Terminal Evaluation of the Global Environment Facility-UN Environment Project "Demonstrating and Scaling Up Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for the control of vector borne diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia"

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Front cover: Kumsangir Arhus Centre "Mohi munir" (Awareness raising activities in work Kumsangir, Tajikistan, July 2017).

This report has been prepared by Ecaterina Melnicenco (lead consultant) and Petr Sharov (supporting consultant) and is a product of the Evaluation Office of UN Environment. The findings and conclusions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of Member States or the UN Environment Senior Management.

For further information on this report, please contact:

Evaluation Office of UN Environnent
P. O. Box 30552-00100 GPO
Nairobi Kenya
Tel: (254-20) 762 3389
Email: chief.eou@unep.org

Demonstrating and Scaling Up Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for the control of vector borne diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia
GEF ID 3614
8/2018

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Evaluation team
Ecaterina Melnicenco – Lead Consultant
Petr Sharov – Supporting Consultant

Evaluation Office of UN Environment
Saila Toikka – Evaluation Manager
Mercy Mwangi – Evaluation Program Assistant

ABOUT THE EVALUATION[1]

Joint Evaluation: No

Report Language(s): English

Evaluation Type: Terminal Project Evaluations

Brief Description: This report is a terminal evaluation of a UN Environment-GEF project implemented between 2011 and 2016 (in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Georgia). The project's overall development goal was to protect human health and the environment by assisting countries to reduce and eliminate production, use, and releases of POPs, and consequently contribute generally to capacity development for the sound management of chemicals. The evaluation sought to assess project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine outcomes and impacts (actual and potential) stemming from the project, including their sustainability. The evaluation has two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UN Environment, the GEF and their executing partner Green Cross Switzerland.

Key words: Kyrgyzstan; Tajikistan; Georgia; Central Asia; Southern Caucasus; chemicals; DDT; POPs; obsolete pesticides; WHO; NIP; Stockholm convention; malaria; vector borne diseases; Assessment; GEF project; Green Cross, UN Environment.

[1] *This data is used to aid the internet search of this report on the Evaluation Office of UN Environment Website*

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List of acronyms and abbreviations

CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane, pesticide
DSSA	Demonstrating and Scaling-up of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT in Vector Management
EMP	Environmental Management Plans
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSU	Former Soviet Union
GCCH	Green Cross Switzerland
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFATM	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
IVM	Integrated Vector Management
IPHA	International HCH & Pesticides Association
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MKI	Milieukontakt International
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoNP	Ministry of Nature Protection
MTS	Mid Term Strategy
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSC	National Steering Committees
OP	Obsolete Pesticides
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	Project Implementation Report
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PoW	Programme of Work
ProDoc	Project Document
PTC	Project Steering Committee
RTCB	Regional Technical Coordination Board
RC	Regional Coordinator
PSMS	Pesticides Stock Management System
PST	Project Steering Committee
TOC	Theory of Change
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme (or UN Environment)
VCM	Vector Control Management
WHO	World Health Organization
UN	United Nations

1. Project identification Table

Sub-programme:	Sub-programme 5 (Harmful Substances and Hazardous Wastes; Improved guidance and best practices for Parties to address their obligations), Resource efficiency - sust. consumption/production	**Expected Accomplishment(s):**	Increased capacities and financing of States and other stakeholders to approach, manage and reduce risks to human health and the environment posed by chemicals and hazardous waste.
UNEP approval date:	12 December 2010	**PoW Output(s):**	(iv) Technical tools and methodologies and strategic frameworks for environmentally sound production and use of pesticides and industrial chemicals are tested
GEF project ID:	3614	**Project Type:**	Full-size project
GEF OP #:	14 (P2 & SP3)	**Focal Area(s):**	-
GEF approval date:	23 November 2010	**GEF Strategic Priority/Objective:**	Strategic Priority POP-3: Demonstration of Innovative and Cost-Effective Technologies and Practices.
Coverage - Country(ies):	Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan	**Coverage - Region(s):**	Regional multi-country
Expected Start Date:	November 2010	**Actual start date:**	February 2011
Planned completion date:	October 2015	**Actual completion date:**	June 2016
Planned project budget at approval:	5,482,000.00	**Total expenditures reported as of [June 2016]:**	USD 5,664,607.67
GEF Allocation:	2,050,000.00	**GEF grant expenditures reported as of [June 2016]:**	USD 2,050,000.00
PDF GEF cost:	USD 194,975.00	**PDF co-financing:**	USD 324,790.62
Expected MSP/FSP co-financing:	USD 3,432,000.00	**Secured MSP/FSP co-financing (June 2016):**	USD 3,634,607.55 (realised)
First Disbursement:	3 May 2011	**Date of financial closure:**	**-**
No. of revisions:	1	**Date of last revision:**	30 April 2015
Mid-term review/ evaluation (planned date):	2013 (Q2)	**Mid-term review (actual date):**	2013 (Q4)
Date of last Steering Committee meeting:	Feb 2015	**Terminal Evaluation (actual date):**	August 2018

2. Executive Summary

This is the terminal evaluation of the UN Environment-Global Environment Facility project (ID 3614) "Demonstrating and Scaling Up Sustainable Alternatives to DDT[2] for the control of vector borne diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia". UN Environment was the GEF implementing agency, and Green Cross Switzerland[3] - the executing agency of the project.

The specific project objective was "to protect human health and the environment by assisting countries to reduce and eliminate production, use and releases of Persistent Organic Pollutants, and consequently contribute generally to capacity development for the sound management of chemicals". The project had two components. World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe was responsible for execution of the health part together with the Ministries of Health from the respective countries. Milieukontakt International, given their experience in the region, was responsible for implementation of the environmental part in the countries: identification of DDT stockpiles, prioritization, repackaging, and safeguarding. The project was carried out in close cooperation with other thematic projects and initiatives that were on-going in the countries, especially realized by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

The project started in 2011 (February) in Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan and was finalized in June 2016. The total project budget according to ProDoc was 5,482,000 USD, out of which 2,050,000 USD was a GEF grant. The project reported overall expenditures of 5,644,607.67 USD, with the 2,050,000 USD GEF grant, co-financing was provided by Governments from the project countries, World Health Organization, Green Cross and Milieukontakt International.

Evaluation is performed in line with the UN Environment's Evaluation Policy, and is completed at the end of the project to assess performance and determine outcomes and impacts. Special attention is given to the sustainability of project results (section 5.8); the review of the way the mid-term review results have been addressed; and assessment the cooperation between UN Environment and WHO. A team of independent consultants conducted the evaluation, Ecaterina Melnicenco acting as a lead consultant and Petr Sharov as a supporting consultant. One-week mission in each country was organized to meet the project personnel, stakeholders, as well as visit pilot locations. Various evaluation methods were used, such as desk research, field observations, interviews (face-to-face and online). Whenever possible, the data obtained and the results achieved have been verified and triangulated, aiming to increase validity and credibility of obtained information.

The overall rating of the project according to the evaluation is **'Moderately Satisfactory'**. The project was operating in a complex environment, with implication of various partners at the country level and regional level, the project showed good results in delivering its outputs. The evaluation assessed that 59% of designed outputs were 'fully achieved', 36% - partially achieved, 5% - not achieved. Achievements of project outcomes are rated as 'Satisfactory'. The first two outcomes fully achieved and the other two – partially. Assessment of likelihood of impact was based on verification of drivers and assumptions for the reconstructed Theory of Change. Achievement of intermediate states is evaluated as 'Moderately Unlikely'. According to ToC the intermediate state 1 refers to the medium-term results to be achieved on the level of countries participating in the project. The intermediate state 2 refers to the potential replication of the

[2] Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane

[3] This report uses 'Green Cross Switzerland' and 'Green Cross' implying to the same executing entity

project results in other countries in the Central Asian region, as they do have significant amounts of DDT that should be eliminated. Safeguarding stocks is a temporary measure and the solution should be found to final elimination of stocks. Nowadays it is not possible to transport the repackaged pesticides to existing incineration facilities due to the custom restrictions, that's one reason why these countries are seen as the most important to achieve the impact level result to reduce global reliance on persistent pesticides. Whereas the project supported the development of the national level policy development the evaluation found that considering country focus on economic development priorities, the approval on the ministerial level still doesn't ensure budget allocations on the national level for policy implementation. On the other hand, the project performed well in its coordination efforts at national level with other on-going initiatives, and synergies allowed efficient use of project resources, exceeding the target for DDT elimination in the project countries compared to what the project document initially declared.

Overall, good level of cooperation and coordination between UN Environment and Green Cross Switzerland contributed to the project successes. Even though for almost two years there was no guidance from UN Environment (no task manager was assigned for the position), the experience of the executing agency and sound project management ensured project progress. Well-grounded position of WHO in the project countries as well as globally recognized expertise in vector borne diseases prevention and alternatives for malaria control allowed to smoothly implement project activities in the health component.

Terminal evaluation has identified a number of *Lessons Learned*, presented in the main report (section 9). In brief, they are the following:

1. Local level support and previous country experience of the implementing partners is essential for the smooth implementation of project activities.

2. Setting up clear management, monitoring, and reporting requirements at the beginning makes the process transparent, easy to manage and facilitates cooperation between the project partners.

3. Regular monitoring and collecting evidence for co-financing is a good management tool that gives an overview of spent project resources and can be used for adaptive management.

4. High level commitment on the national level is essential for getting the international support, but in addition, a clear division of responsibilities and procedures need to be in place for effective implementation

5. In low-income countries, such as Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, future sustainability depends on not only the national political commitment and support but also the availability of funds from national budgets and international assistance, which can be a major factor .

6. Awareness raising activities are an important part of project implementation, when aimed to support application of new approaches (in this case sustainable alternatives to vector management and sound management of obsolete pesticides), thus ensuring the realization of environmental rights and being a basis for invovling citizens in the decision making process

7. Coordination with other projects/initiatives/partners is vital and can bring benefit to implementation of project activities

8. Communication tools must be tailored to the local situation, and all interventions should be a part of communication strategy.

9. For successful project implementation, the implementation team should have sufficient management and thematic capacities.

Terminal evaluation provides recommendations mainly for the UN Environment (as GEF implementing agency) and Green Cross Switzerland (as GEF executing agency). These recommendations can be applied in future projects.

1. Awareness raising activities should be an integral part of a chemical management project. Awareness raising activities should be clearly described in the Project Document and be integrated into the logical framework. Communication strategy and communication plan should be elaborated at early stages of the implementation. These documents should have clearly stipulated outputs, formulated SMART targets, results-based indicators, and implementation timeline. During the implementation process monitoring the execution of communication activities should be done on a regular basis, by an assigned person. Adjustment of the activities and dedicated budget should be done on a regular basis through the participatory process with all partners and key actors involved. Where possible the disaggregated data (stakeholder groups, gender) should be collected. It is important in the communication process to deliver clear messages to selected target groups. Identification of the key target groups and key messages to be delivered should be a part of the Communication Strategy. Gender and vulnerability aspects are to be integrated in this process.

2. Identify possible partners in awareness raising activities in national and local levels. To actively perform awareness raising activities and ensure the sustainability of these activities, identification of possible partners should be done. These can be Ministries of Education, Ministries, Protection, Labour, Health national and local civil society organizations (or other relevant organizations on the national and local levels). To do that, in-depth stakeholder analysis should be done in the beginning of the project and representatives of key agencies be invited to take part in the supervision of the project activities, such as Steering Committee. Such approach can identify synergies, for example integration of information about health risks from POPs into school/university curricula, or recommendations for workers dealing with pesticides. These synergies can later lead to incorporation of project's deliverables into the usual business processes that are going on the national level.

3. Apply multi-stakeholder approach for replication of activities on elimination of risks from DDT in the other countries. When starting activities on reducing the risks from DDT it is important to involve stakeholders both from environment and health sectors. Piloting approach that was applied in this project can be a model for linking these two sectors which in the low- and middle-level income countries from the former Soviet Union do not usually have strong relations. Joined working groups, regular meetings, mutual participation in the activities can strengthen the links. Communication and awareness raising materials addressed to various target groups should also incorporate both environmental and health messages.

4. Conduct needs and gaps assessment for newly developed legal and political frameworks. While planning project interventions on developing laws, strategies, action plans the needs and gaps assessment should be conducted prior to activities. A special focus should be on identification of existing country commitments, plans, strategies and policies and analysis of institutional setup and capacities. Building on already existing structures will allow strengthen already existing structures and insure the institutional sustainability and the project can focus on the needs that will be identified.

5. Establish national level steering committees to support the cross-sectoral cooperation. National level steering committees should be established in the beginning of the project implementation period. Representatives from key stakeholders from government and civil society should be meeting on a regular basis. The main role of the steering committee should be providing the oversight and guidance for the project implementation. This structure can also play a role in monitoring activities, approving action plans (e.g. annual plans) and risk management. Involvement of the key stakeholders during the whole period of the project implementation will contribute to building the ownership over the process on the country level and integration of the follow up activities into the regular processes of the responsible organizations.

6. To strengthen project management, implementation by documenting joined activities with the other organizations that are implementing similar projects. All activities that will be realised in cooperation with the other projects, initiatives should be properly documented on all stages of implementation, especially planning, where written agreements can be concluded and reporting (narrative and financial where possible). This will help to monitor the progress towards achieving the project's targets and collect project related information (achieving the targets, providing co-financing).

7. To strengthen the application of human rights based approach (HRBA), and gender equality considerations in the design of chemical projects implemented at country level. Comprehensive gender analysis and application of HRBA should be done in the preparation phase of a project to enhance the understanding of gender issues in such project context. If the expertise is not available within the organization, a gender expert (or organization working in this area) can be engaged to execute the work. Analysis of gender roles and responsibilities, access to resources (household income, productive resources: land, work, etc.) by different genders in the target countries can be a starting point for identification of vulnerabilities and specific needs. It is very important to identify level of vulnerability of women and men, this refers to *who* has access to sources of contamination/is exposed to diseases, *why* it happens (based on the gender roles in society), *what* are the perceptions of local population (that is potentially affected), *what* are the scientific facts that confirms the negative effects. These steps will allow to identify inequalities and on the next step it will be possible to come up with concrete activities to address them. Based on previous experience following groups can be target by such kind of activities: women, schoolchildren and representatives of local public authorities. Education and raising awareness can be taken as a priority sectors to be addressed. This analysis should be a starting point of gender mainstreaming, while gender indicators, being a part of logical framework will be a tool for monitoring the progress.

8. Policy component should be a part of projects that introduce new technologies, work approaches, modalities of work. Before staring an intervention on the national level a policy review of existing laws, by-laws, and relevant regulations should be done. If possible, these can be done during the project elaboration phase. Identification of status-quo on the country level will be a good baseline for identification of possible partners, actions, as well as project risks and needed mitigation activities. While introducing new technologies and approaches it is very important to identify limitations that exists on the country level and adjust the project actions accordingly, specify those legal processes that can/needed to be improved for the effective project implementation.

9. Strengthen sectorial cooperation on the national levels between actors involved in different project components. For cooperation on the national level it is essential to establish multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms (for example national steering committees, inter-ministerial working groups, thematic committees working on local level) with the representatives from all sectors involved. For example, Ministries of Health, Labor (or other relevant structures). This will give the same picture of the project interventions to all partners, as otherwise there might be several parallel projects running on the country level. In the process of elimination of DDT use by local population, it is essential to maximize effort in awareness raising, education activities, to show the link between DDT use and health. Actors from one component had very vague idea about other project components, therefore they missed the whole picture and limited vision on the project and did not see their interconnection and logic of project intervention. It is recommendable to increase the communication and interaction between actors involved into the different project components and to set up regular meetings during the implementation process.

Резюме

Краткое обобщение оценки проекта "Демонстрация устойчивых заменителей ДДТ[4] и расширение имеющихся в странах возможностей борьбы с переносчиками болезней на Южном Кавказе и в Центральной Азии".

Это заключительная оценка проекта Программы ООН по окружающей среде - Глобального экологического фонда (ID 3614) "Демонстрация устойчивых заменителей ДДТ и расширение имеющихся в странах возможностей борьбы с переносчиками болезней на Южном Кавказе и в Центральной Азии". Программа ООН по окружающей среде является внедряющим агентством ГЭФ, а швейцарская организация "Зеленый Крест" - исполнительным агентством проекта.

Конкретной целью проекта было "защитить здоровье человека и окружающую среду, помогая странам сократить и ликвидировать производство, использование и выдачу стойких органических загрязнителей и в целом последовательно содействовать развитию потенциала для рационального использования химикатов". Проект включал в себя две составляющие. Европейское региональное бюро Всемирной организации здравоохранения (ВОЗ) во взаимодействии с министерствами здравоохранения соответствующих стран отвечало за выполнение составляющей в сфере здравоохранения. Организация Milieukontakt International, учитывая ее опыт в регионе, отвечала за выполнение экологической составляющей в странах: выявление хранилищ ДДТ, расстановку приоритетов, переупаковку и обеспечение безопасности. Проект реализовывался в тесном сотрудничестве с другими тематическими проектами и инициативами, которые внедрялись в странах, особенно теми, которые реализовывались Продовольственной и сельскохозяйственной организацией ООН (FAO).

Реализация проекта началась в 2011 году (февраль) в Грузии, Кыргызстане и Таджикистане и завершилась в июне 2016 года. Общий бюджет проекта в соответствии с проектным документом составлял 5 млн 482 тыс. долл. США, 2 млн 50 тыс. из которых были предоставлены в виде гранта ГЭФ. Проект отчитался об освоении бюджета в 5 млн 644 тыс. 607 долл. США, 2 млн 50 тыс. из которых были предоставлены в виде гранта ГЭФ, софинансирование было представлено правительствами стран, Всемирной организацией здравоохранения, организациями Зеленый крест и Милиеконтакт.

Оценка проводится в соответствии с Политикой оценки окружающей среды ООН и завершается по окончании проекта для оценки работы и определения результатов и последствий. Особое внимание уделено устойчивости результатов проекта (секция 5.8.); оценке степени проработки результатов среднесрочной оценки; и оценке способа организации взаимодействия между Программой ООН по защите окружающей среды и Всемирной организацией здравоохранения (ВОЗ). Оценку проводила команда независимых консультантов. Екатерина Мельниченко выступала в роли ведущего консультанта, а Петр Шаров - вспомогательного консультанта. В каждой стране в течение недели работала миссия, которая встречалась с персоналом проекта, заинтересованными сторонами и посещала пилотные объекты. Использовались различные методы оценки, такие как кабинетное исследование, полевые наблюдения, интервью (личное и онлайн). Там, где было возможно, полученные данные и

[4] Дихлордифенилтрихлорэтан

достигнутые результаты были проверены и триангулированы для повышения достоверности и надежности полученной информации.

Общий рейтинг проекта оценен как **"Приемлемо удовлетворительный"**. Проект реализовывался в сложной обстановке с привлечением различных партнеров на государственном и региональном уровнях. Проект успешно выполнял намеченное. По результатам оценки 59% запланированных результатов были "полностью достигнуты", 36% - частично достигнуты, 5% - не достигнуты. Достижение результатов проекта оценено как "Удовлетворительное". Первые два результата полностью достигнуты и еще два - частично. Прогнозируемые результаты выхода на итоговый уровень, рассчитанные в рамках теории изменений, были достигнуты и движущие факторы были в наличии. Оценка вероятности воздействия была основана на сверке движущих факторов и предположений для восстановленной теории изменений. Уровень достижения промежуточного состояния оценен как "Умеренно невероятный". В соответствии с теорией изменений, промежуточное состояние 1 относится к среднесрочным результатам, которые должны быть достигнуты на уровне стран - участниц проекта. Промежуточное состояние 2 относится к странам региона Центральная Азия, поскольку у них есть существенные объемы ДДТ, которые необходимо уничтожить. Хранение на складах является временной мерой и необходим поиск решения, которое позволит полностью ликвидировать склады. В настоящее время транспортировка переупакованных пестицидов к существующим комплексам по сжиганию невозможна из-за ограничения Таможенного союза. Поэтому эти страны рассматриваются как наиболее важные для достижения результативного уровня воздействия для снижения глобальной зависимости от устойчивых пестицидов. Хотя проект и поддерживал разработку регламентирующих документов на национальном уровне, уровень принятия их министерствами и отсутствие четких приоритетов а национальном уровне не обеспечивает выделение бюджета. С другой стороны, проект успешно координировал на национальном уровне усилия с другими текущими инициативами. Взаимодействие обеспечило эффективное использование проектных ресурсов, перевыполнив цели по уничтожению ДДТ в странах-участницах проекта, что изначально заявлялось в проектном документе.

В целом, хороший уровень сотрудничества и координации между Программой ООН по окружающей среде и швейцарской организацией "Зеленый Крест" внес свой вклад в успехи проекта. Хотя в течение почти двух лет не было руководства со стороны Программы ООН по окружающей среде (руководитель не был назначен на должность), опыт исполнительного агентства и качественное руководство проектом гарантировали прогресс его реализации. Прочная позиция ВОЗ в странах - участницах проекта, наряду с признанным во всем мире опытом предотвращения заболеваний, вызванных переносчиками инфекций и борьбы с малярией, позволили планомерно осуществить проектную деятельность компоненты здравоохранения.

Заключительная оценка выявила ряд *Извлеченных уроков*, которые представлены в основном докладе. Вкратце, они таковы:

1. Местный уровень поддержки и предыдущий опыт страны важны для планомерного осуществления деятельности в рамках проекта.

2. Изначальная установка четкого руководства, мониторинга и требований к отчетности делает процесс прозрачным, простым в управлении и облегчает взаимодействие между партнерами проекта.

3. Систематический мониторинг и сбор доказательств для софинансирования является хорошим управленческим инструментом, предоставляющим общую картину затрат проектных ресурсов и может быть использован для адаптивного управления.

4. Высокий уровень приверженности на национальном уровне обязателен для получения международной поддержки, но для эффективного внедрения необходимо четкое разделение ответственностей и процедур.

5. В странах с низкими доходами, такими как Таджикистан, Кыргызстан, устойчивость в будущем зависит не только от национальных политических обязательств и поддержки. Важным фактором может стать и наличие средств как из национальных бюджетов, так и средств международной донорской помощи.

6. Деятельность по повышению осведомленности являются важной частью реализации проекта, когда она нацелена на применение новых подходов (устойчивая борьба с переносчиками инфекций, рациональное обращение с устаревшими пестицидами), что является неотъемлемой частью реализации экологических прав и основой для вовлечения граждан в процесс принятия решений.

7. Координация с другими проектами/инициативами/партнерами важна и может принести пользу.

8. Средства информационного взаимодействия должны быть адаптированы к местной ситуации и все мероприятия должны быть частью стратегии информационного взаимодействия.

9. Для успешной реализации проекта, его команда должна обладать управленческим и тематическим потенциалом.

Заключительная оценка предоставляет рекомендации в основном для Программы ООН по окружающей среде (как внедряющего агентства) и швейцарской организации "Зеленый Крест" (как исполнительного агентства). Эти рекомендации могут быть применены в будущих проектах.

1.Деятельность по повышению осведомленности следует оформлять, как составляющую проекта по управлению химическими веществами. Деятельность по повышению осведомленности следует четко описывать в проектном документе и оформлять частью логической структуры. Стратегию и план информационного взаимодействия следует разработать на ранних этапах внедрения. В этих документах необходимо четко оговорить результаты, сформулировать SMART-цели, показатели, основанные на результатах, и график внедрения. В ходе внедрения необходим регулярный мониторинг выполнения деятельности по информационному взаимодействию. Мониторинг следует проводить уполномоченному человеку. Корректировку мероприятий и выделенного бюджета необходимо проводить регулярно в рамках совместного процесса со всеми партнерами и ключевыми вовлеченными фигурами. Дезагрегированные данные (группы заинтересованных сторон, гендерная принадлежность) необходимо собирать там, где это возможно. В процессе информационного взаимодействия важно делать четкие заявления для выбранных целевых групп. Определение ключевых целевых групп и ключевых заявлений следует

сделать частью стратегии информационного взаимодействия. Гендерная принадлежность и уязвимые аспекты должны быть частью этого процесса.

2. Необходимо определить возможных партнеров в деятельности по повышению осведомленности на национальном и местном уровнях. Для активной деятельности по повышению осведомленности и обеспечения ее устойчивости необходимо определить возможных партнеров. Это могут быть министерства образования, министерства по защите окружающей среды, труду, здравоохранению, национальные и местные гражданские общественные организации (или иные соответствующие организации национального и местного уровней). Для этого необходимо тщательно изучить заинтересованные стороны на старте проекта и пригласить представителей ключевых учреждений принять участие в контроле за деятельностью проекта, например, в рамках руководящего комитета. Такой подход может определить пути взаимодействия. Например - внесение в учебные планы школ/университетов информации о рисках, которые несут для здоровья стойкие органические загрязнители, или рекомендации для рабочих, взаимодействующих с пестицидами. Такие пути взаимодействия могут в дальнейшем привести к включению результатов проекта в повседневные бизнес-процессы, которые происходят на национальном уровне.

3. Целесообразно применять подход множества заинтересованных сторон для повторения деятельности по устранению рисков от ДДТ в других странах. Начиная деятельность по уменьшению рисков от ДДТ, важно привлекать заинтересованные стороны как из сектора защиты окружающей среды, так и из сектора здравоохранения. Экспериментальный подход, который был применен в этом проекте, может выступать моделью объединения этих двух секторов, которые в постсоветских странах с низким и средним уровнем дохода обычно не имеют сильных связей. Объединенные рабочие группы, регулярные собрания, совместное участие в деятельности могут усилить эти связи. Информационное взаимодействие и материалы, направленные на повышение осведомленности, адресованные разным целевым группам должны также содержать информацию как об охране здоровья, так и о защите окружающей среды.

4. Следует проводить оценку потребностей и пробелов в новых законопроектах и проектах политик. При планировании в рамках проекта вмешательства в разработку законов, стратегий, планов действия потребности и пробелы необходимо рассматривать в первую очередь. Особое внимание следует уделять определению существующих в стране обязательств, планов, стратегий и политик, а также анализу институционального устройства и возможностей. Деятельность на основе уже существующих структур позволит их усилить, а также обеспечить институциональную устойчивость. Проект сможет сфокусироваться на потребностях, которые будут определены.

5. Необходимо создавать руководящие комитеты на национальном уровне для поддержки межотраслевого сотрудничества. Руководящие комитеты на национальном уровне следует создавать на начальном этапе реализации проекта. Представителям ключевых заинтересованных сторон из государственных структур и гражданского общества необходимо встречаться на регулярной основе. Основная роль руководящих комитетов должна заключаться в контроле и руководстве реализации проекта. Эта структура также может играть роль в мониторинге деятельности, утверждении планов действий (например, годовых планов) и управлении рисками. Вовлечение ключевых

заинтересованных сторон на всем протяжении реализации проекта внесет вклад в формирование владения процессом на уровне государства и внедрение последующей деятельности в текущие процессы ответственных организаций.

6. Следует укреплять управление проектом, документируя совместные действия с другими организациями, которые реализуют подобные проекты. Всю деятельность, которая будет осуществляться в сотрудничестве с другими проектами и инициативами следует тщательно документировать на всех этапах реализации. Особенно это касается планирования, где могут быть составлены письменные соглашения и отчеты (изложение фактов и финансовая отчетность, где это возможно). Это поможет отслеживать прогресс в достижении целей проекта и собирать связанную с проектом информацию (достижение целей, предоставление софинансирования).

7. Необходимо укреплять применение подхода, основанного на правах человека (HRBA), и соображениях гендерного равенства, в разработке химических проектов на уровне государства. Комплексный гендерный анализ и применение HRBA следует сделать на этапе подготовки проекта для лучшего понимания гендерных вопросов в контексте такого проекта. Если экспертиза не доступна в рамках организации, гендерный эксперт (или организация, работающая в данной сфере) могут быть привлечены для выполнения этой работы. Анализ гендерных ролей и обязанностей, доступа к ресурсам (доход семьи, производственные ресурсы: земельный участок, работа и т.д.) у представителей разных полов в целевых странах может стать отправной точкой для определения уязвимостей и специфических нужд. Очень важно определить уровень уязвимости женщин и мужчин, это касается того, *кто* имеет доступ к источникам заражения/подвержен болезням, *почему* это происходит (основываясь на гендерных ролях в обществе), *каковы* представления местного населения (которое потенциально поражено), *какие* научные факты подтверждают негативные эффекты. Эти шаги позволят определить неравенства и следующим шагом станет возможным предложить конкретные действия в этом направлении. Исходя из предыдущего опыта, можно выделить следующие группы, на которые могут быть направлены мероприятия: женщины, школьники и представители местных властей. Образование и повышение осведомленности может быть выбрано в качестве приоритетных секторов. Этот анализ мог бы стать отправной точкой стратегии достижения гендерного равенства, в то время как гендерная принадлежность, будучи частью логической структуры, будет инструментом отслеживания прогресса.

8. Компонент по работе на стратегическими документами должен обязательно присутствовать в проектах, где происходит внедрение новых технологий, подходов в работе. Перед началом проекта необходимо сделать обзор законодательства, существующего на национальном уровне: законы, подзаконные акты, регламенты. Если возможно, это лучше сделать на этапе разработки проекта. Определение расстановки сил на национальном уровне будет основной для определения основных партнеров, необходимых мероприятий, а также определение рисков проекта и необходимых действий по их предотвращению. При внедрении новых технологий и подходов к работе очень важно определить те ограничения которые существуют на национальном уровне по реализации проектных мероприятий, а также определить те законодательные моменты, которые необходимо улучшить для успешной реализации проекта.

9. Необходимо усиливать отраслевое сотрудничество на национальном уровне между участниками, вовлеченными в разные составляющие проекта. Для сотрудничества на национальном уровне важно выработать механизмы координации нескольких заинтересованных сторон (например, национальных руководящих комитетов, межведомственных рабочих групп, тематических комитетов, работающих на разных уровнях) с представителями всех вовлеченных отраслей. Например, министерство здравоохранения, труда (или другие соответствующие структуры). Это предоставит всем партнерам единую картину действий в рамках проекта. В противном случае будет несколько параллельных проектов, реализуемых на уровне государства. В процессе исключения использования ДДТ местным населением, важно максимализировать усилия по повышению осведомленности, образовательную деятельность, показать связь между использованием ДДТ и здоровьем. Участники одного компонента имели очень расплывчатое представление о других составляющих проекта, поэтому упускали целостную картину, ограничивали видение проекта и не видели своей взаимосвязи и логики действий в рамках проекта. Рекомендуется увеличить информационное взаимодействие и взаимодействие между участниками, вовлеченными в разные составляющие проекта и учредить регулярные собрания во время реализации проекта.

3. Introduction

1. This is the Terminal Evaluation of the UN Environment-GEF project "Demonstrating and Scaling Up Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for the Control of Vector Borne Diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia" (GEF project identification number 3614). The project implementation period was February 2011 – June 2016. UN Environment acted as GEF implementing agency, while Green Cross Switzerland was the executing agency of the Project.

2. The evaluation is in line with the UN Environment Evaluation Policy and is undertaken at completion of the project to assess project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine outcomes and impacts (actual and potential) stemming from the project, including their sustainability. Evaluation period was May 2017 – January 2018.

3. The evaluation has two primary purposes: (i) provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) promote operational improvement, learning, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UN Environment, Green Cross Switzerland, and other partners. Therefore, the evaluation identifies lessons of operational relevance for other similar initiatives, especially for the follow-up project [Demonstration of non-thermal treatment of DDT wastes in Central Asia (Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan)] that is to enter the UN Environmental work plan in 2018.

4. Two experts conducted the evaluation: Ecaterina Melnicenco, acting as lead consultant, and Pert Sharov, as a supporting consultant. Methods used were desk research, field visits into all project countries, and conducting series of interviews with UN Environment staff, representatives of executing agency, partners, and subcontractors.

5. The project's overall goal was to protect human health and environment by assisting countries to reduce and eliminate production, use and releases of POPs, particularly of DDT. The health component was to facilitate elimination of DDT in malaria control by introducing alternatives and institutionalization of the Integrated Vector Management (IVM). Elimination of DDT stocks within the project countries was addressed by the environmental component.

6. This report contains the main evaluation findings, reconstructed Theory of Change, conclusions, lessons learned, and recommendations to different stakeholders.

4. Evaluation methods

4.1 Overview

7. The evaluation process is based on Terms of Reference (Annex 1[5]) and follows UN Environment Evaluation Policy and Guidance materials presented on the website of UN Environment Evaluation office, having the primary objective to assess project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency) and determine outcomes and impacts (actual and potential) stemming from the project, including their sustainability.

8. The evaluation has two primary purposes:
   (i) provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and
   (ii) promote operational improvement, learning, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UN Environment, Green Cross Switzerland, and other partners. Taking into account that follow-up project [Demonstration of non-thermal treatment of DDT wastes in Central Asia (Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan)] was to be added in the UN Environmental work plan in 2018, the recommendations and lessons learned presented in this evaluation are formulated in a way that can be applicable in the following project.
9. The report provides ratings for each criteria explained in the narrative part, supported by evidence presented in Annexes to this report. Strategic evaluation questions are presented in section 4.3
10. Participatory approach that involves stakeholders and beneficiaries of the Project has been applied throughout the evaluation process.

4.2 Data collection and analysis

11. The first step in data collection and analysis was the **desk review**. The evaluation team reviewed project documentation, Stockholm convention and related national implementation plan documents and reports, project planning and reporting documents and project outputs. Annex 2 contains the main documents that have been consulted during the evaluation process.

12. **Interviews with the key persons** involved are the other key technique used in data collection. Those were conducted on-line and face-to-face. On-line interviews were held with the representatives of implementing agency, executing agency and country coordinators before the missions to get insight on the project activities and plan country visits, to establish meetings with all key representatives and organize visit to selected communities. Face-to face interviews took place during the missions to the countries. One mission to each country was conducted and covered both components of the programme. The lead consultant visited Georgia (September 18 - 22) and Tajikistan (October 02 - 06) and the supporting consultant visited Kyrgyzstan (August 25 - 31), covering one pilot per environmental component and one pilot per health component in each project country. A round of interviews also took place after the missions in the countries (which focussed on experts, country coordinators). On-line interviews were conducted with the UN Environment Task Manager, Fund Management Officer, representatives of the executing agency, partners, and subcontractors involved in project

[5] As "Alignment compliance with UNEP standards and procedures" was removed from financial management rating requirements, the report does not provide description of this criterion.

implementation. To collect information on the community level, **focus groups discussions** were organized with people who have been involved into project activities. These took place during the missions in the countries. This evaluation tool was also used to collect findings on the extent to which gender aspects have been addressed during project implementation. Ensuring gender representation during the interviewee selection, meetings with women representatives of pilot communities, in-depth discussions on gender-sensitive follow-up activities implemented by NGOs have been used to collect information on the level of gender aspects incorporation into project activities.

13. **Observations** from the field missions have been recorded in mission notes and are part of the evidence collected in the evaluation process. Sites were selected in close cooperation with the coordinators from the country level (both for environmental and health components). The main criteria for sites selection were as follows:

- One pilot for the activities from the health component, one pilot for the activities from environment component;
- Possibility to have meeting with the people, NGO involved in the project activities.
- Possibility to have visit within one day (case of Tajikistan, Georgia).

4.3 Evaluation criteria and key questions

14. In line with UN Environment Evaluation Policy and Guidance, evaluation criteria are rated on a six-point scale as follows: Highly Satisfactory (HS); Satisfactory (S); Moderately Satisfactory (MS); Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU); Unsatisfactory (U); Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). Sustainability and Likelihood of Impact are rated from Highly Likely (HL) down to Highly Unlikely (HU) and Nature of External Context is rated from Highly Favourable (HF) to Highly Unfavourable (HU). Interview questions were formulated in a way that allowed to the extent possible identify "*why*" the project performance was as it was and*"what would have happened*" without the project.

15. The main evaluation questions have been formulated for the key evaluation criteria:

- Strategic Relevance;
- Quality of Project Design;
- Nature of External Content;
- Effectiveness;
- Financial Management;
- Efficiency;
- Monitoring and Reporting;
- Sustainability;
- Factors and processes affecting project performance.

16. Questionnaires were formulated for different target groups to verify the ToC assumptions and drivers, proposed in the Inception phase.

4.4 Evaluation limitations

17. Field missions to the countries were limited to one week, so it was not always possible to see all stakeholders involved and meet high-level officials, as they were not available for interviews in the proposed timeframes.

18. Due to the high turnover of employees in the governmental structures of project countries, it was not possible to meet or even sometimes to talk with the people that were involved in project implementation.

19. The project has been implemented in the countries in synergy with the other projects and initiatives (such as FAO, UNDP). In several cases respondents could not define clearly what activities were conducted in which project.

4.5 Communication and outreach

20. To ensure that the terminal evaluation seeks to promote learning and outreach, and that the key stakeholders find the recommendations relevant and useful, participatory approach has been applied throughout the process of evaluation:

- UN Environment Evaluation office and Green Cross were consulted to test and validate the Theory of Change during the evaluation inception phase.
- Semi-structured interviews, focus groups discussion gave space for stakeholders to not only answer questions, but also to provide feedback, come up with proposals for improvement and share their views on the possible follow-up activities both on country and regional level.
- Main findings have been discussed with the representatives of UN Environment, including the Evaluation Office and Green Cross (Annex 8, presentation of main findings).
- The report contains recommendations for different groups of stakeholders, some of them can be applied to the new GEF initiative).
- Evaluation executive summary will be available for the wider dissemination in English and Russian languages.
- Final evaluation report will be communicated to key project partners and published on the Evaluation Office website.

5. The Project

5.1 Context

21. DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane), developed in the 1940s, is known as the first synthetic insecticide that was previously in widespread use for insect control and is now listed as a persistent organic pollutant (POP) under the Stockholm Convention. POPs persist in ecosystems and cause adverse health and environmental effects. DDT has been used in agriculture and health sectors. Currently DDT is listed in Annex B to the Stockholm Convention, restricting its production and/or use only for disease vector control purposes in accordance with related World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations and guidelines.

22. Countries from former Soviet Union have been producing and using DDT extensively in the above-mentioned sectors, it was widely used by the local population as a multiply-purpose tool to solve domestic, agricultural, and health problems. There was an increase in a number of countries using DDT in the Southern Caucasus and Central Asia region from 3 to 10 in early 1980s. Later on in the beginning of 1990s large scale epidemics broke out in Central Asian and

Trans Caucasian countries due to the transition period following the end of the Soviet Union. However, since 1995 there was a substantial reduction in the number of reported malaria cases in the area, that are considered to be a positive effect of anti-malaria interventions, especially indoor residual spraying (IRS). At the time of project design countries had significantly reduced their reliance on insecticides (including DDT) and started to increasingly adopt alternative interventions to insecticides in the control of vector borne diseases (VBDs), including malaria, while they have been facing challenges in deploying and scaling-up the use of the alternatives to DDT and other chemical methods for the control of insects.

23. External factors, such as reductions in donor assistance, domestic economic problems impacting negatively on national budgets, as well as inadequate information on the applicability and cost-effectiveness of alternatives it was seen hindering introduction of the alternatives to DDT and other chemical methods of VBDs control. This was even more difficult due to the absence of sustainable national vector borne disease control strategies and insufficient trained experts to address the issue.

24. At the time of the project development the POP's stocks dating back to Soviet times and containing DDT represented the threat of illegal repackaging of abandoned stocks by the population. On top of that, POPs stocks (including DDT mixed with the other pesticides) remained scattered throughout the country, often stored under increasingly deplorable conditions.

25. Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan from Southern Caucasus and Central Asia were selected as beneficiary countries from the WHO Europe Region. The core commitment of the participating countries is expressed in the form of the ratification of the Stockholm Convention on POPs and the relevant World Health Assembly Resolution.

5.2 Objectives and Components

26. The overall goal of the project was to *reduce global reliance on persistent insecticides, including DDT, without increasing the occurrence and spread of malaria and other VBDs, and to promote appropriate vector control management practices by strengthening capacities and capabilities of countries to implement environmentally sound, effective and sustainable vector control alternatives as well as to reduce the availability of DDT stocks to the population through safeguarding of relevant stocks*.

27. The specific Project Objective was the following: *To protect human health and the environment by assisting countries to reduce and eliminate production, use, releases of POPs, and consequently contribute generally to capacity development for the sound management of chemicals.* The project aimed to achieve this as follows:

28. (1) demonstrate the applicability and cost-effectiveness of DDT alternatives for vector borne disease (VBD) control, that were presented in selected demonstration sites; (2) develop national capacity for planning and implementation of VBD control based on the principles of integrated vector management (IVM); (3) identify, manage DDT stocks and wastes, and (4) coordinate dissemination and sharing of country experiences among countries and regions of the project.

29. The project had six main outcomes. The first four were to support the project's intervention logic, while the last two refer to establishing project management controls, including monitoring and evaluation. Green Cross acting as GEF Executing Agency was responsible for the overall

project implementation and supervision, having key partner organizations responsible for two main components: (1) Environmental, for which Milieukontakt International was responsible and (2) Health led by WHO. The first two project outcomes covered the health component, the third outcome – environmental component and the forth - communication activities that were executed by Milieukontakt International.

30. Outcome 1: Viability and cost-effectiveness of the use of sustainable alternative vector control interventions to persistent insecticides, including DDT, appropriate to the major eco-epidemiological, social, cultural and environmental settings in the selected demonstration areas is demonstrated. To achieve this, the following outputs have been stipulated:

- Output 1.1. Research protocols designed by the national steering committee (NSC) for each participating country.
- Output 1.2. Country research protocols agreed by all parties concerned.
- Output 1.3. Technical and managerial assistance rendered and support for procurement provided for project implementation.
- Output 1.4. Monitoring reports concerning the project activities.
- Output 1.5. Report concerning technical support provided for data analysis and preparation of final project reports.

31. Outcome 2: National capacity for planning and implementation of IVM/IPM is enhanced.

- Output 2.1. Enhanced management capacity for decision making on the use of vector control alternatives, based on the principles of IVM.
- Output 2.2. Inter-sectoral collaboration including community involvement promoted on the basis of IVM.
- Output 2.3: National vector control services restructured to ensure that all essential IVM functions perform well at all levels.
- Output 2.4: National institutional capacities of vector control programmes are improved.

32. Outcome 3: An integrated management approach for the participatory safeguarding of (on average and at least) 60 tons of prioritized POP's stockpiles per country and the development of participatory disposal concepts (mainly DDT) as example for similar projects in other countries in the region is developed, supported and demonstrated.

- Output 3.1. Knowledge and skills on inventory transferred to 50 people.
- Output 3.2. Knowledge and skills on risk analysis transferred to 15 persons.
- Output 3.3. Knowledge and skills on repackaging transferred to 30 persons.
- Output 3.4. Inventory reports of stockpiles.
- Output 3.5. Risk analysis of stockpiles.
- Output 3.6. Central storage established.
- Output 3.7. At least 180 tons stocks repackaged.
- Output 3.8. National stakeholder platforms established.
- Output 3.9. National campaigns conducted.
- Output 3.10. Information service in regions established.

33. Outcome 4: Existing regionally coordinated mechanisms for effective dissemination and sharing of specific project/country experiences are supported.

- Output 4.1. Project communication strategy implementation report.
- Output 4.2. Activity plans available specific for each level and for different sectors.
- Output 4.3. Report concerning support provided to a regional HCH/pesticides forum in a project country.

Outcomes five and six refer to the project controls. The outputs are formulated for both outcomes together, as presented below:

34. Outcome 5: M&E mechanism designed and implemented according to GEF M&E procedures.

35. Outcome 6: Essential managerial supervision to ensure quality in terms of project management throughout the project life time.

- Output 5-6.1. Inception workshop report.
- Output 5-6.2. Five progress reports.
- Output 5-6.3. Report concerning noncompliance identified and corrected.
- Output 5-6.4. Regional project steering committee (RPSC) meetings reports.
- Output 5-6.5. National steering committees (NSC) meetings reports.
- Output 5-6.6. Reports concerning experiences summarized and recommendations from at least 6 monitoring visits to selected project sites.
- Output 5-6.7. Problems identified and recommendations provided through at least 6 field visits (during project lifetime).
- Output 5-6.8. MIS established and made functional project information, experience and lessons disseminated through 1 website.
- Output 5-6.9. Project information, experience, and lessons disseminated through 1 website.
- Output 5-6.10. One mid-term and one terminal evaluations.

36. The project had a regional, multi-country geographical scope, involving three countries from Southern Caucasus and Central Asia, in Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. All project countries being a part of the Former Soviet Union do have similar situation in former management of vector borne diseases and application of pesticides including DDT for vector control and agriculture. All three countries are part of the WHO-Europe region, managed from Copenhagen.

5.3 Stakeholders

37. In the Inception phase, the main stakeholders' groups have been identified, based on ProDoc, which provides a comprehensive assessment of the main groups, their involvement into the project activities. The evaluation process involved addressed those stakeholder groups that have been directly involved into the project. They are as follows:

- Governmental officials: Ministries, Agencies, and Institutions involved on the national and regional levels.
- Implementing partners: organizations that have been involved in the realization of the project, including the personnel from the countries.
- CSOs – national and community NGOs that have been involved into the project activities.

- Representatives from local communities – those involved in the pilots from environmental and health components.
- Scientific/Academic communities – representatives from CSOs, national agencies, involved into the project activities from the scientific prospective.
- Business community – representatives from subcontractors involved in the project activities, both on national and regional level.

5.4 Project implementation Structure and Partners

38. UN Environment was the GEF implementing agency of the project "Demonstrating and scaling Up Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for the control of vector borne diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia". Green Cross Switzerland was the GEF Executing Agency, GCCH has been working since 1994 in the area of the Former Soviet Union. World Health Organization (WHO), with its Regional Office for Europe, was responsible for execution of the health part (Outcome 1 and 2) of the project together with the national partners, ministries of Health.

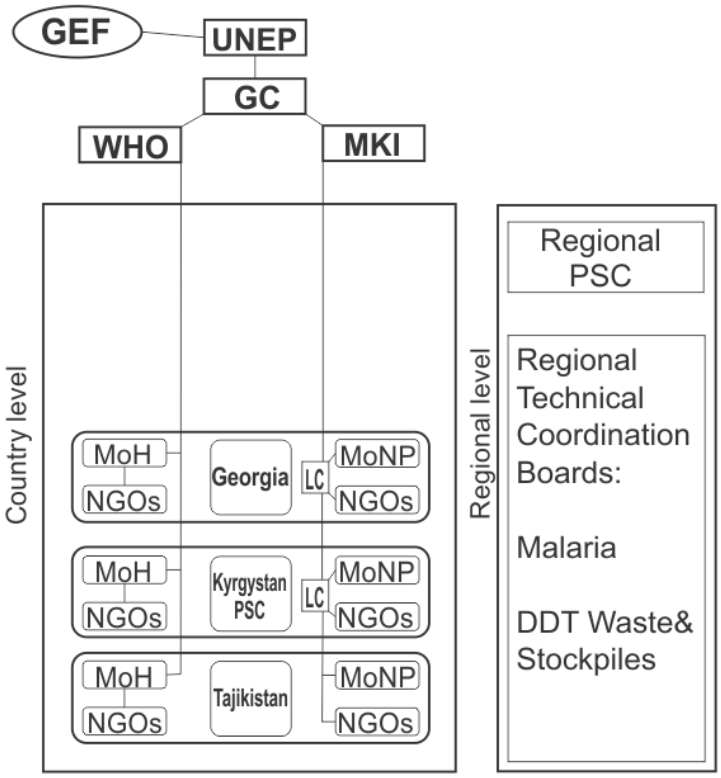
39. Milieukontakt International (MKI) was responsible for execution of the environmental part of the Project (Outcome 3) on the regional level (safeguarding prioritized DDT stocks) and were responsible for the implementation of awareness raising component (Outcome 4).

40. The project had a Regional Project Steering Committee (RPSC) for the purpose of directing and overseeing project implementation of both sectors on the regional level. The RPSC was composed of representatives from UN Environment, Green Cross, WHO, MKI, the participating countries (representatives of the Ministry of Health, Environmental authority, CSOs, local coordinators). Two out of three initially planned technical regional boards were established:

- Malaria Regional Technical Coordination Board (RTCB).
- DDT Waste and Stockpiles RTCB.

41. As per project document National Steering Committee (NSC) was planned to be constituted for each project country to fostering cooperation on the national level, but this structure has been established and was functioning only in the Kyrgyzstan.

Figure 5.1: Diagram: management structure of the project



5.5 Project Financing

42. Detailed financial information is available in section 5.5, and the financial table that include the key figures is in the table below:

Table 5.1: Project's Financial Information

	Type	Budget	Reviewed/Actual
GEF funding		2,050,000.00	2,050,000.00
Government Funding	Cash/In kind	570,000.00	1,820,517.00
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	In kind	800,000.00	-
WHO	In kind	650,000.00	421,310.67
Green Cross	Cash/In kind	522,000.00	427,310.67
Milieukontakt International	Cash/In kind	890,000.00	925,480.00
Total		5,482,000.00	5,644,607.67

6. Theory of Change

43. The theory of change (ToC) has been developed in the inception phase to support the evaluation process. There was no ToC in the Project Document as it was developed before it became a requirement at UN Environment at project development stage. The reconstructed ToC based on ProDoc was developed to show the pathways for achieving the impact phase, and to identify drivers and assumptions necessary to be in place to achieve the project impact.

44. The starting point for evaluation of the impact pathways are outputs. ToC has the following levels: Outputs – Outcomes – Intermediate State 1 (national level, participating countries) – Intermediate State 2 (regional level/Central Asia countries) – Impact. The original outputs from the Project document were clustered to show the logic of the intervention from outputs to the impact level result.

45. The formulation of ToC is in accordance with ProDoc narrative and the Logical Framework. As ProDoc was developed at the time when the Theory of Change had not yet been introduced at UN Environment, a retrofitted ToC is proposed for the purpose of the evaluation, according to the requirements of evaluation ToR. Project outputs are those formulated in ProDoc. Project outcomes in the ToC are from ProDoc, with some adjustments that make their formulations easier to understand and to be result-oriented. Outcomes 5 and 6 as per the original project document are not a part of ToC as they refer to the monitoring and evaluation processes and findings concerning these functions are presented in sections 7.7 – 7.9 of this report. Intermediate states (country level, regional level) and impact statement have been formulated based on the narrative of ProDoc and the Logical Framework depicting project goals, objectives and intervention logic.

46. At the outcome level four clusters are presented:

- Viability and cost-effectiveness of sustainable alternative vector control interventions demonstrated in selected areas.
- National capacity in Integrated Vector Management enhanced.
- Integrated management approach for participatory safeguarding developed and piloted.
- Knowledge sharing and regional coordination mechanisms supported.

47. Drivers and Assumptions have been formulated for each stage e.g. "Outputs" – "Outcomes"; "Outcomes" – "Immediate State 1", etc. During the evaluation process assessment questions addressed the different stages of the TOC:

- Outputs[6] – Outcomes;
- Outcomes – Immediate state 1 (National Level).

48. The two following long-term results were assessed only at limited scale:

- Immediate state 1 (national level, participating countries) – Immediate state 2 (Central Asian countries).
- Immediate state 2 (Central Asia countries) – Impact.

[6] Outputs in the diagram are clustered into 14 TOC outputs. The assessment of the output in section 7.4.1. is done against the 22 original outputs as described in the project document.

49. These limitations refer to the fact that not enough time has passed to evaluate the commitment of the national and regional levels. For example, the availability of funds for obsolete pesticides (OP) management or IVM management. The other factor is that some documents (like the National Implementation Plans for the Stockholm convention) are currently being developed and the commitments that are taken can be evaluated at a later stage. Nevertheless, the evaluation aims to look at the likelihood of progress towards these longer term results.

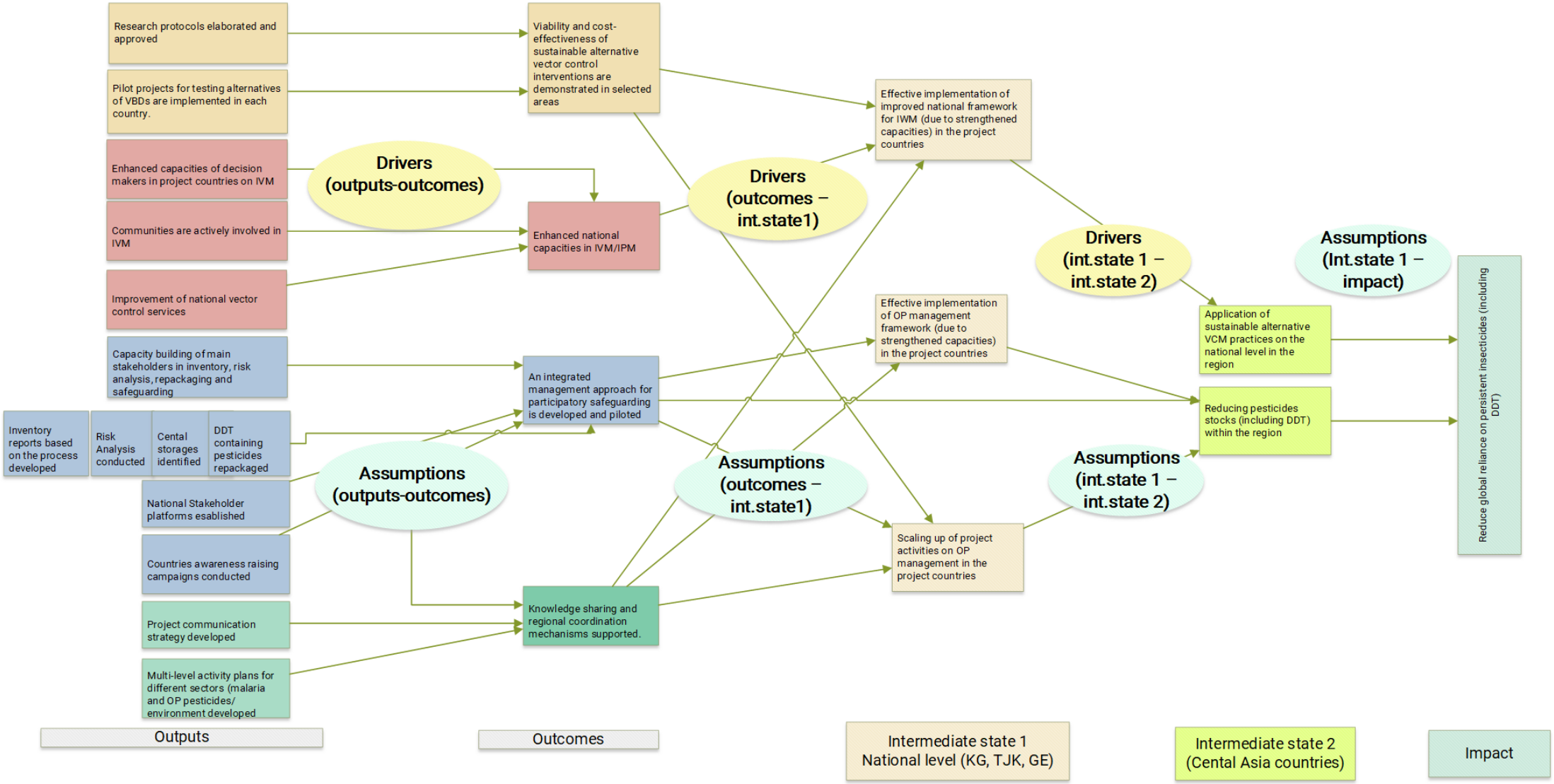
50. DDT is a problem that concerns all project countries, because substantial stocks remained at the region from the Soviet Union time. At the time of project formulation, Georgia was more advanced in elimination of DDT stocks, the known remaining amount of DDT was repackaged and sent for incineration as a part of project activities, while Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan were facing more difficulties. In Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan fewer initiatives were realised in safeguarding according to the FAO standards and it is not possible to transport repackaged stocks to incineration facilities by land because transportation of such chemicals is prohibited by the Customs Union. Even though there is no reported use of DDT for malaria control, illegal digging of DDT and its sale on black market pose health risks to people. This complex problem should be addressed not only by reducing the DDT stocks in the countries, but also by bringing in alternatives for malaria vector control that should be used by local population in case of an outbreak. Both aspects, "environmental" – elimination of stocks - and "health" – bringing in sustainable alternatives for vector control management – should contribute to decreased reliance on DDT. To achieve this the Project was designed to contribute to creation of **enabling environment, building capacities** and **establishing knowledge transfer** on different levels. Two pathways for achieving the overall goal are identified to prevent countries from using DDT in case of malaria and reduce the obsolete stocks of DDT. By building capacities, creating enabling environment and establishing knowledge sharing in both "environment" and "health" components the intermediate state (1) is expected to be achieved. Which again would support achievement of intermediate state (2). From the Southern Caucasus and Central Asia region, Central Asia countries according to the inventories available have more DDT stocks. Safeguarding activities are a temporary solution for reducing the risks for health and environment. For achieving the intermediate state 2 "Reducing pesticides stocks (including DDT) within the region" it is important to have the final solution that allows the elimination of stocks. Countries from Central Asia can't transport DDT containing stocks to the existing incineration facilities due to restrictions from the Customs Union, that's why it will be important to find the final solution for elimination of the stocks in these countries. An important aspect of "Intermediate state 1" is that improved capacities, and enabling environment (legal framework, resources allocations, division of responsibilities) at country level should lead to scaling up and become a knowledge-model for the other countries in the region that can be replicated. An important aspect is to establish working relations between two sectors, environment and health and this project can be as a model to be further promoted in other countries from the region. Another important project achievement is prerequisite that leads to the "Intermediate state 2" (on reducing existing pesticides stocks) in the Central Asia countries as the decrease of stocks (repackaging targets were doubled) in the project countries reduce the threat of DDT penetration into environment in the region and looking into the long term will reduce globally.

51. The "Impact level" statement: "Reduce global reliance on persistent insecticides (including DDT)" is twofold and includes both environmental and health components. The diagram of final reconstructed ToC is at the end of the section.

Table 6.1. List of Drivers and Assumptions for the Theory of Change.

Condition	Type	Level
National governments are committed to creation of prerequisites sustainable practices in dealing with VBDs on the local level.	**Assumption**	**Outputs – Outcomes**
National governments nominate the relevant specialists from the key involved structures	**Assumption**	**Outputs – Outcomes**
National governments are committed to creation of prerequisites for sustainable OP management the local level.	**Assumption**	**Outputs – Outcomes**
Tested alternatives validated in terms of viability and cost-effectiveness in the project countries.	**Driver**	**Outputs – Outcomes**
Participating entities apply the knowledge and experience in safeguarding	**Driver**	**Outputs – Outcomes**
National governments do have sufficient resources and tools to implement IVM policy. Resources: budgetary, donors, legal framework, guidelines, experts, technical infrastructure; Tools: legal and normative framework	**Assumption**	**Outcomes – Intermediate state 1**
Mechanisms in place for raising awareness of local population about the risks of OPs and application of DDT insecticides in control of VB diseases.	**Assumption**	**Outcomes – Intermediate state 1**
National governments do have sufficient resources and tools to implement sound OP management.	**Assumption**	**Outcomes – Intermediate state 1**
National IVM strategies do state the prerequisites for application of alternatives by the local communities.	**Driver**	**Outcomes – Intermediate state 1**
Local knowledge and capacities available on all levels to deal with the OP stocks and apply environmentally friendly alternatives to VBDs.	**Driver**	**Outcomes – Intermediate state 1**
National governments ensure safeguarding and further disposal of the OP stocks in the country or abroad. Including the presence of resource	**Assumption**	**Intermediate state 1 – Intermediate state 2**
Alternatives for final elimination are available in the Central Asia countries and governments do create the enabling environment to reduce stocks.	**Assumption**	**Intermediate state 1 – Intermediate state 2**
National governments are committed to support the implementation of IVM and replicate the existing experience	**Assumption**	**Intermediate state 1 – Intermediate state 2**
Regional platform for experience sharing and knowledge transfer exists.	**Driver**	**Intermediate state 1 – Intermediate state 2**
All stakeholders are aware of the available alternatives, their efficiency and sustainability of application and health risks caused from DDT	**Driver**	**Intermediate state 1 – Intermediate state 2**
National governments are committed to safeguard central stores with OPs and allocate resources for disposal of OPs	**Assumption**	**Intermediate state 2 – Impact**
National governments are committed to applying sustainable VCM practices and IVM approach	**Assumption**	**Intermediate state 2 – Impact**

Figure 6.1. Theory of Change, diagram (the full version in A3 format is present in Annex 6).



7. Evaluation Findings

7.1 Strategic relevance

7.1.1 Alignment to UN Environment Medium-Term Strategy and Programme of Work

52. The ***overall goal*** of the Project is to reduce global reliance on persistent insecticides, including DDT, without increasing the occurrence and spread of malaria and other VBDs, and to promote appropriate vector control management practices by strengthening capacities and capabilities of countries to implement environmentally sound, effective and sustainable vector control alternatives as well as to reduce the availability of DDT stocks to the population through safeguarding of relevant stocks. The project was approved on November 23, 2010, and the guiding document was the UNEP Medium-term Strategy 2010- 2013.

53. UNEP Medium-term Strategy (MTS) 2010- 2013 had six main crosscutting thematic priorities, and one of them was (e) **Harmful substances and hazardous waste**. Having the objective to minimize the impact of harmful substances and hazardous waste on the environment and human beings, UN Environment focused its efforts to enhance strategic alliances, service Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and its environmental component implementation, support the development and evolution of internationally agreed chemical management regimes, as well as assist countries in increasing their sound chemicals and hazardous waste management capacities, including relevant data and information collection, all for the benefit of environment and human health. Equally, the project is well aligned with the related biennial programme of work (PoW) for 2010 – 2011 under Harmful substances and hazardous waste. Based on the biennial plan of work (PoW) for 2010 – 2011 this project falls into the priority area "Harmful substances and hazardous waste" that contains three Expected Accomplishments. This project contributes to the expected accomplishment (b) Coherent international policy and technical advice is provided to States and other stakeholders for managing harmful chemicals and hazardous waste in a more environmentally sound manner, including through better technology and best practices.

54. The specific Project Objective, namely "To protect human health and the environment by assisting countries to reduce and eliminate production, use, and releases of POPs, and consequently contribute generally to capacity development for the sound management of chemicals". It is fully in line with the priority (e) of the Medium-term Strategy 2010- 2013. Proposed project approach, formulated in the reconstructed ToC, drivers created by the project are in line with the UNEP expected accomplishments from Medium-term Strategy 2010- 2013.

Table 7.1. Evaluation of expected accomplishments to the UNEP Medium term strategy.

Expected accomplishment from UNEP Medium-term Strategy 2010- 2013	Relevant project outcomes
States and other stakeholders have increased capacities and financing to assess, manage, and reduce risks to human health and the environment posed by chemicals and hazardous waste.	**Outcome 3:** An integrated management approach for the participatory safeguarding of (on average and at least) 60 tons of prioritized POPs stockpiles per country and the development of participatory disposal concepts (mainly DDT) as example for similar projects in other countries in the region is developed, supported and demonstrated. *Knowledge and skills of the personnel from responsible agencies in three countries in inventory, risk analysis, repacking transferred.*
Coherent international policy and technical advice is provided to States and other stakeholders for managing harmful chemicals and hazardous waste in a more environmentally sound manner, including through better technology and best practices	**Outcome 3:** An integrated management approach for the participatory safeguarding of (on average and at least) 60 tons of prioritized POPs stockpiles per country and the development of participatory disposal concepts (mainly DDT) as example for similar projects in other countries in the region is developed, supported and demonstrated. *The total amount of 361.82 t of DDT and associated waste was repackaged as the results of the project activities.*
Appropriate policy and control systems for harmful substances of global concern are developed and in place in line with States' international obligations.	**Outcome 2:** National capacity for planning and implementation of IVM/IPM enhanced. *All three project countries developed IVM strategies.*

Alignment to MTS and POW Sub-criterion evaluation rating: 'Highly Satisfactory'

7.1.2 Alignment to GEF, UN Environment and WHO Strategic Priorities

55. The main goal of **GEF Persistent Organic Pollutants Focal Area Strategy for GEF-4** was to support sound chemicals management across its focal areas, which was done by providing support and assistance to countries to reduce, eliminate the negative impact of POPs to environment. The table below presents the comparison of alignment between implemented Strategic programs within this Focal Area with the Project's outcomes.

Table 7.2 Alignment of project outcomes and outputs to UN Environment, GEF Priorities

Strategic Programs[7]	Alignment of project outcomes/outputs
Strengthening capacity for National Implementation Plan development and implementations	An integrated management approach for the participatory safeguarding of (on average and at least) 60 tons of prioritized POPs stockpiles per country and the development of participatory disposal concepts (mainly DDT) as example for similar projects in other countries in the region is developed, supported and demonstrated: • Knowledge and skills on inventory, risk analysis and repackaging transferred
Partnering in investments for NIP implementation	An integrated management approach for the participatory safeguarding of (on average and at least) 60 tons of prioritized POPs stockpiles per country and the development of participatory disposal concepts (mainly DDT) as example for similar projects in other countries in the region is developed, supported and demonstrated: • Inventory reports of stockpiles. • Risk analysis of stockpiles. • Central storage established. • A total of 361.82 t of DDT and associated waste was repackaged
Partnering in the demonstration of feasible, innovative methods, technologies and best practices for POPs reduction	Existing regionally coordinated mechanisms for effective dissemination and sharing of specific project/country experiences supported.

56. The Project was implemented in partnership with WHO. The main strategic document guiding international effort to eliminate and prevent malaria is the **Programme "Demonstrating and Scaling-up of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT in Vector Management" (DSSA)** that was launched in 2009, joining efforts of United Nations Environment Program, Global Environmental Facility and World Health Organization. This project fully respects the DSSA programme design, using the multi-sectoral approach and implementation the joined WHO/UN Environment Inter-agency Partnership programs. It focuses on country implementation, applies the best available global practices and provides domestic benefits that in a long run will contribute to the global level results. This Project is indicated in Annex 1 and in Annex 2 to the DSSA programme as having potential for scaling up Sustainable alternatives (DSSA) to DDT in vector management, the project that is implemented with the GEF funds including co-funding.

57. The project has ensured the *safeguarding of DDT stocks* in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, and *fully eliminated* the remaining DDT stocks in Georgia. During the implementation process activities were done in environmentally friendly manner, in correspondence with the existing safety standards and existing technologies on international level. This approach is in line with

[7] Strategic Programs for implementation under GEF-4, Persistent Organic Pollutants Focal Area Strategy and Strategic Programming.

guiding principles of Bali action plan, that calls for transfer to development countries environmentally sound technologies. The project components incorporated broadly building capacities on local, national and regional levels. Trainings, exchanges of experience between countries, experts' inputs for health and environmental components raised the capacities of national counter partners, giving the opportunity for governments to operate and act more efficiently, that is also in line with UN Environment Strategic priorities on South-South cooperation.

Alignment to UNEP/GEF Strategic Priorities sub-criterion evaluation rating: 'Highly Satisfactory'

7.1.3 Relevance to Global Regional, Sub-regional and National Issues and Needs

58. Project outcomes are inline to achieving Goal 6 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases:

- Target 6C - Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases:
    - Indicator 6.6: Incidence and death rates associated with malaria
    - Indicator 6.7: Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets.

59. Participating countries are signatories to Tashkent Declaration "The Move from Malaria Control to Elimination in the WHO European Region" and Malaria prevention strategies have been revised. The next step in malaria elimination was approval of national IVM strategies that are to decrease the insecticide use, and eliminate the DDT application in malaria control. The integrated vector management approach is also in compliance with the provisions of Stockholm convention (for elimination of DDT use in health sector).

60. All three participating countries are parties to the Stockholm convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and have prepared and endorsed the National Implementation Plans. According to the Stockholm Convention each Party should include in the Action Plan:

- Development of regulatory and other mechanisms to ensure that DDT use is restricted to disease vector control;
- Implementation of suitable alternative products, methods, and strategies, including resistance management strategies to ensure the continuing effectiveness of these alternatives;
- Measures to strengthen health care and to reduce the incidence of the disease.

61. During project endorsement, all countries stipulated the elimination of DDT stocks within main priorities, which has been later reflected in the NIPs. That indicated strong political will to reduce the use of insecticides and DDT containing substances in the health, environmental sector and introduce alternative methods for control of VBDs.

62. In the current project, these provisions were realized by:

- *Developing capacities for IVM on all levels;*
- *Developing the national level strategies;*
- *Piloting the alternatives and providing the scientific effectiveness evidence and economic justification.*

Project relevance to regional, sub-regional and national issues and needs sub-criterion evaluation rating: 'Highly satisfactory'

7.1.4 Complementary with Existing Interventions

63. The project has maximized the collaboration at different levels:

- On the countries level: Kyrgyzstan, UNDP Management and disposal of PCBs; UNDP "Disposal of POPs pesticides and Initial steps for Containment of Dumped POPs Pesticides in Georgia"
- On the regional level: FAO/Turkey project "Initiative for pesticides and Pest Management in Central Asia and Turkey"; EC/FAO Project "Improving capacities to eliminate and prevent recurrence of obsolete pesticides as a model tacking unused hazardous chemicals in the former Soviet Union"

64. The project coordinated activities for both components, taking into considerations the activities of the development partners, local actors (NGOs) and of the government.

65. The Project has contributed to the fulfilment of UN Environment's Policy, Plan of Work. It was in line with the programmatic priorities of GEF, with the provisions of Stockholm Convention, realization of the National Implementation Plans. The project performed well and established good synergies with other FAO, OSCE, UNDP projects.

66. The Project is addressing the objectives from the Bali Strategic Plan that refer to creation of enabling environment to technology transfer and capacity building for technology transfer. The project addressed the objective: "to strengthen the capacity of Governments of developing countries as well as of countries with economies in transition, at all levels." This was done by building capacities of the responsible national institutions, building the links on the national and regional levels, bringing in the international expertise and conducting the capacity-building

programme. The project trained national experts according to the internationally approved methodologies and used the internationally recognized standards (ex. for repackaging). Current

Complementary with existing interventions sub-criterion evaluation rating: 'Satisfactory'

Strategic Relevance, the overall evaluation is rated as 'Highly Satisfactory'

project organized in exchange of information on the regional level (during HCH forum), that represent South-South cooperation initiative.

7.2 Project Design Quality

67. Project design assessment followed the UN Environment Evaluation Office guidelines. The overall rating for the project design is "Satisfactory". Established baseline-targets-risks-responsibilities are indicated on the outcome level, while the approach is presented for output (and activities level). The main aspects of the project design and ratings are in the paragraphs below. Mention must be made that an independent consultant developed ProDoc for the executing partners and that they received the GEF-approved ProDoc at the PPG phase.

68**. Nature of the External Context: Moderately Satisfactory.** ProDoc describes the external context it was operating in, there is a reference to possible risks, such as natural disasters/outbreaks or change of governments. The narrative part of ProDoc describes in detail each country context, stakeholders involved, their responsibilities and this analysis served as a basis for planning management structures and activities that included the mitigation measures to reduce possible risks.

69. **Project preparation: Satisfactory**. The project document contains situation analysis presenting both the regional and country-level information. It also contains the description of main stakeholders and provides the main data on the stakeholder analysis that is in several parts of the document. ProDoc states the previous partners' experience and findings in the focus areas/ Consultations were done with the representatives of the main stakeholders responsible for these two areas. The project document presents the contribution to sustainable development in terms of sustainability but there is no information on how the integration of gender approach and work with indigenous peoples was done during project implementation.

70. **Strategic Relevance: Highly Satisfactory.** The Project Document states quite clearly and concisely the alignment of project objectives and outputs with UN Environment, GEF strategic priorities as well as with the national level processes and policies. It also states the other related projects that have been taken into consideration during the project elaboration.

71. **Intended Results and Causality: Satisfactory.** ProDoc does not contain the Theory of Change, but there are special sections of the proposal that describe risks and assumptions. Project outcomes are stipulated as achievable given the presented risks and assumptions. In the narrative part of ProDoc following sections are presented:

- situation analysis;
- global significance;
- baseline assessment with the links between project outputs and outcomes;
- project outcomes with the long term impact.

72. **Logical Framework** contains the country level immediate results of the project. In the long term these will increase the capacities of countries in OP and IVM management and contribute to effective implementation of elaborated policies. According to the Project Document regional knowledge sharing component was designed to allow dissemination of experience, technologies and lessons learnt in the project countries. The whole region of Southern Caucasus and Central Asia was specified as important for the elimination of the risks on the global level. The logical framework has not been adjusted during the project implementation.

73. **Logical Framework and Monitoring: Satisfactory.** The logical framework contains the objective, outcomes, outputs, with "SMART" formulation of only outcome indicators. Outcome indicators do contain the project baseline and target, while the output indicators do not have that. Monitoring and Evaluation has milestones, dedicated budget, and a Gantt chart accompanies the work plan.

74. **Governance and Supervision Arrangements: Highly Satisfactory.** This part is one of the strong points of the proposal. It contains a clear description of the roles and responsibilities of governance and implementation bodies within the project accompanied by an organigram.

75**. Partnerships: Satisfactory.** Several parts of ProDoc describe partners and stipulate their roles. The weak point is that there is no clear division of responsibilities for implementation of outputs (activities) between partners.

76. **Learning, Communication and Outreach: Satisfactory.** ProDoc contains the communication plan developed for project implementation. The project also has a separate outcome that addresses knowledge exchange.

77. **Financial Planning / Budgeting: Satisfactory.** The budget is clear and concise, per partner overall contribution stated. There is no resource mobilization strategy presented in the document and cash flow forecast.

78. **Efficiency: Satisfactory.** ProDoc contains the division of donor and partner contributions and some aspects of cost analysis regarding one project component.

79. **Risk identification and Social Safeguards: Satisfactory.** Risks are part of the narrative and Logical Framework, formulated for the outcome level. However, ProDoc stipulates no clear risk management measures/activities.

80**. Sustainability / Replication and Catalytic Effects: Moderately Satisfactory.** ProDoc contains a separate part on sustainability, but there is lack focus on strategic approach to sustainability, exit strategy, and promoting catalytic actions.

Quality of Project Design: 'Satisfactory'

7.3 Nature of External Context

81. There was a change of governments in each participant country during project implementation. In periods before and right after the elections, consultations and approval from the government took longer than initially planned. In case of Tajikistan, such change accelerated the project activities from environmental component and fostered the government commitment including the budget allocations. However, changes of the government did not have negative influence on the project, and in case of Tajikistan were positive.

Nature of the External Context Evaluation Rating: 'Favorable'

7.4 Effectiveness

7.4.1 Achievement of outputs

82. This section provides overview of achievements of the outputs that are stipulated in the ProDoc. The assessment is done based on the desk research, analysis of the documents provided by the executing agency and partners from the countries, interviews conducted, and observations during the field visits.

83. ***Outputs under the Health component (outcomes 1 and 2):*** This component was designed to test viability and cost effectiveness of the use of sustainable alternative vector control interventions and enhance national capacity and implementation of IVM.

84. **Output 1.1:** Research protocols designed by the national steering committee (NSC) for each participating country.

- Three research protocols that contained the justification of selected methods and guidelines on the country level for implementation of measures were designed in the first year of project implementation. Support and guidance from WHO was provided. Key actors involved in the process described this project to be structured, clearly guided and implemented in accordance to the timeline. The role of National Steering Committee was not clearly defined in ProDoc or implementation documents, but the structures from the health sector (lead agency, representatives of scientific community, and regional services) have been actively involved in each country for developing of research protocols. Completed in the period February-March 2011. Following methods have been selected for piloting:
  (1) Indoor residual spraying (IRS) with insecticides (pyrethroids) to be applied in one or two rounds during the season;
  (2) Combination of alternative vector control options, that include bed nets, alongside with the use if larvivorous fish and water management activities (regulation of water level reservoirs, drainage).

85. In each project country, three villages with the same environmental and health conditions were selected. In two villages methods (1) and (2) were piloted (one per village), while the third one was used as a control reference location (no measures taken). Studies on the demonstration sites were conducted between April 2011 and October 2013. **Status of the output: implemented.**

86**. Output 1.2:** Country research protocols agreed by all parties concerned.

Country protocols were developed in the course of 2011, the first year of implementation (component 1), that was conducted on the national level. The results of the national processes were presented at the November 2011 Regional Steering Committee meeting and have been approved by all participants. Representatives of the national Ministries of Health, entomologist from the countries, representatives of WHO-Europe, GCCH, MKI were present at this meeting as planned. **Status of the output: implemented.**

87**. Output 1.3:** Technical and managerial assistance rendered and support for procurement provided for project implementation.

WHO Europe provided assistance to national coordinators, representatives of national ministries of health. Most materials were then provided using The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) funds as part of the pledged GFATM co-finance. As the funds have been transferred via national structures in the final co-funding report they are reflected in as the WHO or national contribution to the project (Health part). Technical assistance has been provided throughout project implementation, bringing in the international experience from WHO side. The respondents in the countries acknowledge that support provided as experts' contribution for the scientific and practical part, and to the procurement

process was highly valued by the national implementation coordinators. Such approach raised local level implementation capacities and pilots were successfully completed. WHO Europe had quite well established procurement and reporting procedures. Available reports refer to a process of documenting pilot activities, so that all evidences and justification on the process of application of alternatives have been properly recorded according to the formats elaborated and approved in the beginning of the process (see outputs 1.1. and 1.2). GCCH and WHO-Europe supported countries in the process of selecting appropriate goods to use in vector control alternatives testing (bed nets, anti-mosquito plug-ins/fumigators). Using the cost-effectiveness principles, these were procured locally if available, otherwise imported. All procedures from GCCH and WHO were concise and clear, and, as respondents mention, the available budget, the required procedures were known in advance. Key personnel involved provided support for the procurement and contracting process throughout the implementation of the component, during 2011 – 2014. **Status of the output: implemented.**

88**. Output 1.4:** Monitoring reports concerning project activities.

WHO country representatives visited pilot testing sites on a regular basis (monthly) during malaria season. Pilot test results were presented at each Steering Committee meeting. On the country level, the groups were formed from the representatives of national and local level to monitor the process on a week basis. Visits to the communities were also used to document the process and raise the awareness of population on the necessity of applying the vector-borne control measures. This referred to applying the alternatives (such as bed nets, fumigators) as well as explaining the work of entomologists in the localities. During the season, measurements were taken according to the WHO procedures every 10 days. Each team was following the formats elaborated, the records later on were digitalized, and country representatives have made all the records available for the evaluations. For awareness raising activities in the target communities ex-ante and post-ante surveys were also conducted. Monitoring activities have been implemented during the period 2011 – 2014. All data collected on the country level have been submitted to WHO Europe and Green Cross, as well as have been reflected in project reports. There were two types of monitoring activities: one was for the management of the process, and the other for achievement and confirmation of scientific results. **Status of the output: implemented.**

89. **Output 1.5:** Report concerning technical support provided for data analysis and preparation of final project reports.

WHO technical consultant collected testing data at the end of each malaria season. Results for the three seasons 2011, 2012, 2013 were presented at each Steering Committee meeting. Final analysis of the results 2011-2013 was undertaken.

The Final project report "Making Vector Control More Efficient Ecologically Sound Cost Effective and Sustainable" was done in 2014, when the health component has been finalized. This

document presents the main findings for application of sustainable alternatives to persistent insecticides, in malaria prevention; describe the technical support needed to promote vector control alternatives, based on IVM. The Report have a comprehensive description on approaches and methods used for advocacy and strengthening the interpectoral collaboration. The findings and lessons learnt presented in the report may be extrapolated to the whole region and can be a reference point for replication activities. The report presents the results, main findings and possible follow up activities for the specific project interventions. **Status of the output: implemented.**

Under the component 1 all intended outputs were successfully completed as initially planned in the ProDoc. The results of the three season pilots confirmed that combination of vector control alternatives in an integrated manner could suit local ecological and epidemiological conditions, which can be technically sound with the similar entomological effect of IRS and vector control alternatives on density of *Anopheles* imagoes and their larvae and can ensure the cost-effectiveness and sustainability. The indoor and outdoor numbers of *Anopheles* imagoes were significantly below in the pilot localities in comparison with the reference locations in the countries. The other important finding is that the combination of IRS and Gambusia fish can be a more effective approach, compared to using these separately, because the mosquitoes have different behaviour in places where they rest and bite. The pilots in the countries were completed, the process was organized step-by-step, starting from research and planning (output 1.2), procurement for the pilots (output 1.3), monitoring the implementation during three seasons (output 1.4) and evaluation of implementation process (output 1.5) and were realised.

90. **Output 2.1:** Enhanced management capacity for decision making on the use of vector control alternatives, based on the principles of IVM.

During the first year of project implementation, three national workshops, one in each country, including the representatives of different sectors, have been conducted. Representatives from the ministries of health, specialists (entomologists), and representatives from the health sector from regional levels, where the pilots took place, participated in the workshops. In the second year of project implementation one Regional workshop was conducted with participants from each country, which was followed by the IVM country level trainings. These activities were a basis for development of the national IVM programs. Support provided by the experts for the health component raised the level of understanding of national experts on the availability and use of vector control alternatives. High professional level of WHO experts was highly appreciated by the representatives from the countries. The possibilities to communicate with the experts in the Russian language directly eased the communication process, and the experts were supporting the national teams throughout the piloting period. Training sessions were organized for specialists and contained not only theory, but also practical information on the piloting process of vector control alternatives as well as requirements for monitoring and reporting (methods for data collection, formats, division of responsibilities). Publications and

methodological materials developed guided the implementation and till now are available within the country for use. **Status of the output: implemented.**

91. Output 2.2: Inter-sectoral collaboration including community involvement promoted based on IVM.

According to ProDoc, this output was to be achieved through:

(1) Developing promotion and raising awareness materials.
(2) Concluding agreements between health and non-health sectors.
(3) Involving local communities in issues on IVM and sound management of pesticides.

92. **Developing promotion and raising awareness materials.** A number of publications have been reported under this output. In total, the number of editions exceeded 18 000 copies. These include:

- Awareness raising publications, health component: leaflets, information bulletins, short video films, theatre plays: disseminated to local public during the information events, pilots in the countries.

- WHO publications (translated into Russian language): guidelines were for health specialists working with vector borne diseases, video films, summary of achievements – addressed.

- Project related reports (Steering committee meetings, materials presented by the countries): disseminated to project stakeholders.

93. Materials developed during project are available in the WHO partner countries and local personnel uses them in the awareness raising activities. WHO publications, raising awareness publications are available in digital form, and some copies are in the offices of the NGOs and governmental structures that took part in the project.

94**. Concluding agreements between health and non-health sectors.** Activities of the health sector were coordinated with the environmental component activities (through national coordinator and key people from the responsible agencies and ministries involved in the project), but there were no formal inter-sectorial agreements concluded. The other aspect to mention is that only environmental sector was part of the coordination efforts, and no other representatives were involved (e.g. education, social).

95. **Involving local communities in issues on IVM and sound management of pesticides.** Awareness raising publications were disseminated in pilot communities. Each monitoring visit of entomologists during the season also had an awareness-raising component: discussions with local population. Representatives from local communities mentioned video films as very significant means. The activities involving schoolchildren, for example short theatre

performances by schoolchildren in Tajikistan, are still in the memory of local people and they mention them as drivers for changing behaviour, after which they started to use the bed nets. The awareness-raising and knowledge dissemination indicators have demonstrated excellent results, but those on the inter-sectorial collaboration have not been fully achieved. That is why the overall **status of the output is - partially implemented.**

96. **Output 2.3:** National vector control services restructured to ensure that all essential IVM functions perform well at all levels.

During project implementation representatives from WHO Europe, consultants that have been working in the countries held regular meetings with the national authorities, to support them in the process of National IVM programmes elaboration. National partners consider this support highly valuable and say that it helped to elaborate National IVM Programmes. Each Programme contained the associated implementation budget. By the end of the project countries have approved the developed National programmes. **Status of the output: implemented.**

97. **Output 2.4:** National institutional capacities of vector control programmes are improved.[8]

Under this output, the project aimed to transfer technical knowledge for the representatives from the ministries of health from the countries, and key specialists. In 2012, regional training was organized in Kyrgyzstan. Out of 23 participants, 70% were representing countries, the others – from WHO and GCCH. From the country level, there were representatives of national agencies responsible for malaria prevention, entomologists – practitioners, countries' WHO representatives and national coordinators. Only 15% of all participants were women. In 2013, national level training took place in the countries. In three countries, 82 people have been trained, and the main point was involving the entomologists in malaria prevention in pilot areas. Exchange of experience also took place on the Steering Committee meetings, organized yearly. WHO guidelines on IVM have been translated into Russian and published, which made this information available to the wider audience in the countries. As a limited number of experts from the countries understand English language, support was highly valued by the local partners. **Status of the output: implemented.**

98. **Outputs under the Environment component (outcome 3):** this component was designed to safeguard prioritized POPs stockpiles by applying an integrated management approach.

99. **Output 3.1:** Knowledge and skills on inventory transferred to 50 people.

Cooperation and synergies established between DDT project and other projects in the target countries enabled to manage resources efficiently, allocate more finance for repackaging

[8] The actual "enhanced national capacities" are assessed under Outcome 2. This sections looks at the outputs intended to contribute to this capacity.

actives. This cooperation also instituted solid partnerships that became the starting point for follow up projects. National experts were trained on inventory in all three project countries, this activity was done in synergy with the other on-going projects. Trainings on inventory were done by the Project (20 persons trained), additional trainings were done by FAO-Turkey Project in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan and in Georgia by FAO EECCA Project (3 people). International experts from the selected companies had trained local experts in the countries right before the repackaging process. **Status of the output: partially implemented.**

100**. Output 3.2:** Knowledge and skills on risk analysis transferred to 15 persons.

In cooperation with FAO-Turkey project Pesticides Stock Management System (PSMS) training has been performed in June 2013. Seven people from the countries were trained during this regional project, and the experts later on transferred the knowledge on PSMS within their countries. In each country the person responsible for data input taught the others responsible in their organization. That was confirmed during the interviews in the countries. PSMS being a well-developed tool, participants mentioned that it helped a lot to structure the information and to set up priorities. In cooperation with the international expert, Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) were elaborated and later approved (in case of Georgia and Kyrgyzstan) before the start of the work. **Status of the output: partially implemented.**

101. **Output 3.3:** Knowledge and skills on repackaging transferred to 30 persons.

Repackaging trainings were executed in all project countries. Different subcontractors were responsible for these activities in the countries. In Georgia, Polyeco Company provided "refreshment" training for the team that has been involved in the regional level. These people and the company did the repacking activities previously in the UNDP funded project so there was no need in the full training curricula to be conducted. In Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan Veolia company provided the repackaging trainings to the representatives of the key stakeholders (27 participants in two countries). Additionally, to the above-mentioned trainings, Milieukontakt International provided trainings on monitoring and supervision of repackaging activities (in Georgia and Kyrgyzstan), in total 9 people have been trained. The participants of the training mentioned that the repackaging trainings were designed in a way that not only theoretical knowledge on repackaging was given to the participants, but also practical exercises, using the real personal protective equipment. This gave to participants skills to put on and off protective equipment based on the level of risk in the site, as well as see how to plan repackaging and coordinate the work in a team. **Status of the output: implemented.**

102. **Output 3.4:** Inventory reports of stockpiles.

National inventories of POPs stockpiles were being done in all three countries. The inventories stated the overall estimation of POPs stockpiles and were mainly done based on the documentary review for the whole country with more in-depth estimations for a number of

locations/regions. The estimation of the DDT amounts was done in burial places and in some known storage facilities. At the time of project designs total amount of DDT (buried, in storages, and in health sanitary services) was estimated as 24 448 tons. The majority of known DDT stocks (86%) were reported in Kyrgyzstan. It is important to mention that in two project countries (Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) additional amount of 182,5 tons of the unknown OPs have been reported during the project implementation. Inventory of stockpiles, also containing DDT, were done as a part of NIPs elaboration on Stockholm convention. These were supported by various donors: FAO, OSCE and others. In practice, new pesticides stocks are identified and reported from the local level that means that additional amounts can be identified through the country. The initial inventories that were done by the governments (based on the documentary analysis with limited possibility to reach every storage facility, and laboratory analysis) did not reflect the real situation in the territory and amounts differed significantly once on-site inventory conform FAO standards was performed. Inventory process for the selected locations was done with allocation of FAO PSMS in all project countries. For inventories on the national level, risk analysis and selection of project areas that have been based on existing data, and additional data were collected when necessary (for example, laboratory analysis to identify the content of collected samples). Inventory of stockpiles selected for the project were done by the project. **Status of the output: implemented.**

103. **Output 3.5:** Risk analysis of stockpiles.

FAO PSMS project in all three countries did the risk analysis. The risk analysis results were in a basis for Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) developing. Based on the available data from PSMS, EMPs have been elaborated allowing to define for each of the countries the relevant POPs sites, those that were most contaminated with DDT, and finally identify priorities and high-risk sites for repackaging. To support project activities, site-specific health and safety management plans were developed and the required national level approval received. All approvals were obtained for two Kyrgyz and two Tajik sites before repackaging activities. **Status of the output: implemented.**

104. **Output 3.6:** Central storage established.

Safeguarding of DDT in the central storages was organized in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. In Georgia, no central storage has been established as all POPs after repackaging were sent for disposal. At the state of project design, the amounts of OPs stocks, that contained DDT constituted less than 1% from the amount reported for all three countries. Additionally to that, the Government of Georgia was committed to eliminate DDT stocks, there was no need in establishing the central storage for repackaged OPs. The DDT-containing stocks that were repackaged in the current project, have been exported from Georgia and incinerated in environmentally sound manner. This was done in synergy with the other GEF-funded, UNDP implemented project "Eliminating Persistent Organic Pollutant from the Environment". The

subcontractor and team of local experts, that were trained by this project and were involved in securing the stockpiles, were working for UNDP project later on.

In Kyrgyzstan, after two tender rounds for the central storage, no bids were received from potential subcontractors. Thus, the decision was made to improve the conditions of Suzak B Landfill instead of establishing a central storage. The national working group proposed this solution and the project supported it. Risk reduction measures were implemented at Suzak B landfill to prevent continued waste mining. Restriction of access of cattle on the territory of the landfill, lighting, access to water – all these activities were supported by a number of development partners from the country, including UNDP and OSCE. **Status of the output: partially implemented.**

105. Output 3.7: At least 180 tons stocks repackaged.

The output has been exceeded. Based on project reports and information confirmed during the interviews with the national partners. The total amount of 361,82 tons of DDT and associated waste was repackaged in the frame of this project, from which:

- ***205,60 tons*** of DDT and associated waste was repacked in Georgia and exported to Tredi facility in France for incineration.
- ***17, 15 tons*** of DDT-containing pesticides were repacked at At-Bashy anti-plague station, in Kyrgyzstan in 2013.
- Additional ***61,26 tons*** of DDT and associated waste was repacked at At-Bashy anti-plague station and Balykchi in Kyrgyzstan agricultural store in during the period 2015 – 2016.
- ***77,81 tons*** of DDT and contaminated materials repacked at Anarzor-1 and Anarzor-3 agricultural sites, in Tajikistan. Repacked containers were stored at new Central Store at Vakhsh landfill.[9]

Safeguarding activities in all countries have been realized with delays compared to the initial time schedule. More efforts in comparison to those initially planned were done for coordination with the national authorities managing other on-going initiatives and projects. And this resulted in exceeding the initially stated targets due to the positive synergies established with national partners. **Status of the output: implemented.**

106. Output 3.8: National stakeholder platforms established.

Inter-ministerial working group to coordinate the activities within environment and health components was acting only in Kyrgyzstan. The other countries did not show the intention to form the national stakeholder platform. Coordination and exchange of information on the

[9] The data have been presented in the project reports, that was confirmed during the missions in the countries.

national level between components (health and environment) and national, local levels has been going-on mainly through the national coordinators. These people were trying to make the links, keep an eye on all on-going initiatives, and were the focal points for all the actors on the national level ensure the coordination between environmental and health components activities. **Status of the output: partially implemented.**

107. Output 3.9: National campaigns conducted.

National campaigns in Georgia and Kyrgyzstan were organized and financed under related FAO-EC project in 2015. Local interventions in the pilot areas have been realized by NGOs (for example, Ecolife in Georgia, Aarhus Center in Tajikistan, BIOM in Kyrgyzstan). The project has developed communication materials that were used for the environmental component.

- Publications, environmental component (project description, leaflets, danger from POPs): have been addressed to general public, disseminated during the events and work with the population in the pilot areas.

- Reports on Environmental component (environmental management plans, safeguarding reports), have been disseminated to project stakeholders.

The project has produced publications, held awareness raising events, worked in the synergy with other on-going initiatives to cover wider national audience, but taking into consideration the fact that there was no clear communication strategy that stipulates targets to be achieved it was difficult to estimate the realization of this output, reaching the national level target groups. **Status of the output: partially implemented.**

108. Output 3.10: Information service in regions established.

The project has performed regional campaigns in the countries in parallel with repackaging activities. Local level NGOs engaged into work with local population. The reach out to the local population was organized in an effective way, with the involvement of actors working at the spot. However, the delivery of output the way formulated in ProDoc was not fullfilled. **Status of the output: not implemented.**

109. Outputs for under outcome 4: this outcome aimed at dissemination of project experience between participating countries.

110. Output 4.1: Project communication strategy implementation (report).

The draft of the communication strategy was presented in ProDoc. The project developed different types of communication materials (leaflets on project activities and thematic ones, short videos, publications in mass media and on web-site. etc.) and used different communication means (internet, printed media, information events, direct work with local population, etc.) based on ProDoc strategy (see also paragraph 91 on IVM communication

activities). Nevertheless, there was no approved communication strategy with clearly established indicators, targets and results. Thus, the evaluation of all outputs from this component is based more on the descriptive part rather than the evaluation of concrete achievement from the communication strategy. Communication and reaching activities were also discussed during the Steering Committee meetings. During the meeting in 2013 a detailed discussion on the communication means, target groups, messages to be transmitted took place. Communication and awareness raising activities were also reflected in the presentations of the countries in both components. **Status of the output: partially implemented.**

111. Output 4.2: Activity plans available specific for each level (global, regional, national, and local) and for different sectors (malaria control/health and obsolete pesticide/environment).

This output was to develop specific communication plans for each project component (health, environment) and for the national level. Regional and global levels have not tackled by the project and dissemination of the best practices and experience for the wider audience were done in output 4.3. For the health components, awareness-raising activities have been integrated into the activities in each country. A variety of methods used (printed materials, training sessions, theatre performance with implication of schoolchildren, articles in local media, and radio programmers) allowed reaching the local population (see the results of output 2.2, 3.9). The results of field tests for alternatives in have been summarized into the publication that was targeted at policy-makers, senior health officials and interested international parties. The strong point of awareness activities in the health sector was due to availability of comprehensive experience, publications of WHO, that were translated into Russian and in some cases into the local languages. Awareness raising for the environmental component has been combined with other on-going projects, the best example is with the FAO-EC project that has been conducting the campaign on the national level. The project did not have clear communication strategy, thus the results achieved presents the conclusions and findings collected thought out the evaluation process, and do not estimate the level of achievement of outputs according to the communication strategy. Results achieved in this output are on the national level (of participating countries) and have not contributed knowledge sharing and regional coordination mechanism. That gives the rating as partially implemented. **Status of the output: partially implemented.**

112. **Output 4.3:** Report concerning support provided to a regional HCH/pesticides forum in a project country.

The project provided support to two international forums organized by the International HCH and Pesticides Association (IPHA). The first one was held in Kiev, Ukraine in 2013. The second one was held in November 2015 Forum in Zaragoza, Spain. The countries' representatives presented the project achievements, plans and results on different sessions in the four-day events. Publications on the web site, in the HCH Forum proceedings: dissemination information about the project, results and achievements regionally. The representatives of the countries that

participated in Forum stated that it was very important for them to present the results to international communities, to learn from the others' experiences and to establish new contacts. The main results from this output was fostering experience sharing. **Status of the output: implemented.**

Considering that from 22 planned outputs 13 were fully achieved, 8 partially achieved and 1 not achieved, the overall output rating is : 'Moderately Unsatisfactory'

7.4.2 Achievement of direct outcomes

113. Project outcomes presented below are assessed according to the logic of the Theory of Change. The overall conclusion is that all project outcomes have been achieved at different levels – fully or partially.

114. Outcome level results are designed to contribute to achieving a number of the Intermediate state results (1) that are formulated for the national level. The results are divided according to the project logic into two thematic areas "health" and "environment", the only exception being "knowledge sharing" that include both thematic aspects. ToC does identify the next level that described Intermediate state (2) reflecting the regional level. The highest is the impact level that presents the objective stated on the global level.

115. Outcome 1: *Viability and cost-effectiveness of the use of sustainable alternative vector control interventions to persistent insecticides, including DDT, appropriate to the major eco-epidemiological, social, cultural and environmental settings in the selected demonstration areas.*

116. The outcome 1 was aimed at introducing the alternatives to VBDs control in the project countries, that were to be validated by application, estimation of their cost-effectiveness and developing the methodological recommendations. Outputs 1.1.–1.5 provided a basis for estimations of viability and economic justification for application of sustainable alternative vector control interventions. The results of three-year experiment in pilot localities gave financial justification of applications of Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS), biological methods (such as Gambusia fish). Following the results of demonstration of DDT alternatives, the National governments were committed to createprerequisites for sustainable practices in dealing with VBDs in the local level, which was confirmed during the evaluation interviews. The project identified the costs of alternatives on the national level, as well as their effectiveness, that was included as the background information for the national IVM strategies.

117. Research protocols that were elaborated in the beginning of the project served as a good methodological basis for testing the alternative methods and executing entomological surveillance activities during three seasons. Regional and national trainings held strengthened technical capacities of the organizations responsible for VBDs control in IVM approach and application of alternative methods, as lack of technical capacities was identified 'insufficient' at the time of the project start. The results obtained in all three countries strongly confirmed that the application of alternatives can significantly decrease the number of *Anopheles* imagos and their larvae. Cost-effectiveness analysis showed that application of combination of vector control alternatives should be done in an integrated manner that should suit local and epidemiological conditions. Cost for application of alternatives can vary, depending on the measures that are used. Structural activities such as drainage, land levelling cost much more than the other alternatives tested (cost per person in extremes was 10 times more, in case of Tajikistan), while the application of IRS, using indoor fumigators, bed nets is low-cost but effective alternative methods with the cost per person in one season varying from 4.6 to 8.8 USD. These have been address by various activities that resulted into improving the national legal framework (National IVM strategies have been approved), knowledge base was solid foundation for cost-effective justification that can be used in the follow up activities in the area. **This Outcome was assessed as fully achieved.**

118. Outcome 2: *National capacity for planning and implementation of IVM/IPM is enhanced.*

The project aimed to contribute to national IVM/IPM capacity by providing training, support for developing the legal framework and performing awareness raising activities on local, national and regional levels. Representatives from nationally responsible organizations received significant support from the project (refer to outputs 2.1-2.4) in terms of available alternatives to DDT and assessment of cost-effectiveness of applied methods. Pilots executed in project countries showed the effectiveness of the methods and cost estimation have been made for project countries. This could serve for the wider application within the countries, as the national IVM strategies incorporated scaling up activities. Approval of IVM strategies confirms governmental commitment, in-country expertise exists (country specialists were trained, and methodological guides provided).

119. Also, legal framework was strengthened as the IVM strategies were developed with the project support and later approved. The approval was done by the level of the ministry, that means taking the responsibility and leadership for the implementation by the governmental agency. These created a solid foundation for the follow up activities in the sector in each project countries to further implement IVM/IPM approaches. National governmental bodies showed their commitment for introducing the sustainable practices in dealing with VBDs. This means that three assumptions from ToC (1.1, 1.2 and 1.3) that referred to the commitment of the governments to proceed with the testing and further institutionalization of the alternative

methods of VBDs control were realized. Additionally, to that, project drivers (1.1, 1.2) gave the foundation for achieving the outcome as the project strengthened existing technical knowledge and activates performed validated the viability and cost effectiveness of application of alternatives. **This outcome is fully achieved.**

120. Outcome 3: *An integrated management approach for the participatory safeguarding is developed and piloted.*

121. This outcome aimed at strengthening the national capacities in sound OP management: inventory, risk analysis, repackaging and elimination of DDT containing OP stocks in the countries. Out of ten outputs for this outcome from the project document 4 were realized fully, 5 – partially and 1 was not realized (see paragraphs 99-108). The project performed well and in 'integrated manner' due to established partnerships in the national level, national governments nominated the responsible persons to lead the process, and they were involved for the whole period of project implementation (except the cases responsible people changed).

122. National inventories were finalized in all three countries. Countries have endorsed National Implementation Plans for POPs before the start of the project. Data collection on pesticides stocks has been also done before project start and was performed according to FAO procedures. The project made significant efforts to join the efforts from different actors, sometimes these were not reflected in the project preparation phase. From one side, it caused delays in the implementation of environmental component, from the other side, it was the aspect that ensured national governments ownership, involved them in all activities. Having flexible implementation modality (sub-contracting NGOs, directly experts, companies) allowed to maximize the use of project resources and reduce the risks, such as corruption. This was mainly due to the effort to coordinate with the other partners, on-going projects and thus the adaptive management was applied. The other important aspect was exceeding safeguarding target twice (361,82 tons repacked instead of 180 t planned). The approach applied by the project was a good example of establishing partnerships for elimination of risks of OPs, that allowed to raise the efficiency can be used as a pilot for replication.

123. Project safeguarding activities were based on the international standards, for example FAO inventory guidelines, risk analysis procedures applied, PSMS used. From the other side, the national requirements, such as EMPs, Environmental Impact Assessments were done. This ensured the coherence with the national level procedures. Technical related outputs for achieving the outcome 3 were realized to a great extent (3.1–3.7), while the others (3.8-3.10) that had the objective of awareness raising and networking on the national level were not realized fully. Project efforts were focused more on delivering the safeguarding targets (3.1 – 3.7), that were achieved, while awareness raising activities were not planned from strategic point of view (see Output 4), thus being difficult to measure the level of achievement. Exceeding the safeguarding target is very important in terms of project objective to reduce and eliminate

the releases of POPs but the piloting value of it should come from recording and distributing the lessons, building capacities was a way to ensure that national counterparts can continue this valuable work. **This outcome is partially achieved.**

124. Outcome 4: *Enhanced knowledge sharing and regional coordination mechanisms supported.*

125. The aim of the outcome was to support the knowledge sharing and coordination mechanisms for promotion and dissemination of the results and findings gained in this project in the region as well as in the national level. The results of both components (health and environment) were collected in the systematic way, disseminated within the region by presenting the results during two international events (see output 4.3). The project did not elaborate a communication strategy, and that was the main shortcoming to achieve this outcome. Raising awareness publications (on DDT alternatives, OP management, VBDs), technical guidelines (on IVM, application of alternatives, research protocols) were developed and published by the project. As there was no clear project communication strategy, action plan or communications monitoring plan associated, it is difficult to assess progress and to conclude to what extent the outcome is achieved.

126. During the evaluation interviews, questions were asked about the usefulness and effectives of raising awareness activities and regional coordination mechanisms. Respondents mentioned that raising awareness activities were very important; allowing to reach the population in the areas of project work and raising the level of understanding of local population. Additional value was evident as these types of activities were not covered by the government interventions. Regional level coordination of project activities gave the national level representatives understanding of how well they did operate and gave the understanding of what could be improved. Persons responsible for OP and VBM management from the countries mentioned that they had introduced in organization's work processes procedures applied in the project (for example in Georgia repackaging monitoring process became a part of the business process of the respective unit of the Ministry). All above-mentioned observations lead to the conclusion that the project dedicated significant efforts to awareness-raising activities, even though that was not in the project communication strategy.

127. The project countries were exchanging the experience and results on a regular basis during the joint events. This was highly motivating for the participants, giving the possibility to present the results, to estimate their own progress and further improve the work.

128. Unless there is a regular mechanism outside of the project, that could facilitate the communication and exchange of experience, once the project ends it is unlikely that this outcome will lead to further regional effect. The only one platform that was used in this project and can be an experience sharing in the future is HCH Forum, which are organized biannually, so the likelihood of achieving of this intermediate state 1 result is moderately likely. The week point

of this platform that it exists for the experience sharing and does not have linkages with the decision making processed that are going on the countries level. **This outcome is considered as achieved partially.**

Achieving Direct Outcomes is rated: 'Satisfactory'

7.4.3 Likelihood of impact

129. Evaluation of likelihood of impact presents an assessment of how the current intervention contributed or is expected to contribute to the long-term results as defined in the Evaluation Theory of Change (TOC). According to the TOC there are two levels of 'intermediate state'. The first one addresses the medium-term effect on the national level of the project countries (Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan), and the second one addresses the potential changes on the regional level focusing the Central Asia as a main source of the DDT containing stocks. In the long run, all these should contribute to achieving the ultimate goal, that is "Reduce global reliance on persistent insecticides (including DDT)".

130. This impact statement is two-fold and includes health and environmental components that are both essential and obligatory for achieving the impact. Intermediate state 2 presents a longer-term result (in comparison with the Intermediate state 1). Achievement of the results (intermediate state 2) will depend on the political will to apply the IVM and sound OP management in the other countries of the Central Asia, existing capacities, and on financial resources allocated for these processes. The fact that the project managed to repackage the amount of DDT twice as much in comparison with the initially set target, it contributed directly to achieving the intermediate state 2 (in terms of reduction of pesticide stocks in the region). Another assumption from ToC for reaching this level of results is identification of the final solution for destruction of OPs that is currently not available in the Central Asia countries. As Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are low-income countries, external financial support remains an important prerequisite for implementation of approved strategies and plans. As acknowledged by the evaluator the whole budget needed for the implementation of NIPs for POPs and IVM strategies is not available in these countries, It would be also very important to have follow up activities supported as they will ensure that the knowledge and expertise remain within the countries and skills drain will not happen with time.

131. The table below contains an assessment of level of achievement of the intermediate states, based on validation of drivers and assumptions stipulated in the Theory of Change.

Table 7.3 Assessment of likelihood of impact stages

Formulation of result statement (TOC)	Assessment of achievement of impact stages
Effective implementation of improved national framework for IVM (due to strengthened capacities) in project countries (Intermediate state 1)	Following the "demonstration of the alternative vector control interventions" (outcome 1) resulted in improving the national legal framework (National IVM strategies have been approved) in all three countries. These national IVM Strategies, together with the existing capacities in the national level (outcome 2) are a good starting point for the effective implementation. Shortage of financial resources for the implementation of the IVM strategies represent the major threat. Another big problem will be a high turnover of employees and one of the mitigation measures would be integration of project findings, approaches, and proposed methodologies into the regular business processes of the responsible organizations. Many activities for the national implementation framework and replication on the national level still depend on donor support. The responsible agencies understand the need to follow up, but on national level, there are no sufficient resources to apply DDT alternatives that the project demonstrated (particularly the biological method). Representatives of national responsible agencies are highly motivated to fundraise for the implementation of the IVM strategies, so the likelihood of achieving of this intermediate state 1 result is *moderately likely*.
Effective implementation of obsolete pesticides management framework (due to strengthened capacities) in project countries (Intermediate state 1)	This project, in combination of other on-going initiatives contributed to enhancing of local level capacities in obsolete pesticides management. Various trainings (risk assessment, safeguarding, monitoring) targeted different stakeholders (level of the project countries and Central Asia). Implication of already trained people into project activities gave the additional motivation to perform in this area and use effectively project resources. In case of no high staff turnover, the likelihood for achievement of this intermediate state 1 is *moderately likely*.
Scaling up of project activities on OP and IVM management in project countries	Project has created prerequisites for scaling up of initiatives on obsolete pesticides in the national

(Intermediate state 1)	levels. Trained personnel, existing legal and normative framework can lead for further scaling up of the activities. However, there were no activities implemented to demonstrate repackaging success to the national partners, which would be a good study case for the scaling-up activities in the countries. The bottlenecks of this project are lack of national financial resources available, low level of the governmental focus in these topics. It is important to highlight that awareness-raising activities are marked by responsible stakeholders from national authorities as important, that should be implemented, and still there are not too many activities in the National Implementation Plans. In the national level, it is not clear which organizations can do it, who is providing the funding and who can really implement that. National focal points for Stockholm convention, representatives from responsible environmental organizations expressed strong commitment to search for funds to implement follow up activities, so the likelihood of achieving of this intermediate state 1 result *moderately unlikely*.
Application of sustainable alternative VCM practices on the national level in the region (Intermediate state 2)	Sustainable alternative VCM proved to be efficient and effective. That has been evidenced during pilots in a course of three seasons. National Strategies, strengthened capacities, and increased knowledgebase created good premises for application on the national level and scaling up regionally. Still, this is not possible without external support, as countries in these regions tend to apply available technologies (with application of hazardous substances), that they are used to, and the support from the international community is essential to further promote application of DDT alternatives in the region. National governments from the project countries have strengthened capacities on application of sustainable alternative VCM, their efficiency, and sustainability, but these pilots and experience have to transferred to the other countries in the region. This means that basis and prerequisites for follow up activities exists, however due to absence of coordination body that can take over and promote across the region, other national

	priorities and level of development of the neighbouring countries the rating as *moderately unlikely*.
Reducing pesticides stocks (including DDT) within the region (Intermediate state 2)	Reducing pesticides stocks is still an eminent problem in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, the other countries from the Central Asia do also face similar problems; in this case, Georgia is more an exception, as they managed to eliminate the POPs stocks. Project's achievement of increasing the repackaging quantities of DDT (twice as much as initially planned) will contribute to achievement of intermediate state 2. Central Asia countries face difficulties to transport the repackaged POPs stocks to existing incineration facilities by land as it is prohibited by the Custom Union. The project was not proactive in promotion the experiences in other countries in the region to identify the possibilities for replication. The solution for final disposal should be also identified. This will raise the motivation at the national level, and give the possibility to calculate the budget needed for the OP management. As the external funding is available thought the next GEF programming cycle, and the identification and testing of the possible solution for final destruction will be done for Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan as pilots, the likelihood is rated as *moderately likely*.

132. National governments are committed to safeguard central stores of obsolete pesticides, allocate resources (if available) for disposal and to apply VCM practices and IVM approach that is stated in the IVM strategies. If sufficient amount of funds would be available (allocated internally or by donors) to support the implementation of these directions, the national level intermediate phase 1 will be achieved (in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan). In the second phase of the GEF funded project for the two countries the solution for final destruction of the DDT contaminated stocks will be proposed and tested. Considering the uncertainties is funding and institutional responsibilities the rating of the likelihood of impact is 'Moderately Unlikely'.

Likelihood of impact is rated as: 'Moderately Unlikely'

7.5 Financial Management

7.5.1 Completeness of project financial information

133. According to the financial overview (Annex 5), project document, project reports provided to the evaluation team, the project's budget was fully secured. Project yearly budgets have been approved on the Steering Committee meetings. The execution of the budget has been also reported on these meetings.

134. The Executing Agency collected co-funding contributions as planned and monitored them regularly, making the relevant records in a separate database. Each contribution was measured in a monetary value and had been associated with provided evidences. This gave a clear understanding of the amount of co-financing received in the project, that is divided by source (where money came from) and related activity (what they were spent for).

135. Green Cross also put in place good financial management. All transactions executed in the project were based on agreements between Green Cross and other organizations/experts. Terms of Reference, that were and integral part of the contract, stipulated the deliverables, timeline and modality of payment. In case of changes, Amendments that reflected these changes have been introduced. With the subcontractors, obligatory audit of the funds has been introduced into the contract. The recommendations from audit were a part of the management response on the level of organization. The funds of the Green Cross have been also audited yearly with the follow up management actions. The GEF Fund expenditures have been presented on the component level.

Completeness of project financial information sub-criterion evaluation rating: 'Satisfactory'

7.5.2 Communication between finance and project management staff

136. Provided documentation, reports, information obtained during the interviews with project management staff and financial manager indicates that there were good communication flows established. Financial information was collected timely and with all needed documentation and evidences. Financial reports have been submitted by the Executing agency in due time. During the period when there was no Task Manager assigned from UN Environment, and no temporary replacement assigned for this period to provide oversight. However, the financial reports were submitted in time.

Communication between finance and project management staff sub-criterion evaluation rating: 'Moderately Satisfactory'

7.6 Efficiency

137. The issues about the timeliness of project interventions are reported as an issue in many complex interventions. The fact that an external consultant elaborated project document, and that the Executing Agency was not involved in project design activities from the beginning, resulted in some delays in the environmental component. More time was needed for launching inception phase that included establishing the coordination mechanisms on the national level and with the other on-going initiatives. Implementation modalities were also adjusted at the first stage. One no-cost extension of six months was approved on April 30, 2015.

138. Additional time was required to start the activities in Tajikistan, in the environmental component. In Georgia and Kyrgyzstan partner organizations already had several implemented and on-going projects, and that made the launching process smoother. WHO was also well grounded in all project countries, and the health component started immediately.

139. The outputs within the environmental component have been also achieved by the end of the project. The consequence of the delays of the environmental component was the lack of coordination between components in the national level. By the time when the activities from environmental component started, the health component activities have been almost finalized. Traditionally two responsible agencies (for environmental and health component) do not have joined activities, so additional effort should have been done by the project to bring them together. The lack of the formal agreements between Executing agency and national governments also weakened the intention to establish the National Steering Committees and only Kyrgyzstan formed the inter-ministerial groups that was functioning on the national level and was as a coordination body of the project.

140. The project has used the funds efficiently, the co-financing that was stipulated in ProDoc. However, contributions from the other on-going initiatives (FAO-EC), or from partners (OSCE, UNDP) that contributed into the joined activities have not been reported.

141. As mentioned in previous sections, the project performed well in establishing the synergies with other initiatives on the national and regional levels. Communication activities have been executed jointly with FAO-EC programme, where more resources have been allocated. As the project has not provided the Communication strategy and the plan that is difficult to estimate to what extent the activities from the other projects contributed to achieving project results. The respondents from the countries recognized that the information campaign was held on the

national and local levels. That means that the project performed well by joining efforts and resources from different stakeholders.

Efficiency Rating: 'Satisfactory'

7.7 Monitoring and Reporting

7.7.1 Monitoring design and budgeting

142. In project document, Output 5 aimed at ensuring monitoring and evaluation mechanisms according to GEF procedures. Following monitoring tools were identified at the design phase:

- RPSC with that was aimed at overseeing project implementation for both components (health and environment).
- National steering committees, headed by a respective from the Ministry of Health.
- Missions in the countries by team members.
- Mid-term and Terminal project reviews.

143. The budget of 52,000.00 USD was allocated for achieving outputs under the Outcome 5. (monitoring component) Budget included costs for organization of meetings, field visits in the countries, mid-term and terminal project evaluations. Data collection methods, frequency, responsible persons, disaggregation by stakeholder groups including gender and minority groups were not part of the monitoring plan. Indicators for monitoring the outputs are qualitative, but no clarity on how the achievement of targets is measured.

Monitoring Design and Budgeting sub-criterion evaluation rating: 'Unsatisfactory"

7.7.2 Monitoring project implementation

144. Mid-term review has been finalized in June 2014. It was managed by Green Cross, this review provided the recommendations addressed different actors from the project. The table below presents the assessment of the level of addressing the recommendations.

145. National stakeholders were involved in the monitoring of project implementation during project implementation. During RPSCs, which were held on an annual basis, national

representatives were informed about the process of project implementation, discussions on the follow up steps, possible improvements and adjustments took place. An important part of this process was also monitoring of budget implementation including allocation of co-financing. During the evaluation, participants from RSC mentioned that this approach imparted the understanding of project progress.

146. The results and achievements were presented on the Steering committee meetings, where the planning for the next part has been also discussed. The data collected have not been disaggregated (neither per stakeholder group, nor per gender or vulnerable) as the disaggregation was not considered in the project document. The data disaggregation was only possible events based on the lists with the names. The budget was dedicated for mid-term and final evaluation. The was no dedicated person for monitoring, but the Project manager from Green Cross executed this function with the support and information provided from the other partners.

147. There was no separate monitoring plan developed by the project team, but ProDoc contained expected outputs, activities, indicators and means of verification for the Output 5. Reporting against monitoring targets was a part of the PIR on an annual basis, and financial report was a part of the annual financial report for output 5.

148. The data and evidence have been collected by the executing agency and have been integrated on a yearly basis into the annual report and project implementation reports (PIRs). UN Environment has approved (exception being the two years without UN Environment Task Manager in charge, from January 2012 until October 2013). Reporting against indicators, describing project progress was a part of yearly reporting.

149. The mid-term evaluation came with nine recommendations that were addressed by execution agency, implementation agency, and project partners. Seven recommendations were implemented partially, two – implemented fully and two – not implemented. As per recommendations provided, the project managed to perform well by joining efforts with the other partners on the national and regional levels, however the management efforts were not addressing those project controls missing, such as SMART indicators, communication strategies, and national project steering committees.

Monitoring project implementation sub-criterion evaluation rating: 'Moderately Satisfactory'

7.7.3 Project reporting

150. The Executing Agency provided Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) on an annual basis. During the first years of project implementation the PIRs were not cleared by UN Environment and there was evidence of limited effective collaboration and communication between Green Cross and EN Environment. After assignment UN Environment Task Manager all reports presented by Executive Agency, were cleared, and submitted to GEF. MKI and WHO, organizations responsible for the implementation of environment and health components, submitted narrative reporting on an annual basis. All other organizations (e.g. NGOs, subcontractors) that were in contractual agreements with the Green Cross submitted deliverables as per terms of reference, that were also provided to evaluators. Partners, subcontractors also provided the reports as foreseen in their agreements. The reports were elaborated in English or Russian languages by subcontractors and submitted to the executing agency. For the direct beneficiaries of trainings (participants) it was possible to disaggregate data by gender. Calculations were done based on the list of participants. PIRs were not containing gender-disaggregated data. Final report was elaborated at the end of the project and presented to the evaluators. The reports were provided by GCCH, MKI, WHO and countries representatives. Monitoring reports were not produced as a part of regular reporting.

Project reporting sub-criterion evaluation rating: 'Satisfactory'

Monitoring and Reporting Rating: 'Moderately Satisfactory'

7.8 Sustainability

7.8.1 Socio-political Sustainability

151. In all three project countries there are prerequisites for continuation of activities in both the health and environmental components. Implication of responsible stakeholders in the whole process created a pull of committed people in the countries that can be pushing these activities in future.

152. Following documents do exist in each of project countries, which were the basis for ensuring the sustainability for achieved project outcomes in both environment and health components:

- National IVM Strategies

- National Implementation Plans for Stockholm convention
    - *for TJK and KZ the next NIP is under the elaboration and no clarity when it will be approved and event what is the current stage of document development;*
    - *For GE – the next NIP is under the development (clarification of priorities)*

153. All project countries joined the Stockholm Convention, and the National Implementation Plans were elaborated. But the normative framework and clear division of responsibilities should be put in place, especially in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan to ensure the application of integrated management approach for safeguarding of OPS and sustainable alternatives vector control measures. High turnover of employers reduces the institutional memory and, in case of new project, the repetitive trainings (on IVM, OPs, etc.) should be done to raise the staff capacities of responsible organizations. This also refers to the fact that the coordination mechanisms on the country level should be established to facilitate the activities in both components.

154. Raising awareness activities do require systematic approach. While the stakeholders recognize that they are of a high importance, it is not clear who will allocate the budget, who will develop materials, and who will implement and monitor. The project has not explored possibilities to combine efforts, not being a part of the project, but the current situation leads to the fact that on the national level there is no strategy for addressing the need for raising awareness. Changing the approach of application by local population of DDT in households and agriculture requires significant efforts in the raising awareness, and it is an important issue to be addressed

155. The other aspect of ensuring the sustainability is management of PSMS system on the national level that is an integral part of the sound OP management. There are no clear responsibilities reflected in the legal arrangements for update, information sharing in project countries, and this can negatively influence on dynamic of future processes.

Social-Political Sustainability, sub-criterion evaluation rating: 'Moderately Likely'

7.8.2 Financial Sustainability

156. Financial sustainability of project activities depends mostly on external resources that will become available for the follow up actions and implementations of the approved documents. There is no evidence of the mechanisms of allocations of the budget funding on a regular basis for NIPs and IVM implementation plans do have priority and receive regular budget support. Budget allocations can be done on an ad-hoc basis, or as a co-financing to the newly launched initiatives.

157. The respondents from the countries from both sectors highlighted that the implementation of actions will be possible only with external support. Currently international organizations that are presented in the countries have intention to support OPs and IVM areas of work. As example

UNDP, OSCE have some financial possibilities to support activities in OP and IVM, but they are quite limited. In Tajikistan, the allocation of the fund for the department from the Environmental Committee is very limited that create the impediments for retaining the qualified staff. The project has no exist strategy developed.

158. The positive indication is that there is a new project concept developed for GEF-6 "Demonstration of non-thermal treatment of DDT wastes in Central Asia (Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic). The project is intending to introduce locally based mobile solutions for destruction of DDT containing waste based on the "Super Critical Water Oxidation" treatment technology. This approach can come with the final solution for DDT containing waste, that was not possible to achieve in the current project and will not only contribute to the sustainability of project outcomes, but in long-term ensure reaching the Intermediate state 2 result, reducing the OP stocks within the region. Equally there has been positive indications that further funding would be available in the region to scale-up the safeguarding efforts. In the light of potential available external funding to support the sustainability of the outcomes of the environment component the financial sustainability is rated between the Moderately Unlikely/Moderately Likely[10].

Financial sustainability, sub-criterion evaluation rating: 'Moderately Unlikely'/Moderately Likely

7.8.3 Sustainability of the institutional framework

159. The project contributed to improving institutional system in project areas. In each country, IVM strategies do have indicated responsible agencies for implementation under the Ministries of Health in the countries: National Centre for Disease Control and Public Health (Georgia), Republican Centre for Tropical Diseases (Tajikistan), Department of State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance (Kyrgyzstan). According to the procedures, action plans are to be reviewed on an annual basis, that includes monitoring of the implementation process and allocation of budget for the next implementation year.

160. POPs management arrangements differ from country to country. As confirmed during the interviews with official representatives in Georgia there are no DDT stocks reported for the country in the last NIP for POPs that is currently under development. Tajikistan is also in the process of elaboration of new NIP for POPs, and due to the staff change, and limited human capacities in the POPs Centre of the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, the process might be extended. In Kyrgyzstan responsibilities for the OPs management are not clearly defined between organizations (for example State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry, Department of

[10] The evaluation team acknowledges the criticality of the financial sustainability for longer-term results in the region. With the limited information about the actual funding availability the rating is given in the scale of moderately unlikely-moderately likely.

Chemicalization and Plant Protection of the Ministry of Agriculture), and this creates additional difficulties for implementing NIPs for POPs.

Sustainability of the institutional framework, sub-criterion evaluation rating: 'Moderately Likely'

Sustainability rating: 'Moderately Unlikely'

7.9 Factors Affecting Performance

7.9.1. Preparation and readiness

161. The project started in due time, the Inception meeting of the project was held in Georgia, in February 2011. Representatives from the countries (from Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Environment), partner organizations, Green Cross Switzerland, WHO were present in that meeting. The review of project implementation plan, milestones, deliverables and division of budget was done. The regional steering committee was established and meeting took place on an annual basis.

162. Annual reporting was done by the Green Cross on the regional committee meetings, as well as planning for the next budget year has been done. These events were organized on a regular basis and with implication of UN Environment (when the Task Manager was in position).

163. Environmental component was implemented with delays compared to initial plan. These delays have been discussed on the Regional steering committee meeting with the representatives from countries. On the other hand, this gave the opportunity to reach the majority of stated objectives and use project funds efficiently. Thus, overall preparation and readiness of the project is considered as satisfactory.[11]

Preparation and readiness: 'Satisfactory'

[11] The rating adapted considering that i.e. ESE safeguards assessment was not an established practice at the time of the project inception phase.

7.9.2 Quality of project management and supervision

164. UN environment was acting as a GEF implementation agency. Green Cross Switzerland was the executing agency. The administrative/support function was implemented by Green Cross Belarus taking into consideration their previous experience, knowledge of project countries' context and language. Green Cross subcontracted directly the consultants from the Ministries of Health, NGOs who reported thematically to WHO. MKI was subcontracted for the environment and awareness raising component. MKI operated in the countries via national consultants and local NGOs.

165. The health component was managed by WHO, which was well grounded in the countries, being the active partner for governments on the local and national levels. Project activities from health component have been integrated into the larger activities executed by GFATM. Global WHO guidelines directed project research and activities.

166. MKI has an extensive experience working in the area of obsolete pesticides and good knowledge of country contexts. Within the environmental component, coordination with similar initiatives strengthened the project and made it possible to exceed the amount of repackaged OPs twice.

167. High level of corruption reported within the governmental structures in project countries influenced project implementation arrangements. As a mitigation measure, there were flexible arrangements applied based on the country's situation, e.g. channelling support through NGOs, direct contracting consultants by the Executing agency to avoid corruption schemes.

168. Coordination mechanisms were established across all the levels and targeted the necessary partners/beneficiaries/contractors. Procedures that were put in place (UN Environment, Green Cross, MKI) were clear, necessary support was provided. Changes were introduced when necessary, based on the discussion with the involved partners, following the organizational procedures (for example: changing the criteria for the pilot selections for the health component).

169. During the second half of project implementation, the UN Environment Task Manager was assigned, and this improved the level of supervision provided. The UN Environment Task Manager provided guidance during project implementation and planning, feedback for reporting and led the process of elaboration of the follow up project on demonstration of non-thermal treatment of DDT wastes in Central Asia.

170. National level steering committees were not established as a separate, and clear functioning structures, but the coordination mechanism was functioning in each country, where the existing coordination bodies have been used as the basis. The regional Steering Committee met on an annual basis. The objective was to share the implementation progress, approve next year work-plans, and Green Cross as executing agency to provide the reporting for the previous implementation year.

Quality of project management and supervision, sub-criterion evaluation rating: 'Satisfactory'

7.9.3 Stakeholder participation and cooperation

171. Stakeholders have been involved at all levels of project implementation: in the execution of activities, decision making on the national level, approval of decisions on the project implementation. Project implementation team (representatives from Green Cross, MKI, WHO) were in regular contact with the key ministries in the project countries and had working meetings during missions. Regional coordination committee meetings, that included the representatives from all three project countries represented a platform for information exchange, changing experiences and decision making for the annual plans. This created the understanding, commitment and ownership over project results, achievements. Even if people involved in project implementation were not working for the respective structures when the evaluation took place, they were available and open for interviews, sharing the documents and project achievements. The project addressed the Right of human beings for a safe, healthy and sustainable environment. In the developing countries usually such rights are neglected and the project addressed them. The project could have further supported the stakeholder cooperation by ensuring that national steering committee mechanisms were in place (see also recommendation 5).

Stakeholder participation and cooperation, sub-criterion evaluation rating: 'Moderately Satisfactory'

7.9.4 Responsiveness to human rights and gender equity

172. "A human rights-based approach (HRBA) is a conceptual framework for the process of human development that is normatively based on international human rights standards and operationally directed to promoting and protecting human rights. It seeks to analyse inequalities which lie at the heart of development problems and redress discriminatory practices and unjust distributions of power that impede development progress."

173. The overall project objective is "To protect human health and the environment by assisting countries to reduce and eliminate production, use, and releases of POPs, and consequently contribute generally to capacity development for the sound management of chemicals" that is fully in line with principles of human rights. The project has not collected the sex-disaggregated data nor had special conditions that facilitated the participation of women in project activities. Nevertheless, analysis of project documentation (lists of participants, reports) has shown that women were highly represented, both on the executing and decision-making levels, so that did not influence project achievements.

174. Project implementation team did not integrate HRBA or gender sensitive approach in the selection of pilot communities, as environment and budget consideration were of a primarily importance, but there were the communities with the minorities (in Tajikistan) included in project activities.

175. Analysis of project document and reports shows that HRBA, related principles or gender equity have not been integrated in the strategical level. However, connecting the sound management of chemicals, ensuring the right to clean environment, right to healthy life are a part of HRBA. However, the project activities on the ground were inclusive; women took active part in project activities across all levels (the exception was only for work directly with chemicals to protect the reproductive health). Organizations involved on the local level took into consideration the needs of the vulnerable groups and women in information dissemination. For example, Kumsangir Arhus Centre 'Mohi munir' implemented the project on hygiene for local women, and their initiative was to include aspects of POPs contamination in awareness raising campaign.

Responsiveness to human rights and gender equity: Not rated, as these aspects were not programming principles at the time of the project initiation

7.9.5 Country ownership and driven-ness

176. In all project countries the Ministries of Health have been involved into the implementation of health component. Commitment of the national governments was expressed by approval of national IVM Strategies. Experts and local staff confirmed during the interviews that they gained knowledge and do remain committed to continue with the work as the majority of them remain within the system.

177. In the Environmental component the key structures involved during project implementation are those responsible for the implementation of NIPs on Stockholm convention. Still there are limitations, as national waste management strategies are not endorsed, the countries do not have the budget allocated on a regular basis for NIP implementations and not in all countries there is a clear division of responsibilities between the structures. The external factors are influencing to large extent the level of sustainability of project interventions. However, government do express their commitment; the National Implementation Plan on POPs are elaborated and approved, and the IVM were approved by all countries.

178. The responsible institutions from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Georgia were involved in the project activates, provided in-kind and cash contributions, accepted the project results and endorsed national IVM Strategies. However the countries did not perform well on securing additional resources and advocating for long term changes, that results in the rating 'Moderately Satisfactory' for this criterion.

Country ownership and driven-ness rating: 'Moderately Satisfactory'

7.9.6 Communication and public awareness

179. The project has developed communication and raising awareness materials, different approaches have been used for dissemination of information (printed media, information materials, video materials, theatre performance) that were tailored to the needs of the target groups. Communication and public awareness raising materials elaborated by the projects are described in paragraphs 91, 92, 106, 111 under the relevant outputs.

180. Considering the diversity of communication products produced, methods applied and people reached in synergy with the other on-going projects and initiatives, the overall rating is 'Satisfactory'

Communication and public awareness: 'Satisfactory'

8. Conclusions

181. The project has delivered results and contributed to the elimination of the DDT stocks in in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Georgia (361,82 tons in total), that doubled the initially stated target. But the main value of the current project is in approaches used. Joining efforts of environmental and health authorities in reducing the use and stocks in both sectors in parallel gives a good example for addressing this problem. Capacity building and awareness raising activities conducted on national and local levels raised the level of understanding of decision makers and local citizens. Approval of IVM strategies in project countries presents a good foundation for further activities in malaria control in the region. Exchange of experience between project countries gave the possibilities to the countries to present achievements and enrich their own. Dissemination of project experience during HCH forums gave the possibility to reach the wider audience, including and neighbouring countries, however the efforts for regional outreach were limited. Of course, not all arising needs and gaps could be covered by this project, and in the circumstances where the national financing is limited, development of the follow up project contributes significantly to the sustainability of this project and raises the motivation of the countries for identification of further possibilities to eliminate the DDT stocks. At the time of project designs total amount of DDT (buried, in storages, and in health sanitary services) was estimated as 24 448 tons. There are data on amounts available in central storages and polygons in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan that are safeguarded by the project, these present a temporary solution as the risks for penetrating into the environment are low. Consequently, the follow up initiatives should come with the providing the alternative solution for the destruction of DDT wastes that will ultimately reduce the amounts of DDT in environment.

182. Project document is aligned to the UN Environment Mid-Term Strategy (2010 – 2013) and the Programme of Work (2010 -2011), project outcomes and outputs are aligned with the national level priorities (National Implementation Plans for Stockholm Conventions, GEF priorities, and global programme "Demonstrating and Scaling-up of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT in Vector Management"). Project activities, intended outcomes and outputs are relevant to the national and regional processes (5.1.1 – 5.1.3). Based on stated above, the evaluation of **Strategic Relevance** is 'Highly satisfactory'.

183. Quality of **Project Design** is evaluated as 'Satisfactory' (Section 5.2). The Project document contains situations analysis, description of strategic relevance, and provides the intended results (outputs, outcomes). The Theory of Change is not a part of ProDoc, as it was not a requirement when the document was elaborated. Logical Framework contains the objectives, outcomes, outputs, with SMART outcome indicators. Aspects of sustainability, replication, learning and outreach are well defined in project design.

184. Regarding the **Nature of External Context**, the main factors that have been identified influencing project implementation are the government instability and staff turnover. A number of external factors, such as high level of corruption, low level of economic developed were identified on project design phase and remained during the implementation phase. Another challenge was low level of economic development. Nevertheless, no sudden unexpected event hindered the project implementation. Thus project context has been rated as 'Favourable'.

185. Regarding the **Effectiveness of the project,** the evaluation assessed achievements of outputs, outcomes and likelihood of impact. These were evaluated based on the reconstructed Theory of Change that was developed on the inception phase of the evaluation process. Achievement of project outputs is considered 'Moderately Unsatisfactory'. Out of 22 outputs 13 were fully achieved, 8 – were achieved partially and only one - not achieved. Within the last group, mainly those linked with communication and coordination activities are present. Despite the Moderately Unsatisfactory output rating, the evaluation finds that contribution of the delivered outputs to the achievement of project outcomes is 'Satisfactory', indicating that most relevant outputs to achieve outcome level results were delivered. There are significant results deriving from achievement of *outcomes 1-3*, (these are related to testing sustainable alternative vector control interventions, strengthening national capacities for planning and implementation of IVM and introducing the integrated management approach for POPs in the project countries) of alternatives and less in the *outcome 4* (those related to the communication activities). After assessment of the likelihood of impact following the TOC approach and evaluation of drivers and assumptions for Intermediate Stage 1 and Intermediate stage 2, the evaluation gives the rating 'Moderately Unlikely' for this section. The project showed the viability and cost effectiveness of sustainable alternatives, introduced the integrated management approach for participatory safeguarding, but national structures responsible for these areas and policy

frameworks have not been enhanced (legislation to be in place, financial resources to be regularly allocated) enough in order to support the sustainability of the project interventions.

186. Regarding **Project Efficiency**, this was rated as 'Satisfactory', that refer to different components, taking into consideration the complexity of project interventions. There have been delays in the start-up of project activities in the environmental component, but all activities have been finalized before the end of the project.

187. **Sustainability** aspects are rated as 'Moderately Unlikely' / 'Moderately Likely'.. Availability of funds is the key issue for ensuring the sustainability of the project direct outcomes. There are limited possibilities for allocations from the national budgets and no clear commitment of international organizations for the project countries. Without resources, plans elaborated for IVM and reducing DDT stocks in the countries cannot be fully implemented. The other negative factor that decrease the level of sustainability is not clear division of responsibilities between the key structures.

188. Key factor supporting satisfactory project performance was working level of collaboration between UN Environment and WHO (through the executing agency). UN Environment, Green Cross and WHO set the working arrangements that have been effective from both programmatic side and financial management aspects. WHO was responsible for the programmatic activities, budgeting of the health component. While Green Cross was responsible for the procurement processes and reporting.

189. The overall supervision and support provided by UN Environment in the second part of project implementation period was improved. The UN Environment providing guidance during project implementation and planning, feedback for reporting and elaboration of the follow up project [Demonstration of non-thermal treatment of DDT wastes in Central Asia].

Table 8.1 Evaluation Ratings Table

Criterion	Summary Assessment	Rating
A. Strategic Relevance		**Highly Satisfactory**
1. Alignment to MTS and POW	Aligned with UNEP Medium-term Strategy (MTS) 2010- 2013, addresses the priority (e) Harmful substances and hazardous waste. Aligned with biannual programme of work (PoW) for 2010 – 2011 under Harmful substances and hazardous waste.	Highly Satisfactory

Criterion	Summary Assessment	Rating
2. Alignment to GEF, UN Environment and WHO Strategic Priorities	Aligned with GEF Persistent Organic Pollutants Focal Area Strategy for GEF-4, that is aimed at reducing and, elimination of the negative impact of POPs to environment. Support the logic and provisions of Programme "Demonstrating and Scaling-up of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT in Vector Management" (DSSA), that is aiming at elimination of malaria.	Highly Satisfactory
3. Relevance to Global Regional, Sub-regional and National Issues and Needs	Project outcomes are in line with the Millennium Development Goals (goal 6 to Combat HIV/Malaria and other diseases). On the regional level the project addressed the provisions of Tashkent declaration on Malaria Elimination, the Stockholm convention on POPs and NIPs.	Highly Satisfactory
4. Complementarity with existing interventions	In each project country the collaboration with the other project and stakeholders were established.	Satisfactory
B. Quality of Project Design	The project document contained the country specific analysis, stakeholder analysis, linkages with the main strategic documents (donors, national, international). The Project document contained the results, assumptions and risks, logical framework (no ToC as it was not a requirement at that period). It also had a description of partners and division of responsibilities, budget and sustainability part.	**Satisfactory**
C. Nature of External Context	External context was described in the ProDoc and no major changes were recorded during the implementation phase. Changes of the government did not have negative influence on the project, and in case of Tajikistan were positive.	**Favourable**

Criterion	Summary Assessment	Rating
D. Effectiveness		**Satisfactory**
1. Delivery of outputs	Out of 22 outputs from the project document 13 were achieved fully, 8 – achieved partially and 1 – not achieved.	Moderately Unsatisfactory
2. Achievement of direct outcomes	The first two outcomes were estimated as fully achieved, while the other two – achieved partially. Assumptions from the ToC made for progress from Output to direct outcomes were realised.	Satisfactory
3. Likelihood of impact	National governments are committed to safeguard central stores with OP, allocate resources for OPs disposal and to apply VCM practices and IVM approach that is stated in the IVM strategies. GEF Funded project will contribute to the development of the final disposal solution for DDT containing substances for the Central Asia countries that will be piloted in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.	Moderately Unlikely / Moderately Likely
E. Financial Management		**Satisfactory**
1.Completeness of project financial information	Sound financial management that was in place from the beginning of the project implementation. That ensured timely concluding the agreements, control over the money flow, expenditures and the reporting. Executing agency collected contribution and recorded in a separate excel file with references to evidences. Project's budgets were reviewed and approved by steering committee on an annual basis.	Satisfactory
2.Communication between finance and project management staff	Good communication was between the implementation and executing agencies, financial reports were submitted due time.	Satisfactory
F. Efficiency	The project performed well in establishing synergies on the national level, with other projects. The delays in implementation of	**Satisfactory**

Criterion	Summary Assessment	Rating
	environmental components did not influence achieving the final results. He only one no-cost extension of six months was approved in 2015.	
G. Monitoring and Reporting		**Moderately satisfactory**
1. Monitoring design and budgeting	The monitoring plan was design at the project development stage did not incorporate the modality of the data collection during the project implementation to measure the progress against indicators.	Unsatisfactory
2. Monitoring of project implementation	Mid-tem and final evaluation were performed. The recommendations from the mid-term evaluation were addressed in the second half of the project implementation.	Moderately Satisfactory
3.Project reporting	PIRs were submitted to implementing agency on an annual basis. Executing agency received all the reports from the subcontractors, experts, that was included into the contractual procedure.	Satisfactory
H. Sustainability		**Moderately Unlikely**
1. Socio-political sustainability	The project countries joined the Stockholm Convention, they do have NIPs and IVM strategies (elaborated during the project implementation). Factors that hinder development are lack of clear division of responsibilities, low level of understanding between decision makers and local population.	Moderately Likely
2. Financial sustainability	Low financial sustainability of the project is conditioned by high dependency on external sources for development activities.	Moderately Unlikely
3. Institutional sustainability	Institutional systems that represent the key actors in the project countries from health and environmental components were	Moderately Likely

Criterion	Summary Assessment	Rating
	strengthened due to the project activities.	
I. Factors Affecting Performance		**Satisfactory**
1. Preparation and readiness	The project started in due time, regional steering committee was established to supervise the implementation process.	Satisfactory
2. Quality of project management and supervision	GCCH established coordination mechanisms at the beginning of the project with MKI and WHO (responsible for the project components), in each project country the structures functioning addressed the	Satisfactory
3. Stakeholders participation and cooperation	Stakeholders have been involved on all steps of project implementation and on all levels.	Moderately Satisfactory
4. Responsiveness to human rights and gender equity	Human rights and gender equality aspects were not fully integrated on the Project document phase (not a requirement at the time of the project design), but the approaches and methodologies used do incorporate these aspects, subcontractors implementing activities in the countries applied human rights approach and promoted gender equality.	Not rated
5. Country ownership and driven-ness	Key governmental institutions were involved in the project implementation: during planning, implementation. Contributions were done for the project implementations.	Moderately Satisfactory
6. Communication and public awareness	Various communication and raising awareness approaches have been used. The approaches were tailored to the needs of the target groups and stakeholders.	Satisfactory
Overall Project Rating		**Moderately Satisfactory**

9. Lessons Learned

190. Lessons learned have been collected throughout the evaluation process; they derive from interviews, field visits, and observations. These insights can be further used to create process change and can be applied in the similar projects, especially taking into consideration the follow up DDT project in Central Asia.

191. Local level support and previous country experience is essential for the smooth implementation of project activities.

192. Well established contacts of WHO in the countries, previous GCCH/MKI experiences in the area and substance topic contributed to project success. WHO is well grounded in the countries, so the knowledge of main actors, legal set up, current situation in the sector and needs resulted in fact the activities started on time, were implemented with the high level of involvement from the national authorities. GCCH/MKI had thematic experience in the region and previous experience of work in Kyrgyzstan and Georgia project countries. Being grounded in the project countries GCCH and MKI were able to identify and establish coordination with the other initiatives on the national level, that finally resulted in implementation of project activities in the synergy with similar initiatives.

193. Setting up clear management, monitoring and reporting requirements at the beginning makes the process transparent, easy to manage and facilitate cooperation between project partners.

194. GCCH internally has a solid financial system and clear division of roles. These requirements were also translated into rules of work with subcontractors, experts, and partners. Based on annual budgets the contracts have been concluded with respective vendors. These were based on the clear description of expected work to be done, timing when the deliverables have to be finalized, and of reporting requirements. Changes have been reflected in the contracts as amendments. Such arrangements were highly appreciated on the national level, as being clear, concise and transparent.

195. Regular monitoring and collecting evidences for co-financing is a good management tool that gives an overview of spent project resources and can be used for adaptive management.

196. GCCH has incorporated a special section for reporting project co-financing into the regular reports with subcontractors. For every subcontracted organization, project manager had a regular update on the resources allocated from the sources other than GEF once the report was submitted to GCCH. The project manager recorded all allocated amounts and references to the evidences into the separate excel file that was serving as the database for collecting co-financing information. Each co-financing allocation had a reference to the activity, thus the tool presents a modality for calculation of co-financing per output and outcome. This database was

used for decision-making, when budget re-allocations were discussed on the Regional Committee Meetings, giving clear picture for national partners on funds available and gaps to be covered.

197. High level commitment on the national level is essential for getting the international support, but in addition, a clear division of responsibilities and procedures need to be in place for effective implementation.

198. Internationally supported projects should have governmental appraisal and high-level commitment. This is very often linked with the countries commitments to internationally recognized processes, in this case commitment to report on Stockholm convention. At the same time, the implementation modality, division of responsibilities, tasks for these processes, budget allocations are not always clearly defined on the national level. These should be taken into consideration by the project and clarification of responsible agencies and organizations should be done as a part of the stakeholder analysis.

199. In low-income countries, such as Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, future sustainability depends not only on the national political commitment and on support; availability of funds from national budgets and international assistance can be the major factor.

200. The low-income countries face many challenges in different areas of development. Environment and health are usually not on the top of the political agenda, as economic development has a priority. Even though the countries are a part of international treaties, political commitments are in place, implementation is not possible based only on national resources. External funding is essential to fulfil the international obligations and national associated plans. In its turn, the external assistance should not come simply as financial support, but be a mechanism to launch in country coordination within respective areas. Special budget lines can be introduced into the national budgets to ensure the financial sustainability. This will also enable identification of resources for follow up implementation activities from different partners involved, that not necessarily need financial allocations but can be mainstreamed into already existing processes.

201. Awareness raising activities are an important part of project implementation, when it aimes at application of new approaches (sustainable alternatives to vector management, sound management of obsolete pesticides), thus ensuring the realization of environmental rights and being a basis for invovling citizens in the decision making process.

202. Long-term development goal cannot be achieved without behavioural change. In the context of this project that means that people will not use DDT neither for agricultural purposes nor in prevention of malaria. As many people from rural areas from project countries do not have money to buy plant protection means and they do know that DDT helped in the past, significant efforts should be taken to change this approach. In order t**o change one's behaviour,**

a complex approach should be applied, with combination of different awareness raising methods, implication of people, as it is very important to clearly divide these tasks on the national level, identify what exactly should be done and where the resources can come from.

203. Coordination with other projects/initiatives/partners is vital and can bring benefit to implementation of project activities.

204. Chemical management projects have been implemented for several decades by international organizations in the region. A detailed inventory of the projects should be done during project development and be updated during project implementation. That is not simply a list of initiatives, but the regular communication with the respective organizations to identify synergies and overlaps, coordinate the activities and collect the evidences of achievements. Such approach, well managed can raise the effectiveness and efficiency of project implementation.

205. Communication tools have to be tailored to the local situation, and all interventions should be a part of communication strategy.

206. Awareness raising and communication activities are performed to reach the representatives of target groups and beneficiaries. That means that tools and methods should be specified to target the specific group of people. Not all countries, especially in rural areas do have access to Internet, and in such circumstances printed media, TV and radio etc. should be used. The other aspect is application of participatory methods in data collection and dissemination, show casting the successes from the country/region. Gender and cultural aspects should be also integrated into the communication strategy.

207. For successful project implementation there should be management and thematic capacities within implementation team.

208. Human factor was crucial for project success. Achievement of the project's intended outputs and outcomes is largely attributed to the very professional work of the project team. In planning future projects, it should be taken into account if there is a team that knows the local context, context experts are included in the team, management is able to guide project implementation and deliver results.

10. Recommendations

209. UN Environment and Green Cross Switzerland (for the similar/follow up projects)

210. Recommendation 1: Awareness raising activities should be an integral part of a chemical management project. Awareness raising activities should be clearly described in the Project Document and be integrated into the logical framework. Communication strategy and communication plan should be elaborated in the planning phase. These documents should have clearly stipulated outputs, formulated SMART targets, results-based indicators, and implementation timeline. During the implementation process monitoring the execution of communication activities should be done on a regular basis, by an assigned person. Adjustment of the activities and dedicated budget should be done on a regular basis through the participatory process with all partners and key actors involved. Where possible the disaggregated data (stakeholder groups, gender) should be collected. It is important in the communication process to **deliver clear messages to selected target groups.** Identification of the key target groups and key messages to be delivered should be a part of the Communication Strategy. For reaching out appropriate tools and methods should be used, including printed media for rural areas, digital and online information for national stakeholders. Identification of target groups should be done during the process of elaboration of the Communication strategy. Gender and vulnerability aspects are to be integrated in this process.

211. Recommendation 2: Identify possible partners in awareness raising activities on national and local levels. To actively perform awareness raising activities and ensure the sustainability of these activities, identification of possible partners should be done. These can be Ministries of Education, Ministries, Protection, Labour, Health, national and local level NGOs (or other relevant organizations on the national and local levels). To do that, in-depth stakeholder analysis should be done in the beginning of the project and representatives of key agencies be invited to take part in the supervision of the project activities, such as Steering Committee. Such approach can identify synergies, for example integration of information about health risks from POPs into school/university curricula, or recommendations for workers dealing with pesticides. These synergies can later lead to incorporation of project's deliverables into the usual business processes that are going on the national level.

212. Recommendation 3: **Apply multi-stakeholder approach for replication of activities on elimination of risks from DDT in the other countries.** When starting activities on reducing the risks from DDT it is important to involve stakeholders both from environment and health sectors. Piloting approach that was applied in this project can be as a model for linking these two sectors which in the low- and middle- level income do not usually have strong relations. Joined working groups, regular meetings, mutual participation in the activities can strengthen the links. Communication and awareness raising materials addressed to various target groups should also incorporate both environmental and health messages.

213. Recommendation 4: Conduct needs and gaps assessment for newly developed legal and political frameworks. While planning project's interventions on developing laws, strategies, action plans the needs and gaps assessment should be conducted prior. A special focus should be on identification of existing country commitments, plans, strategies and policies and analysis of institutional setup and capacities. Building on already existing structures will allow strengthen already existing structures and insure the institutional sustainability and the project can focus on the needs that will be identified.

214. Recommendation 5: Establish national level steering committees to support the cross-sectoral cooperation. National level steering committees should be established in the beginning of the project implementation period. Representatives from key stakeholders from government civil society should be meeting on a regular basis. The main role of the steering committee should be providing the oversight and guidance for the project implementation. This structure can also play a role in monitoring activities, approving action plans (e.g. annual plans) and risk management. Involvement of the key stakeholders during the whole period of the project implementation will contribute for building the ownership over the process on the country level and integration of the follow up activities into the regular processes of the responsible organizations.

215. Recommendation 6: To strengthen project management, implementation by documenting joined activities with the other organizations that are implementing similar projects. All activities that will be realised in cooperation with the other projects, initiatives should be properly documented on all stages of implementation, especially planning, where written agreements can be concluded and reporting (narrative and financial where possible). This will help to monitor the progress towards achieving the project's targets and collect project related information (achieving the targets, providing co-financing).

216. Recommendation 7: To strengthen the application of HRBA, and gender equality considerations in the design of chemical projects implemented at country level. Comprehensive gender analysis and application of HRBA should be done in the preparation phase of the project to enhance the understanding of gender issues in such project context. If the expertise is not available within organization, a gender expert (or organization working in this area) can be engaged to execute the work. Analysis of gender roles and responsibilities, access to resources (household income, productive resources: land, work, etc.) by different genders in the target countries can be a starting point for identification of vulnerabilities and specific needs. It is very important to identify level of vulnerability of women and men, this refers to *who* has access to sources of contamination/is exposed to diseases, *why* it happens (based on the gender roles in society), *what* are the perceptions of local population (that is potentially affected), *what* are the scientific facts that confirms the negative effects. These steps will allow to identify inequalities and on the next step it will be possible to come with concrete activities to address them. Based on previous experience following groups can be

target by such kind of activities: women, schoolchildren and representatives of local public authorities. Education and raising awareness can be taken as a priority sectors to be addressed. This analysis should be a starting point of gender mainstreaming, while gender indicators, being a part of logical framework will be a tool for monitoring the progress.

217. Recommendation 8: Policy component should be a part of projects that introduce new technologies, work approaches, modalities of work. Before staring an intervention on the national level a policy review of existing laws, by-laws, and relevant regulations should be done. If possible, these can be done during the project elaboration phase. Identification of status-quo on the country level will be a good baseline for identification of possible partners, actions, as well as project risks and needed mitigation activities. While introducing new technologies and approaches it is very important to identify limitations that exists on the country level and adjust the project actions accordingly, specify those legal processes that can/needed to be improved during the project implementation.

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218. Recommendation 9: Strengthen sectorial cooperation on the national levels between actors involved in different project components. For cooperation on the national level it is essential to establish multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms (for example national steering committees, inter-ministerial working groups, thematic committees working on local level) with the representatives from all sectors involved. For example, Ministries of Health, Labor (or other relevant structures). This will give the same picture of the project interventions to all partners, as otherwise there will be several parallel projects running on the country level. In the process of elimination of DDT use by local population, it is essential to maximize effort in awareness raising, education activities, to show the link between DDT use and health. Actors from one component had very vague idea about other project components, therefore they missed the whole picture and limited vision on the project and did not see their interconnection and logic of project intervention. It is recommendable to increase the communication and interaction between actors involved into the different project components and to set up regular meetings during the implementation process.

Annex 1.Terms of Reference for the Evaluation

TERMS OF REFERENCE[12]

Terminal Evaluation of the UNEP/GEF project "Demonstrating and Scaling Up Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for the control of vector borne diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia (Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan)"

Section1. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

1.1 Project General Information

Table 1. Project summary[13]

UNEP PIMS ID:	n/a		
Sub-programme:	Sub-programme 5 (Harmful Substances and Hazardous Wastes; Improved guidance and best practices for Parties to address their obligations), Resource efficiency - sust. consumption/production	**Expected Accomplishment(s):**	To be specifid in the evaluation
UNEP approval date:	12 December 2010	**PoW Output(s):**	To be specifid in the evaluation
GEF project ID:	3614	**Project Type:**	Full-size project
GEF OP #:	14 (P2 & SP3)	**Focal Area(s):**	Chemical and Waste
GEF approval date:	23 November 2010	**GEF Strategic Priority/Objective:**	Strategic Priority POP-3: Demonstration of Innovative and Cost-Effective Technologies and Practices.
Coverage - Country(ies):	Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan	**Coverage - Region(s):**	Regional multi-country
Expected Start Date:	November 2010	**Actual start date:**	February 2011
Planned completion date:	October 2015	**Actual completion date:**	June 2016
Planned project budget at approval:	5,482,000	**Total expenditures reported as of [June 2016]:**	USD 1,801,020.69
GEF Allocation:	2,050,000	**GEF grant expenditures reported as of [June 2016]:**	USD 1,801,020.69

[12] TOR template version of February 2017
[13] ProDoc and UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 16, 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 (draft)

PDF GEF cost:	USD 194,975	**PDF co-financing:**	USD 324,790.62
Expected MSP/FSP co-financing:	USD 3,432,000	**Secured MSP/FSP co-financing (June 2016):**	USD 2,709,811 (realised)
First Disbursement:	3 May 2011	**Date of financial closure:**	-
No. of revisions:	1	**Date of last revision:**	
Mid-term review/ evaluation (planned date):	2013 (Q2)	**Mid-term review (actual date):**	2013 (Q4)
Date of last Steering Committee meeting:	Feb 2015	**Terminal Evaluation (actual date):**	October 2017
Dates of previous project phases:	n/a	**Status of future project phases:**	GEF 2017 workplan: Demonstration of non-thermal treatment of DDT wastes in Central Asia (Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan, GEF Project ID 9421)]

1.2 Project rationale[14]

1. DDT (Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane), developed in the 1940s, is known as the first synthetic insecticide. It was previously in widespread use for insect control and is now listed as a persistent organic pollutant (POP) under the Stockholm Convention (signed in 2001 and in effect since 2004). POPs, once released, persist in the environment, are transported environmentally across long ranges and cause adverse environmental and/or health effects, from eggshell thinning to developmental and reproductive effects manifested in wildlife. Continued exposure to DDT may threaten both biodiversity and human health. DDT was initially used with great effect to combat malaria, typhus and other insect-borne diseases, or insect control in crop and livestock production and in homes and gardens.[15]
2. DDT is listed in Annex B to the Stockholm Convention, restricting its production and/or use only for disease vector control purposes in accordance with related World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations and guidelines. Countries that are party to the Convention can produce and/or use DDT for disease vector control when locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are not available. Parties are required to notify the Secretariat of such production or use or the intention to use DDT.[16]
3. The former Soviet Union has a well-known history of being a DDT-producing region. In the past, DDT was used extensively as an insecticide for malaria control/elimination and by the agricultural sector, and, as a result, malaria had been almost eliminated in the

[14] Source : ProDoc and the project team (executing partner) updates in Februry 2017 (unless otherwise stated)
[15] See also: United States Environmental Protection Agency : https://www.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/ddt-brief-history-and-status and Stockholm convention: http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/DDT/Overview/tabid/378/Default.aspx
[16] Stockholm convention: http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/DDT/Overview/tabid/378/Default.aspx and ProDoc

region by the beginning of the 1960s. DDT was also applied by the general population as a multiple-purpose tool to solve domestic, agricultural and health problems. Nevertheless, the prevalence of malaria in the Southern Caucasus and Central Asia region (specifically Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan) has varied over the past decades. During the early 1980s, the number of countries affected by malaria increased from 3 to 10. Also, at the beginning of the 1990s large scale epidemics broke out in Central Asian and Trans Caucasian due to the transition period following the end of the Soviet Union. However, since 1995, there had been a substantial reduction in the number of reported malaria cases, believed to be as a result of intensive anti-malaria interventions with the focus on indoor residual spraying (IRS). Today, while several countries have significantly reduced their reliance on insecticides (including DDT) and are increasingly adopting alternative interventions to insecticides in the control of vector borne diseases (VBDs), including malaria, countries are still facing challenges in deploying and scaling-up the use of the alternatives to DDT and other chemical methods for the control of insects.

4. Resurgence of malaria in the region again in the end of 1990s is considered to be partly caused by climate change, as well as reductions in donor assistance, domestic economic problems impacting negatively on national budgets, inadequate information on the applicability and cost-effectiveness of alternatives, the absence of sustainable national vector borne disease control strategies and insufficient trained experts to address the issue. As a result, countries lack adequate local capacity for in-depth evaluation of underlying driving forces of the diseases, analysis of available alternatives and sound consideration of alternatives in national policy. These limitations, in turn, frustrate efforts to effectively design and apply alternatives that are suitable to local environmental, agro-ecological, epidemiological, and socio-economic settings, and undermine a coherent and integrated approach to vector control.
5. Besides the above issues concerning the use of DDT in vector control, current POPs' stocks dating from the Soviet time are – unofficially – available to the general public through illegal repackaging of abandoned stocks and/or cross border smuggling. At the time of the collapse of the Soviet system, about 50% of the banned and out-dated pesticides were collected in central stores (often underground concrete bunkers or buried in trenches), while the rest remained scattered throughout the country, often stored under increasingly deplorable conditions. While official statistics do not show the use of DDT, environmental monitoring activities by government institutions in some countries in the region show indiscriminate use of DDT, mostly in the agriculture sector but also in disease control (typhus). Consequently, one of the prime activities of any elimination program should be (i) the upgrading of the central stores to an internationally accepted standard as well as national permitting requirements, and (ii) transfer of chemicals from smaller stores to the better-quality central stores and clean-up of the area of closed storage sites.
6. The root causes of continued DDT use that the project seeks to address are: a) 'traditional habits' of over-reliance on DDT dating back to the Former Soviet Union era; and b) the lack of proper information about the hazards of DDT both for health and the environment. Other underlying barrier identified in the prodoc is a lack of alternative chemicals or non-chemical strategies due to the recent political changes in project countries involved. As such, the health sector is suffering from the negative impacts

caused by the non-discriminatory use of unsuitable agrochemicals in the agricultural sector. As also indicated above continued presence of unofficial DDT stocks outside the central stores; inadequate information on the applicability and cost-effectiveness of alternative vector control approaches; and lack of the required technical and financial resources to support alternative chemical usage are issues the project aims to address.

1.3 Project objectives and components[17]

7. Building on the existing efforts of the countries, and with the support by WHO, the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) and other international organizations, this Project was aiming to: (a) demonstrate the applicability and cost-effectiveness of (non-chemical) alternatives to DDT for vector control in the selected demonstration sites; (b) develop national capacity for planning and implementation of vector control in the context of integrated vector management (IVM); (c) identify and manage DDT stocks and wastes, and (d) coordinate dissemination and sharing of country experiences among countries and regions concerned.

8. Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan from Southern Caucasus and Central Asia were selected as beneficiary countries from the WHO Europe Region. The core commitment of the participating countries is expressed in the form of the ratification of the Stockholm Convention on POPs and the relevant World Health Assembly Resolution.

9. The project was designed in accordance with the provisions of the Stockholm Convention on POPs regarding DDT which states that Contracting Parties shall encourage (Annex B Part II): "the parties, within their capabilities, to promote research and development of safe alternative chemical and non-chemical products, methods and strategies for parties using DDT, relevant to the conditions of those countries and with the goal of decreasing the human and economic burden of disease. Factors to be promoted when considering alternatives or combinations of alternatives shall include the human health risks and environmental implications of such alternatives. Viable alternatives to DDT shall pose less risk to human health and the environment, be suitable to disease control based on conditions in the parties in question and be supported with monitoring data."

10. The overall goal is to reduce global reliance on persistent insecticides, including DDT, without increasing the occurrence and spread of malaria and other VBDs, and to promote appropriate vector control management practices by strengthening capacities and capabilities of countries to implement environmentally sound, effective and sustainable vector control alternatives as well as to reduce the availability of DDT stocks to the population through safeguarding of relevant stocks. The project contributes to achieve the overall goal.

11. The specific Project Objective is defined as follows: To protect human health and the environment by assisting countries to reduce and eliminate production, use, and releases of POPs, and consequently contribute generally to capacity development for the sound management of chemicals. The project tries to achieve this as follows:

[17] Detailed outputs and activities are described in the ProDoc and other plans.

- to demonstrate in practice for Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan the viability, efficiency and cost-effectiveness of sustainable alternatives to persistent insecticides, including DDT (at least 1 demonstration per project country);
- to build capacity in each country to plan and design the application of alternatives based on the principles of Integrated Vector Management (IVM);
- to identify, collect, and effectively manage at least on average 60 tons of DDT stocks and waste per country in order to avoid misuse and illegal applications as well as contamination of the environment and food-chain, and build relevant capacity;
- to initiate replication and scaling-up of good practices and demonstrated alternatives in the countries selected; the project will support 2 regional meetings (seminars/workshops/conferences) to disseminate good practices of the project countries to other countries in the region;

12. The above was expected to lead to significant and sustainable reductions in the burden of VBDs in countries of the Region, while ensuring the protection of the environment and human health without having to rely on the use of DDT and other insecticides. The above objectives will be reached by implementing specific components with their related outcomes:

13. **Outcome 1: Viability and cost-effectiveness of the use of sustainable alternative vector control interventions to persistent insecticides, including DDT, appropriate to the major eco-epidemiological, social, cultural and environmental settings in the selected demonstration areas is demonstrated.** This was planned to be done in one or two demonstration sites in each participating country, in order to test the available sustainable alternative products, methods, approaches and strategies. The demonstration sites were to be selected to cover varied epidemiological, ecological and socioeconomic backgrounds in the Region, and will be based on the extent of the VBDs' problems within a given country, national priorities on VBDs, and results of the vector control needs assessments.

14. **Outcome 2: National capacity for planning and implementation of IVM/IPM[18] is enhanced.** In order to introduce the alternatives and incorporate them effectively into the national policy, enhanced capacity at the national level based on the principles of the IVM, was deemed necessary. The national institutional capacities were to be strengthened by project activities (training, technical and field support), and the results incorporated into the (updated) national vector control strategies and plans of actions for participating countries.

15. **Outcome 3: An integrated management approach for the participatory safeguarding of (on average and at least) 60 tons of prioritized POPs stockpiles per country and the development of participatory disposal concepts (mainly DDT) as example for similar projects in other countries in the region is developed, supported and demonstrated.** The component will be focused to assist participating countries with identification,

[18] Integrated Pest Management, IPM

inventory, priority setting, re-packaging, safe interim storage and development of plans for final disposal taking into account the respective country needs, availability of disposal facilities in the country and region and more broad work in area of obsolete pesticides and other relevant initiatives.

16. **Outcome 4: Existing regionally coordinated mechanisms for effective dissemination and sharing of specific project/country experiences are supported.** The results of the demonstrations will be collected and collated in such a manner that the participating countries can learn from each other's experiences and lessons.

17. **Outcome 5: M&E mechanism designed and implemented according to GEF M&E procedures, and Outcome 6: Essential managerial supervision to ensure quality in terms of project management throughout the project life time (Project Management) is provided.**

1.4 Executing Arrangements

18. UN Environment is the GEF implementing agency of the project. Green Cross Switzerland (GCCH) is the GEF Executing Agency as it was also during the preparatory phase of the Project. Environmental activities of GCCH were established in 1993 with a mandate including the safe elimination of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and the mitigation of the social, health, and environmental impacts of conflicts and nuclear, chemical, and biological contamination. GCCH has been working since 1994 in the area of the Former Soviet Union.

19. As per the Project Document the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe was to be responsible for execution of the health part of the project together with the national partners (ministries of Health).

20. Milieukontakt International (MKI) was to be responsible for execution of the environmental part of the Project on the regional level (safeguarding prioritized DDT stocks), specifically assisting collaborating project countries on DDT stockpiles and wastes identification, re-packaging and safe interim storage.

21. The WHO country offices were to be involved in the coordination on the country level in the area of their competence as well as country offices of Milieukontakt International in Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Milieukontakt has an active partnership with the Caucasus Environmental NGO Network (CENN) and can complement the country level work in the project countries.

22. The project had a Regional Project Steering Committee (RPSC) for the purpose of directing and overseeing the project implementation of both sectors on the regional level. The RPSC was composed of representatives from UN Environment, Green Cross, WHO, the participating countries (1 representative of the Ministry of Health and 1 representative of the respective Environmental Ministry), as well as any other financial contributors. As deemed appropriate by the RPSC, the RPSC may invite other country representatives from government or non-governmental institutions. Within the WHO European Regional Office, a Regional Coordinator will be hosted.

23. For the appropriate cooperation in specific project areas three Project Regional Technical Coordination Boards (RTCB) will be created: 1) Malaria RTCB, 2) DDT Waste

and Stockpiles RTCB and 3) Communication RTCB. The purpose of these was to facilitate effective communication between the relevant stakeholders (government and non-government) of each area of intervention in each of the participating countries.

24. As per the project document, on the country level a National Steering Committee (NSC) was planned to be constituted for each project country, headed by a respective ministry representative. The NSC was planned to meet at least twice a year during the project implementation period and comprised members from each area of intervention (and as such will include both government and non-government participants). The NSCs were to be chaired by the appointed representative of the leading ministry and composed of representatives from ministries of Environment, Health and Agriculture as well as other sectors (such as Water Resources, Labor, Finance, etc.), the National Project Coordinator (NPC), the national focal point on POPs, NGOs, the industry and other major stakeholders in the private and public sectors as deemed necessary by the committee. The NSCs meet as often as deemed necessary by the NPC but at least twice a year, and provide necessary feed back to the Regional Coordinator

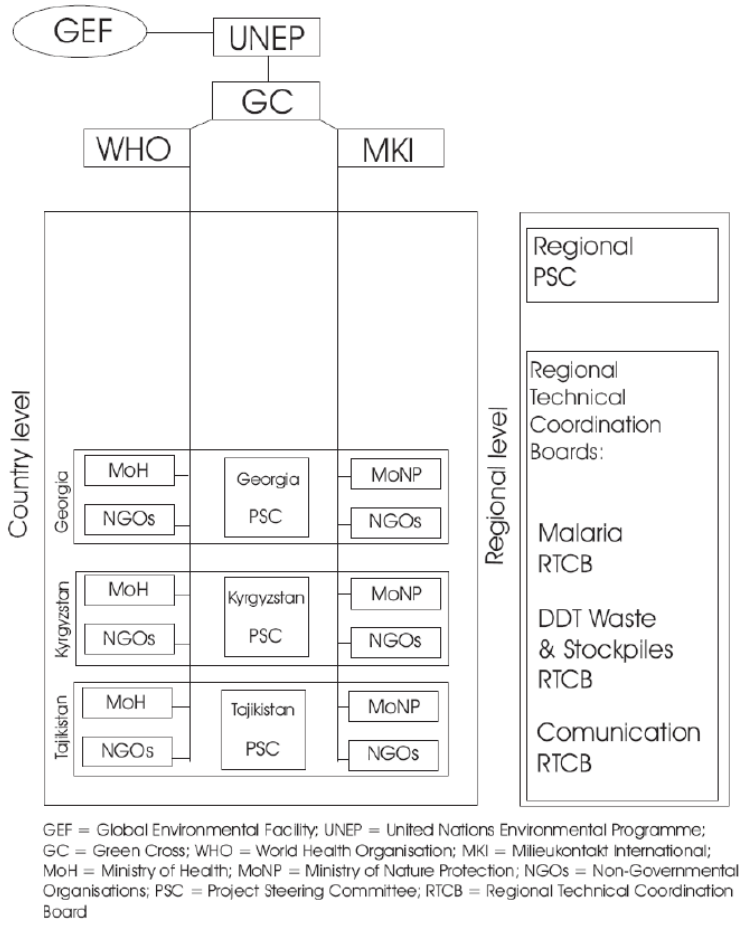
25. The project management on the national level was conducted by the National Project Coordinator (NPC). The NPC was recruited by WHO, to oversee project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation as well as to coordinate the activities cutting across the relevant sectors in support of achieving all the project objectives at the national level. The NPC was responsible for implementation and coordination of all project activities in the country.

26. The Project also co-operated with Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO) under the environment component. It was decided to work together with FAO at safeguarding of DDT and related contaminated materials and obsolete pesticides in Georgia and Kyrgyzstan in order to create synergies and savings (note: FAO was not working in Tajikistan). It was decided that the most efficient approach would be that the funds contributed by the GEF/UNEP project would be paid into a FAO Special Trust Fund and that FAO would manage the integrated project (tendering of a contract each for Georgia and Kyrgyzstan for repackaging and disposal (Georgia only). FAO has also provided an important contribution to the planning phase for the repackaging through several related projects. Its Turkey-funded project provided national inventory data for Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, and the GEF/FAO EECCA[19] project for Georgia. Its European Commission (EC) project provided important support for inventory, Pesticide Stock Management Systems, risk prioritisation and Environmental Impact Assessment development trainings. Through joint repackaging in Georgia and Kyrgyzstan, a larger amount of pesticides could be repacked than if the two projects had worked independently[20].

[19] Project title : Capacity Building on Obsolete and POPs Pesticides in Eastern European Caucuses and Central Asian (EECCA) countries

[20] Information regarding the FAO cooperation from the project team (executing partners) and Project Implementation Reports

Figure 1. Project management chart as per the ProDoc



GEF = Global Environmental Facility; UNEP = United Nations Environmental Programme; GC = Green Cross; WHO = World Health Organisation; MKI = Milieukontakt International; MoH = Ministry of Health; MoNP = Ministry of Nature Protection; NGOs = Non-Governmental Organisations; PSC = Project Steering Committee; RTCB = Regional Technical Coordination Board

1.5 Project Cost and Financing

27. The ProDoc estimated the project budget to be USD 2,050,000 of GEF funding and USD 3,432,000 of co-financing. 41.95% of the GEF financing was planned to be used to cover costs associated with the introduction of the alternatives to DDT use in IVM; 32% to activities covering costs of DDT stockpiles and wastes identification, re-packaging and safe interim storage; 16.29% to cover dissemination and experience sharing in the region, and the remaining 9.76% for project management. Table 2 presents the budget estimates per component (environment and health) in each participating country and table 3 depicts the planned co-financing at project design.

Table 2. Summary of the overall budget as per the ProDoc (only GEF funds)

	Health component	**Environment component**	**2010 – 2015 total**
Georgia	$260 000	$220 000	$480 000
Kyrgyzstan	$260 000	$220 000	$480 000
Tajikistan	$340 000	$216 000	$556 000
Total country budget	**$860 000**	**$656 000**	**$1 516 000**
Regional activities	-	-	$334 000
Project management	-	-	$200 000
Total			**$2 050 000**

Table 3. Planned cost-sharing as per the ProDoc

GFATM[21]	**WHO**	**GCCH**[22]	**GCCH**	**MKI**[23]	**MKI**	**Countries for Health component**	**Countries for Environment component**
in-kind	in-kind	cash	in-kind	cash	in-kind	in-kind	in-kind
$800,000	$650,000	$260,000	$262,000	$90,000	$800,000	$240,000	$330,000
				Total co-financing		**$3,432,000**	

1.6 Implementation Issues

28. A Mid-term review (MTR) was conducted by an external consultant in June 2013. The MTR found that the project was on track. Nevertheless, the MTR and initial interviews have indicated that implementation of the environment component faced delays in comparison to the health component. At same time lack of stakeholder commitment was identified as a potential risk in the Progress Implementation Reports (PIRs) and in the MTR. The project was extended once from an end date of October 2015 to June 2016..

29. A follow-up project [Demonstration of non-thermal treatment of DDT wastes in Central Asia (Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan, GEF Project ID 9421)] is to be entered in the UN Environment work plan in 2017 continuing the work conducted under the environment component of this project. Therefore, the evaluation will also determine recommendations and lessons that can be applied in the context of this upcoming

[21] Global Fund to fight AIDS Tuberculosis and Malaria
[22] Green Cross Switzerland
[23] Milieukontakt International

project. The health component doesn't have a follow-up project as the Integrated Vector Management activities are no longer entitled to GEF funding[24].

Section 2. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

1.7 Key Evaluation principles

30. Evaluation findings and judgements should be based on **sound evidence and analysis**, clearly documented in the evaluation report. Information will be triangulated (i.e. verified from different sources) as far as possible, and when verification is not possible, the single source will be mentioned (whilst anonymity is still protected). Analysis leading to evaluative judgements should always be clearly spelled out.

31. **The "Why?" Question.** As this is a terminal evaluation and the follow-up project is to be entered in the UN Environment work plan, particular attention should be given to learning from the experience. Therefore, t**he "*Why?*" question should be at the front of the consultants' minds** all through the evaluation exercise and is supported by the use of a theory of change approach. This means that the consultants need to go beyond the assessment of "*what*" the project performance was, and make a serious effort to provide a deeper understanding of "*why*" the performance was as it was. This should provide the basis for the lessons that can be drawn from the project.

32. **Baselines and counterfactuals**. In attempting to attribute any outcomes and impacts to the project intervention, the evaluators should consider the difference between *what has happened with, and what would have happened without, the project*. This implies that there should be consideration of the baseline conditions, trends and counterfactuals in relation to the intended project outcomes and impacts. It also means that there should be plausible evidence to attribute such outcomes and impacts to the actions of the project. Sometimes, adequate information on baseline conditions, trends or counterfactuals is lacking. In such cases this should be clearly highlighted by the evaluators, along with any simplifying assumptions that were taken to enable the evaluator to make informed judgements about project performance.

33. **Communicating evaluation results.** A key aim of the evaluation is to encourage reflection and learning by UN Environment staff and key project stakeholders. The consultant should consider how reflection and learning can be promoted, both through the evaluation process and in the communication of evaluation findings and key lessons. Clear and concise writing is required on all evaluation deliverables. Draft and final versions of the main evaluation report will be shared with key stakeholders by the Evaluation Office. There may, however, be several intended audiences, each with different interests and needs regarding the report. The Evaluation Manager will plan with the consultant(s) which audiences to target and the easiest and clearest way to

[24] Information from the project management team

communicate the key evaluation findings and lessons to them. This may include some or all of the following; a webinar, conference calls with relevant stakeholders, the preparation of an evaluation brief or interactive presentation.

1.8 Objective of the Evaluation

34. In line with the UN Environment Evaluation Policy[25] and the UN Environment Programme Manual[26], the Terminal Evaluation (TE) is undertaken at completion of the project to assess project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine outcomes and impacts (actual and potential) stemming from the project, including their sustainability. The evaluation has two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote operational improvement, learning and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UN Environment, Green Cross Switzerland and other partners. Therefore, the evaluation will identify lessons of operational relevance for follow-up projects or other similar initiatives.

1.9 Key Strategic Questions

35. In addition to the evaluation criteria outlined from in section 10 below, the evaluation will address the **strategic questions/issues** listed below. These are questions of interest to UN Environment and to which the project is believed to be able to make a substantive contribution:

- When assessing the project *sustainability* (see paragraphs 66-70) and *effectiveness* (see paragraphs 49-55) the evaluation should pay attention to the aspects of financial sustainability in low-income transition countries and sustainability of DDT alternatives promoted by the project in these particular country contexts.

- The MTR identifies several issues related to UN Environment's role in oversight and supervision of the project. This evaluation should address to what extent UN Environment full-filled its role and took into consideration the recommendations presented in the MTR. The evaluation will also address how UN Environment as a GEF implementing agency can further enhance its own processes to support projects such as this.

- Since 2010 the Evaluation Office of UN Environment has conducted only one evaluation of a project implemented in cooperation with World Health Organization (WHO). Thus, this evaluation should pay attention to what extent the synergies were built between these two UN agencies (UN Environment and WHO) and what are the possible lessons for future projects that integrate health and environment aspects.

1.10 Evaluation Criteria

36. All evaluation criteria will be rated on a six-point scale. Sections A-I below, outline the scope of the criteria and a link to a table for recording the ratings is provided in Annex 1.

[25] http://www.unep.org/eou/StandardsPolicyandPractices/UNEPEvaluationPolicy/tabid/3050/language/en-US/Default.aspx
[26] http://www.unep.org/QAS/Documents/UNEP_Programme_Manual_May_2013.pdf . *This manual is under revision.*

A weightings table will be provided in excel format (link provided in Annex 1) to support the determination of an overall project rating. The set of evaluation criteria are grouped in nine categories: (A) Strategic Relevance; (B) Quality of Project Design; (C) Nature of External Context; (D) Effectiveness, which comprises assessments of the achievement of outputs, achievement of outcomes and likelihood of impact; (E) Financial Management; (F) Efficiency; (G) Monitoring and Reporting; (H) Sustainability; and (I) Factors Affecting Project Performance. The evaluation consultants can propose other evaluation criteria as deemed appropriate.

A. Strategic Relevance

37. The evaluation will assess, in line with the OECD/DAC definition of relevance, '*the extent to which the activity is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group, recipient and donor*'. The evaluation will include an assessment of the project's relevance in relation to UN Environment's mandate and its alignment with UN Environment's policies and strategies at the time of project approval. Under strategic relevance an assessment of the complementarity of the project with other interventions addressing the needs of the same target groups will be made. This criterion comprises four elements:

Alignment to the UNEP Medium Term Strategy[27] (MTS) and Programme of Work (POW)

38. The evaluation should assess the project's alignment with the MTS and POW under which the project was approved and include reflections on the scale and scope of any contributions made to the planned results reflected in the relevant MTS and POW.

Alignment to UNEP/GEF/Donor Strategic Priorities

39. Donor, including GEF, strategic priorities will vary across interventions. UN Environment strategic priorities include the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building[28] (BSP) and South-South Cooperation (S-SC). The BSP relates to the capacity of governments to: comply with international agreements and obligations at the national level; promote, facilitate and finance environmentally sound technologies and to strengthen frameworks for developing coherent international environmental policies. S-SC is regarded as the exchange of resources, technology and knowledge between developing countries. GEF priorities are specified in published programming priorities and focal area strategies.

27 UNEP's Medium Term Strategy (MTS) is a document that guides UNEP's programme planning over a four-year period. It identifies UNEP's thematic priorities, known as Sub-programmes (SP), and sets out the desired outcomes, known as Expected Accomplishments (EAs), of the Sub-programmes.
28 http://www.unep.org/GC/GC23/documents/GC23-6-add-1.pdf

Relevance to Regional, Sub-regional and National Environmental Priorities

40. The evaluation will assess the extent to which the intervention is suited, or responding to, the stated environmental concerns and needs of the countries, sub-regions or regions where it is being implemented. Examples may include: national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies or Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) plans or regional agreements. In this particular case the evaluation will pay attention to alignment with National Implementation Plans (NIPs) for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and other national mechanisms aiming to support country level compliance with the Stockholm Convention.

Complementarity with Existing Interventions

41. An assessment will be made of how well the project, either at design stage or during the project mobilization, took account of ongoing and planned initiatives (under the same sub-programme, other UN Environment sub-programmes, or being implemented by other agencies) that address similar needs of the same target groups. The evaluation will consider if the project team, in collaboration with Regional Offices and Sub-Programme Coordinators, made efforts to ensure their own intervention was complementary to other interventions, optimized any synergies and avoided duplication of effort. Examples may include UNDAFs or One UN programming. Linkages with other interventions should be described and instances where UN Environment's comparative advantage has been particularly well applied should be highlighted.
42. *Factors affecting this criterion may include:* stakeholders' participation and cooperation*;* responsiveness to human rights and gender equity and country ownership and driven-ness.

B. Quality of Project Design

43. The quality of project design is assessed using an agreed template during the evaluation inception phase, ratings are attributed to identified criteria and an overall Project Design Quality rating is established. This overall Project Design Quality rating is entered in the final evaluation ratings table as item B. In the Main Evaluation Report a summary of the project's strengths and weaknesses at design stage is included.
44. *Factors affecting this criterion may include (at the design stage):* stakeholders participation and cooperation and responsiveness to human rights and gender equity, including the extent to which relevant actions are adequately budgeted for.

C. Nature of External Context

45. At evaluation inception stage a rating is established for the project's external operating context (considering the prevalence of conflict, natural disasters and political upheaval). This rating is entered in the final evaluation ratings table as item C. Where a project has

been rated as facing either an Unfavourable or Highly Unfavourable and unexpected external operating context, the overall rating for Effectiveness may be increased at the discretion of the Evaluation Consultant and Evaluation Manager together. A justification for such an increase must be given.

D. Effectiveness

46. The evaluation will assess effectiveness across three dimensions: achievement of outputs, achievement of direct outcomes and likelihood of impact.

1. Achievement of Outputs

47. The evaluation will assess the project's success in producing the programmed outputs (products and services delivered by the project itself) and achieving milestones as per the project design document (ProDoc). Any *formal* modifications/revisions made during project implementation will be considered part of the project design. Where the project outputs are inappropriately or inaccurately stated in the ProDoc, a table should be provided showing the original formulation and the amended version for transparency. The achievement of outputs will be assessed in terms of both quantity and quality, and the assessment will consider their usefulness and the timeliness of their delivery. The evaluation will briefly explain the reasons behind the success or shortcomings of the project in delivering its programmed outputs and meeting expected quality standards.

48. *Factors* affecting *this criterion may include:* preparation and readiness and quality of project management and supervision[29].

2. Achievement of Direct Outcomes

49. The achievement of direct outcomes is assessed as performance against the direct outcomes as defined in the reconstructed[30] Theory of Change. These are the first-level outcomes expected to be achieved as an immediate result of project outputs. As in 1, above, a table can be used where substantive amendments to the formulation of direct outcomes is necessary. The evaluation should report evidence of attribution between UN Environment's intervention and the direct outcomes. In cases of normative work or

[29] In some cases 'project management and supervision' will refer to the supervision and guidance provided by UNEP to implementing partners and national governments while in others, specifically for GEF funded projects, it will refer to the project management performance of the executing agency and the technical backstopping provided by UNEP.

[30] UNEP staff are currently required to submit a Theory of Change with all submitted project designs. The level of 'reconstruction' needed during an evaluation will depend on the quality of this initial TOC, the time that has lapsed between project design and implementation (which may be related to securing and disbursing funds) and the level of any changes made to the project design. In the case of projects pre-dating 2013 the intervention logic is often represented in a logical framework and a TOC will need to be constructed in the inception stage of the evaluation.

where several actors are collaborating to achieve common outcomes, evidence of the nature and magnitude of UN Environment's contribution should be included.

50. *Factors affecting this criterion may include:* quality of project management and supervision; stakeholders' participation and cooperation; responsiveness to human rights and gender equity and communication and public awareness.

3. Likelihood of Impact

51. Based on the articulation of longer term effects in the reconstructed TOC (i.e. from direct outcomes, via intermediate states, to impact), the evaluation will assess the likelihood of the intended, positive impacts becoming a reality. The Evaluation Office's approach to the use of TOC in project evaluations is outlined in a guidance note available on the EOU website, web.unep.org/evaluation and is supported by an excel-based flow chart called, Likelihood of Impact Assessment (see Annex 1). Essentially the approach follows a 'likelihood tree' from direct outcomes to impacts, taking account of whether the assumptions and drivers identified in the reconstructed TOC held. Any unintended positive effects should also be identified and their causal linkages to the intended impact described.

52. The evaluation will also consider the likelihood that the intervention may lead, or contribute to, unintended negative effects. Some of these potential negative effects may have been identified in the project design as risks or as part of the analysis of Environmental, Social and Economic Safeguards.[31]

53. The evaluation will consider the extent to which the project has played a catalytic role or has promoted scaling up and/or replication[32] as part of its Theory of Change and as factors that are likely to contribute to longer term impact. The evaluation will especially look at the effectiveness of the health and environmental pilots implemented in the project countries and consider the role of these pilots in a wider national/regional change.

54. Ultimately UN Environment and all its partners aim to bring about benefits to the environment and human well-being. Few projects are likely to have impact statements that reflect such long-term or broad-based changes. However, the evaluation will assess the likelihood of the project to make a substantive contribution to the high level changes represented by UN Environment's Expected Accomplishments, the Sustainable Development Goals[33] and/or the high level results prioritised by the funding partner.

55. Factors *affecting this criterion may include:* quality of project management and supervision, including adaptive project management; stakeholders' participation and

[31] Further information on Environmental, Social and Economic Safeguards (ESES) can be found at UNEP webpage

[32] *Scaling up* refers to approaches being adopted on a much larger scale, but in a very similar context. Scaling up is often the longer term objective of pilot initiatives. *Replication* refers to approaches being repeated or lessons being explicitly applied in new/different contexts e.g. other geographic areas, different target group etc. Effective replication typically requires some form of revision or adaptation to the new context. It is possible to replicate at either the same or a different scale.

[33] A list of relevant SDGs is available on the EO website www.unep.org/evaluation

cooperation; responsiveness to human rights and gender equity; country ownership and driven-ness and communication and public awareness.

E. Financial Management

56. Financial management will be assessed under three broad themes: *completeness* of financial information, *communication* between financial and project management staff and *compliance* with relevant UN financial management standards and procedures. The evaluation will establish the actual spend across the life of the project of funds secured from all donors. This expenditure will be reported, where possible, at output level and will be compared with the approved budget. The evaluation will assess the level of communication between the Task Manager and the Fund Management Officer as it relates to the effective delivery of the planned project and the needs of a responsive, adaptive management approach. The evaluation will verify the application of proper financial management standards and adherence to UN Environment's financial management policies. Any financial management issues that have affected the timely delivery of the project or the quality of its performance will be highlighted.
57. *Factors affecting this criterion may include:* preparation and readiness and quality of project management and supervision.

F. Efficiency

58. In keeping with the OECD/DAC definition of efficiency, the evaluation will assess the cost-effectiveness and timeliness of project execution. Focussing on the translation of inputs into outputs, cost-effectiveness is the extent to which an intervention has achieved, or is expected to achieve, its results at the lowest possible cost. Timeliness refers to whether planned activities were delivered according to expected timeframes as well as whether events were sequenced efficiently. The evaluation will also assess to what extent any project extension could have been avoided through stronger project management and identify any negative impacts caused by project delays or extensions. The evaluation will describe any cost or time-saving measures put in place to maximise results within the secured budget and agreed project timeframe and consider whether the project was implemented in the most efficient way compared to alternative interventions or approaches.
59. The evaluation will give special attention to efforts by the project teams to make use of/build upon pre-existing institutions, agreements and partnerships, data sources, synergies and complementarities with other initiatives, programmes and projects etc. to increase project efficiency. The evaluation will also consider the extent to which the management of the project minimised UN Environment's environmental footprint.
60. *Factors affecting this criterion may include:* preparation and readiness (e.ge. timeliness); quality of project management and supervision and stakeholders participation and cooperation.

G. Monitoring and Reporting

61. The evaluation will assess monitoring and reporting across three sub-categories: monitoring design and budgeting, monitoring implementation and project reporting.

a) Monitoring Design and Budgeting

62. Each project should be supported by a sound monitoring plan that is designed to track progress against SMART[34] indicators towards the achievement of the projects outputs and direct outcomes, including at a level disaggregated by gender or groups with low representation. The evaluation will assess the quality of the design of the monitoring plan as well as the funds allocated for its implementation. The adequacy of resources for mid-term and terminal evaluation/review should be discussed if applicable.

b)Monitoring Implementation

63. The evaluation will assess whether the monitoring system was operational and facilitated the timely tracking of results and progress towards projects objectives throughout the project implementation period. It will also consider how information generated by the monitoring system during project implementation was used to adapt and improve project execution, achievement of outcomes and ensure sustainability. The evaluation should confirm that funds allocated for monitoring were used to support this activity.

c)Project Reporting

64. UN Environment has a centralised Project Information Management System (PIMS) in which project managers upload six-monthly status reports against agreed project milestones[35]. This information will be provided to the Evaluation Consultant(s) by the Evaluation Manager. Some projects have additional requirements to report regularly to funding partners, which will be supplied by the project team (specifically the GEF Project Implementation Reviews and Tracking Tool). The evaluation will assess the extent to which both UN Environment and donor reporting commitments have been fulfilled.

65. Factors *affecting this criterion may include:* quality of project management and supervision and responsiveness to human rights and gender equity (e.g. disaggregated indicators and data).

[34] SMART refers to indicators that are specific, measurable, assignable, realistic and time-specific.
[35] Not always applicable to GEF projects

H. Sustainability

66. Sustainability is understood as the probability of direct outcomes being maintained and developed after the close of the intervention. The evaluation will identify and assess the key conditions or factors that are likely to undermine or contribute to the persistence of achieved direct outcomes. Some factors of sustainability may be embedded in the project design and implementation approaches while others may be contextual circumstances or conditions that evolve over the life of the intervention. Where applicable an assessment of bio-physical factors that may affect the sustainability of direct outcomes may also be included.

a)Socio-political Sustainability

67. The evaluation will assess the extent to which social or political factors support the continuation and further development of project direct outcomes. It will consider the level of ownership, interest and commitment among government and other stakeholders to take the project achievements forwards. In particular the evaluation will consider whether individual capacity development efforts are likely to be sustained.

b)Financial Sustainability

68. Some direct outcomes, once achieved, do not require further financial inputs, e.g. the adoption of a revised policy. However, in order to derive a benefit from this outcome further management action may still be needed e.g. to undertake actions to enforce the policy. Other direct outcomes may be dependent on a continuous flow of action that needs to be resourced for them to be maintained, e.g. continuation of a new resource management approach. The evaluation will assess the extent to which project outcomes are dependent on future funding for the benefits they bring to be sustained. Secured future funding is only relevant to financial sustainability where the direct outcomes of a project have been extended into a future project phase. The question still remains as to whether the future project outcomes will be financially sustainable.

c) Institutional Sustainability

69. The evaluation will assess the extent to which the sustainability of project outcomes is dependent on issues relating to institutional frameworks and governance. It will consider whether institutional achievements such as governance structures and processes, policies, sub-regional agreements, legal and accountability frameworks etc. are robust enough to continue delivering the benefits associated with the project outcomes after project closure.

70. *Factors affecting this criterion may include:* stakeholders' participation and cooperation; responsiveness to human rights and gender equity (e.g. where interventions are not inclusive, their sustainability may be undermined); communication and public awareness and country ownership and driven-ness.

I. Factors and Processes Affecting Project Performance

(These factors are rated in the ratings table, but are discussed as cross-cutting themes as appropriate under the other evaluation criteria, above).

1. Preparation and Readiness

71. This criterion focuses on the inception or mobilisation stage of the project. The evaluation will assess whether appropriate measures were taken to either address weaknesses in the project design or respond to changes that took place between project approval, the securing of funds and project mobilisation. In particular the evaluation will consider the nature and quality of engagement with stakeholder groups by the project team, the confirmation of partner capacity and development of partnership agreements as well as initial staffing and financing arrangements. (Project preparation is covered in the template for the assessment of Project Design Quality).

2. Quality of Project Management and Supervision

72. In some cases 'project management and supervision' will refer to the supervision and guidance provided by UN Environment to implementing partners and national governments while in others, specifically for GEF funded projects, it will refer to the project management performance of the executing agency and the technical backstopping and supervision provided by UN Environment.

73. The evaluation will assess the effectiveness of project management with regard to: providing leadership towards achieving the planned outcomes; managing team structures; maintaining productive partner relationships (including Steering Groups etc.); communication and collaboration with UN Environment colleagues; risk management; use of problem-solving; project adaptation and overall project execution. Evidence of adaptive project management should be highlighted.

3. Stakeholder Participation and Cooperation

74. Here the term 'stakeholder' should be considered in a broad sense, encompassing all project partners, duty bearers with a role in delivering project outputs and target users of project outputs and any other collaborating agents external to UN Environment. The assessment will consider the quality and effectiveness of all forms of communication and consultation with stakeholders throughout the project life and the support given to maximise collaboration and coherence between various stakeholders, including sharing plans, pooling resources and exchanging learning and expertise. The inclusion and participation of all differentiated groups, including gender groups, should be considered.

4. Responsiveness to Human Rights and Gender Equity

75. The evaluation will ascertain to what extent the project has applied the UN Common Understanding on the human rights based approach (HRBA) and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People. Within this human rights context the evaluation will assess to what extent the intervention adheres to UN Environment's Policy and Strategy for Gender Equality and the Environment.

76. The report should present the extent to which the intervention, following an adequate gender analysis at design stage, has implemented the identified actions and/or applied adaptive management to ensure that Gender Equity and Human Rights are adequately taken into account. In particular, the evaluation will consider to what extent project design (section B), the implementation that underpins effectiveness (section D), and monitoring (section G) have taken into consideration: (i) possible gender inequalities in access to and the control over natural resources; (ii) specific vulnerabilities of women and children to environmental degradation or disasters; (iii) the role of women in mitigating or adapting to environmental changes and engaging in environmental protection and rehabilitation.

5. Country Ownership and Driven-ness

77. The evaluation will assess the quality and degree of engagement of government / public sector agencies in the project. The evaluation will consider the involvement not only of those directly involved in project execution and those participating in technical or leadership groups, but also those official representatives whose cooperation is needed for change to be embedded in their respective institutions and offices. This factor is concerned with the level of ownership generated by the project over outputs and outcomes and that is necessary for long term impact to be realised. This ownership should adequately represent the needs and interests of all gender and marginalised groups.

6. Communication and Public Awareness

78. The evaluation will assess the effectiveness of: a) communication of learning and experience sharing between project partners and interested groups arising from the project during its life and b) public awareness activities that were undertaken during the implementation of the project to influence attitudes or shape behaviour among wider communities and civil society at large. The evaluation should consider whether existing communication channels and networks were used effectively, including meeting the differentiated needs of gender and marginalised groups, and whether any feedback channels were established. Where knowledge sharing platforms have been established under a project the evaluation will comment on the sustainability of the communication channel under either socio-political, institutional or financial sustainability, as appropriate.

Section 3. EVALUATION APPROACH, METHODS AND DELIVERABLES

79. The Terminal Evaluation will be an in-depth evaluation using a participatory approach whereby key stakeholders are kept informed and consulted throughout the evaluation process. Both quantitative and qualitative evaluation methods will be used as appropriate to determine project achievements against the expected outputs, outcomes and impacts. It is highly recommended that the consultant(s) maintains close communication with the project team and promotes information exchange throughout the evaluation implementation phase in order to increase their (and other stakeholder) ownership of the evaluation findings.

80. The findings of the evaluation will be based on the following:

(a) A **desk review** of:

- Relevant background documentation, including Stockholm Convention and related documentation (such as National Implementation Plans), national planning documentation and policies, UN country programming, project documentation of previous and on-going POP/DDT related projects in the participating countries/region, studies/lessons concerning IVM approaches and DDT repackaging;
- Project design documents (including minutes of the project design review meeting at approval); Annual Work Plans and budgets, revisions to the project (Project Document Supplement), the logical framework and budgets per project components, partner agreements etc.;
- Project reports such as six-monthly progress and financial reports (expenditure reports and cost-sharing reports/documentation), progress reports from collaborating partners, Steering Committee meeting minutes, relevant partner correspondence, Project Implementation Reviews and GEF Tracking Tool, audit report(s) etc.;
- Project outputs: Studies, plans, outreach materials etc. produced during the life-cycle of the project, documentation concerning the trainings and workshops, activity reports and deliverables;
- Mid-Term Review of the project (2013);
- Evaluations/reviews of similar projects by UN Environment (and possibly by other agencies).

(b) **Interviews** (individual or in group) with:

- UN Environment Task Manager (TM);
- Project management team;
- UN Environment Fund Management Officer (FMO);
- Project partners, including (but not limited to) Green Cross, WHO, FAO, Milieukontakt International, ministries of Environment and Health in participating countries;
- Other relevant resource persons.

(c) **Surveys** [will be specified in the inception phase if applied]

(d) **Field visits,** Country visits to Georgia, Tajikistan (by Lead Consultant), and Kyrgyzstan (by a Support Consultant) covering also at least one pilot site in each country.

(e) **Other data collection tools**

1.11 Evaluation Deliverables and Review Procedures

81. The evaluation team will prepare[36]:

- **Inception Report:** (see Annex 1 for links to all templates, tables and guidance notes) containing an assessment of project design quality, a draft reconstructed Theory of Change of the project, project stakeholder analysis, evaluation framework and a tentative evaluation schedule. The inception report will be peer reviewed at EOU. The inception report needs to meet the quality requirements of EOU prior evaluation missions can take place.

[36] Evaluation Manager can provide samples as required

- **Preliminary Findings Note:** typically in the form of a PowerPoint presentation, the sharing of preliminary findings is intended to support the participation of the project team, act as a means to ensure all information sources have been accessed and provide an opportunity to verify emerging findings.
- **Draft and Final Evaluation Report:** (see links in Annex 1) containing an executive summary that can act as a stand alone document; detailed analysis of the evaluation findings organised by evaluation criteria and supported with evidence; lessons learned and recommendations and an annotated ratings table.
- **Evaluation Bulletin:** a 2-page summary of key evaluation findings for wider dissemination through the EOU website (also language versions as deemed necessary).

82. **Review of the draft evaluation report**. The evaluation team will submit a draft report to the Evaluation Manager and revise the draft in response to their comments and suggestions. Once a draft of adequate quality has been peer-reviewed and accepted, the Evaluation Manager will share the cleared draft report with the Project Manager and the Task Manager, who will alert the Evaluation Manager in case the report contains any blatant factual errors. The Evaluation Manager will then forward revised draft report (corrected by the evaluation team where necessary) to other project stakeholders, for their review and comments. Stakeholders may provide feedback on any errors of fact and may highlight the significance of such errors in any conclusions as well as providing feedback on the proposed recommendations and lessons. Any comments or responses to draft reports will be sent to the Evaluation Manager for consolidation. The Evaluation Manager will provide all comments to the evaluation team for consideration in preparing the final report, along with guidance on areas of contradiction or issues requiring an institutional response.
83. Based on a careful review of the evidence collated by the evaluation consultants and the internal consistency of the report, the Evaluation Manager will provide an assessment of the ratings in the final evaluation report. Where there are differences of opinion between the evaluator and the Evaluation Manager on project ratings, both viewpoints will be clearly presented in the final report. The Evaluation Office ratings will be considered the final ratings for the project.
84. The Evaluation Manager will prepare a **quality assessment** of the first and final drafts of the main evaluation report, which acts as a tool for providing structured feedback to the evaluation consultants. The quality of the report will be assessed and rated against the criteria specified in template listed in Annex 1.
85. At the end of the evaluation process, the Evaluation Office will prepare a **Recommendations Implementation Plan** in the format of a table, to be completed and updated at regular intervals by the Task Manager. The Evaluation Office will track compliance against this plan on a six monthly basis.

1.12 The Consultants' Team

86. For this evaluation, the evaluation team will consist of a Team Leader and one Supporting Consultant who will work under the overall responsibility of the Evaluation Office represented by an evaluation manager Saila Toikka, in consultation with the UN

Environment Task Manager Kevin Helps, Fund Management Officer Anuradha Shenoy and the Sub-programme Coordinators of the relevant UN Environment Sub-programme(s). The consultants will liaise with the Evaluation Manager on any procedural and methodological matters related to the evaluation. **It is, however, the consultants' individual responsibility to arrange for their travel, visa, obtain documentary evidence, plan meetings with stakeholders, organize online surveys, and any other logistical matters related to the assignment.** The UN Environment Task Manager and project team will, where possible, provide logistical support (introductions, meetings etc.) allowing the consultants to conduct the evaluation as efficiently and independently as possible.

87. The **Lead consultant** will be hired over the period 15 April to 14 October, 2017 and should have: an advanced university degree in environmental sciences, international development or other relevant political or social sciences area; a minimum of 15 years of technical / evaluation experience, including of evaluating national/regional programmes and using a Theory of Change approach; a broad understanding of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), pesticides management and sufficient knowledge of vector control mechanisms; proficiency in Russian along with excellent writing skills in English; team leadership experience and, where possible, knowledge of the UN system, specifically of the work of UN Environment. The lead consultant will conduct the evaluation missions to Georgia and Tajikistan.

88. The **Supporting Consultant** will be hired over the period of 15 April to 14 October, 2017 and should have: an university degree in environmental sciences, international development or other relevant political or social sciences area; a minimum of 8 years of technical/research experience; sufficient understanding of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), pesticides management and knowledge of vector control mechanisms; proficiency in Russian along with excellent writing skills in English; and, where possible, knowledge of the UN system. The Supporting consultant will conduct the evaluation mission to Kyrgyzstan and will primarily support the lead consultant in terms of Kyrgyzstan country component.

89. The Team Leader will be responsible, in close consultation with the Evaluation Office of UN Environment, for overall management of the evaluation and timely delivery of its outputs, described in Section 11 Evaluation Deliverables, above. The Supporting Consultant will make substantive and high quality contributions to the evaluation process and outputs, mainly covering the Kyrgyzstan component.

90. Both consultants will ensure together that all evaluation criteria and questions are adequately covered.

91. The consultants will be responsible, in close consultation with the Evaluation Office of UN Environment, for overall management of the evaluation and timely delivery of its outputs, described above in Section 11 Evaluation Deliverables, above. The consultant will ensure that all evaluation criteria and questions are adequately covered.

1.13 Schedule of the evaluation

92. The table below presents the tentative schedule for the evaluation.

Table 3. Tentative schedule for the evaluation

Milestone	Deadline
Contracting procedures	April 15
Inception Meetings (Skype)	April 15
Inception desk review	May 25
Submission of the inception report (1st draft)	May 30
Submission of the inception report (final draft) and approval	May 30
Desk review/preparation for the missions/interview protocols	June 15
Missions (Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan)	June 15 - 30
Preliminary findings session	July 15 (or later, depending on holiday seasons etc)
Draft report to Evaluation Manager (and Peer Reviewer)	August 15
Draft Report shared with UN Environment Task Manager and the project team	August 30
Draft Report shared with wider group of stakeholders	September 10
Final Report submitted to EOU	September 30
Final Report shared with all respondents	October 14

Annex 2. List of the documents consulted during the process

1. Project Document: "Demonstrating and Scaling Up Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for the control of vector borne diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia
2. (Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan)"
3. Project Implementation Reports: UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 12 (1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012), UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 13 (1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013), UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 14 (1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014), UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 15 (1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015), UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 16 (1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016)
4. Mid-term review report: DDT2: Demonstrating and Scaling up Alternatives to DDT for the control of vector borne disease in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia (2011-2015) by Eloise Touni, June 2014
5. Inception meeting report, "Project Demonstrating and Scaling Up Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for the Control of Vector Borne Diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia", Tbilisi, Georgia, 8-10 February 2011.
6. Presentations and materials (PPT, photos) for the Inception meeting Tbilisi, Georgia, 8-10 February 2011.
7. Notes "Project Demonstrating and Scaling Up Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for the Control of Vector Borne Diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia", Steering committee meeting Bishkek, November 2011
8. Materials and presentations from the Steering committee meeting Bishkek, November 2011
9. Notes "Project Demonstrating and Scaling Up Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for the Control of Vector Borne Diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia", Steering committee meeting Dushanbe, Tajikistan, November 2012
10. Materials and presentations from the Steering committee meeting, Dushanbe, Tajikistan, November 2012.
11. Notes "Project Demonstrating and Scaling Up Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for the Control of Vector Borne Diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia", Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, October 2013
12. Materials and presentations from the Steering committee meeting, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, October 2013
13. Materials and presentations from the Steering committee meeting, Tbilisi, Georgia, February 2015
14. Final Narrative Report. Project Title: Demonstrating and Scaling Up Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for the Control of Vector Borne Diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia (Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan)

15. Final Financial Report. Project Title: Demonstrating and Scaling Up Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for the Control of Vector Borne Diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia (Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan).
16. Co-financing report. Project Title: Demonstrating and Scaling Up Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for the Control of Vector Borne Diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia (Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan).
17. Non-expendable equipment report. Project Title: Demonstrating and Scaling Up Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for the Control of Vector Borne Diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia (Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan).
18. Методика использования экологически безопасных методов борьбы с переносчиками малярии, как альтернативы применению ДДТ, и оценка их эффективности и экономической целесообразности в Грузии, Кыргызстане и Таджикистане. Всемирная организация здравоохранения, Март 2011.
19. Project Leaflet. Demonstrating and Scaling Up Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for the Control of Vector Borne Diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia, Green Cross, 2011.
20. Materials from WHO orientation training on Development of IVM Strategy, 2011.
21. Комплексная борьба с переносчиками трансмиссивных заболеваний, основные принципы и методы. Материалы Всемирной организации здравоохранения, 2012
22. Учебный модуль для врачей-энтомологов по переносчикам малярии и экологически безопасным методам борьбы с ними.
23. Reports on a Vizit to WHO/EURO Office, by Zvantsov A.B.: February 2012, May 2012, October 2012, February 2013.
24. An Operational Framework on Integrated Vector Management Developed within the framework of the GEF-UNEP Project "Demonstrating and scaling up sustainable alternatives to DDT for the control of vector-borne diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia of the WHO European Region", February 2012.
25. Оперативное руководство и материалы тренингового модуля по комплексной борьбе с переносчиками трансмиссивных болезней. Документ разработан в рамках проекта ГЭФ-ЮНЕП «Демонстрация и расширение использования устойчивых альтернатив ДДТ для борьбы с трансмиссивными болезнями в странах Южного Кавказа и Средней Азии Европейского региона ВОЗ», май, 2012.
26. Званцев А.Б., Гордеев М.И., Горячева И.И., Учебный модуль по переносчикам малярии, экологически безопасным методам борьбы с ними и основам комплексной борьбы с

переносчиками. Для врачей энтомологов. Всемирная организация здравоохранения. Европейское региональное бюро, 2012.

27. Notes from the mission to Tbilisi Georgia and materials from the training, June 2012.
28. Report and materials from the launching seminar in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, June 2012.
29. Minutes of the skype meetings of project team. July 2012, September 2013, October 2013, September 2014, November 2014, July 2015, September 2015, March 2016.
30. Отчет и материалы регионального совещания по комплексной борьбе с переносчиками трансмиссивных болезней. Г. Чолпон-Ата, Кыргызстан, 21-23 августа 2012 года.
31. Отчет и материалы итоговой конференции «Комплексная борьба с переносчиками – новые подходы к улучшению здоровья населения», 2013.
32. Reports on IVM trainings Georgia (May, 2013), Kyrgyzstan (April, 2013), Tajikistan (April 2013).
33. Materials and report of PSMS training, Belarus, 2013.
34. Proceedings of the12th International HCH and Pesticides Forum 6-8 November, 2013, Kiev, Ukraine.
35. Final report: Safeguarding of 17.15 t of DDT-containing pesticide at At-Bashy anti plague station, Kyrgyzstan.
36. Report of State Regulation Center of the Environment Protection and Ecological Safety of State Agency of Environment Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on monitoring repackaging and storage of obsolete pesticides in village At-Bashi, December, 2013
37. Протоколы и материалы встреч межведомственной рабочей группы по управлению химическими веществами для определения наиболее приоритетных участков, для предстоящих работ по переупаковке в рамках проекта «Демонстрация и увеличение устойчивых альтернатив ДДТ для контроля над трансмиссивными болезнями в странах Южного Кавказа и Центральной Азии» ГЭФ/ЮНЕП, Бишкек, Кыргызстан. Февраль 2014, июль 2014, декабрь 2014, февраль 2015.
38. Workplans, reports and photos from the repackaging process for DDT selected sites from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Georgia, 2015.
39. Инструкция о порядке приобретения, сбыта, хранения, учета и перевозки сильнодействующих ядовитых веществ (Кыргызская Республика).
40. Инструкцияпо безопасному использованию, хранению, и складированию пестицидов в сельскохозяйственном производстве (Кыргызская Республика).
41. Закон Кыргызской Республики "Об охране окружающей среды", г.Бишкек, от 16 июня 1999 года №53.
42. Закон Кыргызской Республики "Общий технический регламент по обеспечению экологической безопасности в Кыргызской Республике", в редакции Закона КР от 1 марта 2012 года №11.

43. Закон Кыргызской Республики "Об экологической экспертизе", в редакции Законов КР от 11 июня 2003 года N 102, 26 февраля 2007 года №21.
44. Invitation for bidding of goods and services Project: Siting, design and EIA for pesticides Central Store in the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, 2015.
45. Plan of action, budget safety procedures for repackaging process in Susak B, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, 2015
46. Back to Office Report (mission to the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, conducting trainings), Milieukontakt International, 2015.
47. Process repackaging weekly reports, budget, health safety plans, photos, final report from Tajikistan, Veolia Company, 2015.
48. Tendering procedure (set of documents) for selecting the subcontractor for executing repackaging in Tajikistan, Green Cross, 2015.
49. Video on Malaria Prevention, Tajikistan, 2015
50. Project proposal, report, awareness raising materials elaborated for the Tajikistan by Kumsangir Arhus Centre "Mohi munir", Tajikistan, 2015.
51. Ejov M. , Iosava M., Karimov S., Molenkamp, S., Pronk, W., Robinson, St., Usenbaev N., Zvantsov A. Demonstrating and scaling up Sustainable Alternative to DDT for the Control of Vector Borne Diseases; Safeguarding of DDT and Associated Waste in Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, 13th HCH & Pesticides Forum, Zaragoza, Spain, 2015.
52. Final report of Veolia Company on repackaging activities in Kyrgyzstan, 2015.
53. National implementation Plan of Persistent Organic Pollutants, Georgia, 2006-2018
54. Project Cooperation Agreement for the Full Size Project "Demonstrating and Scaling Up Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for the Control of Vector Borne Diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia" between The United Nations Environmental Programme and Green Cross Switzerland.
55. Report of the Statutory Auditor on the Limited Statutory Examination to the Board of Trustees, Financial Statements 2014, Green Cross Schweiz, Zurich (Executive summary), 2014.
56. GEF-6 Project Identification Form (PIF) Demonstration of non-thermal treatment of DDT wastes in Central Asia (Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan).
57. National Implementation Plan on Realization of Stockholm Convention On Persistent Organix Pollutants in the Republic of Tajikistan, Dushanbe, 2007.
58. Agreements between Milieukontakt International and Contractors (sample agreements with individual person, with NGO). Implementation reports for the agreements.

59. Making Vector Control more Efficient, Ecologically Sound, Cost Effective and Sustainable. Project Report "Demonstrating and Scaling up Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for the control of vector-borne diseases in Southern Caucasus (Georgia) and Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan & Tajikistan), 2010-2014", Dr Mikhail Ejov, 2014.
60. Demonstrating and Scaling-up of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT in Vector Management Global Programme (Global DSSA Programme), 2009.
61. Countries Integrated Vector Management Strategy (Georgia, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan).

Annex 3. List of people Interviewed during the evaluation process

List of people interviewed online, by phone

Name, surname	Organization/position/role in the project
Mr. Stephan Robinson	Green Cross Switzerland, Unit manage (project management)
Mr. Vladimir Shevtsov	Green Cross Belarus, Project secretariat
Mr. Wouter Pronk	Milieukontakt International/ Green Cross Switzerland, management of activities in Tajikistan
Ms. Sandra Molenkamp	Milieukontakt International/ Green Cross Switzerland, management of activities in Georgia and Kyrgyzstan
Mr. Andrei Zvantsov	Independent consultant, health component
Mr. Mikhail Ejov	WHO Regional Office for Europe/now independent consultant
Mr. Russell Cobban	Supervisor of emergency repackaging at At-Bashi (2013), technical advisor, Independent Technical Consultant
Mr. Leith Watson	Veolia Environmental Services, Commercial manager, Repackaging at Balykchi and At-Bashi in 2015
Mr. Kevin Helps	UN Environmental Programme Senior Programme Officer / GEF Portfolio Manager Chemicals and Health Branch / GEF Operations
Jan Betlem	UN Environmental Programme Designed the project and was involved on the first phase

List of people interviewed during visit to Kyrgyzstan (Pert Sharov), 20.08.2017 – 31.08.2017

Name, surname	Organization/position/role in the project
Mr. Baigabyl Tolongutov	State regulation center on environment protection and ecological safety (under State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry), Director Project, Country counterpart of the project (environmental component)
Mr. Zhanybek Derbishaliev	Department of Chemicalization and Plant Protection of the Ministry of Agriculture (contact person from the Ministry of Agriculture for repackaging at Balykchi)
Mr. Ali Khalmurzaev	State regulation center on environment protection and ecological safety (under State Agency for

	Environmental Protection and Forestry), Director Project, Country counterpart of the project (environmental component). Senior specialist.
Ms. Indira Zhakipova	Non governmental organization Ekois, project coordination and support
Mr. Almaz Alakunov	Department of Chemicalization and Plant Protection of the Ministry of Agriculture, Senior specialist
Mr. Vladimir Pak	Department of Chemicalization and Plant Protection of the Ministry of Agriculture (contact person from the Ministry of Agriculture for repackaging at Balykchi)
Ms. Anna Kirilenko	Environmental movement "BIOM", Awareness raising component.
Mr. Nurbolot Usenbaev	Department of State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance (DSS&ES), Ministry of Health
Mr. Arystan Asanov	Administration of Kyzyl-Tuu, Suzak B Pilot project
Mr. Tolibzhon Kholbaev	administration of Boston Village, Suzak B Pilot project
Mr. Akzhol Anarbaev Mr. Isinbaev	Ministry of Health
Mr. Kuba Almerekov	Ministry of Health, project assistant

List of people interviewed during visit to Georgia (Ecaterina Melnicenco) 18.09.2017 – 22.09.2017

Name, surname	Organization/position/role in the project
Mrs. Khatuna Akhalaia	Consultant, Provided organizational support to the project
Mr. Merab Iosava	National Center for Disease Control and Public Health, Health component, national coordinator
Mr. Alverd Chanqseliani	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection, Country counterpart for the project
Ms. Anna Berejiani	Country counterpart for the project. Environmental component, Basel convention focal point
Ms. Maiko Aleqsidze	NGO "Agroservice", Awareness raising activities (in cooperation with EC/FAO project)
Mr. Niko Aduladze	EcoLife NGO, Local expert on repackaging
Mr. Nino Natsvlishvili	NGO EcoLife, Director
Mr. Temur Falashvili	Owner of the site where the repackaging was done, Farmer
Mr. Rostom Sesiashvili	Representatives from local authorities.
Ms. Eteri Laperadze	Involved in the health component on the local level, Director of Public health center
Mr. Alakhverdi Ibragimov	Involved in the health component on the local level, Entomologist
Mr. Ibragim Kalandarov	Involved in the health component on the local level, Assistant Entomologist

Mrs. Irma Tkvilidze	Ministry of Agriculture, involved in project planning of environemntal component.
Ms. Nato Dolidze	National Center for Disease Control and Public Health
Ms. Maia Makhatadze	NGO `The International Organization of Malaria, other Vector-Born and Parasitic Disease Prevention`
Ms. Ia Chachanidze	Ministry of environment, consultant. Monitoring of repackaging activities

List of people interviewed during visit to Tajikistan (Ecaterina Melnicenco) 03.10.2017 – 06.10.2017

Name, surname	Organization/position/role in the project
Mr. Rakhmatullo Khailluroev	Head of the POPs Centre under Committee for Environmental Protection
Mr. Gamilzoda Dalel	The Head of the environmental department on the district level, involved in environmental component
Mr. Sayfuddin Karimov	Director, Republican Centre for Tropical Diseases, Health component
Mr. Dilshod Sayburkhonov	Republican Centre for HIV/AIDS, health project assistant
Ms. Rano Rahimova	Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population Republic of Tajikistan
Mr. Dilshod Kadamov	Entomologist, Republican Centre for Tropical Diseases
Ms. Mukhabat Kamarova	OSCE, Environmental officer (partner in safeguarding component)
Mr. Saulius Smalys	OSCE, Consultant (partner in safeguarding component)
Dr.Din, Nickhwah Din Mohammad	Programme Manager Swiss Foundation for Mine Action
Ms. Lyudmila Bobritskaya	Independent consultant/Former Head of the POPs Center under Committee for Environmental Protection
Ms. Ziyoda Ashurova	Director Kumsangir Arhus Centre "Mohi munir"
Mr. Firdavs Faizulloev	UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction Project manager

Annex 4. Consultants' short BIO

Consultant's short BIO: Ecaterina Melnicenco

Contact info:
e-mail: <katea.melnicenco@gmail.com>
phone/fax: +373 22 495717 cell-phone: +373 683 71717
Address: Alexei Mateevich 71 str., of. 8A, Chisinau, MD 2009, the Republic of Moldova

Education:

Master in Natural Sciences (M.S.), Tiraspol State University, Chisinau, Moldova, graduated in **June 2016**

- Emphasis on Drought Risk Management

Master in Management (MSc), Academy of Public Administration, Chisinau, Moldova, graduated in **June 2004**

- Emphasis on management of non-government organizations

Specialist in biology and Chemistry (University degree), Tiraspol State University, Tiraspol, Moldova, graduated in **May, 2003**

- Emphasis on electrochemistry

Qualifications

- Certified PRINCE©2 Practitioner
- Geographic Information System ArcGIS, able to create maps
- Experienced in organizational assessments
- Certified trainer and facilitator
- FAO certification in Pesticides Management and inventory of POPs.
- Able to communicate fluently and write in English and Russian and Romanian

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Work Experience

EcoContact Association, January 2017 - now
Position: Programme manager, organization's development
• management of projects, development of organization

OSCE Mission, Kiev, Ukraine, September 2017 – December 2017
Position: Expert on Flood management

• stocktaking the initiatives in the countries of the region on application of ecosystem approach to the flood management.

UNDP Moldova, March - September 2018
Position: Consultant on Post Disaster Needs Assessment.
• supporting the Post Disaster Needs Assessment regional trainings, developing the programm area for Moldova Country Office.

UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub, Turkey, March 2017 – May 2017
Position: International consultant, Eastern European and CCA countries
• supporting in elaboration of publications, stocktaking of the best initiatives in the Disaster Risk Reduction in the project countries.

European Partnership fro democracy, December 2017 – February 2018
Position: International consultant, trainer.
• Elaboration and delivering the training in confidence building, advocacy and awareness raising.

UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub, Turkey, February - December 2016
Position: Sub-regional adviser (Europe and ECIS countries), Disaster Risk Reduction
• supporting the project countries in Disaster Risk Reduction topics.

GEF/Small Grants Programme Moldova, May – November 2014.
Position: National Coordinator for the GEF Small Grant Programme
• coordination of the implementation of the small grants programme in Moldova.

UNDP Moldova, July 2012 – December 2016.
Position: Project Manager
• Disaster and climate risk reduction project manager.

Milieukontakt International 2005 –2016.
Position: Project Coordinator
• Managing the projects on community developement

Main certifications and trainings

Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Disaster Recovery Framework ToT Training, 2017. Training of trainers for PDNA and DRF ToT (09 – 13 October, 2017).

Applied Remote Sensing Training (ARSET) on Using NASA Remote Sensing for Flood Monitoring and Management. ARSET, NASA, 2016.

Innovations in Disaster Risk Management, Joined course of Central European University and UNDP, Budapest, 2015

Bridging ICT innovations DRM, Joined course of Central European University and UNDP, Budapest, 2014

Disaster Loss Data workshop, Workshop on data calculations and damage, Moldova, PPRD Project

International Program for Management of Sustainability, Tias Business School, the Netherlands, 2014.

Pesticides Stock Management certification, FAO training course, 2010

ToT on Pesticides Management, FAO training course, 2010

Effective adult-learning technics, Distance course on effective methods of adults education, EcoPro Institute, 2008

Accounting course, Academy of Economy, Chisinau, the Republic of Moldova, 2005.

Consultant's short BIO: Petr Sharov

Contact info:
e-mail: <petr@blacksmithinstitute.org>
phone/fax: +7-42337-35229 cell-phone: +7-924-2325-784
Address: Lenina Square 5/1-8, Artem, Primorskyi krai, 692760, Russia
web-site: http://blacksmithinstitute.org/

Education:

Candidate of Biologic Sciences (Ph.D.), Far Eastern State University, Institute of Graduate Programs, Department of Ecology, Vladivostok, Russia, defended in **June 2006**
• Emphasis in Environmental Health Risk Assessment

Master of Science (M. S.), Environmental Science, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID, graduated in **August 2002**
• Emphasis in Environmental Risk and Remediation

Specialist of Ecology (M.S.), Far Eastern State University, Academy of Marine Biology, Ecology, and Biotechnology, Vladivostok, Russia, graduated in **June 2000**
• Emphasis in Biological Sciences, Ecosystems, and Environmental Law

Bachelor of Science (B. S.), Environmental Science, Washington State University, Pullman, WA, graduated in **May 1999**
• Emphasis in Natural Resources Management, Environmental Policy

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Qualifications

- Geographic Information System ArcGIS, able to create maps, conduct spatial analysis
- Experienced in chemical laboratory work
- Expert field group leader for environmental contamination assessments
- Able to communicate fluently and write in English and Russian, understand and speak some Japanese.

Work Experience

Blacksmith Institute: New York, USA, February 2014 - now
Position: Regional Director of Eastern Europe and Central Asia Program

• management of projects in Russia, Central Asia, and Eastern Europe

Blacksmith Institute: Artem, Primorye, Russia, March 2010 – February 2014
Position: Regional Coordinator of FSU Projects
• coordination of projects in Russia, Central Asia, and Eastern Europe

Far Eastern Environmental Health Fund: Artem, Primorye, Russia, December 2002 - March 2010
Position: Director of Programs
• leading organization, coordinating programs

Regional environmental newspaper "Fresh Wind": Artem, Primorye, April 2007 – October 2012
Position: Chief Editor
• leading production, managing staff, editing and writing articles

World Wide Fund for Nature Russia: Vladivostok, Primorye, April 2003 – December 2006
Position: Salmon Conservation Projects Coordinator
• coordinating conservation programs activities, fundraising, reporting

Far Eastern State University, Dept of Ecology: Vladivostok, January 2003 – January 2005, September 2007 – December 2010
Position: Lecturer
• teaching GIS, Environmental Mapping, Environmental Economics, and Use of Modeling in Ecology

Wild Salmon Center: Portland, Oregon, May-September 2002
Position: Russia Programs Assistant
• working with spatial data, mapping, translating, writing and editing reports

TerraGraphics Environmental Engineering: Moscow, Idaho, April-May 1999, May-December 2001
Position: Assistant Environmental Engineer
• databases compiling, mapping, reports preparing

Committee of Natural Resources of Primorskiy Krai Regional Administration: Vladivostok, Primorskyi Krai August-October 1999
Position: Practicing Specialist
• office work, correspondence, documents

University of Idaho Environmental Science Program Field Research: Dalnegorsk, Primorskiy krai, June-July 1997
Position: Field Sampler and Translator
• assistance in soil sampling and site characterization in Russian Far East.

Main publications
(48 total in Russian, English, and Japanese)

Sharov P. O. 2005. "Lead Contamination of Environment in Rudnaya Pristan and Associated Health Risks." Vladivostok. Dalnauka. 132 p.

Novomodny G.V., Sharov P.O., Zolotukhin S.F. 2004. "Amur Fish: Wealth and Crisis." Vladivostok. Apelsin Publishers. 64 p.

Sharov P. O. 2000. "Optimization of Management for Solving Environmental Problems of the Amur Bay, Gulf of Peter the Great, Sea of Japan." Report for Committee of Natural Resources of Primorsky krai Administration. Vladivostok. Far Eastern State University. 60 p.

Projects Designed and Managed

"Salyan Obsolete Pesticides CLeanup," Salyan, Azerbaijan; 2016-2017; 50,000 USD; funded by UNIDO/ EU.

"Reducing Lead Health Risk of Children in Sovetskoe," Batken Oblast, Kyrgyz Republic; 2016-2017; 45,000 USD; funded by UNIDO/ EU

"Building the Capacity of Mongolian Non-State Actors to Promote Sustainable Livelihoods and Poverty Reduction in Rural Artisanal Gold Mining Areas," Mongolia; 2013-2016; 580,000 USD; funded by EU and Blacksmith Institute

"North Tajikistan Uranium Contamination Assessment," Khudjand, Tajikistan; 2014-2015; 55,000 USD; funded by Green Cross Switzerland.

"Sumgait Pilot Persistent Organic Pollutants Cleanup of Public Area," Sumgait, Azerbaijan; 2014-2015; 120,000 USD; funded by UNIDO, EU, Azerkymia.

"Clean Sea in Vladivostok," Vladivostok, Russia; 2008, 11,000 USD; funded by USAID

"Rudnaya River Valley Lead Health Risk Reduction Program," Primorsky krai, Russia; 2005- 2010; 500,000 USD; funded by Blacksmith Institute and Green Cross Switzerland

"Kamchatka Salmon Conservation," Kamchatka, Russia; 2005-2006, 2.4 million USD; funded by Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, USA

Projects Managed

"Toxic Sites Identification Program," Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia; 2013-now; 1.5+ million USD; funded by UNIDO, EU, Green Cross Switzerland, USAID (Mongolia)

"Improving capacities to eliminate and prevent recurrence of obsolete pesticides as a model for tackling unused hazardous chemicals in the former Soviet Union," Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyz Republic; 2013-2015; 414,000 USD; funded by FAO/ EU

"Solutions for the Palestinian E-waste Industry: Preserving Health, Livelihood, and Environment Through Community-based Reform and Contaminant Removal," Israel/Palestine; 2015-2016; 370,000 USD; funded by SIDA

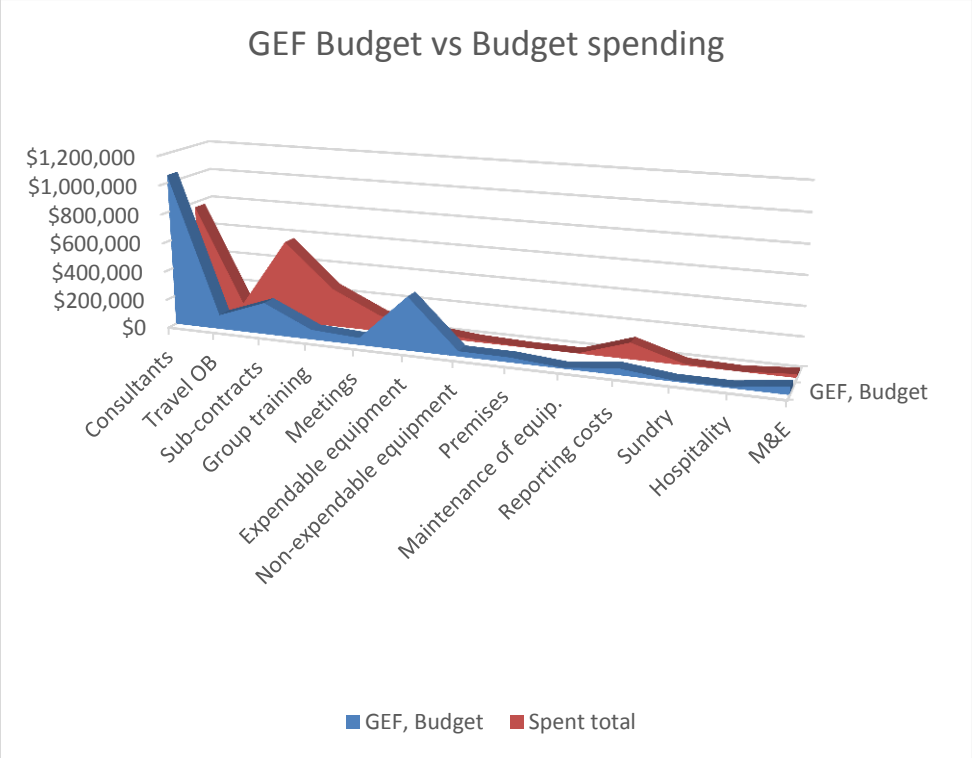
"Environmental Health Assessment and Intervention in Mailuu-Suu,"Kyrgyz Republic; 2011-2013; 46,000 USD; funded by Green Cross Switzerland.

Annex 5. Project Financial Summary

(B) Planned and actual sources of funding/co-financing

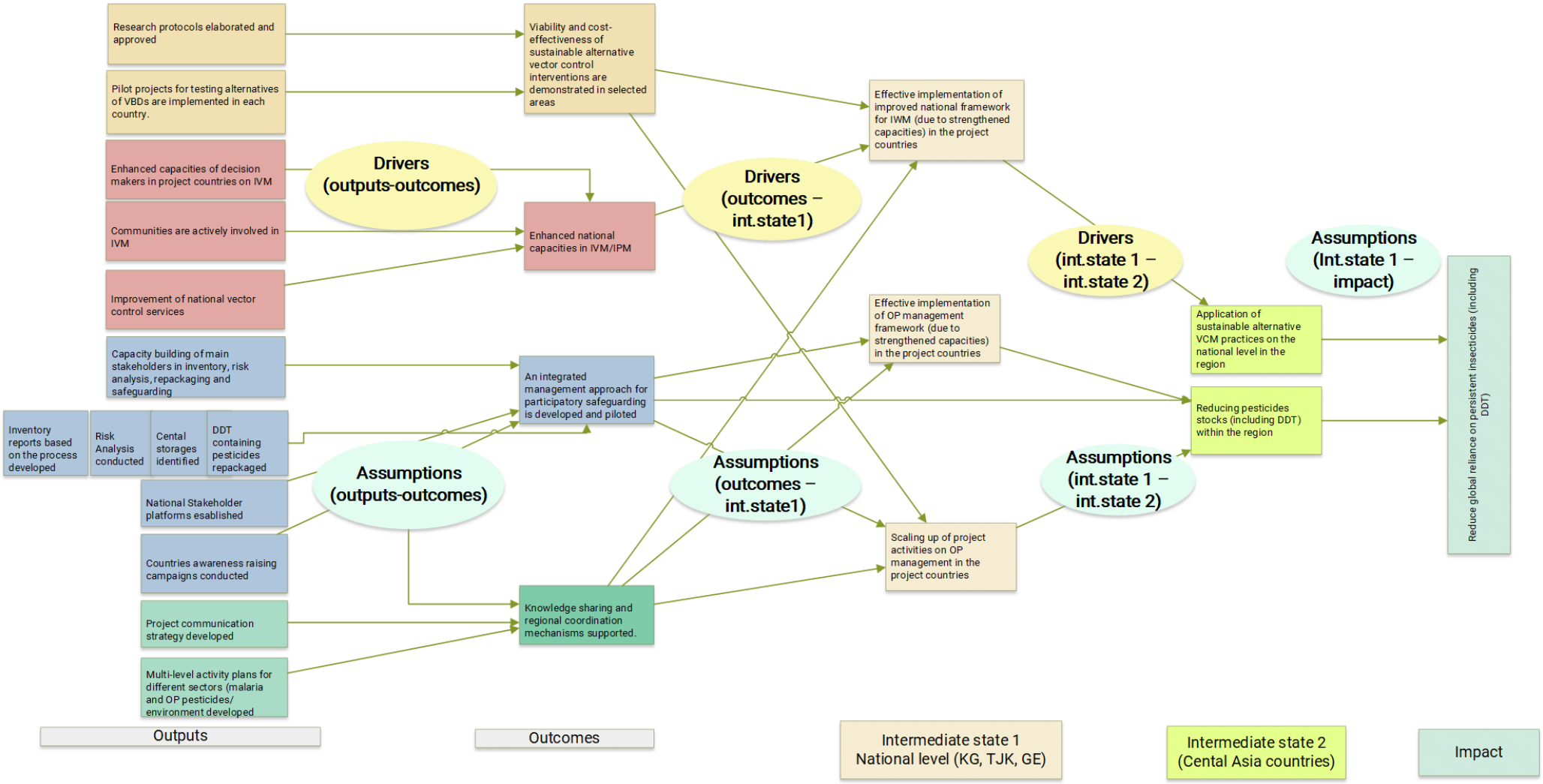
	Type	Budget	Reviewed/Actual
GEF funding		2,050,000.00	2,050,000.00
Government Funding	Cash/In kind	570,000.00	1,820,517.00
GFATM	In kind	800,000.00	-
WHO	In kind	650,000.00	421,310.67
Green Cross	Cash/In kind	522,000.00	427,310.67
Milieukontakt International	Cash/In kind	890,000.00	925,480.00
Total		5,482,000.00	5,644,607.67

(A) Budget at design and expenditure by components



Financial management assessment				
Financial management components:			**Rating**	**Comments/Sources**
1. Questions relating to financial management across the life of the project				
Compliance with financial and procedures of Un Environment and all funding partners			HS	Documents review, audits results, interviews
Timeliness of project financial reports and audits			S	Documents review, audits results, interviews
Quality of project financial reports and audits			S	Documents review, interviews
Contact/communication between PM/TM & FMO			S	Documents review, interviews
TM & FMO responsiveness to addressing and resolving financial issues			S	Interviews
2. Questions relating to financial information provided during the evaluation				
Were the following documents provided to the evaluator:				
A.	An up to date co-financing table	Y		
B.	A summary report on the projects financial management and expenditures during the life of the project - to date	Y		
C.	All project relevant legal agreements	Y		
D.	Associated financial reports for legal agreements	Y		
E.	Copies of any completed audits	Y		
Availability of project financial reports and audits			S	From GC and partners
Timeliness of project financial reports and audits			S	
Quality of project financial reports and audits			S	Interviews, documents review
FMO knowledge of partner financial requirements and procedures			S	Interviews
Financial Management Overall rating				**S**

Annex 6. Theory of Change



Annex 7. Mid-term recommendations[37] and their implementation

Recommendation	How it was addressed
GCCH & UN Environment: Increase the engagement of governmental departments in governing and implementing of the project, particularly in the environment component.	No formal agreements concluded. Governmental representatives are involved into the Regional Steering Committee meetings. NSC has been acting in Kyrgyzstan. *Status: partially implemented.*
UNEP: Ensure the adequate administrative and project management support and oversight to ensure that all project activities and outputs are managed	Task manager was in place as of October 2013. He was supporting project implementation. No log frame revisions have been made. *Status: partially implemented.*
GCCH: develop communication plan for both global level and national level	No clear communication plan developed. On the national level, communication plans were on the local level as part of agreement with the NGOs implementing the activities. *Status: not implemented.*
GCCH: continue collaboration with other regional projects to maximize the impact, but ensure that technical and reporting procedures are comprehensive	GCCH created good synergies with the other projects and in-country initiatives, but cost sharing was not reflected on a regular basis. *Status: partially implemented.*
WHO Europe: Consider providing SMART indicators for criteria for assessing whether the country's vector control strategy can be described as IVM.	No SMART indicators provided. *Status: not implemented.*
All partners: consider a second phase project building on the results of the first phase.	The next project phase is in the process of elaboration. *Status: implemented.*
Health national coordinators: continue the work in the pilot sites.	Respective ministries in the countries continued the work only during project phase in the pilot countries. One of the methodologies applied, IRS, is used in the other localities as well. *Status: partially implemented.*
Health national coordinators: maximize the roles of local administrations and health services and make them lead in the national process.	Local authorities and health services from the districts served more as a knowledge base, rather than contributed to the institutionalization of the services. *Status: partially implemented.*
MKI and national partners: consider all local capacity and technology for repacking, transporting and storage of Ops.	MKI used local capacities, strengthened existing capacities and maximized the results using the synergies with other ongoing initiatives. *Status: implemented.*

[37] Based on the mid-term review of the project

Annex 8. Preliminary findings presentation (November 2017)

Preliminary Findings

Terminal Evaluation of the UN Environment/Global Environment Facility project
Demonstrating and Scaling Up Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for the control of vector borne diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia
(Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan)

Ecaterina Melnicenco, Petr Sharov
November 02, 2017

Contents

What was it about …

GEF strategic programming:

Strategic long-term objective: To protect human health and the environment by assisting countries to reduce and eliminate production, use, and releases of POPs, and consequently contribute generally to capacity development for the sound management of chemicals.

Overall goal is **to reduce global reliance on persistent insecticides**, including DDT, without increasing the occurrence and spread of malaria and other VBDs, and to promote appropriate vector control management practices by strengthening capacities and capabilities of countries to implement environmentally sound, effective and sustainable vector control alternatives as well as to reduce the availability of DDT stocks to the population through safeguarding of relevant stocks. The project contributes to achieve the overall goal.

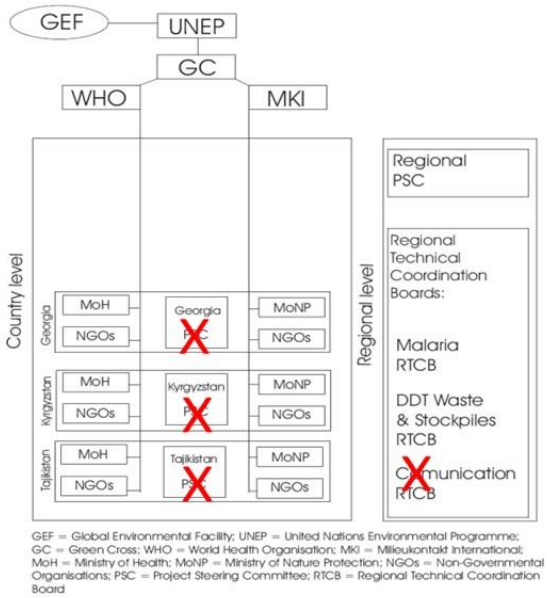
Project Objective

To **protect human health and the environment by assisting** countries to reduce and eliminate production, use, and releases of POPs, and consequently contribute generally to capacity development for the sound management of chemicals.

How …

- **to demonstrate** in practice for Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan the viability, efficiency and cost-effectiveness of sustainable **alternatives to persistent insecticides, including DDT**
- **to build capacity** in each country to plan and design the application of alternatives based on the principles of **IVM**;
- **to identify, collect, and effectively manage at least on average 60 tons of DDT stocks** and wastes per country in order to avoid misuse and illegal applications as well as contamination of the environment and food-chain, and build relevant capacity;
- **to initiate replication and scaling-up of good practices** and demonstrated alternatives in the countries selected; the project will support 2 regional meetings (seminars/workshops/conferences) to disseminate good practices of the project countries to other countries in the region;

Who …



GEF = Global Environmental Facility; UNEP = United Nations Environmental Programme; GC = Green Cross; WHO = World Health Organisation; MKI = Milieukontakt International; MoH = Ministry of Health; MoNP = Ministry of Nature Protection; NGOs = Non-Governmental Organisations; PSC = Project Steering Committee; RTCB = Regional Technical Coordination Board

A. Strategic Relevance

In the countries participating in this Project, DDT was used intensively in agriculture and in malaria vector control. GEF Strategic Priority 1 is about strengthening Parties' capacities for the Convention implementation.

The project having two fold objective aimed at:

Reducing countries reliance on DTT in the control of vector borne diseases (malaria). Project interventions were build to the countries efforts, with the support of WHO and GFAMT.

Reducing of DDT stocks in the countries. The project was designed in accordance with the provisions of the Stockholm Convention on POPs regarding DDT (environmental component)

B. Quality of Project Design

The overall rating for the Project Design is "Satisfactory". The project document includes all necessary sections that contain baseline information, intervention strategy, information on stakeholders, outcomes, risks, assumptions, implementation arrangements as well as sustainability part and monitoring and evaluation. The logical framework contains indicators, baseline, targets for each output.

C. Effectiveness

Outcome 1: Viability and cost-effectiveness of the use of sustainable alternative vector control interventions to persistent insecticides, including DDT, appropriate to the major eco-epidemiological, social, cultural and environmental settings in the selected demonstration areas is demonstrated.

Outcome 2: National capacity for planning and implementation of IVM/IPM is enhanced.

Outcome 3: An integrated management approach for the participatory safeguarding of (on average and at least) 60 tons of prioritized POPs stockpiles per country and the development of participatory disposal concepts (mainly DDT) as example for similar projects in other countries in the region is developed, supported and demonstrated.

Outcome 4: Existing regionally coordinated mechanisms for effective dissemination and sharing of specific project/country experiences are supported.

Outcome 5: M&E mechanism designed and implemented according to GEF M&E procedures, and

Outcome 6: Essential managerial supervision to ensure quality in terms of project management throughout the project life time (Project Management) is provided.

Outcome 1: Viability and cost-effectiveness of the use of sustainable alternative vector control interventions is demonstrated

Output 1.1: Research protocols designed by the national steering committee (NSC) for each participating country.

Research protocols, one per country have been developed, designed and presented on the national level during the first year of the project implementation. In TJK and GE there were groups functioning within the "health" component. In Kyrgyzstan the work groups included people working on "health" and "environment" components.

Output 1.2: Country research protocols agreed by all parties concerned.

After coordination of the research protocols on the national levels they have been presented, discussed and approved regionally (during the Steering committee meeting in 2011). Each WHO country partner has run an approval within their own structure.

Outcome 1: Viability and cost-effectiveness of the use of sustainable alternative vector control interventions is demonstrated

Output 1.3: Technical and managerial assistance rendered and support for procurement provided for project implementation.

Technical, managerial support has been provided during the whole process of project implementation from:
WHO: Technical expertise, in-country contacts;
Green Cross: Procurement and contractual procedures, financial management;
UN Environment: overall supervision.

Output 1.4: Monitoring reports concerning the project activities.

Monitoring reports have been produced on the country level by local experts (during testing periods) and by international experts. Results have been presented on the regional meetings.

Output 1.5: Report concerning technical support provided for data analysis and preparation of final project reports.

Final report on the implementation of this component that contained methodology, test results, recommendations has been produced at the end of the project.

Outcome 2: National capacity for planning and implementation of IVM/IPM is enhanced.

Output 2.1: Enhanced management capacity for decision making on the use of vector control alternatives, based on the principles of IVM.

National IVM programs have been formulated based on the support provided by the project. Raising the capacities of local personnel (both on country and local levels) was significant for the formulation process. Strengthening the national counter partners of WHO ensured the sustainability of project interventions.

Output 2.2: Inter-sectoral collaboration including community involvement promoted on the basis of IVM.
Communication and promotional materials developed and disseminated in all three project countries. Communication activities conducted in the target communities during the testing periods.
Inter-sectorial collaboration in each project country took place. Not formalized, but regular exchange and communication during the project realization.

Outcome 2: National capacity for planning and implementation of IVM/IPM is enhanced.

Output 2.3: National vector control services restructured to ensure that all essential IVM functions perform well at all levels.

National IVM programmes have been approved in all project countries by governments, that have been developed based on the methodologies, results and recommendations of the project activities. Funds allocation is not ensured for the whole implementation process, thus support from the donors and development partners is needed for their implementation.

Output 2.4: National institutional capacities of vector control programmes are improved.
National Vector Control Strategies are in place, approved, but there is no clarity on the budget allocations for the implementation.

Outcome 3: An integrated management approach for the participatory safeguarding and the development of participatory disposal concepts supported and demonstrated.

Output 3.1: Knowledge and skills on inventory transferred to 50 people.
Good synergy with FAO project has ensured that the output was achieved. Unfortunately it is difficult to retain within the same structure, as people are leaving their positions and even countries.

Output 3.2: Knowledge and skills on risk analysis transferred to 15 persons.
Cooperation between two projects (DDT and FAO) ensured that the output was achieved. Synergies on the local level (GE): people trained for FAO, UNDP project have been involved in the project activities, no duplication.

Output 3.3: Knowledge and skills on repackaging transferred to 30 persons
(The same as for the output 3.1)

Outcome 3: An integrated management approach for the participatory safeguarding and the development of participatory disposal concepts supported and demonstrated.

Output 3.4: Inventory reports of stockpiles.
Inventory reports produced, and based on that the estimated quantities for repackaging were identified. Due to the lack of technical capacities in the country to make laboratory tests visual identification was not an exact estimation of quantities and the repackaging

Output 3.5: Risk analysis of stockpiles.

Risk analysis conducted (only in cooperation with FAO project), but the capacities for the updating of the PSMS (FAO system for risk assessment) is limited in dome countries (GE, KZ – not a problem; TJK – people who were in charge and knowledgeable left the Committee)

Output 3.6: Central storage established.
Central storages have been identified according to the FAO procedure. Tailoring the existing approach was done in each particular case (GE – directly to incineration, TJK – part on the Vakhsh Central storage. To ensure the quality of safeguarding synergies have been established with the other initiative, partners (UNDP, OSCE, FAO).

Outcome 3: An integrated management approach for the participatory safeguarding and the development of participatory disposal concepts supported and demonstrated.

Output 3.7: At least 180 tons stocks repackaged.
The overall amount repacked in all three countries is 361.82 t. of DDT

Output 3.8: National stakeholder platforms established.
No national stakeholder platforms established (if we consider that in the stakeholder platforms all stakeholders should be present). Each country had its own coordination mechanism, GE, TJK – within the Health sector, in KZ the workgroup included Environment sector too. Cooperation between Health and Environmental component was mainly on the level of coordinators. Additional difficulty was difference in timing when the activities were implemented.

Output 3.9: National campaigns conducted.
Output 3.10: Information service in regions established.
Activities on the national level conducted. Joined campaign with FAO project that covered the national level, while the project came with the support on community level mostly. Activities for Health and Environmental components were held separately, targeting different communities (as pilots were in different places).

Outcome 4: Existing regionally coordinated mechanisms for effective dissemination and sharing of specific project/country experiences are supported.

Output 4.1: Project communication strategy implementation report.
Output 4.2: Activity plans available specific for each level (global, regional, national and local) and for different sectors (malaria control/health and obsolete pesticide/environment.

The project communication strategy has been drafted in the ProDoc, but have not been ever operationalized. The project held various communication activities in both domains, finding synergies with the other projects and partners. National and local level partners came with tailored to the local needs approach.

Output 4.3: Report concerning support provided to a regional HCH/pesticides forum in a project country.
Support and dissemination of information on the regional level during HCH forum was held.

D. Financial Management

Financial management was highly satisfactory during the whole project implementation that has been confirmed across all levels:
UN Environment - Green Cross
Green Cross - partners and subcontractors

Reports have been submitted in time, executing agency has put all controls and procedures for ensuring high level of financial management.

E. Efficiency

The project has delivered the majority of outputs that have been stipulated in the initial project documents.

Delays that have been during the project implementation (environmental component, planned vs realized) did not influence the overall project performance and have been realized by the end of the project.

Synergies have been established on the national level in each country:

Georgia: FAO Project, UNDP
Tajikistan: OSCE, UNDP, FSE
FSE: the cooperation established resulted in the partnership relations in the other project proposal
Kyrgyzstan: FAO Project

F. Sustainability

- Endorsement of policy documents shows high level of country level commitment.

- Procedures for division of responsibilities (especially on POPs as more stakeholders are involved) should be formulated and institutionalized better (refer mostly to KG and TJK, as GE is not declaring DDT as a problem).

- Implementation of policies is not possible without external support (possible GEF funding project, OSCE in TJK c an support some initiatives);

F. Sustainability

- There are no clear procedures for budget allocations for the implementation, done when funds are available or requested as a part of countries co-financing.

- The fact that there are no final disposal facilities for Ops in Central Asia countries can increase safeguarding costs and demotivate countries for safeguarding activities.

- High turnover of employers reduces the institutional memory and in case of new project the repetitive trainings (on IVM, Ops, etc.) should be done to raise the capacities.

- Awareness raising activities is underestimated, not clear which organizations CAN do that and WHICH can provide funds.

Project countries do have main policy documents in place to follow up activities:

(1)National IVM Strategies
(2)National Implementation Plans for Stockholm convention

- for TJK and KZ the next NIP is under the elaboration and no clarity when it will be approved and event what is the current stage of document development;
- For GE – the next NIP is under the development (clarification of priorities)

But
(1)No clarity on the funds allocations;
(2)Component of raising awareness (especially for the environmental part in underestimated);
(3)No clarity in the division of responsibilities between the actors that is making the implementation difficult.

National level coordination mechanisms could be the established to support national level activities.

G. Factors affecting project performance

- Coordination mechanisms have been established across all the levels and targeted the necessary partners/beneficiaries/contractors;
- Procedures that were put in place (UN Environment, Green Cross, MKI) were clear, necessary support was provided;
- The changes have been introduced when necessary, based on the discussion with the involved partners, following the organizational; procedures (example: changing the criteria for the pilot selections for the Health component)
- National level SCs were not established (as a separate, and clear functioning structures), but the national level coordination mechanism was in each country. The existing coordination bodies have been used as the basis.
- Country level stakeholders have been involved into the planning and implementation during regional steering committee meetings and vizits in the countries.
- The project did not have fully integrated HRBA or gender approach on the strategic level (was not part of the ProDoc), but local level implementation (awareness raising activities) incorporated the elements of these approaches.

Lessons learned

(1) **Local level support and previous country experience** is essential for the smoothly implementation of the project activities: well established contacts of WHO in the countries and pervious Green Cross/MKI experience contributed to the project success.

(2) **Setting up clear management, monitoring and reporting** requirements at the beginning makes the process transparent, easy to manage and facilitate cooperation between the project partners.

(3) **High level commitment** on the country level obligatory for getting the international support, but clear division of responsibilities and procedures need to be in place for the implementation.

(4) **External funding is needed to proceed with the implementation.** Even the political commitment and support is expressed by the country implementation is not possible without external funding.

Lessons learned

(5) **Awareness activities** are underestimated by country stakeholders**. To change the behavior** not only technical projects are needed, but these directions require work with local population, and other actors (business, farmers etc.). Not clear who can execute that on the country level and where funds can come from.

(6) Coordination with the other projects/initiatives/partners is significant and can bring and added value.

(7) **Communication tools** have to be tailored to the local situation, and all interventions should be a part of communication strategy.

(8) **Professionalism** is a key to the successful implementation of the project. Human factor was crucial for the project success. Achievement of the project's intended outputs and outcomes is largely attributed to the very professional work of the project team. In planning future projects it should be taken into account if there is a team that is able to manage well and deliver results because they are passionate about the project's success and lasting impact.

Reccomendations

- Communication strategy should be elaborated, approved in the beginning of the project implementation, and be the guiding document for all level interventions. It should clearly identify target groups, activities, main messages, as well as SMART indicators.

- Support multi stakeholders coordination mechanisms (ex. steering committees) on the nation level to coordinate the country level activities, this can also contribute to the development of the ownership within the stakeholders. Better coordination between two components (in case of similar projects) should be established not only on the regional level, but also on the national level.

- Project activities to the extent possible should be aligned with the national strategies, policies and development plans, that should be done based on the legal framework assessment.

- Awareness raising activities should be an important part of project activities, targeting the specific groups, that should be identified using surveys, social polls or other appropriate methods.

Annex 9. Quality assessment of the evaluation report

Evaluation Title:

UN Environment-GEF Project

"Demonstrating and Scaling Up Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for the control of vector borne diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia".

All UN Environment evaluations are subject to a quality assessment by the Evaluation Office. This is an assessment of the quality of the evaluation product (i.e. evaluation report) and is dependent on more than just the consultant's efforts and skills. Nevertheless, the quality assessment is used as a tool for providing structured feedback to evaluation consultants, especially at draft report stage. This guidance is provided to support consistency in assessment across different Evaluation Managers and to make the assessment process as transparent as possible.

	UN Environment Evaluation Office Comments		Final Report Rating
Substantive Report Quality Criteria			
Quality of the Executive Summary: The Summary should be able to stand alone as an accurate summary of the main evaluation product. It should include a concise overview of the evaluation object; clear summary of the evaluation objectives and scope; overall evaluation rating of the project and key features of performance (strengths and weaknesses) against exceptional criteria (plus reference to where the evaluation ratings table can be found within the report); summary of the main findings of the exercise, including a synthesis of main conclusions (which include a summary response to key strategic evaluation questions), lessons learned and recommendations.	Draft report: *(Exec Summaries are not always provided at draft stage)* Concise presentation, some specifications and further alignment with the main text needed	Final report: Comments addressed	5
I. Introduction A brief introduction should be given identifying, where possible and relevant, the following: institutional context of the project (sub-programme, Division, regions/countries where implemented) and coverage of the evaluation; date of PRC approval and project document signature); results frameworks to which it contributes (e.g. Expected Accomplishment in POW); project duration and start/end dates; number of project phases (where appropriate); implementing partners; total secured budget and whether the project has been evaluated in the past (e.g. mid-term, part of a synthesis evaluation, evaluated by another agency etc.) Consider the extent to which the introduction includes a concise statement of the purpose of the evaluation and the key intended audience for the findings?	Draft report: Further specification needed in selection criteria, gender aspects etc.	Final report: Comments addressed	5

II. Evaluation Methods This section should include a description of how the *TOC at Evaluation*[38] was designed (who was involved etc.) and applied to the context of the project? A data collection section should include: a description of evaluation methods and information sources used, including the number and type of respondents; justification for methods used (e.g. qualitative/ quantitative; electronic/face-to-face); any selection criteria used to identify respondents, case studies or sites/countries visited; strategies used to increase stakeholder engagement and consultation; details of how data were verified (e.g. triangulation, review by stakeholders etc.). Methods to ensure that potentially excluded groups (excluded by gender, vulnerability or marginalisation) are reached and their experiences captured effectively, should be made explicit in this section. The methods used to analyse data (e.g. scoring; coding; thematic analysis etc.) should be described. It should also address evaluation limitations such as: low or imbalanced response rates across different groups; gaps in documentation; extent to which findings can be either generalised to wider evaluation questions or constraints on aggregation/disaggregation; any potential or apparent biases; language barriers and ways they were overcome. Ethics and human rights issues should be highlighted including: how anonymity and confidentiality were protected and strategies used to include the views of marginalised or potentially disadvantaged groups and/or divergent views.	Draft report: Further specification needed in selection criteria, gender aspects etc.	Final report: Comments addressed	5
III. The Project This section should include: • *Context:* Overview of the main issue that the project is trying to address, its root causes and consequences on the environment and human well-being (i.e. synopsis of the problem and situational analyses). • *Objectives and components*: Summary of the project's results hierarchy as stated in the ProDoc (or as officially revised) • *Stakeholders:* Description of groups of targeted stakeholders organised according to relevant common characteristics • *Project implementation structure and partners:* A description of the implementation structure with diagram and a list of key project partners • *Changes in design during implementation:* Any	Draft report: All aspects covered, some specification needed on specific expressions.	Final report: Comments addressed	5

[38] During the Inception Phase of the evaluation process a *TOC at Design* is created based on the information contained in the approved project documents (these may include either logical framework or a TOC or narrative descriptions). During the evaluation process this TOC is revised based on changes made during project intervention and becomes the *TOC at Evaluation*.

key events that affected the project's scope or parameters should be described in brief in chronological order • *Project financing:* Completed tables of: (a) budget at design and expenditure by components (b) planned and actual sources of funding/co-financing			
IV. Theory of Change The TOC at Evaluation should be presented clearly in both diagrammatic and narrative forms. Clear articulation of each major causal pathway is expected, (starting from outputs to long term impact), including explanations of all drivers and assumptions as well as the expected roles of key actors. Where the project results as stated in the project design documents (or formal revisions of the project design) are not an accurate reflection of the project's intentions or do not follow OECD/DAC definitions of different results levels, project results may need to be re-phrased or reformulated. In such cases, a summary of the project's results hierarchy should be presented for: a) the results as stated in the approved/revised Prodoc logframe/TOC and b) as formulated in the TOC at Evaluation. *The two results hierarchies should be presented as a two column table to show clearly that, although wording and placement may have changed, the results 'goal posts' have not been 'moved'.*	Draft report: Overall well-presented TOC. Further specification needed to link the prodoc and reconstructed TOC (i.e. no table presented)	Final report: Comments sufficiently addressed	5
V. Key Findings **A. Strategic relevance:** This section should include an assessment of the project's relevance in relation to UN Environment's mandate and its alignment with UN Environment's policies and strategies at the time of project approval. An assessment of the complementarity of the project with other interventions addressing the needs of the same target groups should be included. Consider the extent to which all four elements have been addressed: 1. Alignment to the UN Environment Medium Term Strategy (MTS) and Programme of Work (POW) 2. Alignment to UN Environment/ Donor/GEF Strategic Priorities 3. Relevance to Regional, Sub-regional and National Environmental Priorities 4. Complementarity with Existing Interventions	Draft report: Some reorganizing suggested but overall comprehensive section. Bali/SSC needs to be added.	Final report: Comments addressed	6
B. Quality of Project Design To what extent are the strength and weaknesses of the project design effectively <u>summarized</u>?	Draft report:	Final report:	6

C. Nature of the External Context For projects where this is appropriate, key external features of the project's implementing context that limited the project's performance (e.g. conflict, natural disaster, political upheaval), and how they affected performance, should be described.	Draft report: Recheck with the evaluation criterion description.	Final report:	6
D. Effectiveness **(i) Outputs and Direct Outcomes:** How well does the report present a well-reasoned, complete and evidence-based assessment of the a) delivery of outputs, and b) achievement of direct outcomes? How convincing is the discussion of attribution and contribution, as well as the constraints to attributing effects to the intervention. The effects of the intervention on differentiated groups, including those with specific needs due to gender, vulnerability or marginalisation, should be discussed explicitly.	Draft report: Further specification needed to enable reader to understand the value of achieved outputs (qualitative aspects). Further accuracy needed in terms of direct outcomes	Final report: Comments addressed	6
(ii) Likelihood of Impact: How well does the report present an integrated analysis, guided by the causal pathways represented by the TOC, of all evidence relating to likelihood of impact? How well are change processes explained and the roles of key actors, as well as drivers and assumptions, explicitly discussed? Any unintended negative effects of the project should be discussed under Effectiveness, especially negative effects on disadvantaged groups.	Draft report: Clear presentation, but further linkage with drivers and assumptions to be added.	Final report: Comments mostly addressed	5
E. Financial Management This section should contain an integrated analysis of all dimensions evaluated under financial management and include a completed 'financial management' table. Consider how well the report addresses the following: • *completeness* of financial information, including the actual project costs (total and per activity) and actual co-financing used • *communication* between financial and project management staff	Draft report: Concise and accurate section.	Final report:	6
F. Efficiency To what extent, and how well, does the report present a well-reasoned, complete and evidence-based assessment of efficiency under the primary categories of cost-effectiveness and timeliness including: • Implications of delays and no cost extensions • Time-saving measures put in place to maximise results within the secured budget and agreed project timeframe	Draft report: Concise and accurate section.	Final report:	6

• Discussion of making use of/building on pre-existing institutions, agreements and partnerships, data sources, synergies and complementarities with other initiatives, programmes and projects etc. • The extent to which the management of the project minimised UN Environment's environmental footprint.			
G. Monitoring and Reporting How well does the report assess: • Monitoring design and budgeting *(including SMART indicators, resources for MTE/R etc.)* • Monitoring of project implementation *(including use of monitoring data for adaptive management)* • Project reporting *(e.g. PIMS and donor report)*	Draft report: Reorganizing the section needed. Monitoring and reporting should assessed as separate section.	Final report: Comments addressed	6
H. Sustainability How well does the evaluation identify and assess the key conditions or factors that are likely to undermine or contribute to the persistence of achieved direct outcomes including: • Socio-political Sustainability • Financial Sustainability • Institutional Sustainability	Draft report: Important section in the report. Thus further precision needed	Final report: Comments addressed	6
I. Factors Affecting Performance These factors are <u>not</u> discussed in stand-alone sections but are **integrated in criteria A-H as appropriate**. Note that these are described in the Evaluation Criteria Ratings Matrix. To what extent, and how well, does the evaluation report cover the following cross-cutting themes: • Preparation and readiness • Quality of project management and supervision[39] • Stakeholder participation and co-operation • Responsiveness to human rights and gender equity • Country ownership and driven-ness • Communication and public awareness	Draft report: Separate section provided. Some repetition with other sections, but over all good, concise section	Final report:	5
VI. Conclusions and Recommendations **i. Quality of the conclusions:** The key strategic questions should be clearly and succinctly addressed within the conclusions section. It is expected that the conclusions will highlight the	Draft report: Needs another review. But over all contains key findings. Could be more	Final report: Comments addressed	5

[39] In some cases 'project management and supervision' will refer to the supervision and guidance provided by UN Environment to implementing partners and national governments while in others, specifically for GEF funded projects, it will refer to the project management performance of the executing agency and the technical backstopping provided by UN Environment.

main strengths and weaknesses of the project, and connect them in a compelling story line. Human rights and gender dimensions of the intervention (e.g. how these dimensions were considered, addressed or impacted on) should be discussed explicitly. Conclusions, as well as lessons and recommendations, should be consistent with the evidence presented in the main body of the report.	"conclusive"		
ii) Quality and utility of the lessons: Both positive and negative lessons are expected and duplication with recommendations should be avoided. Based on explicit evaluation findings, lessons should be rooted in real project experiences or derived from problems encountered and mistakes made that should be avoided in the future. Lessons must have the potential for wider application and use and should briefly describe the context from which they are derived and those contexts in which they may be useful.	Draft report: Very generic, further specification on chemicals project context would be useful.	Final report:	5
iii) Quality and utility of the recommendations: To what extent are the recommendations proposals for specific action to be taken by identified people/position-holders to resolve concrete problems affecting the project or the sustainability of its results? They should be feasible to implement within the timeframe and resources available (including local capacities) and specific in terms of who would do what and when. At least one recommendation relating to strengthening the human rights and gender dimensions of UN Environment interventions, should be given. Recommendations should represent a measurable performance target in order that the Evaluation Office can monitor and assess compliance with the recommendations.	Draft report: Application in the new project in the region could be further highlighted, and further specified	Final report: Some specification provided	5
VII. Report Structure and Presentation Quality			
i) Structure and completeness of the report: To what extent does the report follow the Evaluation Office guidelines? Are all requested Annexes included and complete?	Draft report: Only main report body reviewed	Final report:	6
ii) **Quality of writing and formatting:** Consider whether the report is well written (clear English language and grammar) with language that is adequate in quality and tone for an official document? Do visual aids, such as maps and graphs convey key information? Does the report follow Evaluation Office formatting guidelines?	Draft report: Report requires editing and proofreading, proper paragraph numbering etc.	Final report: Adequate formatting	4
OVERALL REPORT QUALITY RATING			5.4

A number rating 1-6 is used for each criterion: Highly Satisfactory = 6, Satisfactory = 5, Moderately Satisfactory = 4, Moderately Unsatisfactory = 3, Unsatisfactory = 2, Highly Unsatisfactory = 1. The overall quality of the evaluation report is calculated by taking the mean score of all rated quality criteria.

At the end of the evaluation, compliance of the evaluation process against the agreed standard procedures is assessed, based on the table below. *All questions with negative compliance must be explained further in the table below.*

Evaluation Process Quality Criteria	Compliance	
	Yes	No
Independence:		
1. Were the Terms of Reference drafted and finalised by the Evaluation Office?	**X**	
2. Were possible conflicts of interest of proposed Evaluation Consultant(s) appraised and addressed in the final selection?	**X**	
3. Was the final selection of the Evaluation Consultant(s) made by the Evaluation Office?	**X**	
4. Was the evaluator contracted directly by the Evaluation Office?	**X**	
5. Was the Evaluation Consultant given direct access to identified external stakeholders in order to adequately present and discuss the findings, as appropriate?	**X**	
6. Did the Evaluation Consultant raise any concerns about being unable to work freely and without interference or undue pressure from project staff or the Evaluation Office?		**X**
7. If Yes to Q6: Were these concerns resolved to the mutual satisfaction of both the Evaluation Consultant and the Evaluation Manager?		
Financial Management:		
8. Was the evaluation budget approved at project design available for the evaluation?	**X**	
9. Was the final evaluation budget agreed and approved by the Evaluation Office?	**X**	
10. Were the agreed evaluation funds readily available to support the payment of the evaluation contract throughout the payment process?	**X**	
Timeliness:		
11. If a Terminal Evaluation: Was the evaluation initiated within the period of six months before or after project operational completion? Or, if a Mid Term Evaluation: Was the evaluation initiated within a six-month period prior to the project's mid-point?		**X**
12. Were all deadlines set in the Terms of Reference respected, as far as unforeseen circumstances allowed?	**X**	
13. Was the inception report delivered and reviewed/approved prior to commencing any travel?	**X**	
Project's engagement and support:		
14. Did the project team, Sub-Programme Coordinator and identified project stakeholders provide comments on the evaluation Terms of Reference?	**X**	
15. Did the project make available all required/requested documents?	**X**	
16. Did the project make all financial information (and audit reports if applicable) available in a timely manner and to an acceptable level of completeness?	**X**	
17. Was adequate support provided by the project to the evaluator(s) in planning and conducting evaluation missions?	**X**	
18. Was close communication between the Evaluation Consultant, Evaluation Office and project team maintained throughout the evaluation?	**X**	
19. Were evaluation findings, lessons and recommendations adequately discussed with the project team for ownership to be established?	X	
20. Did the project team, Sub-Programme Coordinator and any identified project stakeholders provide comments on the draft evaluation report?	**X**	
Quality assurance:		
21. Were the evaluation Terms of Reference, including the key evaluation questions, peer-reviewed?	**X**	
22. Was the TOC in the inception report peer-reviewed?	**X**	
23. Was the quality of the draft/cleared report checked by the Evaluation Manager and Peer Reviewer prior to dissemination to stakeholders for comments?	**X**	
24. Did the Evaluation Office complete an assessment of the quality of both the draft and final		**X**

reports?		
Transparency:		
25. Was the draft evaluation report sent directly by the Evaluation Consultant to the Evaluation Office?	**X**	
26. Did the Evaluation Manager disseminate (or authorize dissemination) of the cleared draft report to the project team, Sub-Programme Coordinator and other key internal personnel (including the Reference Group where appropriate) to solicit formal comments?	**X**	
27. Did the Evaluation Manager disseminate (or authorize dissemination) appropriate drafts of the report to identified external stakeholders, including key partners and funders, to solicit formal comments?	**X**	
28. Were all stakeholder comments to the draft evaluation report sent directly to the Evaluation Office	**X**	
29. Did the Evaluation Consultant(s) respond to all factual corrections and comments?	**X**	
30. Did the Evaluation Office share all comments and Evaluation Consultant responses with all those who were invited to comment?	**X**	

Provide comments / explanations / mitigating circumstances below for any non-compliant process issues.

Process Criterion Number	**Evaluation Office Comments**
11.	Some delays in starting the process in the 6-month window
24.	Table was completed in the end of the evaluation process, based on the review rounds that took place throughout the evaluation process.