surveillance will be undertaken before project activities commence, periodically during implementation and at completion. The surveillance shall include cholinesterase inhibition tests to identify exposure to organophosphate and carbamate-based pesticides. Staff that show evidence of exposure will be removed to activities where there are no risks of further exposure.

Logistics for the shipment of the obsolete stocks

The Government will allocate the Agricultural Bank/Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform store at Latakia (or another suitable store within 20 kilometres of Latakia) to be used by the disposal contractor to load the stocks into Sea Cargo Units (SCU). This store will be designated the Latakia Loading Point (LLP). The site should have a secure fence/wall and lockable gates. It should have sufficient space for the storage ten 40 foot SCUs plus space for loading ramps and the covered storage of 100 tonnes of obsolete stocks. The Government will provide the LLP with a fully provisioned low-mast forklift truck and driver.

The Government will provide vehicles, fuel and drivers to transport, at its own cost, the safeguarded stocks from the Collection Centres at Aleppo and Attanf to the LLP, according to a schedule agreed between FAO and the disposal contractor in close collaboration with the national PMU.

Infrastructure

As needed for project implementation the government will make available infrastructure services that are under its control. This might include use of stores for equipment or repackaged pesticides, use of water, electricity and communications channels. Access to these facilities will be negotiated at the initiation of project activities.

The Government will:

- exempt all project related imports and purchases from duties and taxes;
- exempt all project related procurement of goods or services from government providers from payment;
- be expected to make cash contributions towards project implementation to the extent possible. This will be negotiated with each government at the initiation of project activities.

5.4 Donor Inputs /Co-financiers

The confirmed co-finance for the preparation and project is shown in the table below:

Sources of Co-financing	Preparation		Project			Total
	Type	Amt USD	Type	Amount USD	%	Amount USD
Government of Syria	In-kind	50 000	In-kind	50 000	3%	100 000
GEF Agency (FAO)	Grant	388 000	In-kind	50 000	3%	438 000
Bilateral Agency (SDC)	Grant	60 000	Grant	878 423	60%	938 423
Government of Italy through the Regional IPM Project			Grant	240 000	16%	240 000
Private Sector (Merck KGaA)			Grant	263 505	18%	263 505
Total Co-financing		498 000		1 481 928	100%	1 979 928
Co-financing identified in PIF		60 000		1 605 000		1 665 000

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation contributed USD 60 000 to FAO as a grant for the preparation of this project. On 13 November 2008 SDC agreed a further contribution of CHF 1 000 000,. The funds have been received by FAO and a contract was set up for the shipping and disposal of 250 tonnes of POPs and other obsolete pesticides.

FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme has been funding the preparation activities of the inventory, repackaging and safeguarding of the POPs and other obsolete pesticides. The programme contributed USD 388 000. For the project FAO will make contributions in kind in the form of staff time to the value of USD 50 000.

The Regional Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Programme in the Near East (GTFS/REM/070/ITA), which is funded by the Government of Italy and executed by FAO, has and continues to build Syria's capacity to implement IPM strategies in its agriculture. The regional project's contribution to IPM development in Syria during the following two years is USD 240 000.

Merck KGaA has agreed to fund a proportion of the disposal of the Syrian obsolete stocks equivalent to the quantities that were manufactured by its subsidiary, Celamerck GmbH. Merck KGaA has agreed to provide €200 000, which at the official UN exchange rate at 1 April 2009 is equivalent to USD 263 505.

Also within the stocks there are 10 tonnes of products that originated from members of the pesticide manufacturers' association, Croplife International. In previous projects Croplife International has made a contribution to cover the costs of the disposal of their members' products. FAO will make representations to Croplife International in relation to the Syrian obsolete pesticides, requesting a further contribution.

5.5 Technical Support/Linkages

Much of the work that needs to be undertaken is highly specialized and hazardous and it is therefore imperative that suitable expertise, training, guidance, supervision and equipment are provided. A part time Technical Advisor will be recruited to provide technical advice and support to the project.. The Terms of Reference for the post are included in the annexes. The TA will be experienced in FAO's procedures and in the Obsolete Pesticides Programme.

The project will also be supported by other members of the staff of the Obsolete Pesticides Programme in Rome.

The one objective of the project is to build capacity in the national project team to ensure the project's sustainability. To the extent possible, local personnel will be trained and experienced

individuals who have worked on similar projects will be used to support project activities. It is planned that the team that previously undertook the inventory and safeguarding activities in Syria will play a major role in training and supervising project staff.

For the project activities that aim to reduce the reliance on pesticides and to support IPM, there will be close liaison with the RPC of the Regional IPM Project. The activities to develop IPM for Sunna pest in wheat are funded and implemented through the Regional IPM Project.

In the FAO Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa officers with responsibility for plant production and protection are posted. These officers will also provide some support to project activities. These officers together with the FAO Representation in Damascus, will certainly be in a good position to identify appropriate local counterparts and institutions and help with the organization of meetings and access to decisions makers.

Other FAO past, ongoing and planned initiatives will contribute to the effective implementation of this project by providing guidelines, computer systems, M&E Systems, templates, training packages and other materials as well as extensive knowledge and experience.

In addition, the Plant Protection Service of FAO has been mandated by both the FAO Council and the FAO Committee on Agriculture to assist FAO Member Countries in reducing risk from highly hazardous pesticides. This action in combination with the wider ongoing activities of the Service and the Plant Production and Protection Division will also contribute technical inputs to this project in a variety of ways that will enhance an integrated sustainable approach to crop production and protection. The project will therefore draw upon expertise and collaborate with activities in the following areas:

- Rotterdam Convention;
- International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides;
- Integrated Pest Management (IPM);
- Migratory pest management and control;
- International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).

FAO's Legal Office (LEGN) will have the responsibility for supervising the recruitment and work of consultants that are engaged to review and recommend strengthened pesticide legislation. LEGN will ensure the adequate quality of the work of the consultants.

6. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION

The monitoring and evaluation plan will serve two functions: first, periodic assessment of project implementation and performance of activities and, second, evaluation of their outcomes in terms of relevance and effectiveness. Both will contribute to improved decision making and management, by keeping the project on track towards achieving the human development and global environmental goals/objectives and by feeding knowledge from experiences and lessons learnt into planned activities.

6.1 Monitoring and Reporting

The objective of monitoring and evaluation is to assist all project participants in assessing project execution and performance with a view to maximizing both. Monitoring will consist of continuous or periodic review and surveillance of activities with respect to management and the implementation of the work plan and budget. This will help to ensuring that all required actions are proceeding as planned. Monitoring will take place at two levels: *project execution and project performance*.

Project Execution. Monitoring will concentrate on the management and supervision of project activities, seeking to improve the efficiencies when needed so as to improve the overall effectiveness of project implementation. It is a continuous process, which will collect information on actual implementation of project activities compared to those scheduled in the work plan, including the delivery of quality outputs in a timely manner, identify problems and constraints (technical, human resource and financial), make clear recommendations for corrective actions, identify lessons learned and best practices.

Day-to-day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the M&E Officer who, although working within the PMU and reports directly to the NPC, Project Steering Committee and FAO. The M&E plan is based on the principles of the Minimum Requirements #1 and #2 set out in the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy. The plan is based on the SMART indicators for outputs and activities in the workplan in Annex 3, the logframe in Annex 1, the budget in Annex 2, and the indicators of the POPs Portfolio Tracking Tool and the ASP M&E System.

The definitive baseline and indicators for the project will be confirmed following the inception workshop within two months of project commencement. The National Project Coordinator, Environmental Coordinator, the TA and other members of the PMU and project staff will supply project implementation information to the M&E Officer. The M&E Officer will report project progress at least quarterly. The NPC will advise the FAO Lead Technical Unit and Technical Cooperation Department, who will duly inform the GEF Secretariat, of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and appropriate manner.

Project Performance. Performance evaluation will assess the project's success in achieving its outcomes. The project will be monitored closely by FAO (LTU and FAO-GEF Units), and by the Project Steering Committee through , the M&E Officer's quarterly project execution reports, semi-annual reports, quarterly implementation reviews (QPIR), technical reports, and regular technical supervision missions will be provided as required to enhance success. The overall achievement of the project's outcomes will be evaluated at the end of the project through an independent evaluation.

The M&E system uses the indicators of the GEF POPs Portfolio Tracking Tool to measure the achievement of the project's outcomes. These have been detailed in section 3.3 above. This will enable the GEF to compare the performance of this project with other POPs projects. It is planned to use the standard M&E system that has been developed for use in the Africa Stockpile Programme such that the performance in Syria can be compared with other obsolete pesticide projects. This will be a driver for sharing best practice between countries. This monitoring system would be developed in close consultation with the various levels of stakeholders to enable them to provide feedback and observations. The Monitoring and Evaluation System for the ASP is described in detail in Annex 6.

6.2 Independent Evaluation

Evaluation is a process for determining systematically and objectively the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, progress and impacts of the activities in light of their objectives and inputs, both during the project lifetime and beyond.

- An Independent Terminal Evaluation of the project will be organized, in close consultation with the project stakeholders and FAOs evaluation unit (PBEE) in accordance with FAO and GEF Evaluation Office policies and procedures.

The Independent Terminal Evaluation will take place two months prior to project completion. It will, *inter alia*:

- Describe the process for the generation of the independent Terminal Evaluation;
- Assess the achievement of project outcomes in particular, with reference to relevance, effectiveness and efficiency;
- Assess the risks to the sustainability of project outcomes, including: financial risks; sociopolitical risks; institutional framework and governance risks; and environmental risks;
- Assess the project's catalytic role;
- Assess the project's M&E Systems, including: M&E design; M&E plan implementation; and budgeting and funding for M&E activities;
- Assessment of processes affecting attainment of project outcomes; and
- Lessons and recommendations on all relevant issues, especially those pertinent to GEF's portfolio of POPs projects.

Where appropriate, the evaluation team will make site visits to verify the achievement of project outcomes. As this is a medium sized project with limited budget and duration, there will be no assessment of the project's contribution to the achievement of its expected impact.

6.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget

The plan and budget for monitoring and evaluation activities is shown in the table below.

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Time-frame	Budget in USD
Inception Workshop	Steering Committee National Project Coordinator Environmental Coordinator, M&E officer, TA, PMU, RPC of Regional IPM Project, other stakeholders FAO	Within two months of project start up	3 200
Project Inception Report	NPC, M&E Officer with support from TA and FAO	Immediately after workshop	NPC and TA -no extra cost FAO staff time in kind
Establish/refine outcome indicators	NPC, M&E Officer, TA with guidance of FAO and final agreement of Steering Committee	Immediately after workshop	NPC and TA -no extra cost FAO staff time in kind
Establish initial starting values and baseline according to the work plan for indicators in GEF's POPs Portfolio Tracking Tool and the ASP's standardized M&E System, and specific project outputs	NPC, EC, M&E Officer with support from TA and final agreement of Steering Committee	Immediately after workshop	Project Staff time - in kind TA -no extra cost FAO staff time in kind
Field based output monitoring	Oversight by NPC and M&E Officer FAO	Continually, but annual analysis prior to progress report, annual work plan preparation	3 000 (travel and DSA costs for national staff) M&E officer and NPC time in kind TA -no extra cost FAO staff time in kind, travel from Agency fee

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Time-frame	Budget in USD
Reporting – 3 monthly progress reports against indicators in GEF’s POPs Portfolio Tracking Tool and the ASP’s standardized M&E system, and specific project outputs	M&E Officer with support from NPC, TA and FAO	Quarterly	M&E officer and NPC time in kind TA -no extra cost FAO staff time in kind
Project Steering Committee Meetings	NPC, EC, TA, M&E Officer Other Steering Committee members FAO + Main partners/donors	Immediately after inception workshop every 6 months	2 260 (facilities, travel and DSA costs) FAO staff in kind SC members time – in kind
Quarterly Project Implementation Reports - QPIR compare delivery with approved work plans; take remedial action	FAO Budget Holder TCOM, GEF unit	Quarterly	No additional cost
Six-monthly Project Progress Reports	Project team FAO (AGPP, NRRR, TCI TCOM)	June and December	Project team no extra cost FAO from Agency fee
Supervisory visits to project and field sites	FAO technical missions ² Government PSC representatives	as required	2 000 (travel and DSA) SC staff time in kind FAO time and travel (covered by fee and in-kind)
Independent Terminal Evaluation	Project team, Steering Committee FAO (AGPP, NRRR, PBEE, TCI, TCOM) External Consultant	2 months before project completion	17 000
Terminal Workshop	Steering Committee National Project Coordinator Environmental Coordinator, M&E officer, TA, PMU, RPC of Regional IPM Project, other stakeholders FAO	2 months before project completion	2 050
Lessons learnt and best practice dissemination	Project team FAO (LTU+ project task force) FAO GEF Unit Partners	Yearly	From FAO Agency Fee
TOTAL Indicative Cost to GEF project		USD 29 510	

Reporting Schedule

Project Inception Report

The Project Inception Report will be prepared immediately following the Inception Workshop. The purpose of the project's inception report is to provide a summary of the prevailing situation in relation to the proposed programme of project activities, including administrative arrangements for project implementation. If necessary, a draft revised budget should be attached. In the light of the findings presented in the project's inception report, a detailed project management plan should be prepared in consultation with the national authorities concerned.

Quarterly Project Implementation Reports (QPIR)

² Part of FAO staff time and travel covered by the Agency Fee and FAO’s \$50,000 in-kind contribution.

During each project year (PY), Quarterly Project Implementation Reports (QPIR) will be prepared. The QPIR requires the FAO budget holder to review the project regularly, to compare approved work plans with actual performance, and to take corrective action as required. The QPIR is used to identify constraints, problems or bottlenecks that impede timely implementation and take appropriate remedial action. QPIRs should also be copied to the FAO GEF Unit in the Investment Centre Division (TCI) for monitoring purposes.

Project Progress Reports

The Project Manager will prepare on a six-monthly basis a Project Progress Report in accordance with FAO procedures, which will contain, *inter alia*:

- a) an account of actual implementation of project activities compared to those scheduled in the Annual Work Plans, and the achievement of outputs and progress towards achieving the project objectives, based on the project progress and impact indicators as contained in the Project Logical Framework, the Project Inception Report and as further defined in Project Year 1 Work Plan;
- b) an identification of any problems and constraints (technical, human, financial, etc.) encountered in project implementation and the reasons for these constraints;
- c) clear recommendations for corrective actions in addressing key problems resulting in lack of progress in achieving results;
- d) lessons learned; and
- e) a detailed work plan for the next reporting period.

Reporting on Co-financing

An annual report on co-financing will be prepared and will include, to the extent possible, the following information:

- a) Amount of co-financing realized, compared to the amount of co-financing committed at the time of project approval, and
- b) Co-financing reporting by source and type
 - Sources include the agency's own co-financing (in-kind and cash), government counterpart commitments, and contributions mobilized for the project from other multilateral agencies, bilateral development cooperation agencies, NGOs, the private sector and beneficiaries
 - Co-financing cash includes grants, loans, credits and equity investments. In-kind resources are required to be:
 - dedicated uniquely to the GEF project;
 - valued as the lesser of the cost and the market value of the required inputs they provide for the project; and
 - monitored with documentation available for any evaluation or project audit undertaken by FAO

Information on co-financing provided by third parties included in these reports will be reviewed as to reasonableness and consistency with related information but will not be certified as to completeness or accuracy.

Technical and Field Reports

Field documents and consultants' reports on various technical matters may be prepared and issued in any appropriate language, under the authority of the Project Coordinator, with copies provided to the participating countries and project partners, FAO Representatives and FAO technical officers

and librarian concerned in the FAO Regional/Subregional Offices and in FAO headquarters, and posted on the FPMIS.

Specific technical reports will be developed as part of project implementation including:

- Contractor's report of the transport and destruction of POPs waste including technical specification of the operating conditions at the destruction facility during all periods when POPS and other obsolete pesticides were being destroyed;
- Training program for improved import control at customs posts;
- Recommendations for improvement to Pesticide QC laboratory infrastructure and operation, plus training program for laboratory staff;
- Recommendations for strengthened pesticide legislation;
- Training of Trainers manual for Ministry of Health pesticide applicators;
- Recommendation of Syria's Hazardous Waste Management Strategy; and
- Review and recommendations for strengthening Syria's chemical manufacturing regulations.

Project Terminal Report

In the concluding months of the project and not later than six months before the end of the project, the Project Coordinator will prepare a draft Project Terminal Report for technical clearance, finalization and submission to participating countries and project partners. This comprehensive report will summarize all activities carried out, outputs produced, progress made towards the achievement of objectives, institutional structures and coordination arrangements implemented, and lessons learned. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's activities. The final Terminal Report will be submitted to the participating countries, project partners, technical officers in the FAO Regional/Subregional Offices and in FAO headquarters, and posted on the FPMIS.

Financial Management and Reporting

Financial monitoring and reporting will be carried out in accordance with FAO's rules and procedures.

Audit

All financial accounts, transactions and statements shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the Financial Regulations and directives of FAO.

6.4 Dissemination of Best Practice

Knowledge sharing is an integral component of the project in that lessons learned will be shared among other countries regions where similar activities are being undertaken, so that subsequent activities can be improved on the basis of fore-runners. Similarly since this project is directly linked to wider initiatives such as the Africa Stockpiles Programme, an exchange of lessons learned and experience between projects to the benefit of recipient countries and communities is ensured.

6.5 Communication and Visibility

Activities supported by the Obsolete Pesticides Programme at FAO are primarily communicated through the Programme's web site at www.fao.org/ag/obstocks.htm.

Among the inter-governmental organizations, FAO is mandated and recognized as having the comparative advantage to address agricultural pesticide management and obsolete pesticide disposal. In this context, regular communication takes place between organizations in various forums including the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC), the POPs Task Force of the GEF and the OECD Pesticides Working Group. At such meeting, relevant activities supported by organizations are presented and discussed.

The interactions between the project and the FAO Regular Programme activities also provide significant opportunities for communication of the outputs of the project. Similarly the FAO Press Office is available and willing to publicize project achievements and has done so on matters related to obsolete pesticides and pesticide management on several occasions.

Communications campaigns, awareness-raising and outreach activities will be used by the project to achieve behaviour change in the pesticide use of the women and men of the target groups.

Results Framework and Monitoring

Design Summary	Indicators and Targets	Data sources	Assumptions
<p>Impact/Goal: Reduced release of POPs and other obsolete pesticides into the environment</p> <p>Reduced Exposure of farmers, consumers and the public to POPs and other obsolete pesticides</p>	<p>All POPs and other obsolete pesticides safely destroyed.</p> <p>Improved management of pesticides through strengthened capacity of institutions and adoption of alternative techniques for managing pests and hazardous waste</p>	<p>Project progress reports and terminal</p> <p>Visual evidence through field missions</p>	<p>Funds available are sufficient</p> <p>Consistent political and institutional support</p> <p>Obsolete stocks do not exceed 700 tonnes</p>
OUTCOMES			
<p>1. Destruction of Syria's 700 tonnes of POPs and obsolete pesticides</p>	<p><u>700 tonnes of POPs and obsolete pesticides safely removed and disposed of by end of project</u></p> <p><u>POPs portfolio tracking tool indicator</u> POPs SP-2 Amount of POPs pesticides removed and disposed of, and cost (Tons and USD/ton) Amount of non-POPs pesticides removed and disposed of, and cost (Tons and USD/ton)</p>	<p>Project progress reports and terminal evaluation report</p> <p>Visual evidence through field visits</p> <p>Contractor Invoices</p> <p>Basel Convention documentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor for the shipping and destruction of POPs and other obsolete pesticides delivers the services according to the agreed workplan • Follow-up by policy-makers at high Government levels

Design Summary	Indicators and Targets	Data sources	Assumptions
2. Strengthened Capacity for pesticide life-cycle management	<p>Trained personnel on POPs/Obsolete pesticides management</p> <p><u>Consideration of recommendations for improvement of pesticide legislation considerations by the Government</u></p> <p><u>Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategy in place</u></p> <p><u>POPs portfolio tracking tool indicator</u> POPs SP-1 Level of adoption, and implementation of the International Code of Conduct on Distribution and Use of Pesticides (score as per Portfolio Tracking Tool)</p>	<p>Training workshop reports and certificates of participation</p> <p>Legislation review document Correspondence, meeting minutes regarding the adoption of revised pesticide legislation</p> <p>Project progress reports and terminal evaluation report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent interest at high Government levels in considering recommendations for revising the pesticide legislation and adopting the communication strategy • Institutions and stakeholders are engaged to adopt project training and recommendations • Strong cooperation among institutions and effective project management and coordination
3. Strengthened capacity to identify and raise awareness of pesticide issues	<p><u>Communications Strategy accepted by Government</u></p>	<p>Confirmation from Government</p>	
4. Project managed effectively and M&E plan implemented	<p><u>M&E plan implemented</u> <u>Project implemented effectively</u></p>	<p>Project reports Independent Terminal Evaluation</p>	
OUTPUTS for OUTCOME #1: Destruction of Syria's 700 tonnes of POPs and obsolete pesticides			
1.1 100 tonnes of obsolete pesticide stocks that remain in original or unsuitable containers repacked into UN approved packaging	<p>100 tonnes repacked</p>	<p>Monitoring and evaluation reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stocks requiring repackaging do not exceed 100 tonnes

Design Summary	Indicators and Targets	Data sources	Assumptions
1.2 Shipment of 700 tonnes of POPs and other obsolete pesticides to a destruction facility	700 tonnes arrives safely at destruction facility	Basel Convention Transboundary Movement Tracking forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shipping company will accept hazardous waste as cargo The shipment is authorized under Basel Convention
1.3 Destruction of 700 tonnes of POPs and other obsolete pesticides in an environmentally sound manner	700 tonnes is destroyed, safely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basel Convention Transboundary Movement Tracking forms Destruction certificates Operating conditions of the facility at the time the waste is destroyed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price for destruction remains stable
1.4 10 000 contaminated empty containers cleaned and recycled	10 000 containers are recycled	Reports from MoLAE and MoAAR Monitoring and evaluation reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containers can be decontaminated with Diesel Steel Smelter accepts the cleaned containers
OUTPUTS for OUTCOME #2: Strengthened Capacity for pesticide life-cycle management			
2.1 25 customs staff trained in import controls for pesticides	25 customs officers trained	Training report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of trainers/trainees
2.2 4 laboratory staff trained in the methodologies for quality control of pesticides	4 laboratory staff trained	Training report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laboratory is operational. Consultant with appropriate skills will be available
2.3 Review and revision of pesticide legislation completed	Report and revised legislation prepared	Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant with appropriate skills will be available
2.4 Implement FAO's Pesticide Stock Management System and train users for computerization of Pesticides Register and pesticide management	10 staff trained in PSMS PSMS database populated with Syria's pesticide register	PSMS data Training reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of trainers/trainees Availability of government computers with internet connections

Design Summary	Indicators and Targets	Data sources	Assumptions
2.5 Training programme developed for Ministry of Health pesticide applicators and 15 staff trained as trainers	curriculum prepared 15 staff trained	Curriculum document Training report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant with appropriate skills will be available
2.6 15 Medical practitioners trained in diagnosis and treatment of pesticide intoxication	15 Medical Practitioners trained	Training report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant with appropriate skills will be available
2.7 Proposal for Syria's Hazardous Waste Management strategy is developed	Hazardous waste management Strategy proposal presented to Government	Strategy document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant with appropriate skills will be available
2.8 Recommendations made for improvement in the regulation of the Chemical Manufacturing sector	Report of recommendations prepared	Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant with appropriate skills will be available
2.9 Develop an appropriate IPM approach for Wheat/Sunna Pest in Syria	protocol for IPM production developed	Protocols of production Monitoring and evaluation reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of appropriate experts • Cooperation from national agricultural research institute
OUTPUTS for OUTCOME #3: Strengthened capacity to identify and raise awareness of pesticide issues			
3.1 Communications strategy developed	Strategy document presented to Government	Strategy document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant with appropriate skills available
3.2 Best practices identified and information disseminated to target groups	Best Practice reports circulated to key stakeholders	Best practice Reports	
OUTPUTS for OUTCOME #4: Project managed effectively and M&E plan implemented			
4.1 PMU established	PMU staff allocated and functioning according to project document	M&E reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required resources available and sufficient • Qualified project staff and consultants are available to be recruited
4.2 Detailed workplan developed and progressed tracked	Workplan developed	M&E reports	
4.3 M&E system established and implemented	M&E reports issued according to plan	M&E reports	
ACTIVITIES			

Design Summary	Indicators and Targets	Data sources	Assumptions
ACTIVITIES for OUTCOME #1: Destruction of Syria's 700 tonnes of POPs and obsolete pesticides			
1.1 International procurement of contractor to ship and destroy 700 tonnes of POPs and obsolete pesticides	Contract agreed with Contractor	Contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor with suitable technology (STAP recommendations) and experience tenders. • Cost of shipping and destruction does not exceed USD2 100 per tonne • Quantity of POPS and obsolete pesticides does not exceed 700 tonnes
1.2 Develop and implement a procurement plan for PPE, UN approved packaging, other safeguarding equipment	Procurement plan implemented	Procurement plan document Asset register	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prices remain stable
1.3 Undertake refresher training for 10 project staff that have previously undertaken safeguarding activities	10 staff retrained	Training report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously trained and experienced counterpart staff will be available
1.4 Safeguarding 100 tonnes of POPs and Obsolete pesticides that remain in their original packaging	100 tonnes of stocks safeguarded	Project reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity does not exceed 100 tonnes
1.5 Complete the procedures of the Basel Convention for authorization of the shipment of the waste	Shipment authorized	Basel Convention transboundary movement forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No National Competent Authority objects to the shipment
1.6 Develop and implement a plan to upgrade the store at the Latakia Loading Point	Plan is implemented	Plan Reports	

Design Summary	Indicators and Targets	Data sources	Assumptions
1.7 Develop and implement a logistics plan for the movement of the stocks to Latakia from Aleppo and Attanf	Plan is implemented	Plan Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government vehicles, trucks, forklift trucks and their drivers are made available to the project
1.8 Contractor takes responsibility for the waste at Latakia and stows it in Sea Cargo Units	Quantity of waste accepted by contractor	Acceptance documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containers are in good condition for international transport by sea
1.9 Consignments are shipped from Latakia to the destruction facility	Quantity of waste shipped and received at destruction facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shipping documents Basel Convention Movement Tracking Forms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shipping line accepts hazardous waste as cargo
1.10 Contractor destroys the POPs and other obsolete pesticides in an environmentally sound manner	Quantity of pesticides destroyed safely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction Certificates Contractor's report of operating conditions of the destruction facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pesticide drums are in good condition and do not require repackaging. Countries of Transit and disposal allow shipment under Basel Convention
1.11 Agreement made with the steel smelter in Syria to recycle empty containers.	Agreement made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smelter agrees to accept containers at no cost to the project
1.12 Develop and implement a plan to decontaminate the 10 000 containers .	Quantity of containers decontaminated	M&E reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decontamination can be achieved using a manual diesel rinse. No specialist rinsing or crushing equipment is required
1.13 Government transports the 10 000 cleaned containers to the Steel Smelter for recycling.	10 000 cleaned containers accepted by Steel Smelter	Consignment notes	

Design Summary	Indicators and Targets	Data sources	Assumptions
1.14 Contaminated diesel is packed in UN approved containers and sent for destruction the other POPs and pesticide waste.	Quantity of contaminated diesel sent for destruction	M&E reports	
ACTIVITIES for OUTCOME #2: Strengthened Capacity for pesticide life-cycle management			
2.1 Develop and implement a recruitment plan for the consultants and trainers including the preparation of detailed terms of reference.	Recruitment plan implemented	M&E reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultants with the appropriate expertise are available
2.2 Develop and implement a plan for each training and workshop including course materials, venue, selection of participants, training evaluation etc	Plan for each training and workshop implemented	Training report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultants with the appropriate expertise are available
2.3 For Trainer of Trainer courses, develop and implement plans with the newly qualified trainers to carry out the training in their respective institutions	Training plans implemented	Training reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutions support and facilitate the training
2.4 Expert study to identify the appropriate IPM approach for Wheat/ Sunna Pest in Syria; train ToT facilitators in IPM approach and establish field schools	IPM approach identified 20 Farmer Field Schools established	Expert report Monitoring and evaluation reports Progress reports	Farmers cooperate with IPM approach Sufficient capacity within department cooperate
ACTIVITIES for OUTCOME #3: Strengthened capacity to identify and raise awareness of pesticide issues			
3.1 Develop and implement a recruitment plan for the national and international communications consultants	Recruitment plan implemented	M&E reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultants with the appropriate expertise are available

Design Summary	Indicators and Targets	Data sources	Assumptions
3.2 Workshop to identify the key communications issues and the target audiences	Communications objectives and target groups identified	Workshop report	•
3.3 undertake a Knowledge Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey of the target groups	KAP survey completed	KAP survey report	• Target groups willing to participate in the survey
3.4 Develop a communications strategy based on the results of the KAP survey.	Communication strategy formulated and published	Communication strategy document Progress reports	• Commitment and collaboration of the various line ministries and stakeholders for the formulation of the strategy
ACTIVITIES for OUTCOME #4: Project Management , Monitoring and Evaluation			
4.1 Refine and finalize Monitoring and Evaluation baseline and indicators following inception workshop.	Strategy document and detailed work plan for M&E activity	Strategy document and work plan	•
4.2 Implement Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy	Regular M&E reports	Reports	• Sufficient capacities for implementation of the strategy
4.3 Review M&E data to identify best practice to be disseminated with in Syria and to other POPs and obsolete pesticide initiatives	Best practice identified	Reports	• Sufficient capacities for implementation of the strategy

Annex 2

Budget of Project Costs for GEF

The majority of the project expenditure will occur in year 1. The main items of expenditure in year 1 are the disposal costs for the 700 tonnes of obsolete pesticides in Syria and the training and procurement for all other components. .

Oracle Code	Description (ORACLE)	Expenditures by Component				Unit Price USD	% GEF Share	Total GEF USD	Expenditures by year		
		Comp 1 Disposal of POPS/ obsolete pesticides	Comp 2 Capacity building for POPs prevention and improved pesticide management	Comp 3 Communications Strategy, Information dissemination,	Comp 4 Project Management and Monitoring & Evaluation				Year 1	Year 2	Total
5011	SALARIES PROFESSIONAL										
5300	Salaries professional-budget										
	Subtotal	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	
5012	SALARIES GENERAL SERVICE										
5500	Salaries general service-budget										
5500	Salaries general service						0				
	Subtotal	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	
5013	CONSULTANTS										
5570	Consultants-budget										
	<i>International Consultants</i>										
5542	Technical Advisor (10 weeks)	11,290				2,500	45.16%	11,290	5,645	5,645	11,290
5542	Technical Advisor (10 weeks)		10,193			2,500	40.77%	10,193	5,096	5,096	10,193
5542	Technical Advisor (2 weeks)			2,500		2,500	50.00%	2,500	1,250	1,250	2,500
5542	Technical Advisor (24 weeks)				22,614	2,500	37.69%	22,614	11,307	11,307	22,614
5542	Legislation review preparation (11 weeks)		11,212			2,500	40.77%	11,212	5,606	5,606	11,212

Oracle Code	Description (ORACLE)	Expenditures by Component				Unit Price USD	% GEF Share	Total GEF USD	Expenditures by year		
		Comp 1 Disposal of POPS/ obsolete pesticides	Comp 2 Capacity building for POPs prevention and improved pesticide management	Comp 3 Communications Strategy, Information dissemination,	Comp 4 Project Management and Monitoring & Evaluation				Year 1	Year 2	Total
5542	Pesticide Management Consultant/Trainer for customs officer training (6 weeks)		6,116			2,500	40.77%	6,116	3,058	3,058	6,116
5542	Pesticide Management Consultant for Pesticide QC Laboratory assessment and training (6 weeks)		6,116			2,500	40.77%	6,116	3,058	3,058	6,116
5542	Budget and Finance Adviser (6 weeks)	6,774				2,500	45.16%	6,774	3,387	3,387	6,774
5542	Budget and Finance Adviser (4 weeks)		4,077			2,500	40.77%	4,077	2,039	2,039	4,077
5542	Budget and Finance Adviser (4 weeks)			5,000		2,500	50.00%	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000
5542	Budget and Finance Adviser (6 weeks)				5,654	2,500	37.69%	5,654	2,827	2,827	5,654
5542	Human Resources and Procurement Adviser (6 weeks)	6,774				2,500	45.16%	6,774	3,387	3,387	6,774
5542	Human Resources and Procurement Adviser (8 weeks)		8,154			2,500	40.77%	8,154	4,077	4,077	8,154
5542	Human Resources and Procurement Adviser (4 weeks)			5,000		2,500	50.00%	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000

Oracle Code	Description (ORACLE)	Expenditures by Component				Unit Price USD	% GEF Share	Total GEF USD	Expenditures by year		
		Comp 1 Disposal of POPS/ obsolete pesticides	Comp 2 Capacity building for POPs prevention and improved pesticide management	Comp 3 Communications Strategy, Information dissemination,	Comp 4 Project Management and Monitoring & Evaluation				Year 1	Year 2	Total
5542	Human Resources and Procurement Adviser (6 weeks)				5,654	2,500	37.69%	5,654	2,827	2,827	5,654
5542	PSMS Training consultant for pesticide registry computerisation (4 weeks)		4,077			2,500	40.77%	4,077	2,039	2,039	4,077
5542	Pesticide Management Consultant/Trainer for TOT for MoH pesticide applicators (8 weeks)		8,154			2,500	40.77%	8,154	4,077	4,077	8,154
5542	Pesticide Risk Reduction Consultant to train MoH practitioners in pesticide intoxication diagnosis and treatment (6 weeks)		6,116			2,500	40.77%	6,116	3,058	3,058	6,116
5542	Hazardous waste expert - Hazardous Waste Management Strategy development (4 weeks)		4,077			2,500	40.77%	4,077	2,039	2,039	4,077
5542	Legal expert - Chemical Manufacturing regulation review (4 weeks)		4,077			2,500	40.77%	4,077	2,039	2,039	4,077

Oracle Code	Description (ORACLE)	Expenditures by Component				Unit Price USD	% GEF Share	Total GEF USD	Expenditures by year		
		Comp 1 Disposal of POPS/ obsolete pesticides	Comp 2 Capacity building for POPs prevention and improved pesticide management	Comp 3 Communications Strategy, Information dissemination,	Comp 4 Project Management and Monitoring & Evaluation				Year 1	Year 2	Total
5542	Communications for developme expert - communications strategy development (9 weeks)			11,250		2,500	50.00%	11,250	5,625	5,625	11,250
5542	Consultants to undertake terminal evaluation (14 weeks)				13,192	2,500	37.69%	13,192		13,192	13,192
5542	Subtotal	24,838	72,367	23,750	47,113			168,067	77,438	90,629	168,067
	<i>National Consultants</i>										
5543	Pesticide Legislation review preparation (6 weeks)		2,446			1,000	40.77%	2,446	1,223	1,223	2,446
5543	National Pesticide Management Expert for computerization of Pesticide registry (7 weeks)		2,854			1,000	40.77%	2,854	1,427	1,427	2,854
5543	Communications Experts for surveys in preparation of Communications strategy (26 weeks)			13,000		1,000	50.00%	13,000	6,500	6,500	13,000
5543	Subtotal	0	5,300	13,000	0			18,300	9,150	9,150	18,300

Oracle Code	Description (ORACLE)	Expenditures by Component				Unit Price USD	% GEF Share	Total GEF USD	Expenditures by year		
		Comp 1 Disposal of POPS/ obsolete pesticides	Comp 2 Capacity building for POPs prevention and improved pesticide management	Comp 3 Communications Strategy, Information dissemination,	Comp 4 Project Management and Monitoring & Evaluation				Year 1	Year 2	Total
5021	TRAVEL										
5900	Travel-duty budget										
5684	Travel Technical Advisor (3 missions)	5,284				3,900	45.16%	5,284	2,642	2,642	5,284
5684	Travel Technical Advisor (1 missions)		1,590			3,900	40.77%	1,590	795	795	1,590
5684	Travel Technical Advisor (1 missions)			1,950		3,900	50.00%	1,950	975	975	1,950
5684	Travel Technical Advisor (4 missions)				5,880	3,900	37.69%	5,880	2,940	2,940	5,880
5684	travel (legal consultant) 2 missions		3,180			3,900	40.77%	3,180	1,590	1,590	3,180
5684	travel (Customs officer training consultant) 2 missions		4,159			5,100	40.77%	4,159	2,079	2,079	4,159
5684	travel (Pesticide QC Laboratory expert 2 missions)		3,963			4,860	40.77%	3,963	1,981	1,981	3,963
5684	travel (PSMS expert Pesticide registration computerization 1 mission)		1,981			4,860	40.77%	1,981	991	991	1,981
5684	Travel - Pesticide Management Consultant/Trainer for TOT for MoH pesticide applicators (2 missions)		3,963			4,860	40.77%	3,963	1,981	1,981	3,963

Oracle Code	Description (ORACLE)	Expenditures by Component				Unit Price USD	% GEF Share	Total GEF USD	Expenditures by year		
		Comp 1 Disposal of POPS/ obsolete pesticides	Comp 2 Capacity building for POPs prevention and improved pesticide management	Comp 3 Communications Strategy, Information dissemination,	Comp 4 Project Management and Monitoring & Evaluation				Year 1	Year 2	Total
5684	Travel - Pesticide Risk Reduction Consultant to train MoH practitioners in pesticide intoxication diagnosis and treatment (1 mission)		1,981			4,860	40.77%	1,981	991	991	1,981
5684	Travel - Hazardous waste expert - Hazardous Waste Management Strategy development (1 mission)		1,590			3,900	40.77%	1,590	795	795	1,590
5684	Travel - Legal expert - Chemical Manufacturing regulation review (1 mission)		1,981			4,860	40.77%	1,981	991	991	1,981
5684	Travel - Communications for development expert - communications strategy development (3 missions)			4,410		2,940	50.00%	4,410	2,205	2,205	4,410
5684	Travel - Consultants for terminal evaluation (2 missions)				4,749	6,300	37.69%	4,749		4,749	4,749
5685	Travel - national communications consultants and surveyors 4 weeks			1,400		700	50.00%	1,400	700	700	1,400
5694	Travel - national staff inception workshop (30 personays)				1,131	100	37.69%	1,131	1,131		1,131

Oracle Code	Description (ORACLE)	Expenditures by Component				Unit Price USD	% GEF Share	Total GEF USD	Expenditures by year		
		Comp 1 Disposal of POPS/ obsolete pesticides	Comp 2 Capacity building for POPs prevention and improved pesticide management	Comp 3 Communications Strategy, Information dissemination,	Comp 4 Project Management and Monitoring & Evaluation				Year 1	Year 2	Total
5694	Travel - national staff from steering committee to undertake monitoring and supervisory missions (40 persondays)				1,508	100	37.69%	1,508	754	754	1,508
5694	Travel - national staff from PMU to undertake field based monitoring and supervisory missions (80 persondays)				3,015	100	37.69%	3,015	1,508	1,508	3,015
5694	Travel - national staff to training workshops (700 persondays)		28,539			100	40.77%	28,539	14,270	14,270	28,539
5900	Subtotal	5,284	52,928	7,760	16,282			82,253	39,318	42,936	82,253
5014	CONTRACTS										
5650	Contracts budget										
5571	Shipping and Disposal 700 tonnes	632,240				2,000	45.16%	632,240	632,240		632,240
5571											
5650	Subtotal	632,240	0	0	0			632,240	632,240	0	632,240
5020	TRAINING										
5920	Locally contracted labour										
5652	Casual Labour - Temporary Assistance (900 mandays)	12,193				30	45.16%	12,193	12,193		12,193
5920	Subtotal	12,193	0	0	0			12,193	12,193	0	12,193

Oracle Code	Description (ORACLE)	Expenditures by Component				Unit Price USD	% GEF Share	Total GEF USD	Expenditures by year		
		Comp 1 Disposal of POPS/ obsolete pesticides	Comp 2 Capacity building for POPs prevention and improved pesticide management	Comp 3 Communications Strategy, Information dissemination,	Comp 4 Project Management and Monitoring & Evaluation				Year 1	Year 2	Total
5023	TRAINING										
5920	Training budget										
5905	Group training										
5905	Training of Trainer workshops (4)		8,154			5,000	40.77%	8,154			8,154
	Subtotal	0	8,154	0	0			8,154	5,708	2,446	8,154
	Meetings/Conference costs										
5905	Inception and terminal workshops (2)				4,077	5,000	37.69%	4,077	2,039	2,039	4,077
	Subtotal	0	0	0	4,077			4,077	2,039	2,039	4,077
5024	EXPENDABLE PROCUREMENT										
6000	Expendable procurement budget										
6000	Protective Equipment and repackaging materials	18,064					45.16%	18,064	18,064		18,064
	Subtotal	18,064	0	0	0			18,064	18,064	0	18,064
5025	NON-EXPENDABLE PROCUREMENT										
6100	Non-expendable procurement budget										
6004	IT equipment		5,000				40.77%	5,000	5,000		5,000
	Subtotal	0	5,000	0	0			5,000	5,000	0	5,000
5027	TECHNICAL SUPPORT SERVICES										
6150	Technical support services budget										

Oracle Code	Description (ORACLE)	Expenditures by Component				Unit Price USD	% GEF Share	Total GEF USD	Expenditures by year		
		Comp 1 Disposal of POPS/ obsolete pesticides	Comp 2 Capacity building for POPs prevention and improved pesticide management	Comp 3 Communications Strategy, Information dissemination,	Comp 4 Project Management and Monitoring & Evaluation				Year 1	Year 2	Total
	TSS						0	0	0	0	
	TSS Subtotal	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5028	GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES										
6300	GOE budget										
6176	Costs of holding steering committee meetings				3,015	1,000	37.69%	3,015	1,508	1,508	3,015
6176	General Operating Costs	7,381					45.16%	7,381	3,691	3,691	7,381
6176	General Operating Costs		6,252				40.77%	6,252	3,126	3,126	6,252
6176	General Operating Costs			5,490			50.00%	5,490	2,745	2,745	5,490
6176	General Operating Costs				4,513		37.69%	4,513	2,257	2,257	4,513
	Subtotal	7,381	6,252	5,490	7,528			26,651	13,326	13,326	26,651
	SUBTOTAL COMP 1	700,000					45.16%				
	SUBTOTAL COMP 2		150,000				40.77%				
	SUBTOTAL COMP 3			50,000			50.00%				
	SUBTOTAL COMP 4				75,000		37.69%				
	TOTAL	700,000	150,000	50,000	75,000			975,000	814,475	160,525	975,000
5029	SUPPORT COSTS										
6130	Support costs budget	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	700,000	150,000	50,000	75,000			975,000	814,475	160,525	975,000

Terms of Reference for International and National Personnel

Terms of Reference: Technical Advisor

The Technical Advisor will perform his/her duties under the overall supervision of the Coordinator and Chief Technical Adviser to the Obsolete Pesticides Programme, Plant Protection Service (AGPP) based at FAO headquarters. The incumbent will also take on the responsibility for supporting the NPC, EC, M&E Officer and other PMU staff in the day to day implementation, management and coordination of all project activities.

Duration: 23 weeks spread throughout 2 years of the project duration

Responsibilities:

Project Coordination Support:

- Support the NPC, M&E Officer to coordinate their activities and monitor activities of all project staff;
- Support the PSC and NPC for the approval and development, where appropriate, of work plans and of a critical time flow analysis of technical support operations and implementation;
- liaise with project stakeholders and donors;
- liaise with the FAO budget-holder for all financial matters and approval of expenditure;
- Assist the NPC to coordinate project implementation with other related initiatives;
- develop a training plan for project staff members and development of training of trainers programmes for relevant agencies;
- ensure liaison with relevant UN national and international agencies and NGOs (to be) involved in project technical support activities and prepare collaborative arrangements as required;
- ensure the timely provision of FAO inputs and drawing up of specifications and terms of reference as required (consultants, equipment, contracts, supplies etc.);
- identify and supervise specialist training suppliers;
- specify equipment and supplies related to project activities and oversee procurement managed through FAO;
- provide support for the preparation of tender documentation, contract specifications and contracts;
- Assist the M&E officer to report project progress and prepare a terminal report highlighting lessons learnt for future operations including recommendations for the future.

Project preparation:

- propose suitable donors and strategies for financing follow on projects and activities;
- ensure support is given to countries in the preparation of project documentation.

Awareness raising:

- Assist the PMU communications team and consultants to coordinate information and outreach related to project activities through the internet (programme web site) , media and other channels;
- identification of suitable materials for developing public awareness of pesticide issues among the key collaborators and government departments;
- monitoring of public awareness component implementation;
- development and maintenance of links with representatives from the community and NGO sector.

Inventory, Safeguarding and Disposal operations:

- review of progress relating to the elimination of obsolete pesticides;
- ensure the provision of up-to-date and appropriate technical advice on available and appropriate methods for undertaking inventories, safeguarding stocks and treatment or destruction of obsolete pesticides and other contaminated materials solutions for soils and sites contaminated with pesticides; strategies for dealing with empty pesticide containers; and the identification and remediation of buried pesticides and resulting contamination;
- Support the M&E Officer to ensure compliance and coordination of obsolete pesticide elimination with relevant international frameworks including Basel and Stockholm Conventions, IMDG and ADR transport regulations and accepted best practice in the management of hazardous waste.

Pesticide Management Capacity Building:

- coordinate the provision of support for reviews of pesticide legislation, regulation and enforcement capacity;
- assist in reviewing pesticide management strategies and identifying potential areas for revision and capacity building;
- liaise with relevant FAO programme activities and projects to ensure coordination of activities on pest and pesticide management;
- support the identification of awareness raising and education opportunities and help to develop proposals for action in these areas;
- Assist in the implementation and training in FAO's Pesticide Stock Management System for holding computerized records of Syria's pesticide register and for managing stocks sustainably;
- coordinate the development of solutions for the ongoing management of empty pesticide containers and small quantities of obsolete pesticides

Capacity building:

- preparation of development proposals for future training and awareness programmes;
- in collaboration with other FAO units (such as IPM) prepare proposals for pest management strategy development;
- ensure adequate provision of support for monitoring and evaluation of the country projects.

General:

- Provide support to the Monitoring and Evaluation teams to ensure that the project time frame is met and propose acceptable alternatives when difficulties or delays arise;
- ensuring information sharing with constituents, stakeholders and media.

Qualifications and experience:

- university degree in agriculture chemistry environmental science or in a related subject matter;
- higher degree in related subject;
- experience in management of pesticide waste;
- a minimum of ten years experience in field of pesticide management and the prevention of pesticide accumulation;
- experience and advanced knowledge of pesticide reduction and replacement and sustainable pest management techniques;
- extensive knowledge of relevant activities among IGOs NGOs the donor community and private sector;
- experience in negotiating at senior level with governments international organizations and other relevant organizations;
- excellent presentation skills both verbal and in writing;
- familiar with data processing and common computer software;
- familiarity with international conventions and agreements on hazardous waste management;
- knowledge or ability of understanding the FAO Obsolete Pesticide Guidelines;
- experience in financial control and assessment of supplies;
- fluent in English (level C) and working knowledge of French or Arabic.

Other Consultants

The detailed terms of reference for consultants will be developed prior to their selection and recruitment as specific needs are determined in detail. In general the hire of the following consultants is envisaged. In the case of legal consultants and communication strategy developers, **national consultants** will be recruited as a first choice if appropriate expertise is available. In the absence of suitable expertise locally, efforts will be made to recruit appropriately experienced and qualified consultants from other developing countries. When no relevant expertise is found to be available locally or in other developing countries, **international consultants** will be recruited. In such cases efforts will always be made to **supplement** international expertise **with local consultants** who can both contribute to the project activities and build their capacity through work on these activities:

Customs Officer Training

4 weeks

A consultant specializing in pesticide management will be recruited to prepare and deliver a training course for customs officers to improve the control of pesticide imports

Pesticide Quality Control Training

4 weeks

A consultant specializing in quality control and analysis of pesticides will be recruited to undertake a review of the pesticide quality control laboratory infrastructure in Syria and make recommendations for improvements and train 4 laboratory staff in techniques and analytical procedures for testing pesticides for conformity to specifications including testing for contamination by POPs.

Review and revision of pesticide legislation

8 weeks international consultant
4 weeks national consultant

Two consultant specializing in pesticide legislation will be recruited to review existing pesticides legislation; facilitate a stakeholder workshop to determine the priorities for revision; and to revise or draft new pesticide legislation;

Human Resources and Procurement Advisor

12 weeks

A consultant specializing in Human Resources and Procurement will be recruited to assist in the recruitment of project staff and consultants and in the procurement of goods and services required by the project.

Budget and Finance Advisor

10 weeks

A consultant specializing in budgeting and finance will be recruited to assist in the management of the project's budget and finance, particularly for the monitoring and evaluation of project costs.

Pesticide Stock Management System training

4 weeks

A consultant specializing in pesticide management will be recruited to train the government staff in the use of FAO's pesticide stock management system for the computerization of Syria's pesticide register and for improved stock management. A national consultant will be recruited to assist in the compilation of the pesticide register into the system (5 weeks).

Ministry of Health pesticide applicator training of trainers **6 weeks**
A consultant specializing in pesticide management and training skills will be recruited to develop the curriculum for a training course for Ministry of Health pesticide applicators; train 15 ministry staff as trainers to deliver the new curriculum

Medical Practitioner training in diagnosis and treatment of pesticide intoxication **4 weeks**
A pesticide risk reduction consultant specializing in pesticide management will be recruited to work under the supervision of the Ministry of Health to train 15 medical practitioners in the diagnosis and treatment of pesticide intoxication.

Hazardous Waste Management Strategy **3 weeks**
A consultant specializing in the management of hazardous waste will be recruited to review Syria's production of hazardous waste and to develop a strategy for its environmentally sound management.

Review of Chemical Manufacturing regulations **3 weeks**
A consultant specializing in the regulation of chemical manufacturing industry will be recruited to review Syria's existing regulations and make recommendations for improvement.

Communications Strategy Development **6 weeks international consultant**
20 weeks national consultants
Following the inception workshop and the consultation to identify the key issues to be addressed by the communication strategy, a communications for development consultant will be recruited to develop the terms of reference for the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices survey of the target groups. National communications consultants or NGOs will be recruited to undertake the KAP survey. The results of the KAP survey will be presented and debated with key stakeholders and the terms of reference of the communications strategy defined. The international consultant together with the national consultants/NGO will develop the communications strategy including for each target group, the key messages, communications channels and media.

Terminal Evaluation experts **10 weeks**
Two experts in pesticide waste disposal and pesticide management will be recruited to assist the steering committee and FAO's evaluation office to undertake the terminal evaluation of the project.

Africa Stockpiles Programme M&E System

The ASP has developed a standard M&E system for monitoring progress of each country project. The system aims to be objective and simple for country teams to use and allows the programme to monitor and compare progress between countries. Its use will assist in the identification of best practice. The M&E System is divided into a components for the various phases of a project. Reproduced below is the component for monitoring safeguarding and disposal. The GEF project will use this system for tracking progress:

Component D 3: Safeguarding and Disposal ³ (50% of Disposal Component Overall)		Estimated Date From Work Plan	Completed Yes No	
D 3.1 Tendering for Safeguarding and Disposal Services (15%)				
<i>Prequalification of suppliers (5%)</i>				
D 3.1.1.1	Pre-qualification documents drafted (1%)			
D 3.1.1.2	Pre-qualification documents approved (1%)			
D 3.1.1.3	Pre-qualification process completed (3%)			
<i>Tender development (5%)</i>				
D 3.1.2.1	Tender drafted based on CESA strategies (2%)			
D 3.1.2.2	Tender reviewed and comments incorporated (1%)			
D 3.1.2.3	Tender approved (2%)			
<i>Award of tender (5%)</i>				
D 3.1.3.1	Tender issued to pre-qualified firms (1%)			
D 3.1.3.2	All submissions reviewed and firm selected (2%)			
D 3.1.3.3	Contract awarded (2%)			
D 3.2 Safeguarding and Disposal Work-plan (10%)⁴				
<i>Drafting of work plan (3%)</i>				
D 3.2.1.1	All activities identified and grouped (1%)			
D 3.2.1.2	All resources identified (1%)			
D 3.2.1.3	All interdependencies identified (1%)			
<i>Review of work plan (3%)</i>				
D 3.2.2.1	Initial review of plan by country team (1%)			
D 3.2.2.2	Review of work plan by contractor (1%)			
D 3.2.2.3	Review of work plan by FAO / WB (1%)			
<i>Approval of work plan (4%)</i>				
D 3.2.3.1	Incorporation of all comments (1)			
D 3.2.3.2	Submitted to SC, WB and FAO (1%)			
D 3.2.3.3	Work plan approved (2%)			
D 3.3 Mobilization of Inputs (10%)⁵				
<i>Equipment specifications (3%)</i>				
D 3.3.1.1	PPE specifications confirmed (1%)			
D 3.3.1.2	Packaging materials specification confirmed (1%)			
D 3.3.1.3	Electrical equipment specification confirmed (1%)			
<i>Procurement of inputs (3%)</i>				
D 3.3.2.1	Moat appropriate procurement process confirmed (1%)			
D 3.3.2.2	Procurement process started (1%)			

³ The allocation of points between the sections will require verification at the preliminary stages of the safeguarding and disposal operations. Care is needed to ensure that any changes in the tables are reflected in the automated tracking system. This allows some flexibility over the relative importance of each component based on country specifics;

⁴ Work plan may be developed in parallel with tender or in advance if safeguarding to be implemented by national teams with limited contractor inputs;

⁵ Assumes not all inputs to be procured through the main safeguarding and disposal contract. If all equipment / inputs to be provided by contractor then Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 may be changed;

D 3.3.2.3	Procurement process completed (1%)			
	<i>Supply and delivery of inputs (4%)</i>			
D 3.3.3.1	Materials delivered to country (1%)			
D 3.3.3.2	Materials clear customs (1%)			
D 3.3.3.3	Materials delivered to project (2%)			
D 3.4 Implementation of Safeguarding Strategy (35%)				
	<i>Safeguarding of high risk sites (20%)</i>			
D 3.4.1.1	20% of high risk stocks safeguarded (4%)			
D 3.4.1.2	65% of high risk stocks safeguarded (9%)			
D 3.4.1.3	100% of high risk stocks safeguarded (7%)			
	<i>Safeguarding of Moderate risk sites (10%)</i>			
D 3.4.2.1	20% of moderate risk sites safeguarded (2%)			
D 3.4.2.2	65% of moderate risk sites safeguarded (4.5%)			
D 3.4.2.3	100% of moderate risk sites safeguarded (3.5%)			
	<i>Safeguarding of lower risk sites (5%)</i>			
D 3.4.3.1	20% of low risk sites safeguarded (1%)			
D 3.4.3.2	65% of low risk sites safeguarded (2.5%)			
D 3.4.3.3	100% of low risk sites safeguarded (1.5%)			
D 3.5 Implementation of Disposal Strategy (30%)				
	<i>Disposal of pesticide stocks (20%)</i>			
D 3.5.1.1	20% of pesticides disposed (4%)			
D 3.5.1.2	65% of pesticides disposed (9%)			
D 3.5.1.3	100% of pesticides disposed (7%)			
	<i>Treatment of contaminated soils⁶ (5%)</i>			
D 3.5.2.1	20% of contaminated sites completed (1%)			
D 3.5.2.2	65% of contaminated sites completed (2.5%)			
D 3.5.2.3	100% of contaminated sites completed (1.5%)			
	<i>Treatment of contaminated containers etc⁷ (5%)</i>			
D 3.5.3.1	20% of materials completed (1%)			
D 3.5.3.2	65% of materials completed (2.5%)			
D 3.5.3.3	100% of materials completed (1.5%)			

⁶ Disposal of soils may be limited to site investigation and strategy development under the CESA. If no soil disposal is included in the scope of the project then the points may be reallocated to the pesticide disposal section;

⁷ Disposal / treatment of containers and contaminated equipment may not be covered under the project. If not included then points may be re-allocated to pesticide disposal section;