



IC PROJECT REPORTING TEMPLATE AS PART OF THE STRATEGY AND PROCESS ON HOW THE IC REVIEWS AND ANALYSES ICD PROJECTS

Project Title: Lifecycle Management of Pesticides and Disposal of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Pesticides in Central Asian Countries and Turkey

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Project Code (if applicable):
GCP/SEC/011/GFF

1. Project Profile	
Recipient Countries	Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Turkey
Donor/ Resource Partner	Global Environment Facility
Collaboration Participating Organizations	Azerbaijan – Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Ministry of Health; Kazakhstan - Ministries of Agriculture, Environment and Health; Kyrgyz Republic - State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry in collaboration with the Ministries of Agriculture & Amelioration and Health; Tajikistan – State Committee on Environmental Protection in collaboration with the Ministries of Agriculture and Health; Turkey - Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Livestock
Project Budget (detailed funds and/or in-kind)	USD 46,436,986
Project Timing	May 2019- October 2022
2. Summary of Project (Scope, Relevance to the IPPC, Main outputs, Success and challenges)	
<p>The project objective is to reduce Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) releases from obsolete pesticide stockpiles and contaminated sites and strengthen the capacity for the sound management of pesticides. Specific objectives of each component are to: safely destroy POPs and obsolete pesticides and remediate pesticide-contaminated sites (Component 1); strengthen the institutional and regulatory framework for managing pesticides through their life cycle (Component 2); and increase the successful uptake of alternatives to chemical pesticides on key crops (Component 3). These three components are supported by a horizontal project management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and communication component (Component 4) which will inform project execution decisions and create the necessary conditions for beneficiary knowledge and participation in project activities.</p> <p>This project developed/achieved/conducted: Legal framework related to the pesticides lifecycle management assessed and report developed Inventory of obsolete pesticides in Azerbaijan conducted and report prepared</p>	

<p>Empty Container Management System in Azerbaijan assessed and relevant strategy developed</p> <p>Alternatives for POPs disposal in Azerbaijan studied and disposal strategy developed</p> <p>Technical assessment of cement kiln for co-processing assessed and report developed for final disposal of POPs</p> <p>IPM Country baseline assessment conducted</p> <p>A national disposal option was technically assessed against relevant Basel Convention Technical Guidelines and national legislation. The facility is deemed technically able to treat POPs waste; is already co-processing other hazardous waste streams; and management and staff are well-organised, trained, skilled. In a next step, a performance test needs to be undertaken, based on the results the government can then issue an operations license.</p> <p>Inventory update completed and results shared with government (350 MT of obsolete pesticides; buried amount of 98 MT; 10'000 MT at Jangi landfill; 26'000 MT of contaminated soil identified during the inventory update).</p> <p>Legal review finalised and report prepared containing recommendations for relevant revision and improvement.</p> <p>Information collection and assessment on eventual Highly Hazardous Pesticides use is ongoing.</p> <p>IPM IPM trials successfully conducted and based on the findings and use methodologies relevant technical guidelines are under preparation. National IPM baseline assessment is under preparation.</p> <p>Three regional webinars held: POPs disposal options; CMS; Pest surveillance</p> <p>CMS baseline assessment done and implementation strategy developed. Pilot project for CMS is under preparation.</p> <p>Lack existing national capacity and experience for final disposal of the POPs.</p>
<p>3. Project Supporting Materials [e.g. hyperlinks]</p>
<p>Khoshgadam Alasgarova. 2020, INVENTORY REPORT. Current status at sites storing obsolete and prohibited pesticides in the Republic of Azerbaijan</p> <p>Shamil Huseynov, Irina Kirieva. 2021, NATIONAL LEGAL REPORT – Azerbaijan. Analyses of legislation relevant for Pesticides & Waste</p>
<p>4. List project technical resources (i.e. guides, training materials, tools) that could be useful and used by other stakeholders</p>
<p>Training materials on IPM (under development)</p> <p>Technical documents on co-processing of obsolete pesticides (under development)</p> <p>Technical guidelines on IPM, Organic agriculture, crop rotation (under development)</p>
<p>5. Provide a list of project experts that could be recommended to other stakeholders and describe why</p>
<p>Khoshgadam Alasgarova – Inventory of obsolete pesticides, expert on Plant protection</p> <p>Shamil Huseynov – Policy and institutional development expert</p> <p>Rovshan Abbasov – Expert on contaminated site management</p>
<p>6. List targeted beneficiaries [i.e. regions, countries, RPPOs, NPPOs and other institutions]</p>

Key stakeholders and direct beneficiaries are:

Ministries of Environment, Agriculture, Health, and others: These national institutions will implement activities at the national level, and be coordinated through the Project Steering Committee and CTA. They will ensure close links with national institutions and government activities via Focal Points from each participating ministry, which in addition to the basic three may include Ministries of Emergencies, Finance, Academia, Science and Customs.

Non-governmental organizations: Key non-government stakeholders include international NGOs including Milieucontact International (MKI), the International HCH and Pesticides Association (IHPA), Green Cross Switzerland (GCCH), Blacksmith Institute (BI) and Pesticide Action Network UK (PAN UK). These have all been involved in delivering and coordinating different project components in baseline projects and have developed methodologies and approaches that will be shared with the project, particularly in communications, community monitoring, contaminated land remediation, and information sharing and advocacy. In addition MKI and GCCH have supported project management and execution in various projects, working through civil society networks in the countries and providing technical assistance, M&E, and project coordination functions.

Local communities: Local communities living near rehabilitated obsolete pesticide stores and severely contaminated sites are obvious beneficiaries from the implementation of Outcome 1 of this project, which will directly target them for communications and risk reduction activities. In addition, due to the persistence of many of the chemicals in the environment, the wider rural and urban populations are also indirect beneficiaries from the removal of materials and containment of pollution.

Farming community: Farming communities are key beneficiaries through reduced risks of exposure to pesticides. Women and children that work in the farms will benefit from reduced exposure to pesticides through adoption of improved pest management practices and general improvements in pesticide management via increased awareness about the risk of pesticides. Vulnerable groups including seasonal workers and their families will be explicitly targeted in two countries.

Local industry: Local industries including pesticide, biopesticide, recycling and cement kiln companies are all considered to be important stakeholders. Private sector stakeholders relating to all the project activities and pilot projects will be identified and engaged during project implementation.

Research institutions/universities Research institutes and/or universities will be involved as the implementing partners in pilot projects for testing, validating and promoting IPM alternatives through experimental trials and open field days for various stakeholders (e.g. farmers, advisors, researchers etc.). Likely partners include International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas, the Kyrgyz Republic BioCentre, and the Kazakhstan Plant Protection Institute in Almaty, but these will be confirmed at the project inception phase.

International organizations and funders: Financing and implementing organisations on obsolete and pesticide management in the region including: Intergovernmental organizations including UNEP Chemicals, UNIDO, the World Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), OSCE, the Secretariats of the Rotterdam, Basel and Stockholm Conventions, and others will be engaged to ensure continuing coordination between initiatives and cost sharing.