

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Comprehensive reduction and elimination of P**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4600 |
| GEF ID | 4477 |
| Title | Comprehensive Reduction And Elimination Of Persistent Organic Pollutants In Pakistan |
| Country(ies) | Pakistan, Pakistan |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Chemicals |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) are chemical substances that persist in the environment, can be transported by wind and water, bio-accumulate and pass through the food chain, causing adverse effects to human health and the environment.    Pakistan signed the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) on 6 December 2001 and ratified the Convention on 14 April 2008. The National Implementation Plan (NIP), submitted on 16 July 2010, provides a policy framework, which lays out the priorities for addressing the specific issues of POPs pesticides and PCBs in Pakistan. To support Pakistan in meeting its obligations under the Stockholm Convention, the NIP priorities that were selected by the GEF UNDP project to be addressed are:  i) The development and implementation of a regulatory, policy and enforcement system to reduce POPs releases and to regulate POPs waste disposal;  ii) Capacity building to reduce exposure to and releases of POPs;  iii) Collection, transport and disposal of 300t of PCB and 1200t of POPs/Obsolete pesticides.    The elimination of POPs pesticides stockpiles became even more urgent after the 2010 floods which damaged some of the storage sites of hazardous chemicals and pesticides. To ensure environmentally sound disposal of POPs, as part of the project a national disposal/treatment facility is to be upgraded, assessed, tested and operated in compliance with the Stockholm Convention’s BAT/BEP. In the situation that assessments undertaken by the project indicate that disposal at national level will not be technically or economically feasible, the project will support collection, packaging and transportation of POPs waste to a licensed facility abroad, for their environmentally and safe treatment and disposal.    Based on the inventory survey conducted during the NIP preparation, there are approximately 6,033 MT of obsolete stocks of POPs pesticides (3,800 MT in Punjab, 2,016 MT in Sindh, 48 MT in KPK, 135 MT in Balochistan, 31.5 MT in AJK and 0.5 MT in Northern areas). Large stocks of obsolete pesticides are situated in areas of intensive cash crops/ agricultural activities.    Objectives of this project are reducing human health and environmental risks by enhancing management capacities and disposal of POPs in Pakistan through: i) the development and implementation of a regulatory, policy and enforcement system to reduce POPs releases and to regulate POPs waste disposal; ii) capacity building to reduce exposure to and releases of POPs; iii) collection, transport and disposal of 300 MTof PCB and 1,200 MT of POPs pesticides. |

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| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

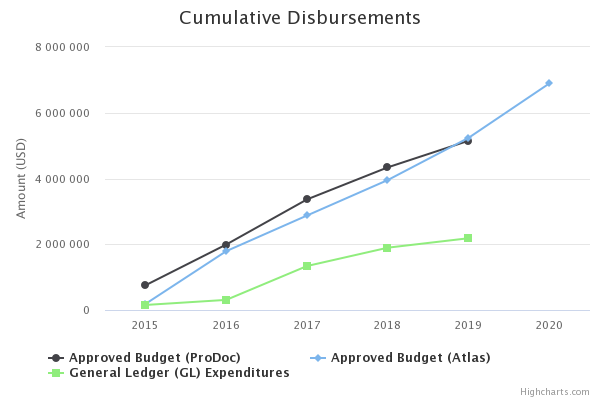
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | High |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **Reducing human health and environmental risks by enhancing management capacities and disposal of POPs in Pakistan** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Extent to which provisions on POPs comprehensively integrated into the regulation on chemicals, waste, environmental targets. | The integration of SC requirement on POPs in the existing regulation is very limited. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Existing regulation on chemical management updated and enforced with provisions related to POPs | This activity is currently on track. For this reporting period, cumulative progress has been estimated at 50% to completion. During this PIR reporting period,  1) The guidelines to support National Regulations on safe handling, transport, storage and disposal of POPs and PCBs was completed as expected in PIR 2017 reporting  2) Drafting of legislation was started and is about 50% of the way completed, as the legal consultant has delivered three out of six related deliverables.  A consultative workshop with stakeholders (as part of fifth deliverable) will be organized in October 2018 in Islamabad. In this workshop main stakeholders (provincial and national level) will be invited to get their comments and have a consensus on the way forward for the completion and further submission of legislation draft to the parliament of Pakistan for approval. | This activity is currently on track. For this reporting period, cumulative progress has been estimated at 75% to completion. During this PIR reporting period:  1) Gap analysis report on existing POPs related legislation was developed and shared with all stakeholders.  2) National consultative workshop with stakeholders was organized in December 2018 in which consultant working on development of legislation proposed a standalone legislation on POPs as it won't be time taking. In contrary, all stakeholders (provincial and national level) mutually agreed to go for amendments in existing legislation instead of developing a standalone legislation.  3) Project started working on amendments in existing legislation. Draft rules on POPs to be included in section 31 of Pakistan Environment Protection Act (PEPA) have already been drafted and shared with all stakeholders for inputs. After thorough review from all relevant government departments, the project has received comments/feedbacks which are now being incorporated. Accordingly, another national level consultative meeting will be organized by the end of November 2019 to formalize the legislation process and share with relevant ministries for getting it approved from the parliament of Pakistan.    Immediate steps in the following reporting period:  1) Effort will be made to fast track the review of the amended legislation and have the national consultative meeting by November 2019  2) Once the legislation is vetted it will be sent to Parliament for approval by January 2020 |
| Comprehensive regulation, clean up targets, and guidance on POPs contaminated sites in place and tested on a number of contaminated sites. | A harmonized regulatory system aimed at reducing release of, and exposure to POPs and hazardous chemicals is still missing. | *(not set or not applicable)* | An integrated system for enforcing and controlling proper management of POPs, both ad administration and industrial sectors adopted | This activity is currently on track. For this reporting period, cumulative progress has been estimated at 50% to completion. During this PIR reporting period  The guidelines to support National Regulations on POPs was developed in 2017 and based on these guidelines legislation process was started in 2018.  Drafting of legislation is about 50% of the way completed, as the legal consultant has delivered three out of six related deliverables covering the gap analysis of existing legislations. As part of fourth deliverable, the legal consultant will develop regulations on POPs management, clean up targets, and guidance on POPs contaminated sites which is planned to be completed in September 2018.  After which, the consultant will further organize a national level consultative workshop in 2018 to get the approval of all stakeholders on this draft. | This activity is currently on track. For this reporting period as the work to approve legislation on POPs is underway and cumulative progress has been estimated at 50% to completion. During this PIR reporting period, a consultant was engaged to develop amendments of existing legislation to include POPs.  Regarding contaminated sites, a consultant has worked on finding the remedial solutions for contaminated sites. The work has been completed and an estimate has been given by consultant to excavate the soil for transfer and disposal. However, this work to be done after meeting the actual target of POPs PCBs and Pesticides. In parallel, project has planned to engage experts who will work upon development of management plan for elimination of PCBs and national level technical guidelines (sector specific) which will help to enforce the legislation in all domains.  However, in parallel to save time TORs were shared with UNDP CO, Bangkok Regional Hub, and HQ to engage international consultants to develop PCBs management plan and technical guidelines for POPs management. The same TORs were advertised and evaluation process has been completed in August 2019.    In the next reporting period the following activities will be prioritized:-  - Fast tracking of the start of work for the PCB management plan and POPs technical guidelines. This work is critical to achieving GEBs through POPs tonnages destroyed or disposed, so there must be significant delivery of work in Q 4 and Q1 2020 ahead of project close date on March 2020. |
| Extent to which awareness on POPs of relevant stakeholders measurably enhanced | Awareness of institutional and industrial stakeholders, as well as the general public is low | *(not set or not applicable)* | A comprehensive package of regulations and guidance for POPs reduction and disposal, permitting of disposal facilities, PCB inventory and treatment established. | This activity is currently on track. For this reporting period, cumulative progress has been estimated at 50% to completion as the project has conducted 16 trainings in total during this reporting period while project is planning to conduct 15 more trainings by the end of project. During this PIR reporting period, the following was accomplished:    1) Total 16 out of 18 general \awareness training of Academia, Government, Chamber of Commerce, Industries, NGOs, and Public/Private sector took place or not, as expected in PIR 2017on awareness of POPs pesticides and highlighting their role as representatives of the institutions and communities, in approaching towards comprehensive elimination of POPs pesticides in Pakistan which resulted in raising public awareness about health and environmental hazards of POPs pesticides in Pakistan. Around. 995 number of persons participated in this first round of workshops, of which 772 were men and 223 were women.  2) While this year project is planning to conduct trainings for targeted audience from power generation/distribution companies on safe handling of PCBs and regulatory authorities on management of POPs. For which Project realized that there is a lack of capacity at national level on management of PCBs.  3) Apart from capacity building of PCB holders, Project is also planning to provide trainings to personnel from Custom departments dealing with Pesticides. Considering this issue, project advertised RFP for hiring of firm with international expert as master trainer for conducting 9 trainings during 2018. The evaluation process has been completed and new firm will be taken on board by the end of August 2018. | This activity is currently on track. For this reporting period, cumulative progress has been estimated at 75% to completion as the project has conducted Six (06) no. of one day trainings in total. These trainings were conducted in November 2018 by engaging international training firm based in Netherlands with over 25 years of experience in POPs management. In Pakistan, these trainings were conducted at four main cities (Islamabad, Lahore, Multan and Karachi) targeting relevant departments from all provinces. During this PIR reporting period, the following was accomplished:  1) Project organized trainings for targeted audience from power generation/distribution companies on safe handling of PCBs and best management practices. Around 151 number of persons participated in these technical trainings, of which 138 were men and 13 were women.  2) The project has also conducted trainings to personnel from customs and agriculture departments of all provinces dealing with pesticides. Around 125 number of persons participated in these technical trainings, of which 118 were men and 7 were women.    In the next reporting period, next step shall include:-  - Development of a standard training manual on POPs pesticides and PCBs  - To engage root level and management workers/officials from Power companies and agriculture sector who will participate in trainings and will disseminate the same in their departments  - On-site training of trainers based on the same manual in all major cities of Pakistan utilizing the co-financing or in-kind support of government departments for the logistics.  - Project will also engage communities including farmers and women through the trained trainers for mass awareness. |
| Extent to which capacity of local communities and public and private sector stakeholders to reduce exposure to POPs and their releases enhanced. | POPs pesticide stockpile and PCB contaminated equipment are unsafely stored and often dispersed in the environment as a result of floods. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Management capacity of governmental and industrial stakeholders increased.  Awareness of relevant stakeholders at all level is significantly enhanced, | This activity is currently on track. For this reporting period, cumulative progress has been estimated at 50% to completion During this PIR reporting period, there were 16 awareness workshops on POPs were carried out to increase capacity of government and industry/local participants on their roles in POPs management ;Punjab (4), Sindh (4), Balochistan (2), Azad Jammu Kashmir (2), Gilgit Baltistan (2), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (2)  The participants of the workshops were from various sectors i.e government, academia, private, NGOs, industries etc. Resource materials included 7 pre-designed modules, videos, pictures, presentations and videos. Pre-Post Evaluation of these workshop showed the interest and increase in knowledge from 20-30 % to around 80% as relates to the POPs issue, as they all gave their valuable feedback and wished to be continuously channeled into the project activities. Approximately 995 participants were trained in these 16 workshops. | This activity is currently on track. For this reporting period, cumulative progress has been estimated at 75% to completion. During this PIR reporting period, as was previously mentioned above, 6 technical trainings on POPs were carried out to increase capacity of government and industry/local participants on their roles in POPs management. The participants of the workshops were from various sectors i.e government, private sector, industries, power companies and custom departments etc. As per the pre and post evaluation reports, about 70% of participants in all locations were able to update their skills/knowledge about POPs Pesticides/PCBs and confirmed that the provided approach will help them to implement the POPs Pesticides/PCBs management agenda accordingly within their companies. |
| Percentage increase in tons of POPs pesticide stockpiles and PCBs properly managed and disposed off | Capacity and infrastructures for the management and disposal of POPs stockpiles and PCBs is missing. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 1200 tons of POPs pesticide and 300 tons of PCBs contaminated equipment safely collected, stored and disposed off. | This activity is currently off-track. Cumulatively, the project has phased out a total of 475 MT of POPs, of which 443.77 tonnes were POPs pesticides, and 31.23 tonnes were PCBs. In this reporting period 469 MT were phased out (437.77 MT POPs pesticides and 31.23 MT of PCBs), meeting overall the 400 MT phase out target set for 2017. The 475 MT phased out to date is equivalent to and representing 31.67 % of the 1500MT total phase out tonnage target for end of project. However, analyzing progress to phase out completion for each substance, then the percentages are 36.98% for POPs pesticides and 10.4% for PCBs.  This activity is currently off track as project found out that there is no PCBs inventory in National Implementation Plan of Pakistan. After having project steering committee meeting, project team revised target of disposal for year 2018 from 600 to 350 MT. Project is currently working to update the PCBs inventory with the support of relevant government stakeholders and for that on 16th August 2018, MOU has also been signed with National Electric Power Regulatory Authority to develop a close collaboration which will result in mapping of PCBs and phasing out of PCB contaminated transformers from power generation companies. While for the next reporting period, the project is expected to phase out 50MT pesticides and 300 MT PCBs. | This activity is currently off-track as project has only cumulatively disposed of 485.77 MT of POPs. Of this tonnage, 443.77 are made up of pesticides, and this is well below the 1,200 MT target set for the project (only about 37% of phase out target achieved). The remaining 42MT is made up of PCBs contaminated oil & equipment disposal, of which only 10MT were disposed of in this reporting period. Given the end of project target was 300MT PCB disposed, this is only 14% of the target achieved. Combined then progress to completion is only 32% for this component.,  This disparity arises from incorrect baseline data and targets being set when the project was being designed back in 2012-14. The target tonnages are not supported in current surveys.  It should also be noted that the remaining POPs pesticides stockpiles left in country is 286 MT as confirmed during recent project-driven surveys ,in which POPs Pesticides have been identified and quantified in all provinces. The draft reconfirmation of POPs pesticides stockpiles reports were shared with all concerned departments to cross check the inventories and number of stockpiles at their end. After incorporating feedback from departments who had the primary data of pesticides stockpiles, it has been confirmed and endorsed from the Ministry of Climate Change in the final report that was released and shared with all relevant stakeholders.  The same figures for POPs Pesticides has been validated & reported by National & International team of consultants working in parallel under another project of Ministry of Climate Change and UNEP titled “Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan of Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants in Pakistan”. Currently, the process to engage the firms to transport, handling and dispose of POPs pesticides has been initiated and now the project has to dispose of the remaining quantity of 286 MT (with reference to new NIP document developed in 2019) instead of 757 MT POPs pesticides (targets set with reference to old NIP document developed in 2009).  For POPs PCBs, the transport firm and disposal firm are on board with the project, but has only been able to dispose off 10MT of PCBs in this reporting period and 42 MT in total so far. PCB oil-based equipment is still actively in service in the industry, and power companies are hesitant towards provision of No Objection Certificates for disposal of PCBs. To address this issue, the project is working on legislation and development of PCBs inventory by engaging internationally accredited laboratories for the sampling, labelling and analysis of 2,000 samples of PCBs. Currently, the sampling process has already been completed in one of the provinces i.e. Balochistan. The sampling process of remaining provinces will be completed by the end of September and PCBs inventory with 2,000 samples analysis report will be completed by October 2019.  As per the project document, the project should collect and analyze some 5,000 samples. However, given the urgency of fast tracking delayed components, and getting a start on disposal, the remaining 3,000 sample collection process will be initiated after the initial endorsement of the inventory report, since the report will still be able to flag several priority sites for PCB disposal, and accelerate delivery of GEBs in the interim.  The project along with the Ministry of Climate Change, has engaged Ministry of Energy and National Electric Power Regulatory Authority to provide NOCs for the disposal of the PCBs contaminated oil, as soon the sampling and analysis report will be shared with the departments. This will further be supported by the amendments in current legislation to include all POPs, ensuring that the enabling environment to move companies away from PCB based technology is in place. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Strengthened POPs regulatory and policy instruments adopted and POPs management systems for controlling and reducing releases of POPs functional** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of regulatory tools relevant to the management of POPs including PCBs, hazardous waste pesticides, release and emission limits for disposal facilities, analyzed, revised and amended to consistently take into account SC provisions on POPs. | The initial POPs pesticides as included in the Stockholm Convention before 2009 are banned in Pakistan, through the Agricultural Pesticides Ordinance, 1971.    New POPs like PFOs and brominated flame retardants are not regulated in Pakistan    A PCBs regulation is completely missing.    Regulation on U-POPs emission is not compliant with the SC BAT/BEP | *(not set or not applicable)* | Key POPs related national legislation developed.  National Technical POPs management Guidelines developed. | This activity is currently on track. For this reporting period, cumulative progress has been estimated at 50% to completion. During this PIR reporting period,:-  The legal consultant has delivered three out of six related deliverables mainly highlighting the gap analysis of existing legislations.  In the next reporting period it is intended that the remaining 4 deliverables on development of rules/legislation on POPs including emission limits and disposal standards. s. As the new Government in Pakistan has recently been formed, the project will put the draft report on development of rules/legislation before the cabinet and parliament by end September or early October 2018.  In next reporting period depending on the report/findings of legal consultant and most importantly approval of all relevant stakeholders, consultant will either develop a separate legislation on POPs in Pakistan or will work on amendments in already present legislation including;  1. Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997.  2. Handling, Manufacture, Storage, Import of hazardous waste and hazardous substances Rules”, Draft-2016.  3. The Agricultural Pesticide Ordinance.  4. The Consolidated Agricultural Pesticides Rules, 1973.  5. Import/export Policy Order 2016.  New POPs management Rule or legislation to be drafted, if required by the Stakeholders. . | This activity is currently on track. For this reporting period, cumulative progress has been estimated at 75% to completion.  During this PIR reporting period, the Gap analysis of the legislation on POPs in Pakistan was completed and consensus was built to go for the amendments in existing regulatory mechanism. The project has now drafted rules in section 31 of existing Pakistan Environment Protection Act (PEPA) for inclusion of additional clauses to regulate all kinds of POPs including new POPs and draft comprehensive sector-specific (Agriculture/Plant Protection, Pakistan Customs, NEPRA/Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Industries and Production, Ministry of Health and EPA’s) new rules for control & management of all kinds of POPs in Pakistan. After incorporating feedback from all relevant departments, the project will now present the draft amendments in PEPA & sector-specific newly drafted rules for POPs management to Federal/Provincial Stakeholders, Law Divisions, Parliamentary Committees and respective government bodies who would be engaged in the legislation process, ensuring support in approval of the final legislation on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)    In the next reporting period, activities will include:  - Present the Draft amendments in PEPA & sector-specific newly drafted rules for POPs management to Federal/Provincial Stakeholders, Law Divisions, Parliamentary Committees and respective government bodies who would be engaged in the legislation process, ensuring support in approval of the final legislation. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Government enforcement agencies and other organizations involved in regulating POPs management are able to use tools developed for POPs management and network with/regulate main agencies handling POPs.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of national Technical POPs management Guidelines compliant with SC developed and effectively implemented. | Inadequate specialized skills, financial resources, equipment and working tools by respective institutions dealing with POPs; | *(not set or not applicable)* | 60 staff from central and provincial level administration trained on enforcement of POPs related provisions. | This area of work is off track as it is a training workshop which will be reported in next reporting period.  Initially, project focused on creating general awareness among all stakeholders and organized 16 awareness workshops at provincial and federal level in which the targeted audience was academia, Government servants and laboratories, Chamber of Commerce & Industries and NGOs. 995 number of persons participated in this first round of workshops, of which 772 were men and 223 were women.  In next phase, the target audience for these workshops will be enforcement agencies and organizations involved in regulating POPs, as the project is facing a lack of capacity at enforcement level for POPs management compliance with the Stockholm Convention. To address this challenge, the project is planning an international exposure visit to train the POPs Pakistan Project team and relevant stakeholders about the best practices for the identification and management of POPs and any collaboration with another country, so that there can be application of a model for POPs management suitable to the context of Pakistan. This kind of technical support can be a very useful tool to build the capacity of the project as it can replicate the training at all levels for knowledge sharing. | This activity is currently on track. For this reporting period, cumulative progress has been estimated at 75% to completion as the project has already trained staff members from provincial and federal level departments for the enforcement of POPs related provisions. For this, project hired international firm with international experts as master trainer for conducting these technical trainings.  The target audience for these workshops were enforcement agencies (Federal Board of Revenue, national and provincial Agriculture departments and power departments) and organizations involved in regulating POPs (Karachi Port Trust, Gwadar Port Authority). 77 numbers of officials attended these trainings out of which 71 were males and 6 were females.  To learn best management practices (BMPs) and best available technologies (BAPs), project had an international exposure visit in Turkey during 17th to 22nd December 2018 along with relevant government representative for the identification and management of POPs by similar POPs project being run by UNIDO and UNDP Turkey. This helped the project for the replication of POPs management practices suitable in the context of Pakistan.    Next steps: In the next and final phase of the project, there is intention to carry out refresher training for all relevant departments on the enforcement of the legislation on POPs, once the proposed draft rules on POPs through amendments in Pakistan Environment Protection Act (PEPA) is approved by the Parliament & the sector specific technical guidelines are also developed. |
| Number of management and enforcement staff at national and provincial level in at least 4 provinces have enhanced skills/capacities on POPs management and enforcement. | Lack of dedicated administrative structure. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Guidance / circulars on PCB identification, inventory labelling and disposal issued;  Guidance / circulars on obsolete pesticides including POPs identification, inventory and disposal issued;  Guidance for import / export of POPs containing materials and goods. | This area of work is off track, and is at approximately 50% to completion of final project target  In this reporting period, the following took place:-  1) the project has hired an international consultant, who in collaboration with the national consultant has developed a review of the legal and regulatory framework for PCB management in Pakistan. This document has also received review and inputs from stakeholders.  2) Due to the lack of PCB inventory data in the Pakistan NIP, a data gathering template has been developed and distributed to power generation companies, such that data from 50 entities has been collected enhancing the PCB inventory of Pakistan.  After development of legislation on POPs and attending an international exposure visit, the project is also planning to train relevant departments such as customs on import and export of POPS containing material and goods. | This activity is on track, and is at approximately60% completion.  In this reporting period:-  The SOP for the transportation, handling and disposal was developed and shared with the firms who were involved in the whole process. The training was also imparted to the government environment protection department that oversees safe transport and disposal of POPs pesticides and PCBs stockpiles. Similarly, the guidelines for PCBs identification, labelling and analysis were developed and shared by the government with the firms who are engaged in the sampling/analysis process of PCBs.  Furthermore, the project has identified the specific equipment and developed the specifications for the procurement of a Gas Chromatography – Mass Spectrometer (GCMS) (which is used for the identification of all kinds of POPs) and installed them in Environmental Protection Agencies at provincial and federal level. Three GC-MS equipment were successfully installed in Federal EPA, EPA Sindh and Punjab along with the training of relevant staff. This has considerably enhanced the capacities of the EPAs staff. The training has also been provided to the EPA staff to run and maintain this equipment which will eventually enhance the capacity of public sector on POPs exposure and control. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Governance and enforcement particularly on illegal imports framework for controlling POPs improved.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of main custom offices out of the total number which have adopted procedures and circulars establishing POPs management. | Inadequate awareness of importers and custom officers on imports requirements; | *(not set or not applicable)* | Procedures, responsibilities and offices for the enforcement of provisions related to import/exports of POPs substances or POPs containing or contaminated articles established. | This will be reported in the next reporting period. | This activity is currently off track as the procedures and circulars establishing POPs management will be shared once the technical guidelines on POPs management are developed. In this regard, the project is bringing international consultant on board who is expected to complete the work by the end of October 2019. These guidelines, once approved by the government, will be disseminated to all the concerned custom departments. However, the trainings that were imparted specifically to the custom department officials have enhanced their capacity in terms of identification and regulation of POPs, till the time the approved policy guidelines are not issued. |
| Number of officers from all the main customs successfully trained. | Inadequate POPs inspectorate services    Lack of control on the export of PCB content of end of life electrical equipment | *(not set or not applicable)* | Custom officers and managers trained on POPs issues and strategies.  All the main customs in Pakistan have adopted procedures and circulars establishing POPs management. | This activity is still in preparatory steps. The TOR for the Customs trainer was/was not (select which) completed as planned in PIR 17. The delivery of Customs Training will be reported in the next reporting period. | This activity is currently on track. For this reporting period, cumulative progress has been estimated at 75% to completion as the project has trained personnel from Custom departments of all provinces dealing with Pesticides. Around 25 persons from the custom department participated in these technical trainings in which 19 were male and 06 were females  In these trainings, all three chemical Conventions i.e. Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam Conventions were introduced, and the role of customs in controlling POPs import (and export) was highlighted. The training also focused on the more specific and technical topic of custom related activities on dry ports and seaports in the context of main and new industrial POPs.  In the last phase of trainings during the next reporting period, the project has planned on-site trainings for the relevant departments on comprehensive procedures to be adopted for the management of POPs. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 4**  **Comprehensive National Chemicals Profile improved and updated with enhanced steps taken for better respnse** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Availability of an updated chemical profile report for Pakistan. | A chemical profile for the country was completed in 2009 by the International Cooperation Wing of the former Ministry of Environment.    The chemical profile includes description of the chemical management in the country, including regulatory framework and management of hazardous waste, which will obviously need to be updated as a result of the activity of the project | *(not set or not applicable)* | Data compilation and elaboration of an updated Chemicals Profile for Pakistan with special reference to 1) priority concerns related to chemicals in all stages of their Life Cycles 2) Legal Instruments and institutional framework 3) Chemical Emergency preparedness 4) Management of POPs 5) Disposal capacity for PCBs and POPs. | This project component is off track as the allocated budget for this activity was too low and the consultant who was selected did not accept the offer neither negotiated.  In the Project Steering committee meeting, project revised allocated budget for this activity and got approval of all PSC members. This consultancy will be soon advertised and will be reported in next reporting period. . | This area of work is on track and progress to completion is at 50%. This activity is ongoing and will be completed by the end of year 2019.  Project has already worked on extensive data compilation to update national chemical profile of Pakistan and shared the data compilation report with the Ministry of Climate Change.  In this regard, project has ensured coordination with the Chemical focal point in International Cooperation Wing of Ministry of Climate Change. Now the same data will be used for finalizing and publishing the updated chemical profile of Pakistan which was developed in 2009.  As work on the Legal instruments and disposal capacity Is already ongoing as described in other sections of the PIR, the priority follow on activities shall include:There are some additional data needed to complete the National Chemical Profile including the inventory of under mentioned categories is also included :-  - Inorganic chemicals like caustic soda, soda ash, calcium chloride  - Organic chemicals like PVC, Polystyrene, Pathylic anhydride  - Acids like H2SO4, HCL, HNO3  - Dyes and Pigments used in Industries  - Soaps and Detergents,  - Household pesticides like Insect Killers etc.  - Cosmetics (Include local and International)  - Pharmaceuticals Chemicals  - Chemicals used in dairy products.  - Misc. Fertilizers.  . In this regard, the project has agreed on the methodology and timelines with the concerned government officials to roll out the assignment to a chemical expert.  The chemical expert will further work comprehensively on this task and will update the national chemical profile of Pakistan which was developed back in 2009 with special priority concerns related to chemicals in all stages of their Life Cycles, focus on legislation and chemical emergency preparedness aspects. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 5**  **Stakeholder groups aware of sources and prepared to mitigate POPs exposure and releases.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of institutes and communities receiving    effective Training on POPs exposure | Poor information exchange and data keeping; | *(not set or not applicable)* | Development of awareness and training programs of sources and cost-effective POPs exposure and release reduction steps as well as alternatives to POPs. | This area of work is on track. As this activity is ongoing and project is organizing regular trainings each year. Progress to completion is at about 50% of the project end target as the project has conducted 16 trainings in total during this reporting period while project is planning to conduct 15 more trainings by the end of project. The training resource materials have already been developed and used in previous trainings.In this reporting period:-  1) The workshops conducted were on awareness of POPs pesticides and highlighting their role as representatives of the institutions and communities, in approaching towards comprehensive elimination of POPs pesticides in Pakistan which resulted in raising public awareness about health and environmental hazards of POPs pesticides in Pakistan. Around. 995 number of persons participated in these total 16 first round of workshops conducted in various province of Pakistan, of which 772 were men and 223 were women.  2)  Apart from this, project also had meetings with its vendor’s i.e. Bizxpert and Bestway Cement after which they conducted trainings on occupational health and safety to reduce the human exposure and environmental exposure to POPs while handling transporting and disposal process. | This activity is currently on track. For this reporting period, cumulative progress has been estimated at 75% to completion. During this reporting period:  1. Project has conducted six technical trainings to exchange information on POPs management and various institutes including laboratories who were part of these trainings.  2. The project has already developed a training manual and shall provide on-site trainings to grass root level workers in the power and industrial sector, including farmer communities. The project has used in-kind support from government departments for logistics and venue of these trainings. All trainings are being conducted within spaces/conference halls of relevant government departments.  The manual comprehensively covers all the aspects related to POPs and will be used by the trained trainers to further disseminate this knowledge in the long term.  3. Students and environment departments from academia sector (4 institutions NUST, NARC, COMSATS, Bahria University) are constantly being engaged into various project activities i.e. trainings, conferences, project workshops and internship opportunities.  4. The project has worked on dissemination of information on POPs through developing short animated documentaries in both English and local language i.e. Urdu along with other knowledge material i.e. brochures and flyers.  The final activities for this component will include:-  - On-site trainings of local communities including farmers, cotton pickers, women etc. & relevant industries on POPs management. |
| Percentage increase in the level of awareness of main private and public stakeholders, on cost effective POPs exposure, POPs release reduction and alternative to POPs | Inadequate resources for dissemination of information on the viable POPs alternatives    Lacking of information and procedures for preventing exposure to and release of POPs | *(not set or not applicable)* | Professional and community level training sessions on POPs exposure mainly for PCBs and release undertaken as well as risks with unauthorized products reduction covering 30 institutes and 50 communities.  Training of PCB holders in safe PCB handling during maintenance | This area of work is on track. As this activity is ongoing and project is organizing regular trainings each year. Progress to completion is at about 80% of the project end target as the project has conducted these trainings for around 25 government departments, 18 private departments, 10 academic institutions and around 126 members of around 12 Communities participated in these trainings. (25+18+10+12=65).  The cumulative number of persons trained to date is 995 people of which 772 were men and 223 were women in all provinces of Pakistan..  The progress to completion of PCBs training component will be reported in next reporting period as this year project is planning to conduct trainings for targeted audience from power generation companies on safe handling of PCBs and regulatory authorities on management of POPs. For this, Project realized that there is a lack of capacity at national level on management of PCBs. Considering this issue, project advertised RFP for hiring of firm with international expert as master trainer for conducting 9 trainings during 2018. The evaluation process has been completed and new firm will be on board by the end of August 2018 after which these trainings will start in September for each province of Pakistan. | This activity is on track. Progress to completion is at about 90% of the project end target as with the additional six trainings for this reporting period, project has now completed 22 total number of trainings. The total number of people trained in all these trainings is 1,001 out of which 247 are females.  The progress to completion of PCBs trainings is also on track as project organized trainings for power generation/distribution companies on PCBs management. Around 151 number of persons participated in these technical trainings, of which 138 were men and 13 were women.  The audience of these trainings were the management staff of power generation companies. The training elaborated on the objectives and activities of the eighteen (18) stages of sound management of PCB in closed applications present in the power generation industry. These eighteen (18) stages are important steps to be followed to achieve the Stockholm Convention goals.  Finally, the last set of trainings shall be provided to the root level workers who are working in the power and industrial sector. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 6**  **Cost effective POPs exposure mitigation undertaken focusing mainly on PCBs.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of people successfully trained for each relevant sector. | Lack of guidelines on risk minimization procedures for handling, transportation, storage and disposal of PCB contaminated equipment. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Specific guidance documents developed and training for PCB holders in safe PCB handling during maintenance undertaken, | This will be reported in next reporting period as this year project realized that there is a lack of capacity at national level on management of PCBs. Considering this issue, project advertised RFP for hiring of firm with international expert as master trainer who will also work on the development of guidance documents on Safe PCB handling during maintenance undertaken. | This activity is currently off track as output of technical guidelines which is still under process. The training on the guidelines will be organized after these are developed and approved before end of project. Currently, 7 onsite trainings including industry, power, health, agriculture, environment sector have been completed and accordingly these on-site trainings have been very impactful and shall continue and the training of trainers in each department will help to transmit trainings to maximum individuals. |
| Percentage of people have enhanced post-training skills for safe PCB handling during maintenance. | Lack of adequate legal provision for monitoring of POPs release and their effects to human environment;    There are no legal provisions focusing on PCBs management | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 50 people from the power generating and distribution sectors and 50 people from large electricity consumption factories which are owners of potentially PCB contaminated equipment trained | This will be reported in next reporting period. To conduct these trainings for targeted audience from power generation companies on safe handling of PCBs and regulatory authorities on management of POPs, Project realized that there is a lack of capacity at national level on management of PCBs and advertised RFP for hiring of firm with international expert as master trainer for conducting 9 trainings during 2018. The evaluation process has been completed and new firm will be on board by the end of August 2018. | This activity is on track. The progress to completion of this task is 100% as project has already organized PCBs trainings for power generation/distribution companies on PCBs management. Four trainings on PCBs for the staff of the power generation companies in Lahore,  Islamabad, Multan and Karachi were conducted. 151 officials attended these trainings out of which 138 were men and 13 were women. Participants were mostly from the Energy (electric power) sector, other relevant stakeholders including Environment  Protection Agencies and National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA). |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 7**  **Awareness on POPs pesticides among key target groups, such as decision makers, high/risk occupations etc. raised.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of institutes and communities effectively trained.    Percentage of women with enhanced awareness on POPs | Lack of awareness, both for the public at large, decision makers or farmers, on public awareness on health and environmental risks associated with POP pesticides. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 30 institutes and 50 communities in relevant areas (agriculture intensive, manufacturing districts, power sector, and waste management) trained on pesticidal POPs and their toxicology features, POPs exposure scenario, alternatives to POPs and POPs-free technologies including a specific training activity for addressing gender issue, carried out. | This area of work is on track. As this activity is ongoing and project is organizing regular trainings each year. Progress to completion is at about 80% of the project end target as the project has conducted these trainings for around 25 government departments, 18 private departments, 10 academic institutions and around 126 members of around 12 Communities participated in these trainings and majority of all these were from agriculture intensive, manufacturing districts, power sector, and waste management. (25+18+10+12=65).  The cumulative number of persons trained to date is 995 people of which 772 were men and 223 were women in all provinces of Pakistan.  The project is also working on gender mainstreaming consultancy and the project will conduct a one-day workshop in September 2018 on mainstreaming gender into the management of POPs for all the relevant stakeholders. | This activity is on track as more than 30 government departments at district/provincial level and institutions have received 6 number of training sessions on POPs exposure.  For now, project has target communities through disseminating knowledge material i.e. animated/Urdu short documentaries, brochures and flyers. In next phase, project has planned on-site trainings for root level workers including farmers and communities which will be completed in September 2019. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 8**  **Reduced POPs exposure in occupational setting** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of specific industrial sector for which training on POPs has been effectively delivered. | Inadequate resources to support preparation and execution of training and awareness raising program. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Guidance for exposure reduction to POPs in priority areas, including non-occupational exposure and gender-related exposure developed | Project conducted training of the employees of its vendors involved in transport and disposal i.e. Bizxpert and Bestway Cement. This training aimed to increase the awareness of all participants on proper handling of POPs Pesticides and PCBs to reduce the exposure. While project will complete the gender mainstreaming consultancy in September after which the project will also conduct a workshop on gender mainstreaming and POPs exposure. | This activity is currently off track and ongoing. After the onsite trainings to the concerned people focusing on gender inclusion, will be completed by the end of the year 2019 and subsequently the technical guidelines will also be finalized, therefore this will be reported in next PIR reporting time. |
| Extent to which industries have integrated POPs issues adopted into their management and supervision structure. | Lack of knowledge on safety at workplace, risk reduction, use of PPE in most industries. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Operators from at least 5 specific industrial sectors (waste management and recycling, textile manufacturing, electric power sector, agriculture, iron and steel, ship-breaking, plastic) and control authorities trained on POPs reduction, BAT/BEP, PPE  At least 5 industries and control authorities have integrated POPs issues into their management and supervision structures  A specific training activity for women addressing POPs issue implemented | This activity is off track. Initially, Project identified the relevant industrial sectors (waste management and recycling, textile manufacturing, electric power sector, agriculture, iron and steel, ship-breaking, plastics) as UNDP has started projects toward ratification of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and Shipbreaking. The POPs project will collaborate with these projects and training of these sectors will be planned in the next reporting period. | This activity is currently on track as Project has already trained workers and operators from 4 specific industries including waste management and recycling, electric power sector, agriculture and ship breaking authorities on POPs reduction and to apply BMPs and BAPs.  In next phase, project has planned onsite trainings to be conducted with root level workers of these sectors including women. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 9**  **Capacity to undertake POPs disposal projects at provincial level established.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Percentage of inventory of POPs stockpiles mapped and digitised | The National Implementation Plan (NIP) for POPs, inventories approximately 6,031 MT of obsolete stocks of POPs pesticides in 430 identified sites. Of these 3,800 MT are in Punjab, 2,016 MT in Sindh, 48 MT in KPK, 135 MT in Balochistan, 31.5 MT in AJK and 0.5 MT in Northern Areas of Pakistan | *(not set or not applicable)* | National Inventory of POPs stockpile upgraded, including map for identifying priority sites | This activity is on track and the progress to completion is estimated at 85% as the project has already completed 5 out of 6 (5 provinces and one state) in Pakistan.  In this reporting period, the project team started reconfirmation of POPs stockpiles from Balochistan, Azad Jammu Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh. The project collected maps and location of stockpiles from all consultants. A draft report was shared with UNDP and the Ministry of Climate Change. After approval, the final report has been circulated with all the national and provincial relevant departments with identified priority sites. The final report was completed by the end of July 2018. While in 2018, the Inventory of POPs stockpile from Punjab province will be completed in October 2018. | This activity is currently on track. For this reporting period, cumulative progress has been estimated at 100% to completion as the project has completed reconfirmation of POPs pesticides stockpiles from all provinces including Federal (Islamabad).  Remaining POPs pesticides stockpiles left in country is 286 MT as confirmed during recent surveys of project in which POPs Pesticides have been identified and quantified in all provinces. Draft reports were shared with all concerned departments to cross check the inventories and number of stockpiles. Final reports were released and shared with all relevant stakeholders. Same figures for POPs Pesticides have been validated & reported by National & International team of consultants in parallel under another project of Ministry of Climate Change and UNEP titled “Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan of Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants in Pakistan”. |
| Number of electrical equipment tested for PCB. | A PCB inventory is missing. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Storages upgraded and logistic plan developed | This activity is currently off track and it will be reported in next reporting period in terms of reporting on the upgrading of storages and the development of the logistic plan.  In preparation of setting up for targeted testing of PCB equipment, the project team is currently working on updating the PCB inventory by visiting PCB contaminated sites. At the end of each visit, various samples were taken for testing of PCBs from various locations. Extensive results of these samples collected have been submitted by the laboratory and analysis of these results have helped the project to start developing a PCB inventory for Pakistan, after which the project will further expand the sample collection and testing activity.  However, to upgrade PAK Environment Protection Department., project has started procurement of laboratory equipment to strengthen laboratory for PCB testing. | This activity is off track as the work involved is extensive and has been delayed.  The project has engaged four firms to collect & analyze 2000 samples from all provinces and a national consultant to compile the information required for the development of the PCBs inventory. The work related to the sampling and testing activity shall be supplemented to update the data for finalizing the inventory report..  The project is engaging an international expert to work on feasibility of proposed mobile/static technology for PCBs treatment. Based on this feasibility report, and considering the limited time remaining to generate impact, the project will either work on the up-gradation of existing PCBs dismantling facilities or will procure the proposed technology. |
| Extent to which training on sampling, analysis and labelling of PCB contaminated equipment has been effective | Storage facilities are not safe and POPs may be easily released in the environment. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Pilot inventory of PCBs (testing of at least 5000 equipment) carried out in one Province | This activity is currently on off track and progress to completion is estimated to about 20% as the PCB inventory was missing from National Implementation Plan of Pakistan. After several follow up meetings with relevant stakeholders, project was able to map out locations where there was a possibility of contaminated PCB oil.  Initially the project has collected 70 samples for testing of PCBs from various locations. The project is now working to further expand the sample collection and testing activity up to 5,000 samples. As there is a lack of institutional capacity at the national level for identification and testing of POPS, the project is also working on strengthening of Laboratory in National Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by procurement of Gas Chromatograph - Mass spectrometer and training of relevant staff of EPA . This equipment will be used for testing of 5,000 samples of project and it will also build the capacity EPA for proper identification and management of POPs even after the end of the project. | This is an ongoing activity until end of project.  For PCBs, the inventory was totally missing from the 2009 Pakistan NIP, which is the baseline of this project. To address this gap, project has started developing inventory of PCBs along with sampling and testing activity of 2,000 no. of contained equipment, to be completed by August 2019.  To speed up this work, the project has successfully engaged four different laboratories. Once 2,000 samples have been collected and tested, the project will continue this activity for a remaining 3,000 samples to be collected.  Furthermore, the Project has made a procurement of a Gas Chromatography – Mass Spectrometer and provided them to Environmental Protection Agencies at provincial and federal level. The EPAs staff has been trained to perform POPs samples analysis, this would ultimately support the project target to upgrade POPs inventory at national level to enhance the capacity of public sector on POPs exposure and control. |
| Number of PCB storage and dismantling facilities effectively upgraded. | Dismantling facilities for PCBs do not currently envisage any procedure or equipment for the safe dismantling and decontamination of PCB contaminated equipment. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 2 PCB storage and dismantling facility upgraded. | Project had initial meeting and visits with power generation companies to discuss how upgrade of the storage and dismantling facility can be achieved.  This will be reported in the next reporting period. | This activity is on track as project prepared TORs for this activity which were also shared with UNDP CO and regional office. Evaluation process has been completed and consultant will be on board during August 2019 to work on feasibility of proposed mobile/static technology for PCBs treatment. Based on this feasibility report, the project will either work on the upgradation of existing PCBs dismantling facilities or will procure the proposed technology. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 10**  **Environmentally safe disposal of particularly risky POPs stockpiles and the sound disposal of up 1500 tonnes of POPS Pesticides and PCBs** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Amount of POPs pesticide disposed off in an environmentally safe way. | Currently the greatest part of POPs stockpiles and PCBs are not managed in an environmentally safe way.    No disposal facility in Pakistan has been officially tested for disposing POPs waste. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Identification, procurement and testing of disposal facilities or services.  Up to 1200 tons of obsolete POPs stockpile from Punjab and Sindh province safely disposed. | This activity is currently off track. The cumulative tonnes of POPs pesticide phased out by the disposal cement kiln at Kalar Kahar to is 443.77 tonnes. Of this, 437.77 tonnes were disposed of in this reporting period. Based on this percentage progress to completion target is approximately 40%.  It should be noted that the POPs for disposal were transported from several locations (including Peshawar, Sukkur, Mirpur Khas, Lahore, Bahawalpur and Quetta) utilizing environmentally safe transportation protocols. The reconfirmation of POPs pesticides has been done in the reporting period and NOCs from the respective provincial government departments for disposal of POPs pesticides are being acquired. | This activity is currently off track as project has not disposed of any pesticides tonnage in this reporting period. Based on this percentage progress to completion target is approximately 40%. After checking ground realities, the project has now advertised RFP to engage disposal facility for the remaining stockpiles of POPs pesticides which is 286 MT (with reference to the new NIP developed in 2019). The TORs have been developed to engage environmentally sound incineration or cement kiln facility to dispose off POPs pesticides in environmentally safe way.  For contaminated sites remediation, the project is considering disposal through incineration after successful destruction of Pesticides stockpiles, as recommended by the consultant. |
| Amount of PCBs disposed off in an environmentally safe way | Disposal of obsolete pesticides has been carried out in compliance with EU    BAT/BEP regulation by cement kiln incineration at Lafarge cement plan | *(not set or not applicable)* | Up to 300 tons PCB equipment safely disposed | This activity is currently off track. The cumulative tonnes of POPs pesticide phased out by the disposal cement kiln at Kalar Kahar to is 443.77 tonnes. Of this, 437.77 tonnes were disposed of in this reporting period. Based on this percentage progress to completion target is approximately 40%.  It should be noted that the POPs for disposal were transported from several locations (including Peshawar, Sukkur, Mirpur Khas, Lahore, Bahawalpur and Quetta) utilizing environmentally safe transportation protocols. The reconfirmation of POPs pesticides has been done in the reporting period and NOCs from the respective provincial government departments for disposal of POPs pesticides are being acquired.  .  This activity is currently off track. The cumulative tonnes of PCBs phased out by the disposal cement kiln at Kalar Kahar to date is 31.23 tonnes, all disposed of in this reporting period. Based on this percentage progress to completion target is approximately 10.4%.  PCBs were gathered from K.Electric Karachi (18.59 MT) and Mangla Power Station (12.64 MT)`  It should be noted here that the PCB inventory is missing from National Implementation plan of Pakistan and project has mapped out location of PCB with the support of NEPRA. Considering this, project revised the targets of PCB disposal from 500 to 300 to be transported and disposed in 2018 and also signed MOU with NEPRA for future coordination. In next reporting period, project is planning to dispose of 300 MT of PCBs. | This activity is currently off track. The cumulative tonnes of PCBs phased out by the disposal facility during this reporting time is 10 tonnes and 42 tonnes in total. Based on this percentage progress to completion target is approximately 15%.  As PCBs contaminated equipment, i.e. transformers, are considered as an asset of the concerned power companies and departments which resulted in hesitation from the departments in the provision of NOC for handing over the transformers for disposal. For this reason the PIR 2018 target of disposing of 300t PCB equipment & oil cannot be met, but through on-site treatment of PCB oils, a significant amount of pure PCB oil can still be treated to generate GEBs.  It should be noted here that project has already started work to develop PCBs inventory/database and PCBs management plan. By early 2020, the project will be able to dispose off additional 75 MT of PCBs. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 11**  **National POPs management and disposal scheme and replication plan developed.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Existence of National POPs management and Disposal Plan with detailed plans on    1. National scheme for POPs pesticide disposal    2. Management plan for PCBs | The action plans for pesticidal POPs disposal and PCBs management established in the NIP have not been implemented yet. | *(not set or not applicable)* | National scheme for POPs disposal as a part of hazardous waste management scheme developed.  Nationwide PCB management strategy developed | This activity is currently on track. For this reporting period, cumulative progress has been estimated at 50% to completion. During this PIR reporting period, project hired a legal consultant to work on the component of legislation who has completed three out of six deliverables. The second deliverable which the consultant submitted is directly related to the overview of existing national hazardous waste management legislation and development of road map defining strategy..  In next reporting period depending on the report/findings of legal consultant and most importantly approval of all relevant stakeholders, consultant will either develop a separate legislation on POPs in Pakistan or will work on amendments in already present legislations.  Once the amendments which are proposed in the report are incorporated or new rules are drafted, project will present them before the Parliament. As the new Government in Pakistan shall has been recently formed, the project will put the draft legislation before the cabinet and parliament by end September or early October 2018, for formulation of national scheme for POPs management. | This activity is off track due to non-existence of any facility at national level. However, RFP for pesticides disposal plan is underway through which potential cement kiln/incineration facility will be selected who will be meeting international best management practices for POPs disposal.  Three international consultants will be working on PCBs Management Plan, Technical Guidelines for POPs management and feasibility for PCBs treatment technology to meet the remaining target for PCBs. The evaluation process of these consultancies will be completed by early August and international consultants will be on board accordingly.    The work of the consultants is envisioned to be completed by January 2020. At the end of this work, the following main activities should be completed:-  - Adoption and implementation of national technical guidelines on POPs management along with POPs rules.  - PCBs management plan to control and regulate all power companies for the elimination and phasing out of PCBs  - PCBs treatment technology will be procured based on the feasibility report to facilitate the power companies for phasing out PCBs |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 42.4% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 42.4% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 2,183,796 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 75,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 5,150,000 |
| Co-financing | 34,234,822 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Nov 18, 2012 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Nov 19, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Mar 20, 2015 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Nov 11, 2015 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Apr 30, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Oct 18, 2018 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Mar 20, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Mar 20, 2020 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-12-27 |
| 2018-12-14 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Regulatory | Timing and complexities of procedures for the examination, voting, and adoption of new technical regulations which was due to the lack of proper procedure and regulatory instruments.    This resulted in disagreement among stakeholders on POPs legislation and regulatory procedures. Project team along with consultant on legislation worked thoroughly on the selection of the proper procedure and type of regulatory instruments for POPs related legislation as per the comments received from stakeholders and disseminated the draft rules for comments for an integrated system for enforcing and controlling proper management of all kind of POPs. |
| Regulatory | Revised POPs legislation and regulatory procedures can impact provisions on import/export activities of POP which can further make it difficult to implement a bilateral agreement with boundary countries.  To combat this, an international meeting should be conducted with representatives of trans-boundary countries to clarify transboundary issues and ratification of all the boundary countries on the Stockholm convention. |
| Organizational | Lack of coordination and commitment of the relevant institutions due to conflicting objectives and priorities of different ministries/stakeholders. This resulted in a lack of agreement on the scope of the project, delay in implementation of activities and hindrance in the achievement of intended results.    To address this, regular individual meetings with stakeholders and meetings of the project steering committee was conducted to improve coordination and avoid conflicts among different stakeholders and improved delivery of the project activities within the allocated time. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The MTR of the project was due in October 2018 but it was completed by April 2019 because of some financial and administrative issues at the project end which were sorted out by updating and revising Annual Work Plans of the project. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| There was a delay in the execution of the MTR which was to take place in October 2018, but was carried out in April 2019. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The MTR of the project was due in October 2018 but was actually executed in April 2019. There were several financial and administrative issues to be sorted in the project overall, to make sure that revisions and AWPs were appropriately updated. The MTR though delayed was key to also helping with that process of realigning priorities to generate impact in the time remaining for the project, to get objective review of the state of the project and the adaptive management processes that needed to urgently take place. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The overall rating of the performance during this year is moderately satisfactory as compared to last year performance. The overall progress till project completion around the outcomes of capacity building component is almost complete with extensive trainings at all provincial and national level. However, the outcomes around legislation and transport/disposal of POPs is ongoing but on track, as currently there is no specific legislation on POPs which results in hesitation from the agriculture departments and power companies to provide NOCs for handing over any POPs stockpiles to the project for disposal. The project started work on legislation and it was rigorously followed up in this reporting year. However, the framing of specific rules on POPs and their enforcement is a tedious process which requires a considerable amount of time. Due to which project faced challenges to meet the targets of outcomes against the component 3: Transport and disposal of 1500 POPs pesticides and PCBs. The main challenges faced were:  1. Identification of cement companies/incinerator plants/kilns with the capacity and required standards to dispose of POPs pesticides and meetings with the management to discuss challenges was a time taking process.  2. As PCBs contaminated equipment i.e. transformers are considered the asset of concern power departments which resulted in hesitation from the department in the provision of NOC for handing over the transforms for disposal.  3. To build a consensus among all relevant government department on developing the legislation on POPs through amendments in the existing legislation or by stand-alone legislation was also a tedious process.  Despite these challenges, the project was able to have constant meetings with government departments on legislation, private cement companies/incinerator plant management team to discuss the challenges for disposal of POPs pesticides and Ministry of Energy, Power Division (MOE)/National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA) for issuance of NOC for disposal of POP. As a result, draft rules on existing legislation have already been prepared, RFP for disposal of POPs pesticides have already been advertised and the project has initially disposed of 10MT of PCBs this year. Regarding the efficiency in the delivery of the activities of the Annual Work Plan, all the project activities for this reporting period have been initiated as expected. The justification for all the mentioned DO ratings based on the progress during this reporting year is:  Under Component 1: Development and implementation of a Regulatory, Policy and enforcement system to reduce POPs releases, the activities around all outcomes have already been started and is around 75% till completion as the draft rules have already been developed and shared with all stakeholders. After incorporating inputs from stakeholders, the final draft will be presented in the parliaments for approval. The project has also worked on the development of a national chemical profile and shared the data compilation report with the Ministry of Climate Change to update the chemical profile of Pakistan developed in 2009. The project has also trained staff members from provincial and federal level departments for the enforcement of POPs related provisions and skills/capacities of national and provincial departments have been enhanced through training and installation of equipment for POPs management and enforcement. Activities around outcome 1.3 are dependent on the approval of draft legislation. Once it is approved, then the project will work on the governance and enforcement to control all kinds of POPs.  Under component 2: Capacity building of local communities, public and private sector stakeholders to reduce exposure to and releases of POPs, activities around outcome 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 are on track as the project has completed most of the targets under this section through  • Technical training of all relevant departments including decision-makers and women on best management practices on POPs  • Development of training manual and work on the training of trainers through on-site training  • Involvement of academic and industrial sector into the project activities  • Development of short animated documentaries and knowledge material i.e. brochures and flyers  Activities around 2.4 are underway as a project has initially trained workers and operators from 4 specific industries including waste management and recycling, electric power sector, agriculture and shipbreaking authorities on POPs reduction and to apply BMPs and BAPs. But more efforts and time is needed to reach out to maximum industries to make sure that these industries have integrated POPs issues into their management and supervision structure.  Under component 3, transport and disposal of 1200 POPs pesticides and 300MT POPs PCBs, the majority of the activities are off track because of the following reasons:  • The project has only disposed of 443.77 tonnes of POPs pesticides out of 1200 MT target set for the project as the remaining POPs pesticides stockpiles left in the country is 286 MT as confirmed during recent surveys of project. To dispose of remaining 286 MT, the project had to meet various incinerators and cement companies to map out potential vendors at national level after which process to engage the firms to transport, handling and dispose of POPs pesticides has been initiated. With this, the project will only dispose of the remaining quantity of 286 MT instead of 757 MT POPs pesticides (remaining target as per the project document).  • For POPs PCBs, the transport firm and disposal firm are on board but the project is facing challenges and issues for provision of NOCs from power companies as PCB contaminated oil is still considered as an asset in Pakistan. To address this issue, the project is working on legislation and development of PCBs inventory by engaging internationally accredited laboratories for the sampling, labeling, and analysis of 2000 samples of PCBs.  The project has already worked to address these challenges and a considerable amount of work has already been done to take all stakeholders on board. The project has been also been able to work on engaging international consultants/experts in this reporting period to work on some national level management plans and technical guidelines which will add to the sustainability of the project at the national level.  Activities around outcome 3.1 are on track as the project has successfully developed the POPs pesticides inventories of all provinces of Pakistan including two states i.e. Gilgit Baltistan and Azad Jammu Kashmir. The project has also successfully engaged four national level accredited laboratories to work in parallel for the sampling and testing of 5000 contaminated oil and equipment samples.  The project board meetings and annual technical review committee meeting was held on December 2018 to take inputs from all stakeholders over new proposed activities and progress of ongoing activities of 2019. While in this reporting period, the project also successfully completed the Midterm evaluation of the project. Based on the recommendations of this MTR, the project worked on the actions to be taken against the management response and retrofitted innovative and improved activities into the annual work plan 2019.  However, regarding the quality of risk management, the project is in close coordination with all stakeholders at the national and provincial level to address any sudden risks during the implementation of project activities. There are no new risks which were identified over this reporting time. However, the risk faced was around the resistance of power companies for the provision of NOCs for disposal and non-availability of a national level government department or facility which can be upgraded/used for the disposal of POPs. To address these project highlighted this with the senior officials of Ministry of Energy, Power Division (MOE) and National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (two main stakeholders and parent body of all power companies in Pakistan) to discuss the challenges and how the disposal of POPs is a national cause. Project team is in constant contact with the officials of MOE. Regular reports and letters shared with all power companies for the disposal of PCBs contaminated oil and transformers after which project started the disposal process. The project also had constant meetings with cement companies and incinerator plant management team to discuss the challenges for the disposal of POPs pesticides. TORs were prepared and SOPs were also included as part of the TORs to reduce the impact of pesticides disposal on human health and environment. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The POPs project in Pakistan has gradually picked up its pace during this reporting period. The main reason is that there has been no change in the management from the Government side and the National Project Director has been taking keen interest in all activities of the project. This has been the key reason that either the activities are on track or being scheduled to be on track. UNDP CO, the project team and the National Project Director from the Ministry of Climate Change are all on the same page in terms of their strategy in reaching out to various stakeholders.  The legislation process is going on in full swing and with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders, either through consultative meetings or through letter correspondence and now the draft rules have been drafted and circulated, feedback received and one more consultative meeting in the current month will help the project to move to the next step, which is regarding the approval of the policy from the Parliament. This is cumbersome process that may take considerable time when the project has to brief standing committees of the National Assembly and the Senate and this shall be pursued by the Ministry of Climate Change in close coordination with the Ministry of Law, National Electric Power Regulatory Authority, Ministry of Energy, Environmental Protection Agencies with the support of the project.  The project has also been working closely with other ongoing initiatives that supplements achieving the targets for the POPs project such as the NIP update project which was another initiative by the Ministry of Climate Change with the support of UNEP in which the NIP document was supposed to be updated with an overall POPs pesticides remaining quantity in the country. The overall endorsed figure for POPs pesticides in Pakistan is now 286MT which has been fully agreed in consultation with all national stakeholders. The POPs project has eliminated 443 MT earlier and now the remaining 286MT shall be disposed-off; after which there will be no POPs pesticides left over in Pakistan. Currently, the RFP was floated and now the evaluation process to select the company shall be initiated. After the disposal company is selected, the handling and transport RFP will be floated and the process to handle, transportation and disposal of these remaining stockpiles shall be initiated and it is foreseen that the project will be able to achieve the target for POPs pesticides within 6-8 months.  Regarding POPs PCB’s the disposal and transport company are already on board. 10MT of POPs PCB was already disposed-off during the reporting period and for the rest of the POPs PCB, the No Objection Certificate process is under process in which the project is working closely with the power authority companies. Once the NOC’s are issued, the stockpiles shall be transported and disposed-off. In parallel, the project has been working closely with some internationally accredited laboratories regarding collection of samples of various PCB contaminated oil across the country. The target for this year is 2000 samples and for the next year is 3000 samples. Again, this is a hectic process, but the project management has decided to make 3-4 laboratories on board so that maximum sample testing and identification of PCB process is completed earlier and accordingly, the PCB inventory which was non-existent at the national level, will also be completed and accordingly updated.  The project has been imparting training to the national institutions by engaging international experts and this has been a very successful output for the project which has considerably enhanced the awareness level of various departments at the national level. This includes departments from the government side, private sector, academia level, laboratories, EPA’s, custom departments, various Ministry officials etc.  Regarding communication, the project has been working in compiling short and long documentaries, awareness material, website improvement and this is again good indicator for project’s visibility at the national level.  The project has worked on gender analysis and action plan and trying to follow up on various actions mentioned in the gender action plan. The gender inclusion and realization in various activities of the project is being considered as well.  The number of risks identified in this reporting period has been reduced and the risks currently mentioned are being considered with various mitigating actions and strategy. Overall, there has been a positive outcome in minimization of various risks.  In this reporting process, the project has commissioned Midterm review and has finalized the management response. The MTR recommendations are being followed up and the project is bringing on board few international consultants to backstop the technical inputs at various stages of the project since there has been lack of expertise on POPs at the national level, therefore the project has now geared up to engage best expertise available at the international level.  The project has enhanced its pace to achieve the results and if continue to work with the same impetus, may be close to achieve the overall outcome for the project. The overall rating is therefore assigned as Moderately Satisfactory for the current reporting period. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This is the 4th PIR of this project. The project was approved in November 2014, and project document signed to officially start activities in March 2015. The project has a 60 month implementation span, and is due for Operational closure in March 2020. The project, however, had little movement in the first two years, and in mid 2017, and after the arrival of a new RTA, the UNDP-GEF team began to work with the COSQA team and the UNDP CO to push for stronger project management and oversight, ensuring that budget revisions were compliant with UNDP GEF financial rules, and focus on getting the MTR carefully organized since it was obvious from PIR2017 that there was urgent need to get a serious restructure of the project so that tangible GEBs could be generated in the last years of the project. The MTR was carried out in early 2019, and identified a number of problem areas but also proposed a number of areas for the project to be reorganized in order to meet the most end-of-project targets and generate the maximum GEBs (this will be flagged later). The MTR also revealed that the project baseline was incorrect, such that they actually do not have the level tonnages in the country that were indicated in the 2009 baseline: in reality there were times less in existence when an update was done in 2019. Significantly, the MTR recommended an extension of 12 to 18 months in order to ensure that project impacts can manifest. However, UNDP GEF New York has indicated there will be no further approval of extensions. Therefore, this project is left with the challenge of trying to complete everything by the MTR in the space of about 10 months.    It has taken significant effort, but after considerable exchange with the RTA, the project has begun to be receptive and show responsiveness to the MTR recommendations. The project has made a start to putting them into service within the reporting period, which has significantly improved the chance of meeting several, though not all, end of project GEB expectations. Where as in previous PIRs almost every component of the project was “Off Track”, within this reporting period, for the first time, one can get a sense that the progress to meeting the project objective is “on-track”. The government has taken far more ownership of the project, and the UNDP CO and PMU have greatly stepped up in their coordination and execution roles, respectively, which is to be commended.    This PIR was also well done and including map information, and it is clear that understanding the need for good reporting is being taken on board by the national partners. However, there can still be reduced need for back and forth reviews ahead of upload of PIR to the system if attention is consistently paid to the following:-    (i) sticking to simple, bullet point updates of DO progress to completion, what occurred in the reporting period, and immediate next steps;  (ii) Upload of critical risks to ATLAS (this is consistently neglected by several COs across the region, but was done by Pakistan),  (iii) tracking of the SESP (or its predecessor equivalent), gender, stakeholder plans etc, which always has to be flagged by RTA suggesting that there is insufficient use of the prodoc to ensure that implementation is thorough and that all expected duties of the UNDP CO, PMU and National Implementation partners are being consistently carried out.  (iv) UNDP CO needs to ensure that project focal points and PMU staff are fully available and dedicated during PIR period, so that there can be timely response to queries and upload for final submission. If principle focal points are absent, then their replacements MUST be versed on the projects and be able to supply the necessary information and action to permit final submission of PIR. Overall, there needs to be review and uptake of previous years' RTA advice to avoid the need to constantly reiterate the same quality of information needs, and to recall the time required to collate information so that this exercise is less stressful.    Pakistan is to be commended for PIR2019 for furnishing a decent first round PIR draft, uploading risks to ATLAS, and providing the georeferenced data, because in several countries, georeferenced data has proven challenging, and the process is not as simple for projects as proposed. The tutorial embedded in PIMS+ is applicable to desk top application vs the browser version of Google Earth, and not every office has the downloaded version. Indeed, it can be blocked by systems administrator. Further, like COs, PAs have not been trained in this, and cannot assist countries in difficulty. This needs to be revisited in the PIR portal as a requirement.      The project made great readjustments since the MTR in a bid to meet the intended objective of “reducing human health and environmental risks by enhancing management capacities and disposal of POPs in Pakistan through i) The development and implementation of a regulatory, policy and enforcement system to reduce POPs releases and to regulate POPs waste disposal; ii) Capacity building to reduce exposure to and releases of POPs; iii) Collection, transport and disposal of 300t of PCB and 1200t of POPs/Obsolete pesticides.” However, as will be described in the following success hinges on careful, and most importantly, TIMELY, execution of a number of activities if the adaptive management approaches are to succeed, and the project generate tangible impact as relates to destruction of significant tonnages of POPs.    Development Objective Rating - Moderately Satisfactory (MS)    The DO progress has been rated “Moderately satisfactory” for this 2019 reporting period, since at June 30, 2019, the progress to project objective is for the first time on-track, and adaptive management approaches have been put in place, even though they must be executed in a timely fashion to generate the expected impact for the project.      Component 1 – Development and implementation of a Regulatory, Policy and enforcement system to reduce POPs releases    In this reporting period, the PIR indicates that draft POPs Legislation was drafted by national consultants and this was presented to relevant government stakeholders, proposing a new stand alone POPs legislative instrument. However, stakeholders preferred to see amendment of existing legislation. Rules on POPs have been included by draft in section 31 of the Pakistan Environment Protection Act (PEPA), and were circulated for inputs to all relevant government departments. Comments and feedback were being incorporated into the draft at the time of reporting. Next steps would be to have a final consultative meeting to vet the final draft, and then send it forward for approval and issue. What is unclear in the PIR, however, is the likelihood that the legislation will be approved by Parliament before close of project in March 2020. The UNDP CO worked closely with the RTA to develop TORs to hire an international consultancy group to develop a PCBs management plan, and technical guidelines for POPs management. Effort has also been made to update the National Chemicals profile and to correct baselines, as it was discovered that in the 2009 NIP, many pesticides stockpiles were automatically labelled “POPs pesticides”, when in fact they were not, and just had smaller tonnages of POPs pesticides intermingled within. This has dramatically cut tonnages from the estimated 6000+MT POPs pesticides tonnage, of which 1200MT were to be tackled by the project, down to about 760MT of POP pesticides in the country. So this dramatically reduces the planned GEBs of this project. However, this POPs project has eliminated 443 MT of this new total, and at this current time finds an additional 286 MT which shall be disposed-off; after which there will be no POPs pesticides left over in Pakistan.    Component 2- Capacity building of local communities and public and private sector stakeholders to reduce exposure to and releases of POPs    In this reporting period, 6 technical trainings have taken place, such that the project has now completed 22 trainings in total number of trainings. The total number of people trained in all these trainings is 1,001 out of which 247 are females. Some of the specific trainings include:-  - Four (4) trainings in Lahore, Islamabad, Multan and Karachi for the staff of the power generation/distribution company management and staff, as well as other relevant stakeholders including Environment Protection Agencies and National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA), on safe handling of PCBs and best management practices. Around 151 number of persons participated in these technical trainings, of which 138 were men and 13 were women. The training elaborated on the objectives and activities of the eighteen (18) stages of sound management of PCB in closed applications present in the power generation industry. However Specific guidance documents on PCB safe handling during maintenance will be completed in the next reporting period, and further training of this sector will take place for PCB using plant workers.  - Training of customs and agriculture departments across those provinces dealing with pesticides. Around 125 number of persons participated in these technical trainings, of which 118 were men and 7 were women. Those trainings that were imparted specifically to the custom department officials have enhanced their capacity in terms of identification and regulation of POPs, and act as a foundational step ahead of the completion of the approved policy guidelines for the enforcement of provisions related to import/exports of POPs substances or POPs containing or contaminated articles.  - The SOP for the transportation, handling and disposal was developed and shared with the firms involved in this process. The training was also imparted to the government departments which were Environmental Protection Agencies that oversees safe transport and disposal of POPs pesticides and PCBs stockpiles. Similarly, the guidelines for PCBs identification, labelling and analysis were developed and shared by the government with the firms who are engaged in the sampling/analysis process of PCBs.  - The project procured three Gas Chromatography – Mass Spectrometers (GCMS) to facilitate identification of POPs, and installed them, providing training on operation and maintenance of the equipment, to staff in Environmental Protection Agencies at provincial and federal level. This has considerably enhanced the capacities of the EPAs staff, which will eventually enhance the capacity of public sector on POPs identification, management and control.    From the RTAs perspective, there has been a heavy focus on training, so far in the project, with insufficient attention paid to the heavier technical deliverables that will generate impact for the project in terms of POPs tonnages disposed. In addition, based on the information to hand in the reporting, the trainings do not appear to have been done using the Train-of-Trainer method, so there should be some thought of how this training will be embedded and retained as a curriculum for easy retraining or expanded training post project. The training is most certainly relevant, but it is critical that the outstanding technical guidelines and actual disposal work begin so that trainees can actually practice what they have learned and contribute to control and disposal of POPs as envisioned by the project objective.    Component 3 – Collection, Transport and Disposal of PCBS and POPS Pesticides    This activity is the core area of delay for the project, and there were a myriad of issues beginning with baseline and target setting for the project. As mentioned earlier, end of project targets were set at 1200MT POPs pesticides, and 300 MT of POPs containing equipment. However, the project has only cumulatively disposed of 485.77 MT of POPs. Of this total tonnage, 443.77 are made up of pesticides, with the remaining 42MT made up of PCB disposal, of which only 10MT were disposed of in this reporting period. What is more, updated survey of the POPs (now that local identification of POPs is enhanced) indicates that only 286 MT of POPs pesticides actually remain in the country. Both PCBs contaminated oil & equipment were disposed-off, unfortunately this PIR could not give the partitioning of what proportion of the tonnages were PCB oils vs PCB equipment, which is important for reporting against the GEF core indicators, and can help highlight greater GEBs since the original indicator for this project only related to contaminated equipment, and more GEBs can be generated from smaller tonnages of pure oil. This can be pursued ahead of close of project so that the full impact of the work can be assessed. The PIR, however, helpfully indicated that the , procedures for destruction of the oil and contaminated equipment differed (as they should), using the appropriate safe handling measures. So this was very good to see.  For POPs PCBs, the transport firm and disposal firm are on board with the project; but has only been able to dispose of 10MT of PCBs in this reporting period and 42 MT in total so far. This is because PCB oil-based equipment is still actively in service in the industry, and power companies cannot afford to decommission them for disposal of oils and equipment. Therefore, an adaptive approach, as proposed by the MTR, is to carry out in situ treatment of PCB oil to reduce PCB concentrations over time to zero. To address this issue, the project is working on legislation and development of PCBs inventory by engaging internationally accredited laboratories for the sampling, labelling and analysis of 2,000 samples of PCBs. In this reporting period, the sampling process has already been completed in Balochistan province, with the some 3000 additional samples being carried out in additional provinces from September/October. The PCBs inventory based on the 2,000 samples analysis will be completed by October 2019, which will help prioritize sites to begin the in situ treatments and start generating disposal tonnages while the other sampling is completed.  For the situation as relates to the POPs pesticides disposal, the project has now advertised to engage a disposal facility for the remaining 268MT POPs pesticides with TORs developed to engage environmentally sound incineration or a cement kiln facility to dispose of POPs pesticides in an environmentally safe way. For contaminated sites remediation, the project is considering disposal through incineration after successful destruction of contaminated, as recommended by the MTR consultant. For the PCBs, there has already been successful engagement of a safe transport/packaging services and a company to destroy the PCBs. The RFPs related to the disposal of 286MT POPs pesticides was advertised and accordingly evaluation was initiated in this reporting period. Once the disposal company is finalized, the RFP for the transportation shall be advertised (since the location of the disposal facility has direct impact on the routing for transportation of waste from source, impacting the TORs and rate of the RFP for transportation).  From the RTA’s perspective, this adaptive management approach as advised by the MTR is the best one can do at this time. But if this is not done in a timely fashion, before end of project, then the project GEBs are jeopardized. Some things should be noted in that:  (i) The GEBs will be less than what was approved at CEO endorsement because the project baseline for POPs pesticides was so erroneous, howeverm  (ii) there will be a need to try to translate impact for the PCB disposal because the original indicator was focused on PCB contaminated equipment as opposed to pure oil. Now companies cannot afford to decommission equipment, it means that tonnages will be of PCB oil vs contaminated equipment, which is a different type of indicator, though with capacity to actually generate significant positive impacts as you are dealing with more chemical PCB than if you were dealing simply with contaminated equipment. This is why there is a need for follow up examination of the PCB tonnages, and partitioning them into contmainated equipment vs PCB oil.  (iii) Doing PCB oil purification means there will need to be a program for repeated in situ treatments, and setting by regulation of a minimum PCB concentration for oils, since purified oil will be re-contaminated by the walls of the power equipment once the cleaned oil is returned;  (iv) there must be swift confirmation and engagement of an appropriate disposal facility if either POPs pesticides are to be ultimately destroyed to generate GEBs before close of project.    It will take repeated cleanings of PCB oil over time, and checking that the minimum concentration is maintained until sufficient leaching of PCBs from the walls and any parts of the equipment have lowered enough to keep PCB oil concentration at a low steady level. The consultancy retained to do this work, therefore must include such protocols in the guidance to be developed as they prepare the PCBs management plan, clean up targets, and technical guidelines related to this effort. It is noted that the PIR states that the Ministry of Climate Change, has engaged the Ministry of Energy and National Electric Power Regulatory Authority to provide appropriate certificates for the disposal of the PCBs contaminated oil, as soon the sampling and analysis report are shared with the departments. This certification process will also be supported by the POPs amendments in the current chemicals management legislation, ensuring that the enabling environment to move companies away from PCB based technology is in place. This is a good step to ensure post-project sustainability in this project effort.    Component 4- Monitoring, Learning, Adaptive Feedback, Outreach and Evaluation    In this reporting period there has been improvement of overall monitoring, communication and responsiveness to the RTA and UNDP GEF finance team. There was a delay in the budget revision completion but overall, there seems to be better understanding of UNDP GEF Policy and standards for project oversight. Although there was a delay in the MTR mission (though preparations for the MTR were timely), the project has been quite responsive to MTR recommendations, responding positively to most recommendations:-    MTR Summary Recommendation 1 : Timeframe  An extension of 12 to 18 months proposed, whilst advising the PMU to strengthen planning and integration of activities, and to stop rushing activities with little match to project indicators, verification of BAT/BEP and poor links to activities in the project document.    Response: Unfortunately, UNDP GEF has declared that extensions should not be granted save for reasons of force majeur. Hopefully this can be reconsidered in order to permit completion of the mini depots and for the waste to finally be processed, given how close this project is to achieving impact. UNDP CO and the PMU have appeared to engage in better planning this reporting period, also reaching out to the RTA for updates or advice far more regularly than in previous years.    MTR Summary Recommendation 2: - Baseline:  Called for reverification of POPs baselines (both POPs pesticides and PCBs) and contaminated sites, and use of international expertise to identify appropriate treatment technologies, and testing of Pakistan lab capabilities. Also called for UNDP and PMU to operate more as a team.  Response: the project has already done the reverification exercise, and has also equipped and trained labs with GCMS machines to help test and identify POPs. They have, however, said that lab capacity could be verified locally by an internationally certified lab, and that there was no need for international split testing.    MTR Summary Recommendation 3: Expert Backstopping  Called for appropriate international/national expert backstopping to help in areas of technical expertise (such as POPs identification), process (M&E and reporting) and standards (BAT/BEP), with building of relevant capacities in appropriate stakeholders according to their role in POPs management.  Response: As described earlier, since MTR, a number of consultancies have been engaged to assist with technical advice and development of appropriate plans, technical guidelines, capacity building and disposal facilitation. There appears to be more thought about what is needed to actually achieve impact, and the capacities required to do so. There have been improvements in reporting and M&E through heavier engagement with the UNDP GEF RTA and finance team to ensure that UNDP GEF policies, formats and quality expectations are met.    MTR Summary Recommendation 4: Regulatory Framework Development  Called for straightforward legislative and non-legislative approaches (including voluntary approaches in case legislation is delayed before close of project), cocreated with regulators and industry, to help achieve project goals. Legislation should be easy to update and be able to target updates across multiple sectors of hazardous waste provisions for premise, activities and emissions that duplicate BAT/BEP in Stockholm.  Response: As mentioned earlier there has been a rapid acceleration in the legislative work, and work is closely coordinated across government Ministeries.    MTR Summary Recommendation 5: Reporting  Called for more frequent (quarterly) narrative and financial reporting with sufficient detail, accuracy and alignment with the ProDoc. Also suggested that reporting needs to include an exact break down of budget expenditure compared to individual activities to ensure the project team is accurately following the detailed budget plan provided in the ProDoc expenditure Reporting. Reports need to be reformatted to make sure they include all of the components, objectives and activities in the ProDoc and that the same numbering of objectives/activities is then used in the PIR. AWP and other such reports to ensure consistency.  Response: it is unclear what intermittent reporting now happens between the PSC, PMU and UNDP CO, however the management response stated that the PMU now works very closely with the Ministry of Climate Change, and nothing proceeds without the approval of the National Project Director. This is a very positive step, and you can see the difference in delivery and movement of the project this reporting period. It was also noted in this PIR that decisions on adjusting the project approach were taken to the PSC and saw approval. So there are signs that there is enhanced communication and collaboration within the national project oversight structure, with much positive impact.      MTR Summary Recommendation 6: POPs Disposal  Focused on proposing that adjustments be made to the approach and technical options for improved identification and ultimately POPs disposal, meeting BAT/BEP standards. There could be cost-benefit analysis of options to package and transport POPs for national or international treatment facilities; or for new facilities to be constructed, or for existing incinerators be upgraded to meet BAT/BEP standards of destruction. For PCB contaminated transformer oil, international expert technology providers should be engaged to trial mobile dehalogenation treatment technologies at electricity substations  Response: Analysis was carried out and it was determined incineration would be the ultimate disposal method. POPs pesticide identification capacity has been built in, and mobile PCB treatment units will be utilized.    MTR Summary Recommendation 7: Others  Recommended that performance and quality of work expectations be written into contracts (including project supervision contracts) and that the PMU get formal project management training, and access to expertise especially as relates to M&E and BAT/BEP.  Response: It is unknown if performance quality expectations have been written into staff contracts, nor if PRINCE 2 training has taken place. However, as aforementioned, there has been more backstopping and effort by UNDP GEF to give advice and support to ensure that project and financial oversight is in line with UNDP GEF policy.    The project should continue to seek to implement the proposed adaptive approaches.    As relates to outreach, most of the outreach thus far appears highly related to specific groups and tied to training activities. However, given the need for sensitization of certain groups to help fast track legislation, safe handling and the like, it might be a good idea to step up outreach to facilitate cooperation from critical partners.      Implementation Progress – RTA Rating Moderately unsatisfactory (MU)  1. The project’s cumulative financial delivery has shown significant improvement in this reporting period, and it has improved significantly since 2017. However it is still low considering there is less than a year remaining in the project. There are several large commitments being generated due to the engage significant technical expertise and equipment. If the work can be carried out and disbursements made rapidly, it may be possible to significantly improve delivery.      Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):- in 2015 - 2.97%; in 2016 - 5.98%; in 2017-7.15%; in 2018- 28.69%; in 2019 - 42.4%  Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery this year :- (no data for 2015 and 2016); in 2017- 10.94%; in 2018 - 34.04%; in 2019 -42.4%    2. During this reporting period, critical risks have been identified, and have been entered in ATLAS, with mitigative steps reflected in this PIR. The project did not originally have a SESP, but it did have a rudimentary Environment and Social Screen, which concluded that the few risks identified would be addressed through the project activities, and that there would be monitoring of risks in case a more comprehensive assessment of environmental and social risks would be needed. This screen was not very comprehensive as compared to the SESP of today, and several risks were missed even in the old simple screen. For example, there were ”No” responses to the following screening questions, which in a modern SESP would certainly have been recognized as risks:-    - Will the propose project involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of chemicals and hazardous materials subject to international action bans or phase-outs? For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, or the Montreal Protocol.    - Have there been challenges in engaging women and other certain key groups of stakeholders in the project design process?    - Will the proposed project have variable impacts on women and men, different ethnic groups, social classes?    - Would the proposed project result in secondary or consequential development which could lead to environmental and social effects, or would it have potential to generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? For example, a new road through forested land will generate direct environmental and social impacts through the cutting of forest and earthworks associated with construction and potential relocation of inhabitants. These are direct impacts. In addition, however, the new road would likely also bring new commercial and domestic development (houses, shops, businesses). In turn, these will generate indirect impacts. (Sometimes these are termed “secondary” or “consequential” impacts). Or if there are similar developments planned in the same forested area then cumulative impacts need to be considered.”    RTA advice is that there be close attention paid to environmental and social risks, and to not take it for granted that the environmental and social risks are already recognized. Ideally, a full SESP would be carried out, and there can be discussion post PIR of doing this assessment after the PIR, should time permit.    3. With regard to gender results, whilst the PIR does make some reference to gender, looking at the comprehensive Gender Plan for the project, there is little evidence in the PIR that the gender plan is consistently being executed in all aspects of the project. The MTR does make some references about the need to see better reflection of gender disaggregated data, but little is said about the actual implementation of the Gender Plan. Within this PIR, there is an excellent impact story of a female stakeholder, reflecting that there has been some effort in ensuring benefits to women. What is striking in the story is that after her first engagement in the project, this woman in the story felt empowered enough to contact the project and ask to be a part of further training. This is commendable, and she is already sharing and spreading what she has learned. This type of phenomenon needs to be replicated as much as possible. Therefore it is advised that the PMU carefully look at the Gender Plan and assess what parts have been consistently implemented and where there is a need to tighten up action and incorporation of gender into project activities.    4. As aforementioned, there should be targeted awareness and sensitization to sway “hearts and minds” in accelerating the final activities, and creating support for post project sustainability. In addition, the lessons learned should be carefully captured as there has been much trial and error. The UNDP CO does state the project has been working in compiling short and long documentaries, awareness material, website improvement and this is again good indicator for project’s visibility at the national level. So this is a good start, but there should also be careful targeting of stakeholders who are critical to moving all the critical activities onto the fast track to successful delivery. That said, it is clear from the PIR that the project team has worked heart to overcome challenges in engagement of stakeholders, and getting consensus on a number of critical issues in order to turn around the long stalled activities of the project.      Taking note of the turn around in implementation progress discussed above for this PIR reporting period, acknowledging that whilst the adaptive management approaches put in place require precise and timely execution in order to meet the project objectives and planned delivery, but that delivery is still behind at this time (though much improved!), the partial tracking of risk, and the erroneous baseline and change in PCB indicators will be required, based on this PIR and what occurred in this reporting period, the rating of “Moderately unsatisfactory” implementation rating was given. But despite this rating, this was actually a very good performance year for the project team. Were it not for the baseline error and the delivery, this could have been an MS rating for the great turnaround made by the team. There can be follow up with RTA and COSQA team in BRH to strategize ways to accelerate delivery in the post PIR period. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** [4600 Gender Analysis and Action Plan\_PAK.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4600/213414/1718680/1743198/4600%20Gender%20Analysis%20and%20Action%20Plan_PAK.docx) |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| N/A |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| The Gender Plan list specific categories for action, listed as follows (level of priority is in brackets)  - Baseline Gender-Related Issues related to POPs (medium)  - Communication Strategy of the Gender Action Plan (high)  - Training and Skill development of Staff on gender related issues (high)  - Gender in Human Resources Management of POPs Project (medium)  - Monitoring and reporting on mainstreaming gender activities within the POPs project (high)  - Awareness-raising and outreach on Gender Issues designed for POPs project (medium)  Specific activities, their intervention logic for each, indicators, means of verification of indicators, timelines, relative priority, funding, responsibilities for execution of actions within each category are outlined.    At national and provincial level in Pakistan, there are no studies available to study the impact of hazardous chemicals like POPs on women health although women are often more exposed to these hazardous chemicals because of their socio-economic roles e.g. around 70% of women are involved in agricultural work which increases the likelihood of increased exposure to chemicals pesticides due to lack of awareness. There is a lack of any legislation to inform and protect women and men from the health impacts of POPs. Project is working on the amendment of existing legislation to protect human health from POPs focusing on women. The few initiatives on which project has worked includes awareness-raising, capacity building of relevant departments, dissemination of health hazards and other related Information to create mass awareness as it is the need of hour along with increased production of hazardous chemicals and pesticides and more reports of non-communicable diseases such as breast and other cancers, allergies and diabetes.    Project is working for the full inclusion of women in decision making at all levels including planning, and policy-making along with promoting women’s equal participation in all the training and workshops from all relevant stakeholders as equal participation of women is a key at local levels, from government level to private level and in communities living in the vicinity of POPs stockpiles. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| The project has worked on women empowerment through creating jobs and opportunities in the project. Principles of gender inclusion have been applied in the hiring process as a total of 08 females have been engaged in the project activities during this reporting period.    From June 2018 till date, POPs project has completed 6 technical training for the power companies and custom departments where there is very few women representation but still, the project team managed to take 19 women participants on board out of 209 total participants.    The hirings and participation of women are very critical steps to improve the quality of life of women, prevent the socio-economic exploitation of women in the context of Pakistan and it automatically enhances their decision-making power.. By engaging more women, the project created an enabling environment for all relevant stakeholders to promote their representation of women in the meetings/workshop of the project. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| No new risks were being identified. Government stakeholders with little means to address POPs issues at contaminated sites or storage stores had no capacity to afford BAT/BEP required to meet the National Implementation Plan (NIP) targets. Poor communities living in the vicinity of these stockpiles or storage sites are at greater risk and they need greater levels of assistance to mitigate the harmful impacts of human health.  There is a risk that government departments are unable to commit to introducing enabling legislation developed in this project and to address this industry management plans/guideline can be developed.  There was a risk that Environment Protection Agencies are unable to develop to the point of effective regulation/monitoring required which can be mitigated through building their capacity. The project did work with all relevant stakeholders including government departments on training them around BAT/BEP required.  There are no environmental risks which were identified and exists at this time. |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| There are no such risks which escalated during implementation as they were constantly being monitored and mitigated by the project. Two main risk/issues related to the project were:  • The first issue relates to the release of POPs in the environment as the project envisages the destruction of up to 1,500 tons of POPs. However, in case of technology failure, there was associated risk of POPs released into the environment which was minimized through a rigorous selection and testing, before starting with full-scale operations and to check compliance with BAT/BEP criteria. In parallel, training of all the workers involved was also ensured.  • There are many activities related to the inventory, upgrading of storage facilities, sampling and testing of electrical equipment in which workers may get exposed to POPs as the workers are involved to do the sampling of electric oil from transformers: proper procedures will be developed to prevent oil spillage during sampling, contact of operators with contaminated oil, electric shock due to unsafe operation on powered equipment. This was mitigated by developing proper SOPs to be followed along with constant monitoring by the project team during all activities related to the sampling and testing along with the transport and disposal of POPs. |

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| **SESP:** *not available*  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| [ESSP Signed page.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4600/213414/1727367/1743053/ESSP%20Signed%20page.pdf) |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| N/A |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| The project didn't receive any complaints or grievance related to social and/or environmental impacts during the implementation of project activities. |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| 1. The success story of Amna Nazir – Environmental Inspector in Lahore, Pakistan  Amna nazir is an Environmental Inspector, working Health Department Punjab, Lahore who is now working to sensitize community people on POPs issue through the information she acquired in POPs Project training that she attended in Hospitality Inn, Lahore, during November 2018. She is carrying out indoor and outdoor surveillance against dengue fever and running a social mobilization campaign to create awareness among the rural population to adopt preventive measures to avoid the bite of dengue mosquitoes, the vector that causes dengue fever.  Before training, she had zero to none information on POPs and their dangerous effects on the human health but after training she realized the importance of this issue and negative impacts on the health of human as well as livestock, all living species and general environment. She received detailed presentations that how the project is helping in the disposal of these pesticides which are lying unattended at various locations. The knowledge that she gained during this training was very useful and productive for the work she is doing in her network. She has already inculcated this knowledge in all of her activities in her present job. She is also planning to apply this for larger communities around her as she is very determined to communicate this valuable information to the grassroots level particularly women who directly come in contact to these pesticides during their work in the fields.  Amna say “If you want to change the society, change yourself”. I believe that it will work because “sharing is caring”. I can also use alternate media for extending the information on POPs via social media, my friends, my family, and my fellow workers as well. It is my passion to work as much as possible to save the human being and environment from health hazards like POPs”  For this year, she again contacted our team and showed interest to be a part of this year’s training of trainers workshop which held in Lahore. Amna has successfully attended this training based on the comprehensive training manual developed by the project. Amna has shared her plan of using the same standard manual for the dissemination of the learned knowledge among her network for which she has also requested project team to be part of the training which will be held by the end of September 2019. After the training, she believes that she will be able to create change agents among the health department including health inspectors and Lady Health Workers (LHVs) working in all districts of Punjab (most populous province of Pakistan) for the sharing of information on health implications of POPs among general public especially focusing on women who are involved in rural agriculture  2. The success story of Asad Iqbal – Exceptive Engineer Peshawar Electric Supply (PESCO)  Once Albert Einstein said, “Education is what remains after one has forgotten what one has learned in school”. A real example of using classroom learning at fieldwork was marked by a technical engineer from Peshawar Electric Supply Company (PESCO) who was trained about Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) under the POPs-UNDP Project Pakistan. This project is being run by UNDP-GEF in partnership with Ministry of Climate Change (MOCC), Government for Comprehensive reduction and Elimination of persistent organic pollutants in Pakistan.  Last year, a workshop on reducing exposure and release of PCBs was arranged in Peshawar to build the capacity of field workers and professionals. This training was also attended by a team of three executive engineers from PESCO, including Asad Iqbal. While working, as one of routine work, Asad was asked by the seniors to fix Oil level in an out of order electric transformer by transferring the oil from an old transformer. The oil present in the old transformer was contaminated and Asad has learned quite well during his training about PCBs, to check the oil standards before using and transferring. He refused to do the task and notified that he will only use the fresh and certified oil without any contamination. Asad showed courage at the right time and was able to prevent the dissemination of Persistent Organic Pollutants and saved many lives in the area from health hazards.  There is a running POPs committee in PESCO and now Asad Iqbal is the convener of that committee. Ensuring practices and protocol to prevent and eliminate POPS is the key responsibility of this committee.  Asad has proved, “Journey of thousands of miles begins with a single step”. He is playing his role, at his end to stop pollution and showing resistance to Climate Change. Indeed, such onsite training by POPs can create awareness and sense of initiatives among people working in the field. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| The official website of the project at https://www.popspakistan.com for the general public which has all the relevant information about the project and documents/reports published so far. Also, new opportunities or information related to POPs is being regularly added for the visitors.  The project has a social plugin i.e. Facebook page for general public https://www.facebook.com/popspakistan/ which has just been initiated and around 551 people have already followed/showed interest in the page. This has all the daily/weekly updates regarding various activates of the project. Also people are approaching the project team through this page for any queries/support required in carrying our research etc. |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [UNDP PIMS4600 GEF-CEO End Pakistan POPs 30June14.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4600/213414/1665649/1665930/UNDP%20PIMS4600%20GEF-CEO%20End%20Pakistan%20POPs%2030June14.docx) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| The project team engaged the stakeholders documented at CEO endorsement level into the project activities through a proper engagement plan involving and keeping them updated through individual meetings, emails, official letters and sharing various reports/flyers/publications of the project. The major challenge faced was to take major stakeholders on board and to materialize the in-kind contribution from the stakeholders which was committed as part of the stakeholder engagement plan but the project was also able to work on this through individual meetings and convincing the stakeholders to work on a national challenge for reduction and elimination of Persistent Organic Pollutants pesticides and PCBs. Regarding POPs pesticides, Bestway cement which was Lafarge Cement at the time of project approval supported the project through investing into the up-gradation of their facility to meet the international standards for the disposal of POPs. As a result, 475 MT of POPs were safely disposal off in this facility.  As PCBs contaminated equipment i.e. transformers are considered the asset of concern power departments which resulted in hesitation from the department in the provision of NOC for handing over the transforms for disposal. The project team took up the issue with the Ministry of Energy, Power Division (MOE) and National Electric Power Regulatory Authority(the main stakeholders of Project) to discuss the challenges and how the disposal of POPs is a national cause. After which, an MOU was signed with NEPRA and the senior management of NEPRA and MOE both wrote official letters to all power companies for the disposal of PCBs contaminated oil and transformers. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.