

FINAL REPORT

1. Background Information

1.1	Project Title: Development of a National Implementation Plan in Brazil as a first step to implement the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
1.2	Project Number: GFL 0061-2760-4989
1.3	Responsible Divisions/Units in UNEP: Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE)
1.4	Project starting date: December 2009
1.5	Project completion date: May 2017
1.6	Reporting Period: September 2009 to May 2017
1.7	Reference to UNEP Sub-Programme/GEF Strategic Priority and expected accomplishments: UNEP Subprogramme 5 – Harmful Efficiency/GEF SP 1 Strengthen capacities for NIP implementation
1.8	<p>Overall objectives of the project: The overall objective of the full project was to develop the National Implementation Plan (NIP) for implementing the Stockholm Convention in Brazil. The project have been grouped into a series of objectives contributing to the planned outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To ensure the proper management and oversight of the project and the close coordination between its national and international actors in order to deliver high-quality project outputs on time and within budget; 2) To develop measures, appropriate to the obligations on Parties set out in the Convention, in relation to products and articles in use; wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with intentionally or unintentionally produced POPs, and sites contaminated by such wastes; 3) To develop measures, appropriate to the obligations on Parties set out in the Convention, in relation to polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); 4) To develop measures, appropriated to the obligations on Parties set out in the Convention, in relation to unintentionally produced POPs; 5) To develop a sustainable infrastructure enabling Brazil to implement the Stockholm Convention at Federal and state levels; 6) To prepare a high-quality national plan meeting Brazil's needs to implement the Stockholm Convention and suitable for Government endorsement and transmission to the Conference of the Parties.
1.9	<p>Total Budget (US\$): (specify contributions by donor/s)</p> <p>GEF: Full Project – USD 1,263,518</p> <p>Co-financing:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">In Kind: Government of Brazil – USD 1,406,455</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">In Kind UNEP – USD 50,000</p> <p>Total..... - USD 2,719,973</p>
1.10	<p>Partners and leveraged resources: Regional Center for the Stockholm Convention in GRULAC (CETESB).</p> <p>The Project didn't have other partners and leveraged resources.</p>

Describe collaboration with partners. Specify supporting organizations as well as cooperating agencies and state their role.

The NIP was developed in consultation with the National Chemical Safety Commission (CONASQ). The National Chemical Safety Commission (CONASQ) was established in 2000 as an intersectoral coordination mechanism for integrating efforts and creating opportunities to strengthen, disseminate and develop intersectoral actions related to chemical safety. CONASQ consists of 21 institutions from the public and private sectors, academia and organized civil society. The Ministry of the Environment is the Commission coordinator and the Ministry of Health is its vice-coordinator.

In order for CONASQ's participation in the development of the NIP to be more objective, a National Coordinating Group (NIP-GNC) was established under the Commission. This group constituted a consultative mechanism designed to follow the development plan. Its members were the CONASQ representatives of government environment, health, labour and industry bodies; and non-governmental representatives from the private sector, workers and environmental protection organizations. The GNC was responsible for fostering the coordination among sectoral stakeholders and promoting their inclusion in the development of the Plan and the dissemination of its results. It provided guidance and validated progress reports as well as maintained CONASQ informed on the progress of the Plan development efforts.

In addition to the GNC, Interinstitutional Technical Groups (GTIs) were created. GTIs had an operational role and aimed to contribute technical expertise to the development of the inventories and Action Plans that make up the NIP, providing commentaries and suggestions to improve documents. Their composition varied according to the content and needs of each one of the 4 project objectives/ components. As part of the methodology for carrying out the studies used as a basis for the Action Plans, meetings of the GTIs were held to discuss the technical aspects of the results of the inventories and information surveys.

Throughout the process, several government institutions and bodies, private sector organizations and NGOs collaborated in the GTIs in an integrated effort to build this National Plan.

We would like to highlight CETESB's – the environmental body of the State of São Paulo – participation. CETESB is the Stockholm Convention's Regional Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean. The Regional Center for the Stockholm Convention in GRULAC (CETESB) developed an online course of Introduction to The Stockholm Convention and three face-to-face courses on Stockholm Convention to developing countries and Brazilian environmental state agencies.

List the additional resources leveraged (beyond those committed to the project itself at time of approval) as a result of the project (financial and in-kind).

The project didn't leverage additional resources.

2. Project Status

	2.1	Information on the delivery of the project	
		Status (complete/ongoing)	Results/Outcomes (measured against the performance indicators stated in the project implementation plan)
	Activities/Outputs (as listed in the project implementation plan)		

1	Project Management and supervision	Complete	The project Objective 1 has been fully met with the designation of the project management and coordination teams, both in UNEP and especially in MMA/Brazil.
1.1	Establish project management & implementation arrangements	Complete	The management and implementation arrangements were established. Progress reports were developed by Executing agency in collaboration with the UNEP Office in Brazil from January 2010 to July 2017. These reports included information on progress made by Brazil and also highlight challenges faced by the POPs team during the reporting period. These reports included a technical and a financial section.
1.2	Operate project review, monitoring and evaluation regime	Complete	During the project execution, it was operating project review, monitoring and evaluation regime. The National Coordination Group (GNC) established to monitor project progress and evaluates outcomes and results for the Project NIP met approximately twice per year during the project implementation. Additionally, the activities and results of the project have been presented periodically during the meetings of the National Commission on Chemical Safety (CONASQ). The First Steering Committee Meeting and Inception Workshop were held in March 2010: This workshop brought together participants from different backgrounds and regions from Brazil. Taking in account the reports requested under the project document, the project team developed an Initial Repot, Annual Co-financing Reports and Project implementation Reviews (PIRs).

2	Measures in relation to POPs products and articles in use, wastes and sites containing or contaminated by POPs	Complete	The Objective 2 - Measures in relation to POPs wastes and contaminated sites by POPs - has been fully met. The inventories of pesticides POPs, new POPs and Contaminated Sites by POPs were developed, they were presented and discussed in an Inter-institutional Working Group (GTI) meeting, on March 25, 2014 and the posting versions were discussed and approved in National Coordinator Group (GNC) meeting, on April 15, 2014. In the same way, the Action Plans on pesticides POPs, new POPs and Contaminated Sites by POPs were developed, discussed in a GTI meeting, on August, 2014 and them approved in a GNC meeting.
2.1	Strategies for identifying stockpiles and products and articles in use that contain or are contaminated by POPs	Complete	The National Inventory of New Persistent Organic Pollutants (New POPs) of industrial use and the National Inventory of stockpiles and wastes of Pesticide Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) were developed.
2.2	Strategies for identifying and managing waste consisting of, containing or contaminated by POPs	Complete	The National Inventory of New Persistent Organic Pollutants (New POPs) of industrial use and the National Inventory of stockpiles and wastes of Pesticide Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and respective actions plans, including a national strategy to POPs waste management, were developed.
2.3	Measures to identify sites contaminated by POPs	Complete	It was developed the National Inventory of sites contaminated with Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and an action plan to the ESM of these sites.
2.4	Legal, regulatory frameworks and management guidance for sites contaminated	Complete	A Review and analysis of the national legislation relating to POP, including contaminated sites was developed. The study included recommendations for revision of regulations and management guidelines as required in the project document.

3	Measures in relation to polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	Complete	The Objective 3 - Measures in relation to polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) - has been fully met. A draft version of the inventory of PCBs (to others sectors, in addition to the Electricity Sector, developed previously (in 2012) by the Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency (ANEEL) was developed, presented and discussed in the Inter-institutional Working Group (GTI) meeting, on March 25, 2014 and the post-GTI version was discussed and approved in National Coordinator Group (GNC) meeting, on April 15, 2014. The PCBs Action Plan, which comprises PCBs from the electricity sector and other sectors (specially: industrial and transport) was developed and discussed in a GTI meeting, on August, 2014 and approved in a GNC meeting.
3.1	Prepare a national inventory of PCBs and equipment containing PCBs	Complete	The National Inventory of PCBs and equipment containing PCBs was developed.
3.2	Develop mechanisms & strategy for the sound management & phase out of PCBs, PCB equipment	Complete	The action plan on PCBs management was developed.
4	Measures in relation to the unintentional production of POPs	Complete	The Objective 4 - Measures in relation to the unintentional production of POPs: has been fully met. The national inventory on Dioxins and Furans has been developed and approved by GTI and GNC meetings. The Action Plan to Reduce and Eliminate Emissions of Dioxins and Furans, and other u-POPs was developed, presented and discussed in the Inter-institutional Working Group (GTI) meeting, on March 25, 2014 and the post-GTI version was discussed and approved in National Coordinator Group (GNC) meeting, on April 15, 2014.

4.1	Develop a country assessment of the potential for releases of unintentionally produced POPs	Complete	The national inventory of sources and estimate emissions of dioxins and furans was developed.
4.2	Review BAT/BEP guidance and existing regulatory and monitoring capacity	Complete	The review of BAT/BEP guidance and existing regulatory and monitoring capacity were included in the Action Plan to Reduce and Eliminate Emissions of Dioxins and Furans.
4.3	Develop measures for the progressive reduction of releases and elimination of sources of unintentionally produced POPs	Complete	The Action Plan to Reduce and Eliminate Emissions of Dioxins and Furans was developed.
5	Measures in relation to Federal and State Infrastructure to Implement the Convention	Complete	<p>The Objective 5 - Measures in relation to national infrastructure to implement the Convention has been fully met.</p> <p>The National Information System on POPs was concluded, but it presented some technological fails.</p> <p>An online course on the Stockholm Convention was developed and held by the Stockholm Regional Center for the Stockholm Convention in GRULAC (CETESB), in order to inform and to promote the implementation of the Convention (through a Small Scale Funding Agreement - SSFA).</p> <p>A Preparatory Seminar on Mobilization Strategies for implementation of the Stockholm Convention, aimed at the presentation of the status of activities and discussion of strategies to the implementation of the Convention, with the support of the Civil Society, specially NGO's, was held in Brasília, on August 13, 2014.</p> <p>Additionally, it was developed a Socio-Economic Assessment of the Stockholm Convention Implementation focusing, specially, on u-POP and a cost-benefit analysis on environmental sound management of PCBs and POPs pesticides.</p>

5.1	Develop and implement national management system for Stockholm Convention compliance	Complete	The National Information System on POPs is available but it is still presenting some technological fails.
5.2	Develop national and provincial policy, legal, regulatory and promotional frameworks to meet Convention requirements	Complete	An online course on the Stockholm Convention was developed and held by the Regional Center for the Stockholm Convention in GRULAC (CETESB). Other three courses on Stockholm Convention were developed by CETESB, with the attendance of representatives of environmental agencies.
5.3	Develop public awareness and education programmes and materials	Complete	A Preparatory Seminar on Mobilization Strategies for implementation of the Stockholm Convention, aimed at the presentation of the status of activities and discussion of strategies to the implementation of the Convention, with the support of the Civil Society, specially NGO's, was held in Brasília, on August 13, 2014.
5.4	Develop R&D and monitoring strategies	Complete	It was developed a Socio-Economic Assessment of the Stockholm Convention Implementation focusing, specially, on u-POP and a cost-benefit analysis on environmental sound management of PCBs and POPs pesticides. The Project supported some activities in two researches: POPs in human milk in Brazil and POPs in human milk and environmental compartments in a South state. Both researches present reports.
6	Preparation and endorsement of the National Implementation Plan and National Reports	Complete	The final version of NIP was concluded and translated on March 2014 The final workshop to present the National Implementation Plan of the Stockholm Convention for endorsement of the principal stakeholders was held in April 2015. The NIP was transmitted to the Convention Secretariat in the same month.
6.1	Draft the provisional NIP and the National Report required under Article 15 of the Convention	Complete	Revised and updated national reports submitted.

6.2	Draft the National Implementation Plan	Complete	The final version of the NIP was transmitted to the Convention Secretariat in April/2015.
	2.2	List lessons learned and best practices	

The National Implementation Plan of the Stockholm Convention is a basis for guiding public and private action for the elimination of POPs. It is the result of the collective work of several Inter-Institutional Technical Groups, in which representatives of the federal sectoral bodies, the state environmental, agriculture and health agencies, class entities, non-governmental environmental and health organizations, associations of industry and academia. The stakeholder engagement throughout the project ensured appropriate planning with a high degree of country ownership, facilitating national endorsement of the NIP.

The National Coordinating Group (NIP-GNC), established under the CONASQ with representatives of government environment, health, labour and industry bodies and non-governmental representatives from the private sector, workers and environmental protection organizations, played an important role providing guidance to the project as well as maintained CONASQ informed on the progress of the Plan development efforts.

Through the NIP Project, Brazil could reinforce its existing national capacity to eliminate and manage POPs. The project provided many opportunities for the engagement of stakeholders, and for improve their capacities to identify and manage POPs, including through capacity building activities, workshops and courses.

The Regional Center for the Stockholm Convention in GRULAC (CETESB) had an important role in this matter, providing an online course and other face-to-face courses for stakeholders from government, industry and civil society. One example of these courses was the International Programme for Intensive Training on Chemicals and Waste Environmental Management, in particular, Persistent Organic Pollutants and Mercury", in cooperation with Jica (Japan International Cooperation Agency) held by CETESB from 2012 to 2015. This environmental management programme addressed all POPs issues and management techniques, with the objective of build capacity of countries and states to comply with obligations from the Stockholm Convention in face of the harmful impacts of POPs and other chemicals included in the Conventions. The programme allowed the capacity building of technical personnel from several Brazilian states, as well as from other countries: not only from Latin America and the Caribbean but also from Africa.

As a result of the efforts to engage the stakeholder and collect the information available in Brazil, the NIP outlines the national scenario through inventories, presents the findings of an initial investigation of the status of implementation of the Convention in Brazil, the uses of these chemicals in the country, the management of their wastes and stockpiles, POP-contaminated sites, as well as installed national capacity. It identifies the legislative and administrative measures already underway to protect human health and the environment from the effects of POPs and points to gaps that must be overcome. Lastly, it provides an Action Plan that allows Brazil to meet its obligations under the Stockholm Convention.

One of the main challenges in the project was the identification of experts on POPs. The initial strategy to implement the project activities would involve hiring national experts for data collection and analysis, development of inventories and action plans. The selective processes for hiring consultants took a long-time due to the lack of qualification of the candidates. In addition, some contracts were canceled because the consultants had the products disapproved.

To solve this problem, the Ministry of Environment team developed the inventories and action plan of pesticides POPs, new POPs, Contaminated Sites on New POPs and PCBs, and a review and analysis of the national legislation regarding POPs. Only the inventory and the action plan of u-POP were developed by a technical consultant hired by the project.

Although this difficulty in hiring technical consultants have caused some delays in the progress of the project, the decision to carry out the technical studies by the Ministry of Environment team provided an increase in the technical knowledge related to POPs by the team, and consequently the capacity of the Ministry to implement the NIP and manage POPs was strengthened.

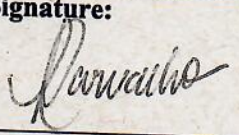
The National Implementation Plan provides an overview of the POPs situation in Brazil and, based on its findings and identified critical points, indicates the main challenges and priorities that should be considered for the efficient implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the country.

	2.3	State how the project has nurtured sustainability. Is the project or project methodology replicable in other countries or regions? If yes, are there any concrete examples or requests?
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The project has nurtured sustainability since we have developed the National Implementation Plan (NIP) that presents a workplan to eliminate or reduce the use, stockpiles, wastes and the POPs contaminated sites, with activities planned for the next 5 years. Yes, the project can be replicated in other countries or regions. For instance, to develop the inventory of new POPs of industrial use it was used the guidelines provided by the SC Secretariat, this approach can be used for other countries and regions. The vast territory and the socioeconomic differences between the Brazilian states lead to great discrepancy in the availability of information.

1. List of attached documents

	(For example: publications, reports of meetings/training seminars/workshops, lists of participants, etc.)
	National Implementation Plan Brazil
	National Inventory of New Persistent Organic Pollutants (New POPs) of industrial use
	National Inventory of sites contaminated with Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
	National Inventory of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
	National Inventory of stockpiles and wastes of Pesticide Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
	National Inventory of Sources and Estimate Emissions of Dioxins and Furans
	Review and analysis of the national legislation relating to POPs
	Action Plan for the Management of New POPs of industrial use
	Action Plan for the Management of contaminated sites with Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
	Action Plan for the Management of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
	Action Plan for the Management of stockpiles and wastes of Pesticide Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
	Action Plan to the Progressive Reduction of Dioxins and Furans releases

Name and Title of Project Manager:		Name of Division Director:	
Signature: 	Date: 08/07/2008	Signature:	Date:

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REPORT OF PLANNED AND ACTUAL CO-FINANCE BY BUDGET LINE

Name:	Government of Brazil							
Project title:	Development of a National Implementation Plan in Brazil as a first step to implement the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)							
Project number:	GFL- 0061 - 4989 -2760							
Project executing partner:	Ministry of Environment of Brazil							
Project Duration:	From: September 2009 To: December 2015							
Project reporting period:	January 2010 - July 2017							
From:	NIP/POPs Project Team							
To:	Jorge Ocaña							
	Original Budget	In-Kind Contribution						
		Last Revision Budget						
		Received to date						
		Budget Original						
		Budget Last Revision						
		Received to Date						
		Comments						
		Received to date						
1101	Consultant project coordination team	153,000.00	153,000.00	1,105,510.58	-	-	-	-
1201	Local Technical experts	767,000.00	767,000.00	155,078.70	-	-	-	-
1202	International experts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1301	Consultant technical support staff	120,000.00	120,000.00	-	-	-	-	-
1601	Local travel on official business (local staff)	135,000.00	135,000.00	672.00	-	-	-	-
1602	Travel on official business (international staff)	6,000.00	6,000.00	1,808.67	-	-	-	-
1999	Total of personnel costs	1,181,000.00	1,181,000.00	1,263,069.95	-	-	-	-
3201	Training	60,000.00	60,000.00	35,933.17	-	-	-	-
3301	Project supervisory meetings of CONASO	6,000.00	6,000.00	-	-	-	-	-
3302	Project management & task team meetings	8,500.00	8,500.00	41,759.78	-	-	-	-
3303	Meeting & workshop to validate project outputs	98,921.00	98,921.00	10,499.35	-	-	-	-
3999	Total training and meeting costs	173,421.00	173,421.00	88,192.30	-	-	-	-
4101	Expendable equipment	14,052.00	14,052.00	726.22	-	-	-	-
4202	Non-expendable equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4999	Total of equipment component	14,052.00	14,052.00	726.22	-	-	-	-
5101	Equipment maintenance	12,000.00	12,000.00	-	-	-	-	-
5201	Information dissemination, printing and translation	25,982.00	25,982.00	23,071.32	-	-	-	-
5301	Communication costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5999	Total Miscellaneous costs	37,982.00	37,982.00	200,231.58	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL CASH IN-KIND COSTS, FULL PROJECT	1,406,455.00	1,406,455.00	1,552,220.05	-	-	-	-

* The actual expenditures should be reported in accordance with the specific budget lines of the approved budget (Appendix 2) of the project document in Annex 1

Name:	Leticia Reis de Carvalho	Title:	
Authorized official of Executing Agency		Date:	08/01/2016
Signature:		Name of Project Manager:	
		Signature:	
		Date:	

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