

# **Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)**

## **ISLANDS Programme Package | Child Projects**

18 April 2019

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## 1- Child Project UNEP - Knowledge Management

# GEF-7 CHILD PROJECT CONCEPT

CHILD PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Child Project

PROGRAM: Other Program

<b>Child Project Title:</b>	Coordination, Knowledge Management and Communications
<b>Country:</b>	Global
<b>Lead Agency</b>	UNEP
<b>GEF Agency(ies):</b>	UNEP

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Global Context (*maximum 500 words*)

**Describe the country's relevant environmental challenges and strategic positioning relative to the systems transformation proposed for the program, including relevant existing policies, commitments, and investment frameworks. How are these aligned with the proposed approach to foster impactful outcomes with global environmental benefits?**

Due to their small size and narrow resource bases, SIDS are **import-dependent economies**. On a per capita basis, waste generation in SIDS is rising. In 2014 it was slightly lower than in OECD countries (1.29 kg/capita/day, compared to 1.35 kg/capita/day), but as of 2019 is 2.3 kg/capita/day, 48% higher than that of OECD countries<sup>1</sup>.

As SIDS progress import-dependent development pathways, the quantities and variety of products that are being imported (ranging from mercury containing thermometers to plastic [food] packaging, from second hand electronic products to motor vehicles, from agricultural chemicals to industrial chemicals) is rapidly increasing. This is leading to the generation of a large variety of different types of hazardous and toxic wastes which SIDS do not have the technical capacity or required treatment facilities to address alone<sup>2</sup>. Waste volumes are also increasing due to changing consumption patterns, and the disposal of these growing levels of imports of non-biodegradable materials. The disposal of non-biodegradable materials, and industrial and agricultural chemicals pose an increasing challenge<sup>3</sup>.

SIDS are a distinct group of 38 countries across the: Caribbean, Pacific, the Atlantic, Indian Ocean and South China Sea (AIMS). Globally, development in SIDS is guided by the 2014 SAMOA Pathway, which recognizes the adverse impacts of climate change and sea-level rise on SIDS' efforts to achieve sustainable development as well as to their survival and viability, and addresses economic development, food security, disaster risk reduction and ocean management, and chemicals and waste management. On chemicals and waste management, the SAMOA Pathway recognises the

<sup>1</sup> SIDS Waste Management Outlook, 2019, IETC (not available online as of 12 March 2019)

<sup>2</sup> Cleaner Pacific Strategy, <https://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/WMPC/cleaner-pacific-strategy-2025.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> GEO SIDS Outlook 2014

need to reduce, reuse, recycle, recover and return approaches according to national capacities and priorities *inter alia* through capacity-building and environmentally appropriate technologies<sup>4</sup>.

Several resolutions agreed at the fourth meeting of the UNEP Assembly (March 2019) further commit governments to act to improve the management of chemicals and waste, in line with the SAMOA pathway. These include the resolutions related to: marine plastics and marine litter; sustainable consumption and production, including green procurement; addressing single use plastic pollution; the environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste; and sound management of chemicals and waste<sup>5</sup>.

#### Project Overview and Approach (maximum 1250 words)

**A. Provide a brief description of the geographical target(s), including details of systemic challenges, and the specific environmental threats and associated drivers that must be addressed;**

The ISLANDS programmatic framework has been designed to ensure learning experiences and resources from each of the child projects are captured and shared between SIDS globally. The aim is to facilitate the replication and scale up of initiatives based on lessons learnt and demonstration of best practice, fostering increased south-south cooperation. The ISLANDS Programme will support 27 SIDS. SIDS not included in the ISLANDS Programme will be informed of the results of the Programme, and the Programme resources available through this Child project.

**B. Describe the existing or planned baseline investments, including current institutional framework and processes for stakeholder engagement and gender integration;**

Three key existing baseline investment relating to knowledge management on chemicals and wastes in SIDS have been identified. The Child project has been designed to compliment, as opposed to duplicate these activities:

- Ongoing work of the UNEP International Environment Technology Centre (IETC):  
IETC plays an existing important global role in collecting, collating, analyzing and disseminating knowledge on chemicals and wastes. IETC as agreed in Decision 16/34 of UNEP Governing Council, is mandated with the transfer of environmentally sound technologies (EST) to developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Its vision is to work with developing countries to implement sustainable solutions to environmental challenges, with focus on holistic waste management. Most recently released the SIDS Waste Outlook 2019, and the Global Chemicals Outlook II<sup>6</sup>. According to the 2019 Global Chemicals Outlook, global knowledge-sharing and further harmonization of chemical management approaches can save significant resources<sup>7</sup>. IETC's 25 year history and extensive experience ensure it is well placed to execute this child project, ensuring the activities are synergistic, and complimentary to, existing baseline activities.

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.sids2014.org/content/documents/336SAMOA%20Pathway.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> UNEA resolutions: UNEP/EA.4/L.8,9,10), <http://enb.iisd.org/vol16/enb16153e.html>

<sup>6</sup> GCO 2019, <https://papersmart.unon.org/resolution/uploads/k1900123.pdf#overlay-context=pre-session-unea-4>

<sup>7</sup> GCO 2019, <https://papersmart.unon.org/resolution/uploads/k1900123.pdf#overlay-context=pre-session-unea-4>

- Global Best Practices on Emerging Chemical Policy Issues of Concern under SAICM (GEF ID 9771):

The child project will use and will be fully integrated with the SAICM Knowledge Management platform being developed under the Global Best Practices on Emerging Chemical Policy Issues of Concern under SAICM, as well as BRS and Minamata reporting modalities. The SAICM platform aims to improve knowledge management, by providing a space for knowledge exchange instruments, and long-term engagement through active communities of practice on emerging policy issues (including HHPs). The platform will also facilitate the tracking of data and progress on chemicals and waste issues at regional, national and global levels, and include provision for maps and visual tools. The KM system will build on the advances made in the UNEP hosted MAP-X system which allows for geospatial representation of data. MAP-X is a multi-agency platform which looks to consolidate data from multiple sources into a series of overlapping layers. This allows for inter-relationships between issues to be examined to facilitate identification of causal pathways and trends across countries in a region and across regions.

The child project will not develop an additional platform for disseminating knowledge. It will disseminate knowledge through existing platforms. This integrated approach will avoid duplication of efforts, and also ensure that SIDS' governments and other SIDS chemical and wastes stakeholders have the opportunity to join the communities of practice and peer-to-peer learning exchanges being established and facilitated as part of the SAICM project. This integrated approach is a cost-effective way of streamlining knowledge management under the programme, and an effective contribution to providing a single point of reference for knowledge resources on chemicals and waste management. This single point of reference is called for in the draft Caribbean Waste Management strategy<sup>8</sup>.

- The Centre of Excellence (COE) for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) (Aruba):

This Centre is an initiative of the Government of Aruba, the Kingdom of The Netherlands, and the UN Development Programme (UNDP). It aims to strengthen innovation and resilience in SIDS, offering a platform to exchange knowledge and experiences between developing countries (south-south cooperation), on issues such as renewable energy, climate resilience, public-private partnerships, water management, tourism, environment and public health.

The COE provides:

- Training in SDG-related development road maps for SIDS
- A virtual platform for knowledge exchange and online community
- In-country technical assistance related to road mapping
- Knowledge products and learning tools to support knowledge transfer and exchange.

The child project will share knowledge resources with the SIDS COE, and communicate on joint training opportunities.

**Describe how the integrated approach proposed for the child project responds to and reflects the Program's Theory of Change, and as such is an appropriate and suitable option for tackling**

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<sup>8</sup> Not available online, nor final. BCRC to advise.

**the systemic challenges, and to achieve the desired transformation with multiple global environmental benefits;**

The integrated approach responds to and reflects the programmatic Theory of change by focusing on interventions in line with the identified drivers including: public health concerns; responding to climate change and sea level rise (through future proofing infrastructure); that tourism requires a clean environment; and the need to protect ecosystems.

Knowledge management products will be developed to engage with broader stakeholder groups – including those engaged in activities directly related to public health, climate change, ecosystem protection, and tourism. This will ensure that knowledge of chemicals and wastes activities is improved among peripheral stakeholders in order to bring about systemic change.

All child project activities are in line with the following principles:

- Incrementality: the project is complimentary to, and build on, existing initiatives at global, regional and national levels.
- Replication: the project includes specific outputs on knowledge management, which are intended to be shared globally and focus on lessons learned and methods of to maximize south-south cooperation.
- Sustainability: all project outputs will be developed based on their life beyond the project lifespan. This includes a focus on systems, sustainable, long-term involvement of the private sector in recycling and stimulating access to finance in the future.
- Maximizing GEBs: ensuring that GEF funds lead to environmental benefits that are global in nature with an emphasis of dealing national, regional and global priorities.

**C. Describe the project’s incremental reasoning for GEF financing under the program, including the results framework and components.**

Despite growing global awareness on the issues of chemicals and wastes, action has most commonly been limited to unilateral measures on specific issues, mostly around single-used plastics. A coordinated approach for the more complex waste issues is necessary, but still lacking. The GEF ISLANDS global child project will provide needed technical information, promote exchange of information and engage in outreach to relevant stakeholders to help SIDS governments and SIDS stakeholders make significant progress on chemicals and wastes management.

The project will have two primary components: providing information and opportunities for exchange among SIDS governments and other SIDS stakeholders to take action technically, legally and through partnerships; and educating the general interested public as well as thought and community leaders in SIDS. A third component will focus on monitoring and evaluation of the Programme.

***Project Component 1: Creation of programme visibility and branding***

Component 1 will develop a series of tool and guides for use of each child project, to ensure a coordinated, harmonized and consistent approach to execution of child projects under the programme.

Component 1 will:

- Develop and disseminate a GEF ISLANDS Programme visibility guideline, including visual identify and branding. Training will be conducted with executing partners on the use of the guidelines.
- Develop and disseminate a GEF ISLANDS programmatic stakeholder engagement plan: outlining generally groups of SIDS stakeholders and engagement methods to be utilized by child projects. Comments and feedback will be requested from executing agencies on the draft plan to ensure full buy-in among project executing agencies.
- Develop and disseminate a GEF ISLANDS programmatic Gender action plan: outlining a framework for gender assessment and action at the child project level. This will ensure a harmonized and consistent approach, and facilitate effective monitoring of gender outcomes across the programme.

***Project Component 2: Providing information and opportunities for exchange among SIDS governments and other SIDS stakeholders to take action technically, legally and through partnerships.***

Component 2 will collect and curate information from projects, and generate case studies for dissemination. It will share knowledge on best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS. To do this activities will include: the publication of a bi-monthly GEF ISLANDS programme newsletter; moderating discussion groups and communities of practice on the SAICM Knowledge Hub; and convening meetings in the sidelines of key chemicals and wastes meetings (including, but not limited to BRS and Minamata COPs and SAICM meetings).

Component 2 will:

- Collect and curate legal and technical information and resources for SIDS including:
  - laws and regulations from various countries relevant to chemicals and wastes;
  - available training courses/materials on chemicals and wastes;
- Synthesize information and create needed educational materials and tools: the project will sift through available materials collected, identify knowledge gaps. It will create basic tutorials on key topics including developing planning tools such as baseline inventory methods, legal authorities checklists, and institutional mapping guides. These products will be made available on the IETC website and on the SAICM KM, and other platforms.
- Create radio programs and videos suitable for airing at public events and on television, that provide an educational overview of key chemicals and wastes issues being addressed in SIDS;
- Support an online community of practitioners. As part of the overall GEF ISLANDS programme, the global project will lead, promote and maintain channels of communication among all GEF ISLANDS project teams, and provide targeted access to expert help, for example, through an online helpdesk (building on the model developed by SPREP as part of GEF ID 4066).
- Convene events in the sidelines of the BRS and Minamata Conventions meetings: the project will schedule programme meetings in the sidelines of BRS, Minamata and SAICM conferences of the parties and other meetings in order to facilitate the exchange of knowledge between

participating SIDS. These events will involve presentations and sharing of experiences from SIDS, to other SIDS facilitating south-south information exchange.

- Reach out to SIDS not included in the ISLANDS Programme to share lessons learned, case studies, and invite to join communities of practice.

Expected outcomes: SIDS governments and communities increasingly share, access and use information, technical materials, guidance, and lessons learned to assist the development and implementation of activities in SIDS, through the regional programme child projects, and other partner activities.

### ***Project Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation of the GEF ISLANDS Programme***

This global child project will be responsible for overall monitoring and evaluation of the GEF ISLANDS Programme as a whole. This is separate to the monitoring and evaluation that will be performed by each child project. The monitoring and evaluation will capture how well the programme is functioning as an integrated effort and how well all child projects are working together and complementing each other.

Expected outcome: ISLANDS programme participating countries and communities understand successes and lessons learned from the Programme as a whole.

#### **Engagement with the Global / Regional Framework (maximum 500 words)**

**Describe how the project will align with the global / regional framework for the program to foster knowledge sharing, learning, and synthesis of experiences. How will the proposed approach scale-up from the local and national level to maximize engagement by all relevant stakeholders and/or actors?**

This Child project will provide the coordination framework for the programme. Its aim is to foster knowledge sharing, coordinate activities, as well as to synthesize, curate and package experiences for learning between and in SIDS. It will also develop templates and common formats as in the GEF GOLD programme approved in GEF 6. Work will also be undertaken on developing and dissemination of common communications materials and messages which can be tailored to the specific needs of countries / regions.

- Knowledge products and communications products will also be made available to all GEF Agencies engaged in the ISLANDS programme for dissemination through existing networks and partners. This will allow for maximum access to the communications and knowledge developed under the programme.
- Regional executing agencies will also play a key role in disseminating knowledge to countries within respective regions. Evaluations of recent regional interventions in the Pacific (GEF ID 4066) and the EU funded PACWaste, have found that while regional execution methods are preferred in the Pacific region due to low adsorptive capacity, challenges do exist in terms of country ownership. As such, the PACWaste II programme has made provisions for a regional communications officer to ensure quality, effective communications with project partners. The Pacific Child project will follow this model to

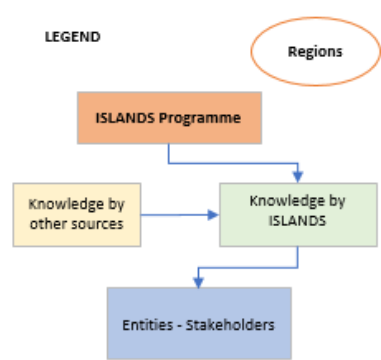
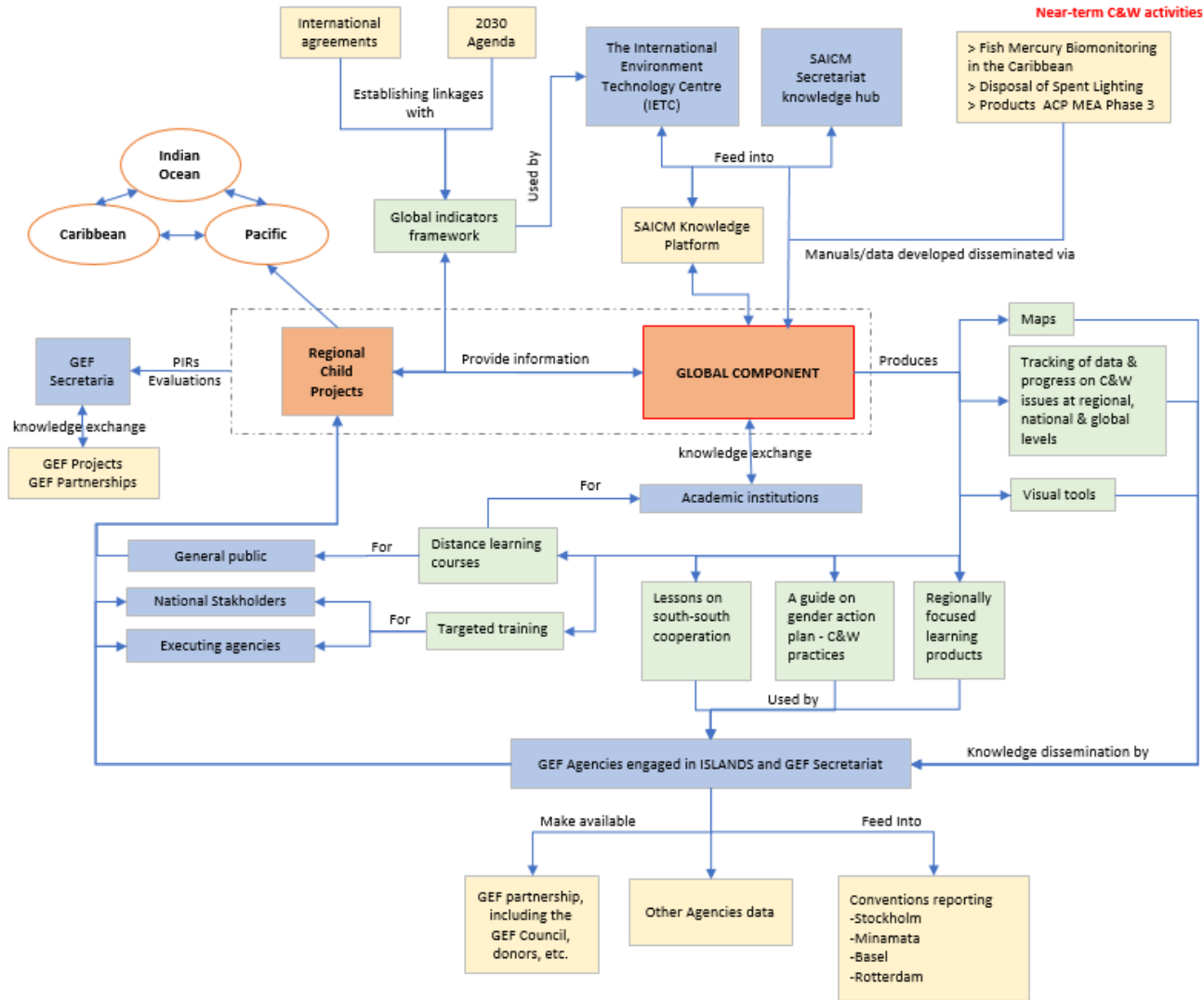


ensure quality communications and exchange information with and between participating countries. These regional communication focal points in the Pacific and the Caribbean will feed back into the Coordination, Knowledge Management and Communications child project, and be instrumental in executing the strategic communication plan developed under the programme.

It is noted that each country will collect disaggregated data on each of the indicator, including gender. These will be aggregated at the regional level in the context of this project. It will then be collated at the programme level through the KM project as described in the diagram below. Additionally, reporting on the indicators will be shared with the Stockholm, Minamata and SAICM secretariat to facilitate their recording

The following diagram outlines the proposed knowledge flow of the programme.

### Information and Data Flow



**2- Child Project UNEP - Pacific Regional Project**

## GEF-7 CHILD PROJECT CONCEPT

CHILD PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Child Project

PROGRAM: Other Program

<b>Child Project Title:</b>	Pacific Regional Project
<b>Country:</b>	Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
<b>Lead Agency</b>	UNEP
<b>GEF Agency(ies):</b>	UNEP

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Country/regional Context (*maximum 500 words*)

**Describe the country's relevant environmental challenges and strategic positioning relative to the systems transformation proposed for the program, including relevant existing policies, commitments, and investment frameworks. How are these aligned with the proposed approach to foster impactful outcomes with global environmental benefits?**

Due to their small size and narrow resource bases, Pacific SIDS are **import-dependent economies**. On a per capita basis, waste generation in SIDS is rising. In 2014 it was slightly lower than in OECD countries (1.29 kg/capita/day, compared to 1.35 kg/capita/day), but as of 2019 is 2.3 kg/capita/day, 48% higher than that of OECD countries<sup>9</sup>.

As Pacific SIDS progress import-dependent development pathways, the quantities and variety of products that are being imported (ranging from mercury containing thermometers to plastic [food] packaging, from second hand electronic products to motor vehicles, from agricultural chemicals to industrial chemicals) is rapidly increasing. This is leading to the generation of a large variety of different types of hazardous and toxic wastes which Pacific SIDS do not have the technical capacity or required treatment facilities to address alone<sup>10</sup>. Waste volumes are also increasing due to changing consumption patterns, and the disposal of these growing levels of imports of non-biodegradable materials the disposal of non-biodegradable materials, and industrial and agricultural chemicals pose an increasing challenge<sup>11</sup>.

Pacific SIDS have prioritised integrated waste, and regional these priorities are guided by the **Cleaner Pacific 2025** strategy. The **vision** of the Strategy is a cleaner Pacific environment. The **mission** is to implement practical and sustainable solutions for the prevention and management of waste and pollution in the Pacific. The Strategy includes four strategic goals: prevention of generation of wastes and pollution; recovery of resources from wastes and pollutants; improved management of residuals; and improved monitoring of the receiving environment.

The development of the ISLANDS PFD and the Pacific regional Child Project concept was developed through consultations with Pacific SIDS. In these consultations a series of regional priorities which to be addressed across all Pacific countries in the child project were identified, including:

- Regionally equivalent legislation on chemicals and waste management;

<sup>9</sup> SIDS Waste Management Outlook, 2019, IETC (not available online as of 12 March 2019)

<sup>10</sup> Cleaner Pacific Strategy, <https://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/WMPCC/cleaner-pacific-strategy-2025.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> GEO SIDS Outlook 2014

- Banning or restriction of single use plastics across the region and promotion of alternatives manufactured locally;
- Improved wastewater treatment to prevent releases of pollutants to marine environment (Biodiversity co-benefits);
- Management of disaster waste;
- Access to finance and lines of credit for SMEs.

Countries also outlined specific national level priorities ready for intervention. These are outlined below:

Issue	Country
e-waste	Cook Islands, FSM, Solomon Islands
Recycling	Samoa, Vanuatu
Recycling/Residual landfill waste	Niue , Tonga, Palau,
Landfill management/POPs reduction	Nauru
Plastics management	Kiribati, Tuvalu
Stockholm POPs	PNG
Used oil	Marshall Islands
To be confirmed	Fiji,

Cleaner Pacific 2025 sets out the following regional targets:

Issue	2025 performance targets
Recycling	Improving regional waste recycling from 47% to 75%
EPR	Increasing national Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) activities on used oil from zero to 10
E-waste	Increasing national EPR activities on e-waste from zero to 8
Waste collection	Increasing number of user pays systems for waste collection from 9 to 14

#### Project Overview and Approach (*maximum 1250 words*)

- Provide a brief description of the geographical target(s), including details of systemic challenges, and the specific environmental threats and associated drivers that must be addressed;

The Pacific region is located in the western, northern and central Pacific Ocean and consists of 14 independent countries delineated into three major ethnic regions: Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. The region has a population of around 10.57 million inhabitants that occupy just over 550,000 square kilometres of land ranging from large volcanic landforms to low-lying atolls and raised coral islands (Table 1). The land mass comprises only 2% of almost 30.55 million square kilometres. The distribution of so many small islands across a vast oceanic area contributes to the remoteness of many Pacific island countries and territories, which creates many constraints to economic development and to systems that rely on external inputs and supplies.

Key environmental threats facing the Pacific is climate change and rising sea levels. In Pacific SIDS climate change is considered one of the greatest threats to the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of their people, particularly on low-lying atolls. Areas of the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tonga, and Tuvalu are only a few metres above present sea level and may face serious threat of permanent inundation from sea-level rise, this presents significant barriers to the sound management of chemicals and wastes. In addition, poor waste management leads to greenhouse

gas emissions, with between 8-10% of annual greenhouse gas emissions in SIDS attributed to poor waste management<sup>12</sup>.

Waste generated by the tourism, hotel and cruise industry poses another significant environmental threat to Pacific SIDS: For many Pacific countries, tourism and the cruise industry are very important in terms of job creation and GDP. However, the waste generated by the cruise industry and the tourism and hotel sector places a significant burden on SIDS' limited infrastructure.

Significant barriers to improved chemicals and waste management in Pacific SIDS include:

- lack of regulations and limited capacity at customs level to manage and monitor imports of chemicals contained in products<sup>[SEP]</sup>
- Limited recycling opportunities in Pacific SIDS:
- Lack of technical capacity and infrastructure to manage, safely store and dispose of hazardous substances:
- Limited adequate landfills and poor solid waste management systems:
- Lack of awareness on risks related to the misuse of pesticides and HHPs/POPs and lack of capacity in using biocontrol alternatives in agricultural production.
- Disaster waste stemming from cyclones, hurricanes, and tsunamis adds additional burden to already fragile waste management infrastructure.

b) Describe the existing or planned baseline investments, including current institutional framework and processes for stakeholder engagement and gender integration;

The following table outlined the planned and existing regional investments. The Child Project approach has been designed to be complimentary to these activities.

Project & Budget	Donor/	Timeframe	Relationship to Project, GEF increment
JPRISM US\$15,000,000	Japanese Government	February 2017-2022 (Current project)	Activities on recycling will be complimentary, aimed at establishing systems for exporting recyclables to achieve GEB of improved waste management.
Pacwaste 2 US\$17,000,000	EU (EDF11)	Mid-2019- 2024	Inception to begin May 2019, with country consultation. PPG will coordinate closely with PACWASTE 2 officer, to ensure interventions are designed synergistically, to achieve GEBs.
L'AFD EUR3,000,000	French Government	Planned for 2019- 2023	This project will build off the work of GEF ID 4066, co-financed by l'AFD. PPG team will work with l'AFD team to develop synergistic activities.
ACP MEAs Phase 3	European Commission ACP Secretariat	Planned for 2019 - 2023	Activities will complement work on risk assessment at environmental level and development supporting policies linked to national implementation of chemicals MEAs.
Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility (PRIF)	To be determined	Jan – Jun 2019 (Feasibility	Determine the viability and sustainability of a regional processing and trans-shipment hub facility for recovery and shipment of recyclables

<sup>12</sup>SIDS Waste Management Outlook – UNEP IETC 2019

		study)	from a network of surrounding islands.
Fiji Water and Wastewater Project <sup>13</sup> EUR 345 million	EIB, ADB and Green Climate Fund	Loan agreed	Construction of a water-treatment plant, upgrade of wastewater treatment plant, extension of water distribution and wastewater collection networks. Health and environmental improvements for the growing population in unserved peri-urban area.

The following meetings have been convened to consult Pacific stakeholders on the development and planning of this Child project.

Meeting	Region	National government representatives	Other stakeholders
21 March 2018, Apia, Samoa	Pacific	Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Niue, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands	IGO: SPREP
21-25 August 2018, Suva, Fiji	Pacific	Australia, Cook Islands, EU, Fiji, France, FSM, Japan, Kiribati, New Zealand, Nauru, Niue, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	IGO: SPREP, PRIF, Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), World Bank Academia: Griffith University, University of Newcastle, University of the South Pacific
19 November 2018, Geneva, Switzerland	Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Pacific,	Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Comoros, Fiji, FSM, Guyana, Jamaica, Mauritius, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Seychelles, Suriname	IGO: SPREP NGO: Island Sustainability Alliance (Cook Islands)
5 December 2018, Geneva, Switzerland	Pacific	Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	IGO: SPREP NGO: Birdlife (New Zealand)
28 February – 1 March 2019	Pacific	Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Government of New Zealand, Asian Development Bank, SPREP, Swire Shipping

During the project preparation phase for the Child project a gender review will be undertaken, and proposed gender disaggregated indicators to be included in the project logical framework and budget. The gender review will also estimate project beneficiaries in terms of gender and as well as other social categories. It will propose gender responsive measures to be integrated into the Child Project designs.

**Describe how the integrated approach proposed for the child project responds to and reflects the Program’s Theory of Change, and as such is an appropriate and suitable option for tackling the systemic challenges, and to achieve the desired transformation with multiple global environmental benefits; and**

The integrated approach responds to and reflects the programmatic Theory of change by focusing on interventions in line with the identified drivers including: public health concerns; responding to climate change and sea level rise (through future proofing infrastructure); that tourism requires a clean environment; and the need to protect ecosystems.

Through multiple intervention points to reduce the future imports of chemicals and products containing hazardous materials; addressing legacy issues; and instituting regional systems to recycle products, that cannot be managed in SIDS.

All project activities are in line with the following principles. :

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.eib.org/en/projects/pipelines/pipeline/20150217>

- Incrementality: the project is complimentary to, and build on, existing initiatives at the regional and national level.
- Replication: the project is designed to include specific outputs on knowledge management, which are intended to be shared globally and focus on lessons learned and methods of to maximize south-south cooperation.
- Sustainability: all project outputs will be developed based on their life beyond the project lifespan. This includes a focus on systems, sustainable, long-term involvement of the private sector in recycling and stimulating access to finance in the future.
- Maximizing GEBs: ensuring that GEF funds lead to environmental benefits that are global in nature with an emphasis of dealing national, regional and global priorities.

**c) Describe the project’s incremental reasoning for GEF financing under the program, including the results framework and components.**

Despite the growing awareness on the issue of chemicals and wastes and especially in the region with many taking well publicized but unilateral action on some specific issues, mostly around single-used plastics, a coordinated approach for the more complex waste issues is still lacking. With the support of the GEF under this regional project, coherent standards will be developed and enforced through the training of customs organisations simultaneously in the whole region, avoiding the situation were some countries become the destination of some type of products or waste because they lack adequate controls or norms. With the support of GEF, regional options will be identified and developed and through the private sector partnerships developed, recurrent waste issues will be addressed at the regional level with the support of the local private sector.

The 4 components of the PFD will be implemented in this child project.

***Component 1: Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering SIDS***

Activities to include the strengthening of (regionally harmonized) regulatory/policy frameworks to adequately control/limit and prevent imports of chemicals controlled under the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions; regional and national legal frameworks for improved management of chemicals and products that can result in (hazardous) waste at the end of their life-cycle (including single use plastics); and training to improve the capacity of customs/border control and environmental/inspections agencies further improved/developed to limit/eliminate the import/use and disposal of (future) banned chemicals and waste related products.

***Component 2: Safe Management and Disposal of Legacy Chemicals and Products***

Intervention planned includes the collection, safeguarding, export and disposal of DDT stockpiles in PNG. Other activities include disposal of mercury containing products from the health sector and light bulbs, as well as activities on improved landfill management to reduce uPOPs generation from uncontrolled burning of plastics and other waste, development of strategies linked to regional and national action plans for electronic wastes and, the development and implementation of a regional action plan to combat the generation of marine litter.

***Component 3: Promote Circular Economy Approach for Products entering Pacific SIDS***



Activities will include the development of **private sector partnerships** on regional recycling (for example on of end-of-life vehicles, e-waste, plastics, used oil, tyres) initiatives to improve the viability of recycling through achieving economies of scale. The project will support the Cook Islands, FSM and the Solomon Islands introduce EPR legislation and develop national systems to ensure collection/take back and recycling. In Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, the project will support countries to improve recycling systems, including through container deposit legislation, and through partnering with the private sector to increase recycling. Composting activities may also be supported to reduce the amount of residual landfill waste. In the Marshall Islands the project will support the government in developing a levy system to fund longterm, sustainable export of used oil.

#### ***Component 4: Knowledge Management and Communications***

Activities to include the generation of case studies, guidelines, sharing of knowledge on best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS. These materials will be shared with KM Child Project. Conversely it is expected that additional activities will occur under this component to disseminate knowledge from the KM project to Pacific stakeholders in cooperation with local NGOs. There will be a focus on reaching vulnerable groups.

#### **Engagement with the Global / Regional Framework (*maximum 500 words*)**

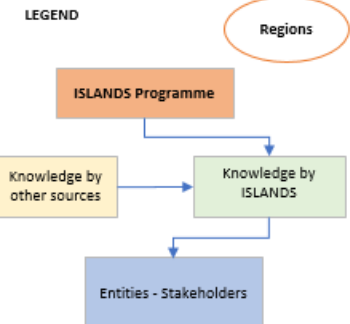
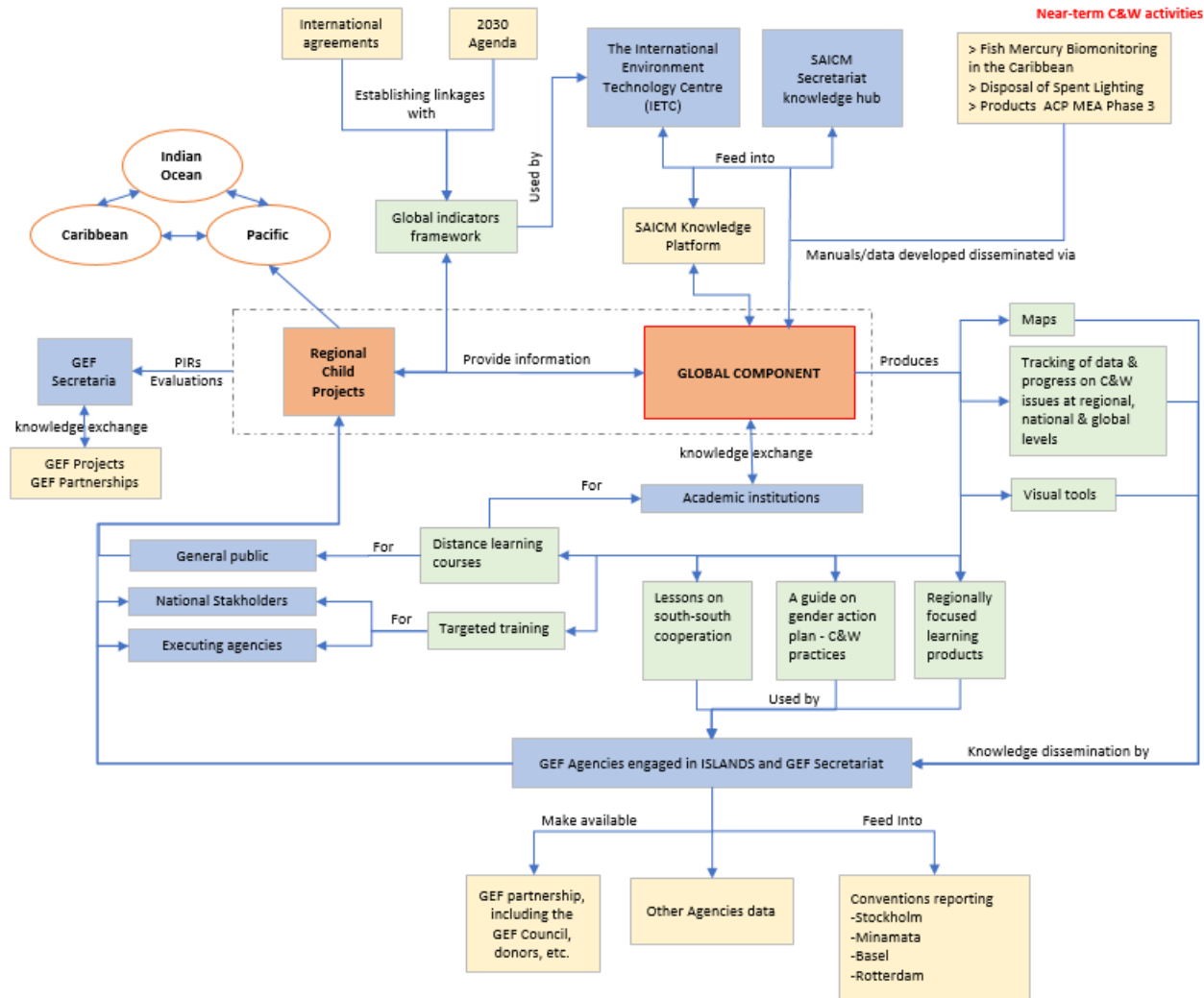
Describe how the project will align with the global / regional framework for the program to foster knowledge sharing, learning, and synthesis of experiences. How will the proposed approach scale-up from the local and national level to maximize engagement by all relevant stakeholders and/or actors?

Each country will collect disaggregated data on each of the indicator, including gender. These will be aggregated at the regional level in the context of this project. It will then be collated at the programme level through the KM project as described in the diagram below. Additionally, reporting on the indicators will be shared with the Stockholm, Minamata and SAICM secretariat to facilitate their recording.

Results from each regional child project will be fed into the global child for recording of experience, collating of lessons learned and for inter-regional dissemination, as well as dissemination to SIDS not participating in GEF ISLANDS, and to LDCs. Information from the global child project (including reporting templates and information on HHPs) will be transmitted to the regional projects for further dissemination at the country level.

The following diagram outlines the proposed knowledge flow.

### Information and Data Flow



**3- Child Project UNEP & FAO - Caribbean Regional Project**

## GEF-7 CHILD PROJECT CONCEPT

CHILD PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Child Project

PROGRAM: Other Program

<b>Child Project Title:</b>	Caribbean Regional Project
<b>Country:</b>	Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago
<b>Lead Agency</b>	UNEP
<b>GEF Agency(ies):</b>	UNEP FAO

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Country Context (*maximum 500 words*)

**Describe the country's relevant environmental challenges and strategic positioning relative to the systems transformation proposed for the program, including relevant existing policies, commitments, and investment frameworks. How are these aligned with the proposed approach to foster impactful outcomes with global environmental benefits?**

Caribbean SIDs face several barriers to improved waste and chemicals management. These include:

- Lack of regulations and regulatory frameworks to manage the import of products which are challenging to dispose of as wastes. The institutional frameworks to facilitate the enforcement of the legislation is absent and is key to the effective implementation
- Limited Recycling Opportunities The economies of scale has always proved to be a deterrent to engaging in recycling activities.
- Lack of technical capacity and infrastructure to safely manage, store and dispose of wastes and chemicals has posed a challenge to the Caribbean. Many Caribbean SIDs also lack proper solid waste management systems and do not practice source separation.
- Climate Change is a threat to the Caribbean as all of the participating countries have low lying coastal areas with dense populations.
- Education and awareness on chemicals and waste management is limited in the Caribbean Region.

In moving the waste and chemicals agenda forward, certain changes have to be made to the business as usual scenario that is taking place at present. The key drivers that will inform the strategic positioning in relation to transformation include the government buy in and support of systems such as integrated waste management, recycling initiatives, extended producer responsibility. Due to the size of the countries, many of these options cannot be implemented sustainably at the national level. The economies of scale in the Caribbean have to be analysed and a determination made on the feasibility of such initiatives at the regional level.

Existing priorities: Caribbean regional priorities are guided by the UNEP Caribbean Waste Management Action Plan. The goal is to define both regional and island-specific waste management strategies and systems that are environmentally and financially sustainable; and most importantly, supported by civil society. The SWM Action Plan will also promote the development of programmes and projects that preserve capacity at existing landfills; and optimize the use of waste as a resource. The specific objectives of the SWM Action Plan are to identify regional strategies and initiatives to facilitate:

- Communication and Collaboration
- Strategic Planning
- Funding SWM Systems
- Expanding the SWM Infrastructure
- Managing Disaster Debris
- Preventing Waste Pollution
- Increasing Landfill Diversion
- Fostering Public-Private-Partnerships

The table below summarizes the targets agreed by the governments of the region.

Issue	2025 performance targets
Recycling	Improving regional waste recycling from 20% to 45%
EPR	Increasing Extended Producer Responsibility from zero to 5
Management of Electronics	Increasing EPR activities on electronics management from zero to 5. 40% reduction PBDE (octa-BDE)
Waste management	Reduction in UPOPs by 35% by 2025; and 40% reduction in penta-BDE
Hg	Phase out of the manufacture, import and/or export of mercury added products by 2025 by 75%.
POPs	100% elimination of equipment and oils containing PCBs by 2025. 80% reduction in PFOS.
Sustainable agriculture	The Sustainable Development Goals call for inter alia, efforts to promote sustainable agriculture (Goal 2, in particular targets 2.3; 2.4 and 2.A). In this goal, a call for a reduction in the use of highly hazardous pesticides would make a significant contribution by reducing exposure to, and hence adverse impacts on health and the environment from, these pesticides.

A growing number of governments have already taken action and in particular on the prevention of plastic pollution of the environment with policies being introduced to regulate the production, import, and use of plastic bags and Styrofoam products. The following table details the status of countries in the Caribbean and their efforts to deal with plastic pollution.

COUNTRY	STATUS
Antigua and Barbuda	Ban on the commercial use of plastic bags since 2016
Barbados	From Monday, April 1, 2019 the importation, retail, sale and use of petro-based single-use plastic (plastic made from petroleum) will no longer be allowed in Barbados. Products such as single-use plastic cups; cutlery, including plastic knives, forks and spoons; stirrers; straws; plates; egg trays (both plastic and Styrofoam), and Styrofoam containers used in the culinary retail industry will be banned from that date.
Belize	Belize is set to phase out the single use of plastic bags, Styrofoam and plastic food utensils by April 22, 2019.
Dominica	By January 2019, Dominica, planned to fully ban all common plastic and styrofoam single-use food containers.
Guyana	Ban on plastic bags by 2021. In April 2016, Guyana banned the importation of

	Styrofoam products.
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Still in discussion. Have launched a plastic free SKN campaign
Saint Lucia	St Lucia is set to ban Styrofoam, phasing out the usage of the environmentally detrimental products totally by November 30, 2019 with a ban on importation beginning December 1, 2018
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Ban on Styrofoam imports in May 2017.
Suriname	NA
Trinidad and Tobago	Government has approved a ban in T&T on polystyrene foam products, such as Styrofoam, and this will be implemented by 2019.

#### Project Overview and Approach (*maximum 1250 words*)

Provide a brief description of the geographical target(s), including details of systemic challenges, and the specific environmental threats and associated drivers that must be addressed;

The SIDS of the Caribbean are facing varying degrees of low growth, high debt, significant environmental vulnerabilities, and limited resilience to shocks.

The countries of the Caribbean are small and can be categorized as service-based economies mainly tourism and financial services. Some larger countries such as Guyana, Belize and Trinidad and Tobago together produce oil/gas, minerals, and agricultural goods, and have had an overall better economic performance. They are small economies, very open to international trade, and highly exposed to natural disasters and economic shocks. Small size constrains the achievement of economies of scale and economic specialization. For waste and chemicals management, the key drivers are:

1. Public Health and concern for the safety and welfare of the population
2. The resource value of waste, which allows people to make a living from discarded materials through foraging at landfills
3. Closing the loop waste management which seeks to move from dealing with waste as an end of pipe issue towards a more holistic resource management.
4. Institutional arrangements and the Legislative framework have always plagued the Caribbean Region
5. Climate Change and its impact on health, sea level rise and inundation of contaminated sites.

The consultations during PFD development identified a series of common national priorities which will be addressed across all countries in the child project. These include:

- Legislation on chemicals and waste management;
- Managing tyres, management of electronics, End of life vehicles (elvs), Used Lead Acid Batteries (ulabs) through integrated waste management
- Improved control on import of products to the countries, through the training of border control officers
- Support the design of sanitary engineered landfills to ensure the safe management of chemicals and waste covered by the Chemicals and Waste MEAs

- Management, elimination of POPs/HHPs from the countries
- Improve capacity in taking evidence based decision that support sustainable food production system
- Identification, assessment, validation of alternative products and chemicals

The following table lists the issues and the countries which have identified it as a priority. It shows that many of the issues are common to the countries of the region and should therefore be tackled as a regional approach in order to ensure economies of scale and broad replication.

Issue	Country
Municipal Landfill Waste (uPOPs, Hg)	Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago
Medical Waste	Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Suriname
Management of Electronics (PBDEs)	Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago
ELVs (PBDEs)/ ULABs /Tires	Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago
POPs	Belize (DDT), Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia and Suriname (PFOS), new POPs ( <i>all</i> )
HHPs	Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago
Chemicals/substances/products that contribute to emissions/releases of POPs and Mercury	Antigua and Barbuda, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago
Use of alternative chemicals	Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname

- d) Describe the existing or planned baseline investments, including current institutional framework and processes for stakeholder engagement and gender integration;

### Existing and planned baseline investments

The table below lists the identified existing initiatives which will be complemented by this GEF project. A more detailed and complete analysis of these initiatives will be undertaken during the PPG.

Project & Budget	Donor/	Timeframe	Relationship to Project, GEF increment
ACP MEAs Phase 3	European Commission ACP Secretariat	Planned for 2019 - 2023	Activities will complement work on risk assessment at environmental level and development supporting policies linked to national implementation of chemicals MEAs. In addition it will complement the work development supporting policies and tools linked to implementation of national HHP plans.

Waste Oil Management in Trinidad and Tobago	Green Fund of Trinidad and Tobago	Ongoing 2020	Activities will complement the work on waste oil management.
Cassava Industry development	Caribbean Development Bank	Ongoing 2020	Activities will complement the work on non-chemicals alternatives for promoting HHP free agriculture
IOMC Toolbox for decision making in chemicals management	European Commission /Global	Ongoing 2020	Activities will complement the work on building capacities in the sound management of chemicals through building capacity on Pesticide Registration Toolkit
Rotterdam Convention Secretariat at FAO	FAO/ Global	Ongoing 2020	Activities will complement the work on HHPs under Rotterdam Annex III in relation to analysis which substances are still in use in the countries and which will be target for phasing out of import and use.
Sub-regional Capacity Building in Sustainable Food Systems and Value Chain Development	FAO/ Sub-regional	Ongoing 2020	Activities will complement the work on HHP free food systems in terms of production through alternatives with low toxicity profile and in terms of quality of produce by reducing, eliminating food contaminants such as pesticide residues.
Integrated Water, Lands and Ecosystem Management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States (IWEco)	GEF/sub-regional	Ongoing 2020	Activities will complement the work on the promotion of sustainable agriculture in terms of the application of technologies and approaches that are appropriate for small island developing states to enhance resilience of socio-ecological systems to the impacts of climate change.
Monitoring and assessment of MEA implementation and environmental trends in Antigua and Barbuda	GEF	Ongoing	Activities will complement the work to build institutional capacities for the effective management and monitoring of data and information.



Creating value from the waste by products of the coconut	GEF Small Grants	Ongoing 2019	Activities will complement work on non-chemicals alternatives for promoting HHP free agriculture.
Demonstration of integrated farming practices in climate smart technologies at home and community level that build upon local practices and support to livelihoods from nature and heritage occupations	GEF Small Grants	Ongoing 2019	Activities will complement work on the identification, assessment, validation of alternatives to POPs-containing pesticides.
Integrated solutions for waste, sanitation, housing and water	GEF Small Grants	Ongoing 2019	Activities will complement work on the sharing of knowledge on best practices and related to waste management.
Ecosystems protection, Educational and Empowerment pathways for metal recycling in Antigua and Barbuda	GEF Small Grants	Ongoing 2019	Activities will complement work on the development of national/regional private sector partnerships to improve national/regional recycling initiatives according to economies of scale.
Let's Recycle Antigua	GEF Small Grants	Ongoing 2019	Activities will complement work on the development of national/regional private sector partnerships to improve national/regional recycling initiatives according to economies of scale and the generation of communication activities.
Zero Waste 2025: Reduce. Replace. Revolutionize- Antigua and Barbuda	OAS/Antigua and Barbuda Department of Environment/ Japanese Embassy/Swe dbio/	ongoing	Activities will complement work on the development of national/regional private sector partnerships to improve national/regional recycling initiatives according to economies of scale and the generation of communication activities.

Saint Kitts and Nevis Solid Waste Management Corporation (SWMC) Waste Characterisation	Saint Kitts and Nevis Solid Waste Management Corporation	Ongoing 2019	Activities will complement the work related to knowledge management.
Saint Kitts and Nevis Solid Waste Management Corporation (SWMC) PET Bottle Separation in Schools	Saint Kitts and Nevis Solid Waste Management Corporation	Ongoing 2019	Activities will complement the work related to supporting the establishment of integrated waste management strategies and the improvement of national and regional recycling initiatives.
Mapping Soil Fertility for Durable Agriculture in St. Kitts & Nevis	Kingdom of Morocco/ Government of St. Kitts and Nevis.	Ongoing 2022	Activities will complement the work related to promoting HHP free agriculture and other safe alternatives.
Building Capacities for Strengthening the Management of Heavy Metals (Lead, Cadmium, Mercury) in Barbados	SAICM Grant	Ongoing 2020	Activities will complement the work related to mercury management and other hazardous chemicals.
Continuing Regional Support for the POPs Global Monitoring Plan (GMP2) under the Stockholm Convention in the Latin American and Caribbean Region	GEF	Ongoing 2020	Activities will complement the regional sustainable monitoring of POPs.
Strengthening the Capabilities of Testing Laboratories in the Caribbean to Reduce Technical Barriers to Trade	Caribbean Aid for Trade and Regional Integration Trust Fund (CARTFund)/ United Kingdom's Department	Ongoing	Activities will complement the work on building capacities in the sound management of chemicals by strengthening the capabilities of testing laboratories in CARIFORUM Member Countries.

	for International Development (DFID)/ Caribbean Development Bank		
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### **Institutional framework in the region**

In the Caribbean Region there exist several regional institutions which facilitate different work programmes for the region. These include:

1. Customs and Excise Divisions in the Caribbean utilize the ASYCUDA system. ASYCUDA is a computerised customs management system which covers most foreign trade procedures. The system handles manifests and customs declarations, accounting procedures, transit and suspense procedures. It generates trade data that can be used for statistical economic analysis. ASYCUDA considers the international codes and standards developed by ISO (International Organisation for Standardisation), WCO (World Customs Organization). Custom work in the region will be undertaken in collaboration with these entities.

2. The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) is a grouping of twenty countries: fifteen Member States and five Associate Members. It is home to approximately sixteen million citizens, 60% of whom are under the age of 30, and from the main ethnic groups of Indigenous Peoples, Africans, Indians, Europeans, Chinese, Portuguese and Javanese. The Community is multi-lingual; with English as the major language complemented by French and Dutch and variations of these, as well as African and Asian expressions. While these states are all relatively small, both in terms of population and size, there is also great diversity with regards to geography and population as well as the levels of economic and social development. CARICOM rests on four main pillars: economic integration; foreign policy coordination; human and social development; and security. CARICOM will be approached for collaboration during the project. It will be a good vehicle for the dissemination of the work of the project.

3. CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ) is the regional centre for promoting efficiency and competitive production in goods and services, through the process of standardization and the verification of quality. In this regard, CROSQ aims to support international competitiveness for the enhancement of social and economic development of the region. It will be an essential partner for the establishment of standards during the project.

4. Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) is an international inter-governmental Organisation dedicated to economic harmonisation and integration, protection of human and legal rights and the encouragement of good governance among independent and non-independent countries in the Eastern Caribbean comprising Antigua and Barbuda, Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and The Grenadines, British Virgin Islands, Anguilla, Martinique and Guadeloupe. Existing inter-governmental linkages will be used for the work on legislation but will also facilitate the development of regional recycling centres for selected waste streams.

5. Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) is committed to helping Borrowing Member Countries reduce inequality and halve the incidence of extreme poverty by the end of 2025, through supporting inclusive and sustainable growth and promoting good governance. The Caribbean Development Bank invests in the economic and social development of its Borrowing Member Countries. These investments, geared towards poverty reduction, span sectors such as agriculture and rural development, energy, and water

and sanitation. While the IDB is also an important partner with their own child project, the CDB will be consulted in the development of the activities on the ground in order to identify potential financing for the private sector in their member states.

6. Basel Convention Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer (BCRC Caribbean) serves fourteen (14) Contracting Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Minamata Conventions within the Caribbean region and any other country consenting to be served by the Centre. The BCRC facilitates training, technology transfer, awareness raising, identification of environmentally sound management systems for waste and chemicals management and the provision of technical support to members states through development of projects. The BCRC is the foreseen executing agency of the UNEP-implemented portion of the project.

### **Stakeholders engagement:**

Stakeholder engagement especially in the Caribbean context is particularly key to ensure project success. The requirements of the stakeholders including their expectations, perceptions, personal agendas and concerns will influence the project, shape what success looks like, and impact the outcomes that can be achieved.

In the chemicals and wastes agenda for the Caribbean the stakeholders include persons that have a vested interest in the project and include the public at large as well as private and public sector. In examining the various groups of stakeholders, different communication strategies would be required reflecting their different needs.

### **Gender mainstreaming**

Gender mainstreaming is also a critical component for Caribbean countries to achieve gender equality; that is, a society where “the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration” and where “the diversity of different groups of women and men” is recognized. Gender equality is listed as goal 5 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Men, women, children including vulnerable groups in the Caribbean are exposed to different kinds of chemicals in varying concentrations in their daily lives, thus efforts to ensure sound management of chemicals, including POPs have important gender dimensions. Biological factors, notably size and physiological differences between women and men and between adults and children, influence susceptibility to health effects from exposure to toxic chemicals. Social factors, primarily gender-determined occupational roles, also have an impact on the level and frequency of exposure to toxic chemicals, the kinds of chemicals encountered, and the resulting impacts on human health.

It is important that these gender dimensions are reflected at both site and policy level interventions for sound chemical management. The gender analysis is used to identify, understand, and describe gender differences and the impact of gender inequalities in a sector or program at the country level. Gender analysis is a required element of strategic planning and is the foundation on which gender integration is built. Gender analysis examines the different but interdependent roles of men and women and the relations between the sexes. It also involves an examination of the rights and opportunities of men and women, power relations, and access to and control over resources. Gender analysis identifies disparities, investigates why such disparities exist, determines whether they are detrimental, and if so, looks at how they can be remedied.

Consistent with the GEF Policy on gender mainstreaming and the GEF-7 approach on gender mainstreaming, GEF projects funded under this strategy will not only acknowledge gender differences within their design but determine what actions are required to promote both women's and men's roles in chemical management, disproportionate chemical exposure and vulnerability, as well as sustainable alternatives.

- e) Describe how the integrated approach proposed for the child project responds to and reflects the Program's Theory of Change, and as such is an appropriate and suitable option for tackling the systemic challenges, and to achieve the desired transformation with multiple global environmental benefits; and

The integrated approach responds to and reflects the programmatic Theory of change by focusing on interventions in line with the identified drivers including: public health concerns; responding to climate change and sea level rise (through future proofing infrastructure); that tourism requires a clean environment; and the need to protect ecosystems.

Through multiple intervention points to reduce the future imports of chemicals and products containing hazardous materials; addressing legacy issues; and instituting regional systems to recycle products, that cannot be managed in SIDS.

All project activities are in line with the following principles. :

- Incrementality: the project is complimentary to, and build on, existing initiatives at the regional and national level.
- Replication: the project is designed to include specific outputs on knowledge management, which are intended to be shared globally and focus on lessons learned and methods of to maximize south-south cooperation.
- Sustainability: all project outputs will be developed based on their life beyond the project lifespan. This includes a focus on systems, sustainable, long-term involvement of the private sector in recycling and stimulating access to finance in the future.
- Maximizing GEBs: ensuring that GEF funds lead to environmental benefits that are global in nature with an emphasis of dealing national, regional and global priorities.

- f) Describe the project's incremental reasoning for GEF financing under the program, including the results framework and components.

Despite the growing awareness on the issue of chemicals and wastes and especially in the region with many taking well publicized but unilateral action on some specific issues, mostly around single-used plastics, a coordinated approach for the more complex waste issues is still lacking. With the support of the GEF under this regional project, coherent standards will be developed and enforced through the training of customs organisations simultaneously in the whole region, avoiding the situation were some countries become the destination of some type of products or waste because they lack adequate controls or norms. Additionally, governments lack the capacity to design and manage waste management sites, with GEF support under this project, capacity will be reinforced and through the public investment facility development of the IDB child project in the region, local and national government will have the ability to manage legacy waste. Similarly, while the waste of electronics or treatment of vehicles when they reach their end of life is an important issue, the size of the Caribbean SIDS economies makes the design of circular economy approach to this type of waste uneconomical at the national levels. With the support of GEF, regional options will be identified and developed and

through the private sector incubator developed under the IDB child project, recurrent waste issues will be addressed at the regional level with the support of the local private sector.

The 4 components of the PFD will be implemented in this child project.

*Component 1: Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering Caribbean SIDS*

Activities to (i) establish standards and build capacity to control/limit and prevent the import of hazardous chemicals, products containing hazardous chemicals or products that will result in hazardous waste (including single-use plastics); (ii) train the customs/border control and trade officers, environmental inspectors as well as officers responsible for the sound management of chemicals; (iii) develop the regulatory/policy framework and standards for environmentally sound management of POPs, mercury, medical waste, e-waste, used oil, used lead acid batteries, end-of-life vehicles and assess the cost implications; (iv) Identification, assessment, validation of alternative products and chemicals products that meet the standards of the region.

*Component 2: Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, products and materials within the Caribbean SIDS*

Activities include (i) supporting the establishment of integrated waste management strategy for products which are currently in the countries and (ii) the safe handling, treatment and where necessary disposal of existing chemicals, products and materials that contribute to the emissions of POPs and mercury. Regional approach will be implemented due to the small population size of the countries in the region.

*Component 3: Safe Management of Products entering SIDS/Closing Material and Product loops for Products entering the Caribbean SIDS*

Activities include the (i) development of legislation (where necessary) to support extended producer responsibility and other appropriate measures for imported products (ii) development of national and or regional private sector partnerships to improve national and regional recycling initiatives according to economies of scale; (iii) reduction of residual landfill waste through composting activities;

*Component 4: Knowledge Management and Communications*

4.a.

Activities will include the generation and development of case studies, guidelines, sharing of knowledge on best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS. These materials will be shared with KM Child Project. Conversely it is expected that additional activities will occur under this component to disseminate knowledge from the KM project to Caribbean stakeholders in cooperation with local NGOs. There will be a focus on reaching vulnerable groups, including indigenous populations, and looking at gender considerations.

4.b.

FAO will develop and enhance global instruments for strengthening the decision making process in relation to agrochemicals. The instruments will provide an opportunity to build human and institutional capacities in countries.

Activities will include the (i) development of The Effect-Cause-Action Global tool (ECA-G) to assist countries in assessing the level of pollution in their territory caused by the irrational use of pesticides, HHPs/POPs. This tool will take into consideration the agrochemical pollution in a holistic way, integrating social, environmental and economic levels. (ii) The development of coherent strategies for

agrochemicals management, risk reduction and alternatives instruments for HHP free farming. (iii) The development of the instruments for collection and analysis of data relevant to registration and post registration of pesticides in order to provide the evidence to develop policies supporting an integrated approach, which takes into consideration environmental loss and health aspects. (iv) Incorporation of ecological risk and health assessments into pesticide registration will be enhanced through FAO Pesticide Registration Toolkit and specific guidelines developed jointly by FAO and WHO. (v) Guidance on and data collection and assessment to rank priority hazards and risks will be developed. Additional attention will be given to development of a core set of indicators, which can be used by countries to objectively assess and rank a wide range of potential interventions linked to agrochemicals, specially HHPs/POPs.

Based on the 20 year FAO experience with rural communities, the development of adequate questionnaires and participatory approach instruments to collect and analyze data will also be part of the third and fifth actions. A particular attention will be given to the social dimension including indigenous people, vulnerable groups, children and women. These instrument will be then used by governments, other agencies and NGOs.

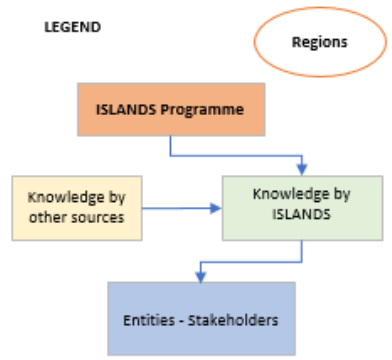
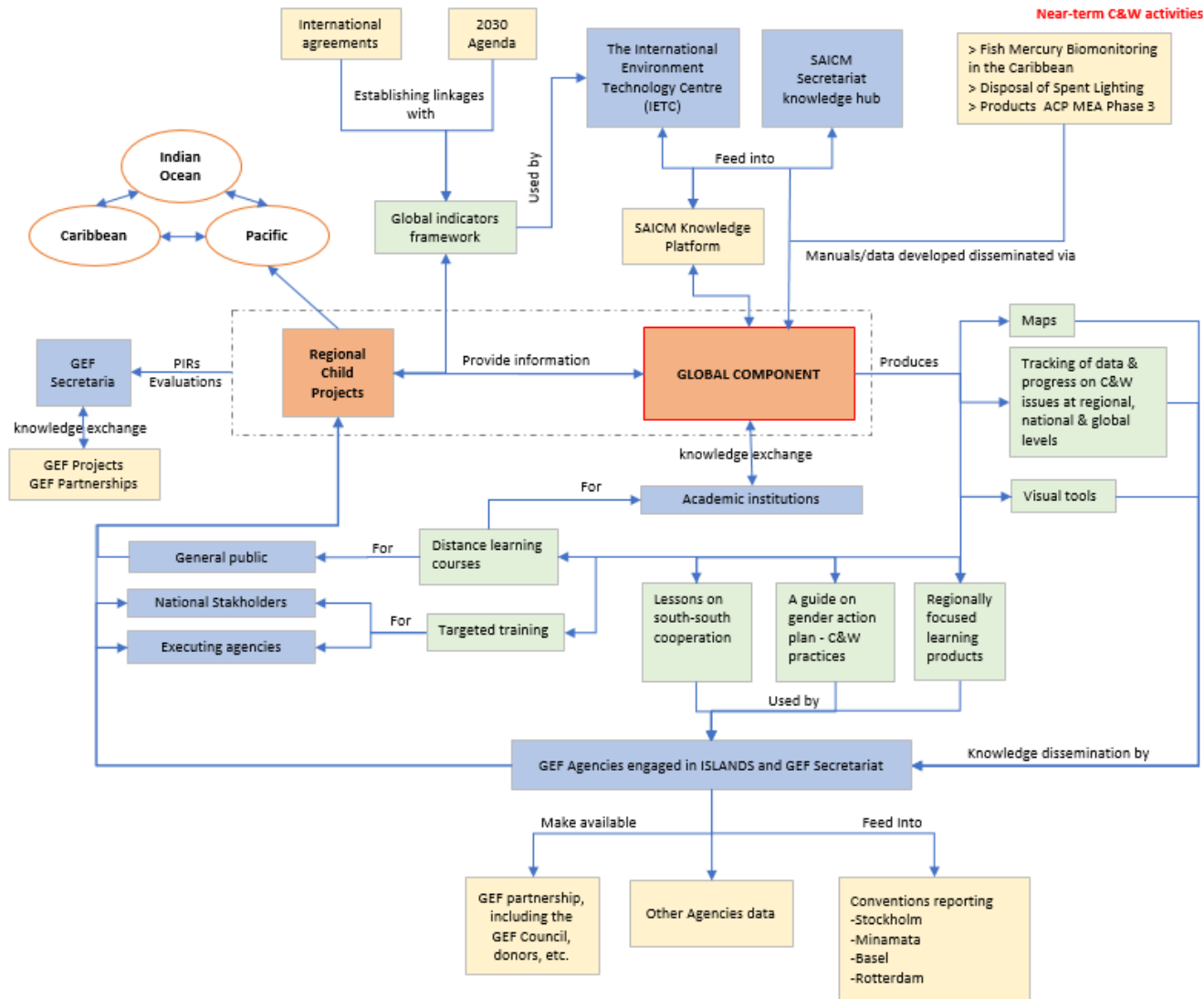
Engagement with the Global / Regional Framework (*maximum 500 words*)

Describe how the project will align with the global / regional framework for the program to foster knowledge sharing, learning, and synthesis of experiences. How will the proposed approach scale-up from the local and national level to maximize engagement by all relevant stakeholders and/or actors?

Results from each regional child project will be fed into the global child for recording of experience, collating of lessons learned and for inter-regional dissemination, as well as dissemination to SIDS not participating in GEF ISLANDS, and to LDCs. Information from the global child project (including reporting templates and information on HHPs) will be transmitted to the regional projects for further dissemination at the country level.

The following diagram outlines the proposed knowledge flow.

### Information and Data Flow





**4- Child Project IDB - Caribbean Incubator Facility**

## GEF-7 CHILD PROJECT CONCEPT

CHILD PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Child Project

PROGRAM: Other Program

Child Project Title:	GEF Islands – Caribbean Incubator Facility
Country:	Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago
Lead Agency	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
GEF Agency(ies):	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

#### Country Context (*maximum 500 words*)

Describe the country's relevant environmental challenges and strategic positioning relative to the systems transformation proposed for the program, including relevant existing policies, commitments, and investment frameworks. How are these aligned with the proposed approach to foster impactful outcomes with global environmental benefits?

The initial review of this sector in Caribbean countries was completed following a dialogue with countries<sup>14</sup> (held in Trinidad & Tobago - June 17 and 18) and analysis of past IDBG efforts. Discussions indicated inadequate legal and governance systems for waste and chemical management related to international hazardous chemicals standards. A root cause for this is a lack of awareness at the public and policymaker levels of the importance of this topic, and the economic, environmental, and health impacts of chemicals, and potential solutions in the marketplace. This, in turn, has resulted in insufficient investment from both the public and private sectors in managing chemicals and waste in the region. Caribbean countries face several barriers to improved waste and chemicals management. These include:

- Lack of regulations and regulatory frameworks to manage the import of products which are challenging to dispose of as waste. The institutional frameworks to facilitate the enforcement of the legislation is absent and is key to effective implementation
- Limited Recycling Opportunities. Small economies of scale have always proved to be a deterrent to engaging in recycling activities in individual countries.
- Lack of technical capacity and infrastructure to safely manage, store and dispose of wastes and chemicals has posed a challenge to the Caribbean. Many Caribbean countries also lack proper solid waste management systems and do not practice source separation.
- Climate Change is a threat to the Caribbean as all of the participating countries have low lying coastal areas with dense populations. This can result in build-up of materials in concentrated areas prone to disaster risk.

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<sup>14</sup> Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname

- Education and awareness on chemicals and waste management is limited in the Caribbean Region.
- Lack of finance to address the above-mentioned barriers.

To move the waste and chemicals agenda forward the region needs to engage in a policy and investment program tailored to individual country needs. Waste management markets are still at initial phases with regulatory support and government will ranging from incipient to moderate. In some countries, investment should be applied to create enabling conditions for market development prior to anything else. In countries with higher institutional and regulatory development levels, investments in specific solutions could be tested on the ground and financially scaled.

Programming priorities: Following the country dialogue and in order to define priorities for action, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) undertook a study to map existing national policies and activities, the IDB reviewed past and current programming in this sector, and this activity was referenced against the best practices established in the UNEP Caribbean Waste Management Action Plan<sup>15</sup>. Based on this analysis, regional priorities for the program in waste management should be:

- Finance
- Infrastructure
- Fostering Private Sector engagement and PPPs
- Preventing Waste Pollution, including plastics
- Policy and regulatory frameworks
- Strategic Planning
- Managing Disaster Debris
- Recycling

The table below summarizes the targets agreed by the governments of the region.

Issue	2025 performance targets
Recycling	Improving regional waste recycling from 20% to 45%
EPR	Increasing Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) from zero to 5
Management of Electronics	Increasing EPR activities on electronics management from zero to 5.40% reduction PBDE (octa-BDE)
Waste management	Reduction in UPOPs by 35% by 2025; and 40% reduction in penta-BDE

<sup>15</sup> UN Environment, in collaboration with the Government of Jamaica and the Government of The Netherlands, hosted several regional, international and local stakeholders at a three-day Caribbean Waste Management Conference in June, 2017 to develop the action plan using international standards.

Hg	Phase out of the manufacture, import and/or export of mercury added products by 2025 by 75%.
POPs	100% elimination of equipment and oils containing PCBs by 2025. 80% reduction in PFOS.
Sustainable agriculture	The Sustainable Development Goals call for inter alia, efforts to promote sustainable agriculture (Goal 2, in particular targets 2.3; 2.4 and 2.A). In this goal, a call for a reduction in the use of highly hazardous pesticides would make a significant contribution by reducing exposure to, and hence adverse impacts on health and the environment from these pesticides.

A growing number of governments have already acted and on the prevention of plastic pollution of the environment with policies being introduced to regulate the production, import, and use of plastic bags and Styrofoam products. The following table details the status of countries in the Caribbean and their efforts to deal with plastic pollution.

COUNTRY	STATUS
Antigua and Barbuda	Ban on the commercial use of plastic bags since 2016
Barbados	From Monday, April 1, 2019 the importation, retail, sale and use of petro-based single-use plastic (plastic made from petroleum) will no longer be allowed in Barbados. Products such as single-use plastic cups; cutlery, including plastic knives, forks and spoons; stirrers; straws; plates; egg trays (both plastic and Styrofoam), and Styrofoam containers used in the culinary retail industry will be banned from that date.
Belize	Belize is set to phase out the single use of plastic bags, Styrofoam and plastic food utensils by April 22, 2019.
Dominica	By January 2019, Dominica, planned to fully ban all common plastic and Styrofoam single-use food containers.
Guyana	Ban on plastic bags by 2021. In April 2016, Guyana banned the importation of Styrofoam products.
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Still in discussion. Have launched a plastic free SKN campaign
Saint Lucia	St Lucia is set to ban Styrofoam, phasing out the usage of the environmentally detrimental products totally by November 30, 2019 with a ban on importation beginning December 1, 2018
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Ban on Styrofoam imports in May 2017.
Suriname	NA
Trinidad and Tobago	Government has approved a ban in T&T on polystyrene foam products, such as Styrofoam, and this will be implemented by 2019.

The IDBG will work towards developing a pipeline of operations that enables investments in the public and private sectors in the Caribbean to address the financial needs of the targeted

sectors mentioned above.<sup>16</sup> A table with ongoing projects in the region that contributes to chemicals and waste management is available in Annex A.

#### Project Overview and Approach (*maximum 1250 words*)

- g) Provide a brief description of the geographical target(s), including details of systemic challenges, and the specific environmental threats and associated drivers that must be addressed;

The SIDS of the Caribbean are facing varying degrees of low growth, high debt, significant environmental vulnerabilities, and limited resilience to shocks. The countries of the Caribbean are small and can be categorized as service-based economies reliant mainly on tourism and financial services. Some larger countries such as Guyana, Belize and Trinidad and Tobago together produce oil/gas, minerals, and agricultural goods, and have had an overall better economic performance. They are small economies, very open to international trade, and highly exposed to natural disasters and economic shocks. Small size constrains the achievement of economies of scale and economic specialization. Waste management has been traditionally funded through international grants, or has been an underfunded externality. Governments have been very traditional when approaching this sector, either providing it with minimal prioritization or relying on external solutions.

The consultations with governments during PFD development identified a series of common national priorities which will be addressed across all countries in the child project. These include:

- Legislation on chemicals and waste management;
- Managing tyres, management of electronics, End of life vehicles (elvs), Used Lead Acid Batteries (ulabs) through integrated waste management
- Improved control on import of products to the countries, through the training of border control officers
- Support the design of sanitary engineered landfills to ensure the safe management of chemicals and waste covered by the Chemicals and Waste MEAs
- Management, elimination of POPs/HHPs from the countries
- Improve capacity in taking evidence based decision that support sustainable food production system
- Identification, assessment, validation of alternative products and chemicals
- Innovative financial mechanisms to implement the above-mentioned priorities

The goal of this project is to support these priorities, but to also support innovation in waste management and changes in policy and investment behaviour. To achieve this in the chemicals and wastes, the value propositions of chemicals and waste management need to

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<sup>16</sup> For example, in the recent IDB Lab Blue economy challenge proposals were received from firms in Belize related to Styrofoam alternatives and the Bahamas related to marine pollution.

incorporate both the true total costs of inadequate management and potential revenue streams from benefit flows. These include:

6. Public Health and concern for the safety and welfare of the population.
7. The resource value of waste, which allows people to make a living from discarded materials through foraging at landfills.
8. Circular economy waste management which seeks to move from dealing with waste as an end of pipe issue towards a more holistic resource management.
9. Innovative new legal and institutional frameworks that enable partnerships and cost/benefit sharing.
10. Climate Change and its impact on health, sea level rise and inundation of contaminated sites.

h) Describe the existing or planned baseline investments, including current institutional framework and processes for stakeholder engagement and gender integration;

The table below lists the identified ongoing initiatives in the region which will be complemented by this GEF project. A more detailed and complete analysis of these initiatives will be undertaken during the project preparation.

Project & Budget	Donor/	Timeframe	Relationship to Project, GEF increment
ACP MEAs Phase 3	European Commission ACP Secretariat	Planned for 2019 - 2023	Activities will complement work on risk assessment at environmental level and development supporting policies linked to national implementation of chemicals MEAs. In addition it will complement the work development supporting policies and tools linked to implementation of national HHP plans.
Waste Oil Management in Trinidad and Tobago	Green Fund of Trinidad and Tobago	Ongoing 2020	Activities will complement the work on waste oil management.
Cassava Industry development	Caribbean Development Bank	Ongoing 2020	Activities will complement the work on non-chemicals alternatives for promoting HHP free agriculture

IOMC Toolbox for decision making in chemicals management	European Commission /Global	Ongoing 2020	Activities will complement the work on building capacities in the sound management of chemicals through building capacity on Pesticide Registration Toolkit
Rotterdam Convention Secretariat at FAO	FAO/ Global	Ongoing 2020	Activities will complement the work on HHPs under Rotterdam Annex III in relation to analysis which substances are still in use in the countries and which will be target for phasing out of import and use.
Sub-regional Capacity Building in Sustainable Food Systems and Value Chain Development	FAO/ Sub-regional	Ongoing 2020	Activities will complement the work on HHP free food systems in terms of production through alternatives with low toxicity profile and in terms of quality of produce by reducing, eliminating food contaminants such as pesticide residues.
Integrated Water, Lands and Ecosystem Management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States (IWEco)	GEF/sub-regional	Ongoing 2020	Activities will complement the work on the promotion of sustainable agriculture in terms of the application of technologies and approaches that are appropriate for small island developing states to enhance resilience of socio-ecological systems to the impacts of climate change.
Monitoring and assessment of MEA implementation and environmental trends in Antigua and Barbuda	GEF	Ongoing	Activities will complement the work to build institutional capacities for the effective management and monitoring of data and information.
Creating value from the waste by products of the coconut	GEF Small Grants	Ongoing 2019	Activities will complement work on non-chemicals alternatives for promoting HHP free agriculture.
Demonstration of integrated farming practices in climate smart technologies at home and community level that build upon local practices and support to livelihoods from nature and heritage occupations	GEF Small Grants	Ongoing 2019	Activities will complement work on the identification, assessment, validation of alternatives to POPs-containing pesticides.

Integrated solutions for waste, sanitation, housing and water	GEF Small Grants	Ongoing 2019	Activities will complement work on the sharing of knowledge on best practices and related to waste management.
Ecosystems protection, Educational and Empowerment pathways for metal recycling in Antigua and Barbuda	GEF Small Grants	Ongoing 2019	Activities will complement work on the development of national/regional private sector partnerships to improve national/regional recycling initiatives according to economies of scale.
Let's Recycle Antigua	GEF Small Grants	Ongoing 2019	Activities will complement work on the development of national/regional private sector partnerships to improve national/regional recycling initiatives according to economies of scale and the generation of communication activities.
Zero Waste 2025: Reduce. Replace. Revolutionize- Antigua and Barbuda	OAS/Antigua and Barbuda Department of Environment/Japanese Embassy/Swedbio/	ongoing	Activities will complement work on the development of national/regional private sector partnerships to improve national/regional recycling initiatives according to economies of scale and the generation of communication activities.
Saint Kitts and Nevis Solid Waste Management Corporation (SWMC) Waste Characterisation	Saint Kitts and Nevis Solid Waste Management Corporation	Ongoing 2019	Activities will complement the work related to knowledge management.
Saint Kitts and Nevis Solid Waste Management Corporation (SWMC) PET Bottle Separation in Schools	Saint Kitts and Nevis Solid Waste Management Corporation	Ongoing 2019	Activities will complement the work related to supporting the establishment of integrated waste management strategies and the improvement of national and regional recycling initiatives.
Building Capacities for Strengthening the Management of Heavy Metals (Lead, Cadmium, Mercury) in Barbados	SAICM Grant	Ongoing 2020	Activities will complement the work related to mercury management and other hazardous chemicals.



Continuing Regional Support for the POPs Global Monitoring Plan (GMP2) under the Stockholm Convention in the Latin American and Caribbean Region	GEF	Ongoing 2020	Activities will complement the regional sustainable monitoring of POPs.
Strengthening the Capabilities of Testing Laboratories in the Caribbean to Reduce Technical Barriers to Trade	Caribbean Aid for Trade and Regional Integration Trust Fund (CARTFund)/ United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID)/ Caribbean Development Bank	Ongoing	Activities will complement the work on building capacities in the sound management of chemicals by strengthening the capabilities of testing laboratories in CARIFORUM Member Countries.
MARPOL (regional)	IDBG/Private Investors	Design Stage	The program will assist MARPOL in scaling to additional countries through dialogue with authorities and through potential additional supplementary investment through IDB Lab.
Natural Capital Lab	IDBG	24 months 07/2018 to 07 2020	Opportunities for financing and co-financing of projects with the Caribbean Child project. Natural Capital Lab currently has pledged financing of appx \$42M for projects incoming.
Development of a Sustainable Islands Platform	IDBG	24 months 07/2017 to 07/2019	Information generated particularly related to Circular Economy will be used to inform Caribbean Child project designs, together with opportunities for financing/co-financing of projects. This platform is expected to implement approximately 20 million dollars in finance.

In the Caribbean Region there exist several regional institutions which facilitate different work programs on chemicals and waste for the region. These include:

The IDBG: The Inter-American Development Bank Group is the leading source of development financing for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). The IDBG provides loans, grants, investments, and technical assistance; and conducts extensive research on various topics related to the development of countries and the LAC region. The Bank's current focus areas include three development challenges – social inclusion and equality, productivity and innovation, and economic integration – and three cross-cutting issues – gender equality and diversity, climate change and environmental sustainability; and institutional capacity and the rule of law. The member states of the IDBG within the Caribbean include Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Haiti, Dominica Republic, Bahamas, Jamaica and Belize. The IDBG through an agreement with the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), can support the implementation of programs in the countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), which are non-members of the IDBG.

In addition to the IDB Group the following organizations are of note:

1. Customs and Excise Divisions in the Caribbean utilize the ASYCUDA system. ASYCUDA is a computerised customs management system which covers most foreign trade procedures. The system handles manifests and customs declarations, accounting procedures, transit and suspense procedures. It generates trade data that can be used for statistical economic analysis. ASYCUDA considers the international codes and standards developed by ISO (International Organisation for Standardisation), WCO (World Customs Organization). Custom work in the region will be undertaken in collaboration with these entities.

2. The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) is a grouping of twenty countries: fifteen Member States and five Associate Members. It is home to approximately sixteen million citizens, 60% of whom are under the age of 30, and from the main ethnic groups of Indigenous Peoples, Africans, Indians, Europeans, Chinese, Portuguese and Javanese. The Community is multi-lingual; with English as the major language complemented by French and Dutch and variations of these, as well as African and Asian expressions. While these states are all relatively small, both in terms of population and size, there is also great diversity with regards to geography and population as well as the levels of economic and social development. CARICOM rests on four main pillars: economic integration; foreign policy coordination; human and social development; and security. CARICOM will be approached for collaboration during the project. It will be a good vehicle for the dissemination of the work of the project.

3. CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ) is the regional centre for promoting efficiency and competitive production in goods and services, through the process of standardization and the verification of quality. In this regard, CROSQ aims to support international competitiveness for the enhancement of social and economic development of the region. It will be an essential partner for the establishment of standards during the project.

4. Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) is an international inter-governmental Organisation dedicated to economic harmonisation and integration, protection of human and legal rights and the encouragement of good governance among independent and non-independent countries in the Eastern Caribbean comprising Antigua and Barbuda, Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and The Grenadines, British Virgin Islands, Anguilla, Martinique and Guadeloupe. Existing inter-governmental linkages will be used for the work on legislation but will also facilitate the development of regional recycling centres for selected waste streams.

5. Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) is committed to helping Borrowing Member Countries reduce inequality and halve the incidence of extreme poverty by the end of 2025, through supporting inclusive and sustainable growth and promoting good governance. The Caribbean Development Bank invests in the economic and social development of its Borrowing Member Countries. These investments, geared towards poverty reduction, span sectors such as agriculture and rural development, energy, and water and sanitation. While the IDB is also an important partner with their own child project, the CDB will be consulted in the development of the activities on the ground in order to identify potential financing for the private sector in their member states.

6. Basel Convention Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer (BCRC Caribbean) serves fourteen (14) Contracting Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Minamata Conventions within the Caribbean region and any other country consenting to be served by the Centre. The BCRC facilitates training, technology transfer, awareness raising, identification of environmentally sound management systems for waste and chemicals management and the provision of technical support to members states through development of projects. The BCRC is the foreseen executing agency of the UNEP-implemented portion of the project.

#### Stakeholders engagement:

Stakeholder engagement is key to the success of the incubator. One important target of the incubator is to construct business environments for investments in chemicals and waste sectors. For this reason, the incubator will partner with experienced entities with proven track records in the construction of these environments and networks. It will also seek to crowd-in private capital by a) serving as a convener, bridging the gap between public and private sector, b) providing flexible blended finance, c) seeking to find and transfer models to and within the region.

#### Gender mainstreaming:

During the facility preparation the team will identify gaps in gender equality related to each of the subprojects. Each of the sub projects will bring a gender analysis with the related gender diagnosis for the operation. If applicable, a strategy will be developed, and project will have access to the available gender tools at the IDB. Project teams will be committed to achieving gender equality results and to reporting them, including disseminating gender related lessons learned.

- i) Describe how the integrated approach proposed for the child project responds to and reflects the Program’s Theory of Change, and as such is an appropriate and suitable option for tackling the systemic challenges, and to achieve the desired transformation with multiple global environmental benefits; and

The integrated approach responds to and reflects the programmatic Theory of change by focusing on interventions in line with the identified drivers including: public health concerns; responding to climate change and sea level rise (through future proofing infrastructure); that tourism requires a clean environment; and the need to protect ecosystems.

All child project activities are in line with the following principles:

- Incrementality: the project is complimentary to, and build on, existing initiatives at global, regional and national levels.
  - Replication: the project includes specific outputs on knowledge management, which are intended to be shared globally and focus on lessons learned and methods of to maximize south-south cooperation.
  - Sustainability: all project outputs will be developed based on their life beyond the project lifespan. This includes a focus on systems, sustainable, long-term involvement of the private sector in recycling and stimulating access to finance in the future.
  - Maximizing GEBs: ensuring that GEF funds lead to environmental benefits that are global in nature with an emphasis of dealing national, regional and global priorities.
- j) Describe the project’s incremental reasoning for GEF financing under the program, including the results framework and components.

The objective of this facility is to improve access to finance for public and private sector actors interested in the sustainable management of chemicals and waste in the Caribbean.

Despite the growing awareness of the issue of chemicals and waste in the region with many taking well-publicized but unilateral action on some specific issues, mostly around single-used plastics, a coordinated approach for more complex waste issues is still lacking. It is also evident that waste management is a priority topic for Caribbean countries, but very few incentives have been put in place.

The IDBG will work towards developing a pipeline of operations in the form of investments to public and private sectors in the Caribbean as well as grants. The IDB, IDB Invest and IDB Lab will have access to the Facility. The IDB Group will utilize its upcoming Natural Capital Lab<sup>4</sup> and the Bank’s Sustainable Islands Platforms<sup>5</sup> to support technical programming and project identification. The programming of resources with beneficiary countries will be done in close coordination with the relevant Departments and Country Offices of the Vice Presidency of Countries, and in alignment with country programming and country strategy, following the procedures already in place in the Bank.

The Facility is expected to assist countries through innovative financing solutions to public and private sector entities. GEF grants may be combined with or directly assist Blended Finance investments as well as used in the public sector to raise concessionality of possible IDB loans to Governments.

#### Potential Child Project Investments:

The IDB, through the Natural Capital Lab and Sustainable Islands programs, will work with IDBG departments to develop a series of individual operations with individual departments in support of the chemical and waste program's goals.

Public Investments: Projects will be identified during the preparation phase, using preparation funds. GEF funds will then be used to provide technical and financial support to build readiness of these projects. These activities include all the analysis, studies, consultations and documentation that are required to establish the bankability of a project. Once projects are bankable, GEF funds will be used to raise the concessionality level of IDB operations to attract more clients. IDB public operations would be explored for use in public and private sector projects. Given that projects will be developed in the future the concepts and pipeline below are indicative:

- Existing Pipeline: During the first semester of 2019, the NatCap Lab/ Sustainable Islands Platform team will be working with IDB Sectors to understand the operations pipeline for 2020/2021 in the Caribbean and the possibility to shape an IDB operation blended with GEF funds to generate the expected GEBs under CW. Some initial conversations with clients is already underway in the context of the existing pipeline.
- New projects: Most Caribbean countries lack operative regulations regarding chemicals and waste. Policy Based and Investment based Loans blended with GEF funds could be explored to support activities consistent with commitments under the Basel, Minamata and Stockholm Conventions, particularly where they intersect with emerging Blue and Circular Economy demands from countries, such as ridge to reef programs.

#### IDB private operations:

- Equity Funds: A share of the incubator's funding could be applied in equity funds in the region. The IDB has had great financial leverage when using GEF funds in equity investments in the past, such as the EcoEnterprise focusing on SMEs for sustainability. This funding model could be replicated with funds active in the waste space<sup>17</sup>. In addition, under this modality IDBG could also make use of GEF funds to provide seed funding and technical assistance to a certain number of companies while providing financial incentives.
- Loans, guarantees, and convertible grants: If demand from private sector becomes higher than expected, GEF Funds could be blended with IDB's private sector and

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<sup>17</sup> For example, <https://www.circulatecapital.com/>

financial instruments so that loans, guarantees, and convertible grants could be offered to companies in the chemical and waste space with concessionality.

- Development of a program for corporate risk officers (including large multi-nationals) to find chemical risks in their supply chains, and lending to corporates to eliminate those risks. This model is based on research that the Natural Capital Coalition has done on chemical avoidance in supply chains and could be executed in partnership with IDB Invest corporate clients.

The Incubator is expected to deliver the following results:

- Leverage additional finance additional to the GEF allocation. It is important to note that the co-finance presented is tentative.
- (3-4) public or private partners will be identified for implementation of projects
- Identify national priority sectors/targets for programmatic support
- Support 3 innovations in waste management in the region.

Country selection:

The amount of funding available is not sufficient for projects to take place in each country. Therefore criteria would be set for country selection, while a knowledge transfer mechanism would be put in place to share knowledge across all countries – even those without projects. In order to have a broad set of experiences relevant to many countries, the current selection criteria suggested include:

- One large island state with a mixed industrial/tourism economy.
- One small island developing state with a tourism economy.
- One terrestrial state with a mining interests and coastal assets.
- One industrial country.

Engagement with the Global / Regional Framework (*maximum 500 words*)

Describe how the project will align with the global / regional framework for the program to foster knowledge sharing, learning, and synthesis of experiences. How will the proposed approach scale-up from the local and national level to maximize engagement by all relevant stakeholders and/or actors?

The IDBG Child Project will be designed in coordination with UN Environment's child project. The incubator will benefit from the demand for finance identified by UN Environment's operation. At the same time, the IDBG's operation will make use of the bank's platforms and networks to create a pipeline of projects to be presented at CEO Endorsement.

This facility is scoping opportunities at the regional level to make sure enough demand is identified and investments are feasible. The scaling up of these investments and creation of

improved business environments is one of the main impacts expected by this facility. The project team expects that through the experience of these initial projects, investors develop increased appetite for these investments by overcoming first-mover risk and learn more about the potential for profit rather than only looking at the possibility of loss.

The learning process on business environment creation as well as the returns on investments will be constantly communicated to the Coordination of the Global Platform. Similarly, innovations from other regions will be investigated for transfer into the Caribbean region.

Results from each regional child project will be fed into the global child for recording of experience, collating of lessons learned and for inter-regional dissemination, as well as dissemination to SIDS not participating in GEF ISLANDS, and to LDCs. Information from the global child project (including reporting templates and information on HHPs) will be transmitted to the regional projects for further dissemination at the country level.

5- **Child Project UNDP- Indian Ocean Regional Project**



## GEF-7 CHILD PROJECT CONCEPT

CHILD PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Child Project

PROGRAM: Other Program

<b>Child Project Title:</b>	Indian Ocean Regional Project
<b>Country:</b>	Union of Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles
<b>Lead Agency</b>	UNDP
<b>GEF Agency(ies):</b>	UNDP

**Indicative sources of co-financing** for the Indian Ocean SIDS have been captured in Table C of the PFD and total 151,603,800 US\$.

**Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds** for the Indian Ocean SIDS have been captured in Table D of the PFD and total 13,000,000 US\$ for the Indian Ocean Regional Project (POPs: 10,000,000 US\$; Mercury: 1,250,000 US\$; and SAICM: 1,750,000 US\$) and 1,170,000 US\$ in Agency Fees.

**PPG Amount requested by Agency(ies), Trust Fund, Country(ies) and the Programming of Funds** for the Indian Ocean SIDS total 300,000 US\$ (POPs: 232,500 US\$; Mercury: 27,500 US\$; and SAICM: 40,000 US\$) and 27,000 US\$ in Agency Fees.

**Project's Target Contributions to GEF-7 Core Indicators** for the Indian Ocean SIDS have been captured in Table E of the PFD and in the Core Indicator Worksheet.

### *PROJECT DESCRIPTION*

*Country Context (maximum 500 words)*

**Describe the country's relevant environmental challenges and strategic positioning relative to the systems transformation proposed for the program, including relevant existing policies, commitments, and investment frameworks. How are these aligned with the proposed approach to foster impactful outcomes with global environmental benefits?**

The remoteness of Indian Ocean SIDS makes the export and logistics of recyclables and hazardous wastes challenging and costly. The tourism sector and related job opportunities are important to Indian Ocean SIDS economies but come with the challenges of increased waste volumes (in particular plastics), especially during tourism peak seasons. Waste management and recycling systems currently in place often cannot deal with the increase in supply/demand. In addition, the agricultural sector and health care sector also come with their challenges, as a significant number of products used in these sectors end up generating hazardous wastes and/or lead to chemical emissions to air, water and soil.

Priorities that are common among Indian Ocean SIDS and that will be addressed through the ISLANDS programme applying national and regional approaches, include:

- Improving import and export control of hazardous chemicals and products containing them;
- Implementing integrated national and regional waste management systems focusing on Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM), Health Care Waste Management (HCWM) and hazardous wastes (including PCBs, POPs containing products like e-waste, end-of-life vehicles, etc.);
- Building capacity for the assessment and introduction of safer/greener alternatives in supply chains (agriculture, tourism, health care);
- Reducing marine litter by reducing waste generation and improving waste management systems;
- Phasing-out Hg/POPs-containing products.

Country-specific environmental challenges and strategic positioning relative to the systems transformation proposed for the program are summarized below:

**Comoros:** The Union of Comoros, like other SIDS, faces very specific challenges to soundly managing its chemicals and wastes. Challenges include land scarcity, permeable soils and close proximity to the ocean and drinking water sources (which makes it hard to site and safely operate environmentally-sound waste storage and disposal sites), vulnerability to extreme weather events which can destroy waste and chemicals disposal infrastructure and lead to severe environmental sweep waste and chemicals to the ocean; and, because of the small size of the country, difficulty to achieve economies of scale for the sound management and treatment/disposal of hazardous chemicals and wastes.

Environmental, chemical and waste management are therefore national priorities, as evidenced by their recurrence as core themes of successive national development and tourism plans of Comoros. However, besides the development of the NIP (2007), the NIP update (currently under development) and the MIA (2017), no substantive chemicals and waste GEF-funded project has been designed or implemented to support the country in meeting its objectives under chemicals-related MEAs. The country currently does not have in place legislation, bylaws or technical guidelines pertaining to the import, use, handling and disposal of PCBs, Healthcare Waste (HCW), Municipal Waste, POPs (including new-POPs), non-POPs pesticides or mercury.

The main chemicals and waste related threats Comoros faces include: i) PCBs which are estimated to be contained in 90% of the 324 electrical transformers (a total of 151 tonnes of contaminated material); ii) the indiscriminate dumping at illegal sites or in riverbeds/sea causing waste and plastics to enter the ocean, as well as the uncontrolled combustion of municipal and HCW (the source of 78% of UPOPs releases in the country); iii) The low level of awareness and low capacity for management of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs)/agrochemicals and introduction of safer alternatives/practices; iv) The absence of services or waste recycling/treatment facilities for the collection, management and/or treatment of special waste streams (e.g. HCW, hazardous wastes (like used oils), mercury-containing products, e-waste, end-of-life vehicles, etc.), resulting in these types of waste being burned in the open, in non-BAT incinerators or dumped indiscriminately.

Of all the 4 IO SIDS, Comoros is required to make the most progress, making the ISLANDS programme so timely. By participating in the ISLANDS Programme, Comoros brings commitment to further transform its chemicals and waste management and import systems with almost US\$ 23 million worth of co-finance in Government Investment/new schemes, International Financial Institution (IFI) loans and bilateral funds. These investments target actions that are directly aligned with the aim of the ISLANDS Programme (see 'baseline investments' below).

The challenges and baseline efforts align well with the 3 main axes of the programme (prevention, sound management and disposal). In terms of GEB targets, Comoros aims at: Elimination and disposal of 151 tonnes of PCB wastes; Reduction of Hg releases by 450 kg; Elimination and disposal of 22 tonnes of obsolete pesticides; Reduction of UPOPs releases by 9.9 g-TEQ by improving MSWM and HCWM systems. During the PPG phase, when additional data-collection is undertaken, project targets could increase significantly.

**Maldives:** The Republic of Maldives is a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), comprised of 1,190 low-lying coral islands (average 1.8m above sea level) in 26 atolls over an area of about 750 km on a north-south axis and 120 km on an east-west axis, with its land area accounting for only 1% of the country's territory. The country's population of approximately 344,023 people (174,666 male and 169,357 female) lives on 198 of the 1,190 islands in the Maldives; an additional 80 islands have tourist resorts. Waste generation is estimated to be 324,000 tons annually (including about 2,000 t e-waste/yr), consisting of approximately 0.5 to 11% of hazardous chemicals and of approximately 3-9% of plastics depending on location and size of island. With (chemical) waste being generated on 278 islands, scarce low-lying land, difficult and costly in-country transportation across waters, inadequate policy and fiscal mechanisms to support and incentivize sustainable chemicals management, inadequate storage and unsustainable disposal practices of hazardous chemicals and waste (including open burning and disposal at sea), unfavourable economies of scale to develop national level recycling and disposal options for some categories of waste, and overall vulnerability to climate related and other ocean inundation, the Maldives faces incredible challenges in the area of sustainable chemicals and waste management.

Tourism accounts for 25 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the economy, generates approximately 11% of the total municipal solid waste annually, and contributes to chemicals consumption (ranging from plastics to PCBs, various cleaners, to herbicides, fertilizers and pesticides). Therefore, given that the tourism sector is also a major contributor to waste generation, implementing environmentally sound chemical and waste management systems can not only preserve the main draw of a pristine environment for visitors to the Maldives, but also help decouple growth of the tourism sector from environmental degradation.

Agriculture<sup>18</sup> contributes about 6% of GDP. Maldivian law prohibits ownership of agricultural land, with land-use patterns on the inhabited islands mapped by the respective island committees for house plots used by individuals, community land and government land. Land designated for agricultural purposes can be used by all islanders, using small subsistence plots ranging from 100-500 m<sup>2</sup>, for production of food and other crops, timber or fuelwood. Traditional farming systems are based on shifting agriculture (in 2-4 year intervals), with poly-cultural home gardens, agroforestry and taro pits. Women participate in

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<sup>18</sup> Due to scarceness of arable land in the islands, there is growth of only a few subsistence crops, such as coconut, banana, breadfruit, papayas, mangoes, taro, betel, chillies, sweet potatoes, and onions.

all aspects of agricultural production, from selection of land and crop to harvesting. Women also practice horticulture for commercial purposes.

There is heavy reliance on pesticides (herbicides, insecticides and fungicides) and the disposal of empty pesticide containers are often open-burned. Given that agricultural land is not individually owned, there are challenges to simply applying regulations to address pesticide management, without a gender sensitive community-based approach. Goal Number 6 of the Maldives National Strategy for Sustainable Development (2010-2020) states the importance of ensuring that chemicals, including pesticides are handled and used in ways that do not pose significant threats to human and environmental health. However, full adoption and/or enforcement of relevant bills, (e.g. Pesticides Bill and the Chemical Regulation, and Article 5 of Law no 4/75 “Substances prohibited to be brought into the Maldives”) are also a challenge.

In participating in the GEF-7 ISLANDS Programme, the Maldives brings commitment to further transform its chemicals and waste management and import systems in the form of US\$ 85 million worth of co-finance in Government Investment, International Financial Institution (IFI) loans and bilateral funds. These investments target actions that are directly aligned with the aim of the ISLANDS Programme (see more detail in the section on baseline investments).

The challenges and baseline efforts in place in the Maldives align well with the 3 main axes of the ISLANDS programme (prevention, sound management and disposal). The Maldives aims to achieve the following GEBs: 15% reduction in PBDE and uPOPs releases by soundly managing 6,000 tons of POPs-containing e-waste; Reduce UPOPs releases from open burning of HCWM, MSWM and pesticide containers by 24 g-TEQ, with related GHG mitigation of 310 t CO<sub>2</sub>. It is also envisaged that with project support the imports of 60 tonnes of pesticides (HHP and non-HHPs) will be avoided through the replacement of safer alternatives and practices, and 19,000 tonnes of tourism waste and 12,000 tonnes of plastic waste will be avoided and prevented from reaching landfill or ending up in the marine environment. It should be recognized that these figures are based on conservative estimates, however it is assumed that during the PPG phase when additional data-collection will be undertaken, project targets could increase significantly.

**Mauritius:** The management of hazardous wastes remains a major issue of concern in Mauritius with the constraints that are specific to SIDS. One of the main challenges being that it is often not economically viable to set up treatment/disposal systems for certain hazardous waste streams as the quantities generated are too low, necessitating their export. However, export remains logistically complicated and costly, and a backing financial mechanism needs to be put in place to make this sustainable.

Opportunities for local recycling, treatment and disposal exist for a few hazardous waste streams such as waste oil, e-wastes (also being exported) and healthcare wastes (non-BAT decentralized incineration), but the management and treatment of these waste streams requires further improvement to reduce chemicals’, including POPs and mercury releases. With the considerable increase in the number of vehicles on Mauritian roads, the issue of disposal of end-of-life vehicles and POPs-containing materials has also come to the fore.

In the agricultural sector, the main issue faced by the country is the heavy reliance on pesticides (herbicides, insecticides and fungicides) and the disposal of empty pesticide containers. Mauritius’

tourism sector and related job opportunities are extremely important to its economy but come with the challenges of increased waste volumes (in particular plastics) during peak tourism seasons.

Mauritius' main economic sectors (Manufacturing, Tourism, Agriculture and Health) use a significant number of products that end up generating hazardous wastes and/or lead to chemical emissions to air, water and soil. Despite the existence of a mechanism and relevant legislation for the import control, there are currently barriers that need to be addressed to improve the sound management of chemicals and wastes.

The government of Mauritius is strategically well positioned to support the systemic transformation proposed by the ISLANDS programme. After the GEF-3 project #3205, MoSSNSESD made an investment (US\$ 7 million) to construct an interim hazardous waste storage facility which was completed in 2017, to facilitate the sound management and export of hazardous chemical wastes that cannot be treated in the country. Costs for its operation are budgeted for by MoSSNSESD (US\$ 5 million, 2019-2024). Additional financing has been committed (US\$ 15 million, MoSSNSESD, 2019-2024) to ensure the sound management of the Mare Chicose Municipal Solid Waste Landfill, and in cooperation with the new GEF project, will support waste separation at source, waste diversion and release reductions of CO<sub>2</sub> and UPOPs. MoH&QoL is prepared for financial commitments (2019-2024) to improve Health Care Waste Management Operations, while the National Environmental Laboratory will support the monitoring of UPOPs emissions and mercury releases. In the same period MOAIFS will upscale a successful empty pesticide container management project from the Small Grants Programme (SGP). Mauritius also hosts a Regional Customs Officers Training Centre (WCO). These financial and strategic investments, and initial capacity already put in place, confirm national commitments to further improve the sound management of hazardous waste and play an exemplary role for other SIDS.

By implementing the 3 main axes of the ISLANDS programme (prevent, soundly manage and dispose), Mauritius aims to achieve the following GEBS: Elimination of 5 tonnes of DDT; Release reduction of 560 – 1,120 kg of c-PBDE and up to 1 tonnes of PCBs/yr from e-waste/end-of-life vehicles (PCB coated cables, condensers, capacitors) by soundly managing 3,000 tons of POPs-containing e-waste; Avoid 0.9 tons of Hg emissions by phase-out of Hg-containing products; Reduce UPOPs releases from HCWM, MSWM and pesticide containers by 67 g-TEQ.

**Seychelles:** The Seychelles is an archipelago nation with an estimated population of 92,000. Its 115 islands are located 1,500 kilometers off the eastern coast of Africa in the Indian Ocean, spread over an area of 1.4 million square kilometers. Similar to other SIDS, Seychelles is economically and ecologically fragile, particularly vulnerable to sea level rise induced by climate change and is land scarce. The Seychelles is geographically isolated and limited by population and economic scale, it is highly dependent on the international market and vulnerable to economic shocks, and lacks capital to mobilize projects (Eckelman et al., 2014). This effect is magnified due to its dependence on tourism, and on limited natural resources, such as fish.

The management of chemicals and waste is a major issue. Economic growth, increased industrialization, population rise, and standards of living are leading to an increase in the use of (hazardous) chemicals and products containing them, and a larger variety of consumer products that are hard to manage when they become waste. As the Seychelles' economy is highly dependent on tourism, the management of waste generated by this sector is experienced as a critical environmental challenge.

Chemicals and waste management systems in the Seychelles have not been able to keep up with increases in the import, consumption and diversity of chemicals, products and materials used in the country. A particular challenge is scale. Due to the small population, there is little capital available to support chemicals and waste related projects, particularly to stimulate recycling initiatives or advanced waste treatment for more complicated waste streams. Small economies of scale prevent waste businesses from generating revenues to overcome operation and investment costs and introduce BAT/BEP conform treatment systems.

In this SIDS programme, the Seychelles brings commitment to transform its chemicals and waste management and import systems in the form of US\$ 21 million worth of co-finance in Government Investments and bilateral funds, predominantly focusing on improving its municipal and hazardous waste disposal infrastructure. These investments target actions that are directly aligned with the aim of the ISLANDS Programme, with the programme providing incremental financing to enhance the country's capacity for import control, waste avoidance and introduction of safer alternatives and financial mechanisms to ensure sustainability of improved systems, and increasing capacity for (in-country) establishment of integrated waste management systems as well as increasing capacity for export (if necessary).

The challenges and baseline efforts in place in the Seychelles align well with the 3 main axes of the ISLANDS programme (prevention, sound management and disposal). The Seychelles aims to achieve the following GEBs: Soundly reducing UPOPs releases from open burning of HCWM and MSWM by 4.16 g-TEQ; Improving the management of products containing new POPs (like e-waste) and reducing releases of C-octa BDE and Penta BDE by 50%, resulting in an emission reduction of 3,719 kg of C-octa BDE and 84 kg of penta-BDE. It is assumed that during the PPG phase when additional data-collection will be undertaken, project targets could increase significantly.

### **Project Overview and Approach (maximum 1250 words)**

**Provide a brief description of the geographical target(s), including details of systemic challenges, and the specific environmental threats and associated drivers that must be addressed;**

The main systematic challenges and associated drivers that pose environmental threats in the Indian Ocean SIDS from hazardous chemicals and their wastes, are the following:

- The import control of products, materials and chemicals of concern (including unregulated pesticides, single-use plastics, and POPs/Hg-containing products) needs to be strengthened through improved regional/national regulatory/policy frameworks and improved capacity of customs and enforcement agencies which monitor imports/exports of products.
- Hazardous waste generation rates need to be reduced in priority economic sectors (tourism, agriculture, health, manufacturing and electricity generation especially); and the management, treatment and/or disposal of such wastes need to be improved at all levels through engagement of private sector, island communities (especially women in the agricultural sector) introducing feasible BEP/BAT solutions and unlocking national, regional and international financing for required infrastructure and its sustainable operation. Addressing these challenges would lead to the safe management and disposal of existing chemicals, products and materials of concern.

- Development of appropriate fiscal tools and incentives is required to a) generate revenues to support long-term implementation of sustainable chemicals' control and management policies, b) trigger private finance and investment to support sustainable chemicals' use and management, and to support prevention of build-up of chemicals in the environment, c) enhance access to finance through engagement of the private and public investment community, and d) support Regional/ National green procurement fiscal systems for priority economic sectors.
- Market-based opportunities for the cost-effective and efficient national and/or regional recovery, disposal and export of selected hazardous waste streams need to be identified and implemented in partnerships with private sector operators, investors and government partners. An enabling fiscal environment is required in combination with Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) mechanisms for priority products to financially sustain long-term disposal/treatment mechanisms. Addressing these challenges would enable the safe management of products entering Indian Ocean SIDS and closing material and product loops for products.
- The following table highlights the range of chemicals and wastes issues that countries have raised during preparation of the PFD. And although countries finally had to pare down the list to specific sectors to prioritise best use of the limited GEF resources available, this listing does show that many of the issues are common among SIDS in the Indian Ocean, and that there is therefore rationale for them to be tackled, where possible, through a regional approach or mechanism, in order to ensure economies of scale and broad replication.

<b>Issues Raised in the course of PFD/child project preparation</b>	<b>Country</b>
Municipal Landfill Waste (UPOPs & Hg)	Comoros, Maldives and Seychelles
Medical Waste (UPOPs & Hg)	Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles
Management of Electronics & ELVs (PBDEs)	Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles
POPs	Comoros (PCBs, new POPs), Maldives (new POPs), Mauritius (PCBs, new POPs and DDT) and Seychelles (new POPs)
HHPs	Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles
Chemicals/substances/products that contribute to emissions/releases of POPs/Hg	Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles
Introduction of alternative/safer chemicals	Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles
<b>Final Prioritization of Sectors</b>	
Priority Economic Sectors to address chemicals and waste management	Comoros: Tourism, Agriculture, Electricity Generation & Health

	Maldives: Tourism & Agriculture Mauritius: Tourism, Agriculture, Manufacturing & Health Seychelles: Tourism, Agriculture & Health
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**Describe the existing or planned baseline investments, including current institutional framework and processes for stakeholder engagement and gender integration;**

Existing and planned baseline investments, which will be complemented by the ISLANDS Indian Ocean Child Project, have been described in the PFD section “ii. **Baseline scenario or any associated baseline programme/ projects**” and in addition in Table 2 of the PFD (“*Planned, on-going, near-term chemicals and wastes activities in Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles*”). Furthermore, they have been included in the below table and a summary has been provided following the table. Additional in-depth analysis of these initiatives will be undertaken during the PPG phase.

*A Summary of baseline investments per country:*

**Table 1:** Planned, on-going, near-term chemicals and wastes activities in Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles

<b>PROJECT, BUDGET</b>	<b>DONOR/ DEVELOPMENT PARTNER</b>	<b>TIMEFRAME</b>	<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>EXECUTION</b>	<b>PROPOSED RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIAN OCEAN CHILD PROJECTS, GEF INCREMENT</b>
<b>Mauritius: Operation of Interim Hazardous Waste Storage Facility at La Chaumière</b> US\$ 5,000,000	Government of Mauritius	2018-2022	Operation of the constructed Interim Hazardous Waste Storage Facility at La Chaumière (to temporary store hazardous wastes before export)	Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity, and Environment and Sustainable Development (MoSSNSESD)	The proposed Mauritius Child project would build on this activity focusing on supporting industry (and government in creating incentives for industry to pursue this) in reducing waste generation by optimizing manufacturing processes. In turn this would lead to a slower accumulation of waste that requires export.
<b>Mauritius: Upscaling of Empty Pesticide Container Management Project</b> US\$ 60,000	Government of Mauritius	2018 – 2019	Follow-up to the SGP financed 15 – 2017 Empty Pesticides Container Management Pilot Project (US\$ 47,500)	Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity, and Environment and Sustainable Development (MoSSNSESD)	The proposed Mauritius Child project would build on this activity and help to institute financially sustainable waste management systems (including collection) for empty pesticides containers, with a focus on reducing chemicals pollution from rinsing practices and the open burning of containers.
<b>Mauritius Solid Waste</b>	Government of	2019-2024	Support to solid waste management and	Ministry of	The proposed Mauritius Child

PROJECT, BUDGET	DONOR/ DEVELOPMENT PARTNER	TIMEFRAME	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	EXECUTION	PROPOSED RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIAN OCEAN CHILD PROJECTS, GEF INCREMENT
<b>Management Budget and National Environment Laboratories</b>  Budget: US\$15million	Mauritius		environmental monitoring	Social Security, National Solidarity, and Environment and Sustainable Development (MoSSNSESD)	project would build on this activity by supporting the government in establishing management systems for non-landfillable waste such as end of life vehicles, monitoring of uPOPs emissions, reducing the generation of mercury waste, etc.
<b>Mauritius: Health Care Waste Management Operations</b> US\$ 2.2 million	Government of Mauritius	2019-2024	Operation of Hospital Incinerators and monitoring systems	MoH&QoL	The proposed Mauritius Child project would build on this activity by supporting the government in introducing BAT/BEP to reduce UPOPs and Hg releases from HCWM.
<b>Mauritius: NIP (2005) &amp; MIA (2018)</b> US\$ 199,749 & US\$ 356,400	Government of Mauritius	Completed	NIP (completed in 2005) and MIA development (completed in 2018)	MoSSNSESD & MoH&QoL	A request for the NIP update will be submitted in GEF-7. Outstanding NIP priorities (UPOPs reduction from HCWM and disposal) will be addressed through the Mauritius Child project and is the last remaining recommendation from the first NIP. Hg priorities identified in the MIA report will be addressed through the Mauritius Child (see also table 6).
<b>Seychelles: Sanitary Landfill and Leachate Treatment Plant</b>  US\$ 2,500,000	European Development Fund (EDF)	2018-2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction of new sanitary (lined) waste landfill (Providence II - Mahé) and Leachate Treatment Plant and possibly a specific scheme on La Digue</li> <li>▪ Development of national solid waste master plan aligned with the National Waste Policy (2018 – 2023)</li> <li>▪ Promotion of solid waste recycling and reuse, alternative long-term disposal solutions in the 3 islands, and the launching of sensitization campaigns and</li> </ul>	Solid Waste and Cleaning Agency (SWAC)	The proposed Seychelles Child project aims to contribute to the development of the cost recovery framework of the sector, provide additional institutional capacity building for hazardous waste streams, and help put in place (in partnership with the private sector) waste management systems for recyclables and selected (hazardous) waste streams to further improve

PROJECT, BUDGET	DONOR/ DEVELOPMENT PARTNER	TIMEFRAME	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	EXECUTION	PROPOSED RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIAN OCEAN CHILD PROJECTS, GEF INCREMENT
			<p>incentive measures to reduce waste disposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of the institutional and cost recovery framework of the sector and capacity building support to the executing agency (SWAC)</li> </ul>		the 3R approach promoted by the EDF project and reduce waste volumes going to the newly constructed landfill.
<p><b>Seychelles: Survey on Waste Management Infrastructure in a Changing Climate</b></p> <p>US\$ 300,000</p>	World Bank	2019	The World Bank is supporting the Government of Seychelles in improving their technical knowledge of coastal waste infrastructure in relation to climate and disaster risks with a long-term aim of enhancing its resilience and strengthening government's adaptation capacity to deal with future climate risks related to this issue.	Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change (MEECC)	The proposed Seychelles Child project aims to build on the outcomes of the assessment to help inform the planning (in particular the location) of the establishment of future waste management systems for particular (hazardous) waste streams to ensure that risks from disasters and climate change are minimalized and mitigated.
<p><b>Seychelles Mercury study in Fish</b></p> <p>US\$ 200,000</p>	Seychelles Fishing Authority (SFA)	2019-2020	IAEA RAF related study that helps with global monitoring of mercury in biota.	Seychelles Fishing Authority (SFA)	The proposed Seychelles Child project aims to build on the outcomes of the mercury study to support awareness raising about the health impacts of mercury and other chemicals of global concern.
<p><b>Seychelles: Solid Waste Management Budget and Enhancement of MSWM capacity</b></p> <p>US\$ 13,900,000</p>	Environment Trust Fund (ETF) & Waste Management Department	2020-2022	Enhancement of capacity to process bulky waste; Further development of capacity of the Landscape & Waste management Agency (LWMA) staff to manage different waste streams and implement the programme; Increasing capacity for general waste collection and management	Ministry of Environment and Finance	The proposed Seychelles Child project aims to further increase capacity of LWMA staff with a focus on waste source separation and UPOPs/CO2 reductions at points of disposal.
<p><b>Seychelles: Providence Landfill 3 and La Digue</b></p>	Ministry of Environment, Energy and	2020-2022	Establishment of 3rd landfill on Providence	Land Waste Management	The proposed Seychelles Child project aims to further increase capacity of LWMA staff with a focus

PROJECT, BUDGET	DONOR/ DEVELOPMENT PARTNER	TIMEFRAME	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	EXECUTION	PROPOSED RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIAN OCEAN CHILD PROJECTS, GEF INCREMENT
<b>Land Fill Expansion</b> US\$ 2,520,000	Climate Change			Agency (LWMA)	on waste source separation and UPOPs/CO2 reductions at points of disposal.
<b>Seychelles: Interim Storage for Hazardous Waste</b> US\$ 600,000	Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change	2020-2021	Construction of Interim Storage Facility at Providence Landfill for Hazardous Wastes	LWMA	The proposed Seychelles Child project aims to further increase capacity of LWMA staff with a focus on best practices in hazardous waste collection, segregation, storage and the establishment of (export) systems for disposal/treatment.
<b>Seychelles: Medical Waste Incinerator</b> US\$ 375,000	Ministry of Health	2019	Installation of Medical Waste Incinerator at Baie Ste Anne Hospital and its operational costs.	Baie Ste Anne Hospital (Praslin Island)	The proposed Seychelles Child project would build on this activity by supporting the government in introducing BAT/BEP to reduce UPOPs and Hg releases from HCWM.
<b>Maldives: Small Scale Waste to Energy Project -IRENA</b> 6 million US\$	Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD)	2016-2020	The IRENA project mainly involves establishing a Waste-to-Energy system. Donor funded projects work on the Addu waste management facility, and on upgrading the Vandhoo facility to a Waste2Energy facility. The PSIP components of IRENA work on Huvadhu atoll, Addu Atoll, and Fuvah Mulak atoll (Zones 6 and 7)	Ministry of Environment and Energy	The proposed Maldives Child project aims to build on this project by i) Bringing about key reductions in some categories of waste (See Separate Child project write-up), and ii) exploring options for the environmentally sound disposal/treatment of waste streams making use of the Waste2Energy facility being established.
<b>Maldives: Establishment of Regional Waste Management System in Zone 1 Islands</b> US\$ 7.25 million	OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)	2019-2021	Establishment of Regional Waste Management System in Zone 1 Islands (Haa Alifu, Haa Dhaalu and Shaviyani Atoll).	Ministry of Environment and Energy	The proposed Maldives Child project aims to build on and collaborate with this project by i) Bringing about key reductions in certain categories of (hazardous) waste (See Separate Child project write-up), and ii) establishing suitable treatment/disposal solutions and put in place waste management

PROJECT, BUDGET	DONOR/ DEVELOPMENT PARTNER	TIMEFRAME	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	EXECUTION	PROPOSED RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIAN OCEAN CHILD PROJECTS, GEF INCREMENT
					systems for specific hazardous waste streams on Zone 1 Islands that cannot be avoided.
<b>Addu Atoll regional waste Management facility project</b> US\$ 5 million (GoM) US\$ 4.5 million (IRENA)	Government of the Maldives & IRENA	Jan 2016 – Ongoing	Waste generated by all the inhabited islands and resorts in the region is expected to be managed by the regional facility. Project's objectives: i) Establishment of a total solution in waste management for the region with the second largest population within the country; ii) Generation of at least 18 percent of the energy demand using heat to energy conversion; iii) Increasing job opportunities within the city in operational and maintenance fields in addition to the construction field; iv) Reduction of the consumption of conventional diesel and of the volume of waste that goes to the landfill	Ministry of Environment and Energy	The proposed Maldives Child project aims to build on and collaborate with this project by i) Bringing about key reductions in certain categories of (hazardous) waste (See Separate Child project write-up), and ii) establishing suitable treatment/disposal solutions and put in place waste management systems for specific hazardous waste streams generated in the Addu Atoll that cannot be avoided.
<b>Maldives Clean Environment Project</b> US\$ 17.50 million (WB); Gov. US\$ 3 million	World Bank & Government of the Maldives	2017 - 2023	<i>Project Objective 1:</i> Establish a solid waste management system and ensure that inhabitants on targeted islands (45 inhabited islands including resorts and future resorts located in the northern region's Noonu Atoll, Raa Atoll, Baa Atoll and Lhaviyani Atoll) use solid waste management facilities, reducing the risks of contamination associated with accumulated wastes and sea dumping. <i>Project Objective 2:</i> Build human and technical capacity for environmental management so that the environmental dimension is integrated in planning processes.	Ministry of Environment and Energy	The proposed Maldives Child project aims to build on and collaborate with this project by i) Bringing about key reductions in certain categories of (hazardous) waste (See Separate Child project write-up), and ii) establishing suitable treatment/disposal solutions and put in place waste management systems for specific hazardous waste streams generated in the northern region's Noonu Atoll, Raa Atoll, Baa Atoll and Lhaviyani Atoll that cannot be avoided.
<b>Greater Male Environmental Improvement and</b>	ADB & Government of the Maldives	Oct 2018 – Dec 2023	The Greater Malé Environmental Improvement and Waste Management Project will establish a sustainable solid	Ministry of Environment and Energy	The proposed Maldives Child project aims to build on and collaborate with this project by i) Bringing about

PROJECT, BUDGET	DONOR/ DEVELOPMENT PARTNER	TIMEFRAME	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	EXECUTION	PROPOSED RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIAN OCEAN CHILD PROJECTS, GEF INCREMENT
<b>Waste Management Project</b> ADB US\$ 27 million; Gov. US\$ 13 million			waste management (SWM) system in the Greater Malé capital region and its inhabited outer islands by (i) establishing a modern waste collection, transfer, and disposal system, (ii) improving community-based outer island waste management systems, (iii) building institutional capacity for sustainable services delivery, and (iv) raising public awareness in reduce, reuse, recycle (3R) behaviours.		key reductions in certain categories of (hazardous) waste (See Separate Child project write-up), and ii) establishing suitable treatment/disposal solutions and put in place waste management systems for specific hazardous waste streams generated in the Greater Malé capital region that cannot be avoided.
<b>Community-based Solid Waste Management in Small Outer Islands of Zone 3</b> US\$ 2 million	Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR)	Oct 2018 – Dec 2023	The JFPR grant complements the “Maldives: Greater Male Environmental Improvement and Waste Management Project” by supporting a minimum of 10,000 of the 31,464 people living in small outer islands of zone 34 to more sustainably manage the waste they generate. This will include (i) establishment of island waste management centres (IWMCs) in selected outer islands (ii) skills and capacity of local and/or community stakeholders, minimum 30% women, for sustainable and inclusive SWM developed; and (iii) awareness campaigns on sustainable SWM and 3R benefits targeting the poor and women.	Ministry of Environment and Energy	The proposed Maldives Child project aims to build on and collaborate with this project by i) Bringing about key reductions in certain categories of (hazardous) waste (See Separate Child project write-up), and ii) establishing suitable treatment/disposal solutions and put in place waste management systems for specific hazardous waste streams generated in the small outer islands of zone 34 that cannot be avoided.
<b>Maldives: Eliminating POPs through sound management of chemicals</b> US\$ 3,675,000 Co-financing: US\$ 19,899,771	GEF	2019 - 2023	i) Strengthening the regulatory and policy framework and institutional and technical capacity for the sound management and disposal of POPs, chemicals and wastes; ii) Establishing systems for the sound collection, labelling, storage and disposal of hazardous chemicals and wastes (focusing on PCBs).	Ministry of Environment and Energy	The proposed Maldives Child project aims to build on and collaborate with this project by addressing POPs and (hazardous) wastes issues that could not be included in the GEF-6 project, and will specifically address outstanding national priorities including (but not limited to) i)

PROJECT, BUDGET	DONOR/ DEVELOPMENT PARTNER	TIMEFRAME	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	EXECUTION	PROPOSED RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIAN OCEAN CHILD PROJECTS, GEF INCREMENT
					Marine Litter & Plastics Pollution reduction from the tourism sector; ii) Pesticide Management; iii) management of POPs containing products (e.g. E-waste); and iv) import control. The GEF-6 and GEF-7 project combined, will be able to address the majority of Maldives' POPs and hazardous chemicals and wastes challenges, making Maldives an exemplary SIDS of which LL and best practices can be applied to SIDS worldwide.
<b>Maldives: NIP (2017) &amp; MIA (2017)</b> US\$ 430,000 & US\$ 200,000	GEF	completed	NIP update was completed in 2017; Development of a Minamata Initial Assessment in Maldives is underway.	Ministry of Environment and Energy	The proposed Maldives Child project will address POPs and Hg priorities as identified in the NIP and MIA report respectively.
<b>Comoros: Support to waste management: Collection, sorting &amp; recovery of recyclable waste in Moroni City</b> US\$ 3,147,000	Embassy of Japan, JICA	2020-2024	Supporting the collection, sorting & recovery of recyclable waste in Moroni City.	NGO "Deux mains"	The proposed Comoros Child project would build on this initiative to support the establishment of an organic fertilizer production process as well as support the establishment of Circular Economy Approaches for recyclables.
<b>Comoros: Development of solid waste management system - Comoros Island (Moroni)</b> US\$ 420,000	EU	2020-2024	The project implemented by the NGO "Deux mains" supports the development of solid waste management system in Moroni essentially, comprised of an urban intercommunal programme and a community programme.	NGO "Deux mains"	The proposed Comoros Child project would build on this initiative to establish Circular Economy Approaches for recyclables (Programme Component 3), introduce measures to eliminate open burning reducing releases of

PROJECT, BUDGET	DONOR/ DEVELOPMENT PARTNER	TIMEFRAME	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	EXECUTION	PROPOSED RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIAN OCEAN CHILD PROJECTS, GEF INCREMENT
					UPOPs, and reduce waste dumping in water ways. Synergy with GHG reductions could be explored.
<b>Comoros: Support to the project in complement to the GEF funding, for innovative pilots</b>  US\$ 1,500,000	French Global Environment facility (FFEM)	2021-2024	The FFEM can complement up to 30% of the GEF grant and focus on the innovative components of the project, which could be potentially replicated and upscaled, with the idea of providing lessons for other SIDS and LDCs. Comoros is one of the priority countries for the FFEM's support.	Ministry of Energy, Agriculture, Fisheries and Environment	The proposed Comoros Child project would use FFEM allocated funding to address and fund innovative project interventions not yet covered by GEF or co-financing. Funding and detailed activities will be determined during the PPG phase.
<b>Comoros: Structuring and reinforcement of solid waste management activities in the municipality of Domoni</b> US\$ 116,000	Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) – ENERGIES Programme	2020-2024	The project implemented by the NGO “Deux mains” aims to establish a composting platform in the city of Bambao as well as support to a cluster of municipalities in Domoni region in Nzouani island.	Ministry of Energy, Agriculture, Fisheries and Environment	The proposed Comoros Child project would build on this initiative to support the establishment of an organic fertilizer production process that will lead to a reduction in the use of chemical fertilizers and GHG emissions.
<b>Comoros: Replacement of PCB containing/contaminated transformers</b>  US\$ 3,500,000	Electricity Companies of Comoros	TBC	Co-financing will be used to finance the replacement of PCB-containing/contaminated transformers.	MAMWE (Ngazidja) - Electricity Company & EDA (Nzouani and Mohéli) – Electricity Company.	GEF funding could be allocated for inventory and disposal costs and capacity building.
<b>Comoros: Moroni waste collection</b>	World Bank (GPOBA mechanism)	TBC	The project would support the establishment of the Moroni waste collection system, support the temporary	Moroni municipality	GEF funding could be applied to introduce measures to eliminate open burning, thus reducing releases



PROJECT, BUDGET	DONOR/ DEVELOPMENT PARTNER	TIMEFRAME	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	EXECUTION	PROPOSED RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIAN OCEAN CHILD PROJECTS, GEF INCREMENT
<b>system</b> US\$ 3,600,000			management of the Itsoundzou site; make investments in the Itsoundzou site <sup>19</sup> ; undertake monitoring activities; provide technical assistance; and support a communication campaign.		of UPOPs. Synergy with GHG reductions could be explored.
<b>Comoros: Private sector activities for waste collection and recycling firms</b> US\$ 500,000	Private Sector (to be confirmed)	TBC	Private sector supports waste collection and treatment activities in Comoros.	Private Sector entities	The child project will ensure synergies with private sector activities with the objective to improve their environmental sustainability. Firms involved in the recycling of materials (paper/cardboard, plastics, glass, metals, etc.) will be mapped and engaged to support market linkages for sorted recyclables. The project will also explore improving production processes and develop government incentives to encourage equipment modernization, the production of recycled products, the creation of new recycling industries and the development of new waste recycling streams.
<b>Comoros: Collected waste fees</b> US\$ 5,500,000	Comoros Government and municipalities	TBC	Collected waste fees from households, hospitals and commercial/industrial entities; national budget allocation; technical support provided by municipalities and the Ministry of Health to improve MSW and HCW.	Municipalities	Collected waste fees from households, hospitals and commercial/industrial entities (~ 2 million); national budget allocation (~ 1.5 million); as well as technical support provided by municipalities

<sup>19</sup> Investments would include: Waste collection infrastructure, equipment and services; Fencing, gate and control; earthworks in order to generate internal access roads and cell capacity for at least 3 years of operation; external waters diversion trench; Underground water protection devices covering the planned cell area: geotextile, geoclayliner, geomembrane; leachate collection network; biogas collection network; leachate treatment device in accordance with recognized standards (this should be designed as a static treatment pond for the first years of operation), should availability of land satisfy the specific design criteria; biogas-flaring device.

PROJECT, BUDGET	DONOR/ DEVELOPMENT PARTNER	TIMEFRAME	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	EXECUTION	PROPOSED RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIAN OCEAN CHILD PROJECTS, GEF INCREMENT
					(~ 1.5 million); and the Ministry of Health (~0.5 million) will ensure the financial long-term sustainability of MSW and HCW put in place with GEF support.
<b>Comoros: Improving HCWM in selected hospitals</b>  US\$ 1,500,000	Government of Italy	TBC	The Government of Italy – through bi-lateral cooperation - would support the development of HCWM sustainability plans for selected hospitals as well as the procurement and installation of BAT-compliant HCW treatment technologies resulting in a reduction of UPOPs releases from the open burning of HCW.	Ministry of Health	GEF support would focus on technical assistance with respect to assessment, planning and the implementation of comprehensive HCWM plans for selected hospitals.
<b>Comoros: Ensuring climate resilient water supplies in the Comoros Islands</b>  US\$ 3,000,000	Green Climate Fund	TBC	GCF resources will be used to address critical technical, institutional and financial barriers impeding the improvement of climate resilience of the country’s water resources and water supplies.	Ministry of Energy, Agriculture, Fisheries and Environment	There is a synergy with the waste management dimension, as the current mismanagement of waste (including hazardous waste stockpiles) deteriorates the quality of water supply in Comoros. There is a potential for synergistic activities which will be explored at the PPG stage.

**Comoros:** The Comoros Government brings to the ISLANDS programme substantial financial commitment and directly aligned action. The US\$ 23 million in co-finance supports such actions, inter alia, as: (i) Support to the collection, sorting & recovery of recyclable waste in Moroni City; (ii) Development of a solid waste management system on Comoros Island; (iii) Structuring and reinforcement of solid waste management activities in the municipality of Domoni; (iv) Introduction of innovative approaches in waste collection, treatment and recycling to reduce UPOPs emission releases; (v) Replacement of PCB-containing/contaminated transformers; (vi) Improvement of HCWM in selected hospitals; and (vii) Building capacity of private sector waste collection and recycling firms. Investment partners potentially include the World Bank (WB), Embassy of Japan, JICA, EU, Government of Italy, Fonds Français pour l’Environnement Mondial (FFEM), Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), Electricity Companies of Comoros, Private sector waste and recycling firms and the Green Climate Fund.

**Maldives:** The Maldives Government brings to the ISLANDS programme serious financial commitment and directly aligned action. The US\$ 85 million in co-finance supports such actions, *inter alia*, as: (i) Improving the Addu waste management facility, and upgrading the Vandhoo facility to accommodate Waste2Energy; (ii) Establishment and/or modernization of (solid) Waste Management Systems in Zone 1 Islands (Haa Alifu, Haa Dhaalu and Shaviyani Atoll), on 45 inhabited islands (including current and future resorts and future resorts in the atolls of Noonu, Raa, Baa and Lhaviyani), and in the Greater Malé capital region and its inhabited outer islands; and (iii) Community-based Solid Waste Management in Small Outer Islands of Zone 3; along with a range of accompanying capacity-building and awareness raising actions. Investment partners include the World Bank (WB), Asia Development Bank (ADB), Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR), OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), and Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFB).

**Mauritius:** The Government of Mauritius made investments into an interim hazardous waste storage facility. Costs for its operation are budgeted by MoSSNSESD. Initial investments/activities are made by local recycling companies for the treatment/management of certain waste streams like waste oil, e-waste, healthcare waste, and lead batteries. Additional financing has been committed by MoSSNSESD to ensure the sound management of the Mare Chicose Municipal Solid Waste Landfill. MoH&QoL has planned for baseline investments to improve Health Care Waste Management Operations, while the National Environment Laboratory will financially support the monitoring of UPOPs emissions and mercury releases. MOAIFS will upscale a successful empty pesticide container management project from SGP.

**Seychelles:** The Seychelles Government brings to the ISLANDS programme serious financial commitment and directly aligned action. The US\$ 21 million in co-finance supports such actions, *inter alia*, as: (i) Survey on Waste Management Infrastructure in a Changing Climate; (ii) Construction of new sanitary waste landfill (Providence II) and Leachate Treatment Plant & Development of a National Solid Waste Master Plan; (iii) Mercury study in Fish that supports global monitoring of mercury in biota; (iv) Enhancement of the capacity of the Land Waste Management Agency to process bulky as well as different waste streams; (v) Expansion of the Providence Landfill (no. 3) and La Digue Land Fill; (vi) Construction of an Interim Storage Facility for hazardous wastes; (vii) Commissioning of BAT equipment for HCWM treatment and its operational costs; (viii) Construction of a facility, procurement of equipment to treat heavy oil waste.

#### *Stakeholders engagement*

Key stakeholders (including civil society, private sector representatives, intergovernmental and regional organizations, and other development partners) have been identified and consulted during the PFD and child project development. During the preparation of the child project (in line with standard UNDP requirements) a Stakeholder Analysis will be undertaken, using UNDP guidance on [Stakeholder Engagement](#), which will provide an overview of the various stakeholder groups and individuals that would need to be engaged by the project, the interests of these stakeholders/individuals in the project itself, whether or not the project would have a positive effect on the interest of these stakeholders, how important these stakeholders are to the success of the project and what the influence of these stakeholders will be on the success of the project. Following the Stakeholder Analysis, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be prepared in which the project will indicate why stakeholders are being

engaged, how engagement will proceed, who will ensure engagement, when, and how engagement will be financed/supported.

*Gender mainstreaming:*

To ensure that gender is effectively mainstreamed in the project, even at PIF submission stage, a preliminary [Social and Environmental Screening Procedure](#) (pre-SESP) has been carried out for this project to flag all potential risks. Some of the risks identified in the pre-SESP include reinforcement of discrimination against women and other forms of gender inequality. Therefore, in the course of the PPG, this will be examined more closely through extensive engagement with local communities and a Gender Action Plan will be developed to mainstream gender throughout the project's activities, to upscale the opportunities for women to get training and employment and to collect gender-disaggregated data wherever possible. UNDP guidance such as "[How to conduct a Gender Analysis](#)" and "[Guide into Mainstreaming Gender into UNDP Chemicals & Waste Projects](#)", will be used to support the development of a context appropriate gender plan. This should help towards gender-responsive and gender-transformative results, and actively engage women and other vulnerable groups as change agents and active citizens, and not only as victims of inequalities.

**Describe how the integrated approach proposed for the child project responds to and reflects the Program's Theory of Change, and as such is an appropriate and suitable option for tackling the systemic challenges, and to achieve the desired transformation with multiple global environmental benefits; and**

The ISLANDS programme's Theory of Change (see PFD) has been developed around three complementary approaches, which serve to address the barriers to the sound management of chemicals and wastes faced by SIDS:

- Avoiding future imports and use of chemicals and waste which cannot be disposed of in SIDS;
- Treating chemicals and waste that are currently present in SIDS and cannot be disposed of under existing conditions or using existing SIDS' infrastructure; and,
- Developing systems, circular or otherwise ensuring that those chemicals and subsequent wastes which cannot be avoided are used safely and capacity for recycling or environmentally sound disposal at end-of-life is put in place.

The integrated approach proposed for the Indian Ocean Child project fully responds to and reflects the ISLANDS programme's ToC as can be deduced from the child project's results framework. All four child project components fully align with the programme components, and the child project outputs directly contribute to the PFD and child project outcomes as described in the project's results framework. As such the proposed child project proposes suitable and appropriate options to tackle systematic challenges for Indian Ocean SIDS to prevent the build-up of materials and chemicals in the environment that contain POPs and mercury and other harmful chemicals, and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials. This child project, as reflected through its core indicators, will achieve tangible and desired transformation including multiple global environmental benefits: i) Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase-out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their

waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products and ii) Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources. As aforementioned, gender mainstreaming will be critical to all project activities, and a Gender Action Plan will be developed to support this.

All project activities are in line with the following principles :

- **Incrementality:** the project is complimentary to, and build on, existing initiatives at the regional and national level.
- **Replication:** the project is designed to include specific outputs on knowledge management, which are intended to be shared globally and focus on lessons learned and methods of to maximize south-south cooperation.
- **Sustainability:** all project outputs will be developed based on their life beyond the project lifespan. This includes a focus on systems, sustainable, long-term involvement of the private sector in recycling and stimulating access to finance in the future.
- **Maximizing GEBs:** ensuring that GEF funds lead to environmental benefits that are global in nature with an emphasis of dealing national, regional and global priorities.

**Describe the project’s incremental reasoning for GEF financing under the program, including the results framework and components.**

Despite initial advances<sup>20</sup> in waste management infrastructure and systems, the management of hazardous wastes remains a major issue of concern in Indian Ocean SIDS. Opportunities for local recycling, treatment and disposal exist to some extent for a few hazardous waste streams but the management and treatment of these waste streams requires further improvement to reduce chemical, Hg and POPs releases, which can be achieved with GEF support. Furthermore, more robust financial mechanisms need to be put in place to make existing systems financially sustainable.

Indian Ocean SIDS have chemicals and waste priorities that they find too challenging to address on their own (due to economies of scale, absence of recycling/disposal infrastructure, absence of financial mechanisms, etc.). The opportunity brought by the ISLANDS programme to support assessments and activities to try to put in place regional solutions that can serve multiple IO SIDS is something these 4 SIDS cannot access through national action alone. These regional interventions are considered to be fully incremental and will build on the baseline investments explained in detail in the PFD. Furthermore, challenges brought on by economically critical Tourism and Agricultural sectors that create chemicals and waste management issues yet depend on a clean environment, will be more easily tackled through regional south-south cooperation and the exchange of best practices and lessons-learned.

GEF financing will also play a pivotal incremental role in establishing capacity for import control and introduction of alternatives to chemicals, products and materials of concern that lead to hazardous waste generation, in priority sectors such as Tourism, Agriculture, Manufacturing, Health and Electricity Generation (Sectoral focus varies by IO SIDS). Furthermore, GEF financing is considered incremental as it will support the development/implementation of policies, bills and robust financial mechanisms, unlock private sector and other investments to make existing systems financially sustainable; and, increase the

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<sup>20</sup> Although capacity and number of hazardous waste streams vary widely between Indian Ocean SIDS.

capacity of the IO SIDS in the sound management and disposal/treatment of generated hazardous wastes (with a focus on reducing Hg and POPs releases).

The overall incremental reasoning uses GEF resources to implement current chemicals-related MEA's obligations and at the same time channel national investments to a broader sound chemicals management agenda related to chemicals in products, which requires an intervention from the GEF. From that point of view and based on the initial commitments from the Governments of the four IO SIDS in terms of the new investments as described in the child project, the proposed GEF-financed intervention is considered incremental and capable of shaping future country's policies to match best international benchmarks in relation to innovation in entrepreneurship and circular economy elements related to sound product design, waste prevention and diversion to productive use.

### **Results framework and components**

**Project Objective:** To support Indian Ocean SIDS to enter into a safe chemical development pathway through strengthening their ability to control the flow of chemicals, products, materials into their territories and to unlock resources for long-term management of chemicals and waste including integrated chemicals and waste management.

The project Components, Outcomes and Outputs envisioned for the work in the Indian Ocean SIDS, and for further expansion in the course of the project's PPG, are briefly described below:

#### **Component 1. Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering Indian Ocean SIDS**

**Outcome 1. Indian Ocean SIDS have in place effective mechanisms to control the import of chemicals, and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste**

Output 1.1 National regulatory/policy frameworks strengthened to adequately control/limit and prevent imports of products, materials and chemicals of concern (including single-use plastics, mercury and POPs-containing products), to support Regional/ National green procurement fiscal systems for priority economic sectors, to support EPR systems, as well as improve the safe management of chemicals and wastes overall (with special attention to tourism, agriculture, health and electricity generation).

Output 1.2 Development or adaptation of capacity building training modules to a) enhance tracking and identification of chemicals, products, materials and wastes of concern for customs and enforcement agencies (through regional approach) and b) for private and public sector to aid in the identification, assessment, validation and introduction of safer low/non-chemical products and chemicals, and to gain understanding of Green Procurement and EPR Systems.

Output 1.3 Execution of Supply Chain Analyses for priority economic sectors (e.g. Tourism, Manufacturing, Agriculture, and Health) to identify priority products/materials of which consumption could/should be reduced, involving upstream work with key identified manufacturers/multinationals, and comparison among Indian Ocean SIDS.

- Output 1.4 Development of appropriate fiscal tools and incentives to a) generate revenues to support long-term implementation of sustainable chemicals' control and management policies, b) to trigger private finance and investment to support sustainable chemicals' use and management, to support prevention of build-up of chemicals in the environment, c) to enhance access to finance through engagement of the private and public investment community, and d) support Regional/ National green procurement fiscal systems for priority economic sectors.

## **Component 2. Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, products and materials within the Indian Ocean SIDS**

### **Outcome 2. Harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in Indian Ocean SIDS are being disposed of in an environmentally- sound manner**

- Output 2.1 Detailed hazardous wastes inventory and assessment of collection, storage, treatment and disposal capacity conducted in Indian Ocean SIDS and compared (including with close-by countries) in order to identify opportunities for local/regional recycling and/or disposal systems.
- Output 2.2 Development of mechanisms to enhance financially sustainable, regional operational capacity for the disposal of priority chemicals and waste streams.
- Output 2.3 Introduction of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) mechanisms in the country (feeding into similar efforts in the region) for priority products to ensure financial sustainability of disposal/treatment mechanisms.
- Output 2.4 Support the joint treatment/disposal of hazardous wastes and stockpiles (including mercury- and POPs-containing wastes) present in Indian Ocean SIDS to achieve economies of scale.

## **Component 3. Safe Management of Products entering Indian Ocean SIDs/Closing Material and Product loops for Products entering Indian Ocean SIDS**

### **Outcome 3. Build-up of harmful materials and chemicals is prevented through establishment of effective circular and life-cycle management systems in partnership with the private sector**

- Output 3.1 (In-country) Establishment of integrated waste management systems for safe handling, treatment, reuse/recycling and where necessary disposal of existing chemicals, waste, materials, products that the country is able to manage within its national territory (with special attention to manufacturing, agriculture, tourism and health sectors).
- Output 3.2 Development of partnership facilitation and other incentivization mechanisms to unlock private sector, national and international investments to support the improvement of existing or the establishment of new waste management systems and infrastructure.

#### **Component 4. Knowledge Management, Communication & Monitoring and Evaluation**

##### **Outcome 4. Project results monitored, adaptive management applied, experiences, lessons-learned, knowledge and best practices extracted and disseminated (through the global child project) to SIDS in all regions**

In support of knowledge management and communication among the four IO SIDS, as well as the SIDS in the Caribbean and Pacific regions, Component 4 will be applied to support four main outputs:

- Output 4.1 Development of approaches and mechanisms to coordinate and support common/regional activities among the IO SIDS (in support of project component 1,2 and 3).
- Output 4.2 Coordination, relevant awareness raising and support to feed into common/regional activities among the Indian Ocean SIDS across project components 1,2 and 3, including (but not limited to) assessment studies (e.g. assessment of regional recycling/disposal options) and establishment of regional recycling, EPR and take-back systems, treatment or disposal solutions/hubs; Support to regional customs officers' capacity building programmes, based on the Indian Ocean regional training centre based in Mauritius (WCO); Introduction of green procurement approaches for IO-specific economic sectors; Introduction of regulatory/policy/fiscal measures to curb imports of products/materials of concerns; Introduction of safer alternatives and establishing robust and holistic waste management systems; IO South-South collaboration; Regional consultations; Regional training and field visits and exchange of SIDS' expertise through the use of SIDS experts.
- Output 4.3 Extraction and dissemination and exchange of experiences, lessons-learned, knowledge and best practices (through the global child project).
- Output 4.4 Application of standard UNDP/GEF M&E and adaptive management processes in response to project oversight needs and Mid-Term Evaluation findings, as well as implementation of Gender Action Plan to mainstream gender throughout project activities.

#### **Engagement with the Global / Regional Framework (maximum 500 words)**

**Describe how the project will align with the global / regional framework for the program to foster knowledge sharing, learning, and synthesis of experiences. How will the proposed approach scale-up from the local and national level to maximize engagement by all relevant stakeholders and/or actors?**

The ISLANDS programme is a multi-agency initiative that builds on the experience of several GEF Implementing Agencies (IAs) across the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Pacific SIDS. UNEP has been designated as the lead agency for the programme and will be responsible for the overall programme coordination and ensuring the results at national / regional levels benefit all regions. This role includes monitoring progress and delivery of programme results as well as providing a platform for knowledge sharing and exchange of information among all project beneficiaries. Making knowledge (including lessons-learned and experiences) accessible to all partners and participating countries and ensuring knowledge transfer between regions is seen as a major mechanism for ensuring that the ISLANDS programme achieves the objectives of preventing the build-up of harmful materials and chemicals in SIDS.



UNEP will also work with the other GEF implementing and executing partners to ensure equivalence of standards and adoption of international best practices across all three regions in the core components of the programme outlined in the PFD.

Under the ISLANDS programme five (5) Child projects are planned, which includes the Indian Ocean Child project. These Child projects will be coordinated by a global Child project (implemented by UNEP and executed by UNEP IETC) on Coordination, Knowledge Management and Communication.

The Indian Ocean child project consists of one (1) regional component and four (4) NIM<sup>21</sup> sub-projects (Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles) which will be implemented by the respective national governments using in-country UNDP CO support. Regional activities and coordination between the IO SIDS will be ensured through a regional component, which will be coordinated from a South-South cooperation hub, potentially located in Mauritius (though this will be decided at the PPG phase) . The hub will receive technical backstopping from the UNDP Montreal Protocol Unit/Chemicals based in Bangkok (Asia-Pacific Regional Centre) and Istanbul (Regional Hub). The hub will support, through regional coordination assessments and activities to try to put in place regional solutions that can serve multiple IO SIDS; Knowledge management and sharing of experiences; cross-regional learning; and South-South collaboration (among else) between Indian Ocean SIDS. It will also be the responsibility of the hub to liaise with the global child project on Coordination, Knowledge Management and Communications to foster knowledge sharing, learning, and synthesis of experiences between the IO SIDS and the Pacific and Caribbean SIDS, and to ensure that the IO child project is fully aligned with the global / regional framework for the ISLANDS programme. Cooperation with FAO regarding HHPs has been identified as an important requirement and need in the IO region.

The systematic documentation and dissemination of the results and lessons learnt, knowledge resources, information and experiences from the interventions in the five child projects and 27 countries through the UNDP/IETC-executed Child Project on Coordination, Knowledge Management and Communications child project, and use of the SAICM knowledge management platform established by the SAICM Secretariat knowledge hub, will ensure that SIDS and other countries not participating in the programme will be able to easily identify the management and technical options fitting their local conditions. Work will also be undertaken on developing and disseminating common communications materials and messages which can be tailored to the specific needs of countries / regions. These approaches will support the scale-up from local/national levels to maximize engagement of all relevant stakeholders/actors, beyond the participating SIDS.

Results from each regional child project will be fed into the global child for recording of experience, collating of lessons learned and for inter-regional dissemination, as well as dissemination to SIDS not participating in GEF ISLANDS, and to LDCs. Information from the global child project (including reporting templates and information on HHPs) will be transmitted to the regional projects for further dissemination at the country level.

The following diagram outlines the proposed knowledge flow of the programme.

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<sup>21</sup> National Implementation Modality - NIM

### Information and Data Flow

