Program Framework Document (PFD) entry – GEF - 7

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

## Part I: Program Information

**GEF ID**
10185

**Program Type**
PFD

**Type of Trust Fund**
GET

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

**Countries**
Global, Africa, Asia/Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean

**Agency(ies)**
UNEP, IADB, FAO, UNDP

| Other Executing Partner(s) | Executing Partner Type |
|---|---|
| BCRC - Pacific Regional Environment Programme | Others |
| Caribbean BCRC - Basel Convention Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for the Caribbean | Others |

| | |
|---|---|
| IETC - The International Environmental Technology Centre | Others |
| National government of Comoros | Government |
| National government of Maldives | Government |
| National government Mauritius | Government |
| National government Seychelles | Government |

**GEF Focal Area**
Chemicals and Waste

**Taxonomy**

**Rio Markers**
**Climate Change Mitigation**
Climate Change Mitigation 1

**Climate Change Adaptation**
Climate Change Adaptation 1

**Duration**
60 In Months

**Agency Fee($)**
5,040,000

| Program Commitment Deadline | Submission Date |
|---|---|
| 12/13/2020 | 4/30/2019 |

**Impact Program**
IP-Food-Land-Restoration **No**

IP-Sustainable Cities **No**

IP-Sustainable Forest Management Amazon **No**

IP-Sustainable Forest Management Congo **No**

IP-Sustainable Forest Management Drylands **No**

Other Program **Yes**

A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

| Programming Directions | Expected Outcomes | Trust Fund | GEF Amount($) | Co-Fin Amount($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CW-2-3 | Sound management of chemicals and wastes addressed through strengthening the capacity of sub-national, national and regional institutions and strengthening the enabling policy and regulatory framework in these countries Sound management of chemicals and wastes addressed through strengthening the capacity of sub-national, national and regional institutions and strengthening the enabling policy and regulatory framework in these countries | GET | 56,000,000 | 389,214,560 |
| | | **Total Program Cost ($)** | **56,000,000** | **389,214,560** |

B. Indicative Project description summary

Program Objective

To prevent the build-up of materials and chemicals in the environment that contain POPS and Mercury and other harmful chemicals in SIDS, and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials in SIDS

| Program Component | Financing Type | Program Outcomes | Trust Fund | GEF Amount($) | Co-Fin Amount($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering SIDS | Technical Assistance | SIDS have in place effective mechanisms to control the import of chemicals, and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste | GET | 10,000,000 | 45,000,000 |
| 2. Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, products and materials | Technical Assistance | Harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in SIDS are being disposed of in an environmentally sound manner | GET | 15,000,000 | 100,000,000 |
| 3. Safe Management of Products entering SIDs/Closing Material and Product loops for Products | Technical Assistance | 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 | GET | 20,000,000 | 220,000,000 |
| 4. Knowledge Management and Communication | Technical Assistance | Knowledge generated by the programme is disseminated to, and applied by, SIDS in all regions | GET | 5,034,000 | 15,214,560 |
| 5. Monitoring and Evaluation | Technical Assistance | | GET | 2,816,000 | 3,000,000 |
| | | | **Sub Total ($)** | 52,850,000 | 383,214,560 |

Program Management Cost (PMC)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | GET | 3,150,000 | 6,000,000 |
| | **Sub Total($)** | **3,150,000** | **6,000,000** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Program Cost($) | 56,000,000 | 389,214,560 |

Please provide justification

The GEF ISLANDS Programme includes child projects that are both MSPs and FSPs. For the MSPs a project management budget of 10% is required to ensure these smaller projects can be managed in line with programmatic requirements. One of these projects if the coordination, knowledge management and communications child project. This child project is key to replication, scale up, and to ensuring the GEF ISLANDS Programme equates to more than the sum of its parts. As such, it is essential that adequate allowance is made for project management to facilitate this role.

C. Co-Financing for the Program by Source, by Name and by Type

| Sources of Co-financing | Name of Co-financier | Type of Co-financing | Investment Mobilized | Amount($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Donor Agency | European Union (PacWaste) | Grant | Investment mobilized | 20,000,000 |
| Donor Agency | European Commission (MEA ACP III) | Grant | Investment mobilized | 8,000,000 |
| Government | Government of Mauritius | Grant | Investment mobilized | 22,060,000 |
| Government | Government of Comoros | Grant | Investment mobilized | 5,500,000 |
| Government | Government of Seychelles | Grant | Investment mobilized | 4,300,000 |
| Government | Government of Maldives | Grant | Investment mobilized | 85,250,000 |
| Private Sector | Comoros Electricity Companies and waste companies | Equity | Investment mobilized | 7,000,000 |
| Donor Agency | IFI (Seychelles) | Loans | Investment mobilized | 20,510,800 |
| Others | Bilateral donors -EU, Morocco, Japan (Caribbean); Australia, New Zealand, Japan, France (Pacific) | Grant | Investment mobilized | 65,623,000 |
| Government | Trinidad and Tobago, St Kitts & Nevis | In-kind | Investment mobilized | 530,000 |
| Government | Pacific and Caribbean countries | In-kind | Investment mobilized | 23,000,000 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GEF Agency | FAO | Grant | Investment mobilized | 8,040,760 |
| GEF Agency | UNEP | Grant | Recurrent expenditures | 4,000,000 |
| Others | SPREP - Pacific Waigani activities | Grant | Recurrent expenditures | 1,000,000 |
| Donor Agency | IDP - National Investment (Caribbean) | Equity | Investment mobilized | 80,000,000 |
| Donor Agency | IDP - Private Sector | Equity | Investment mobilized | 30,000,000 |
| Donor Agency | Caricom, EIB | Equity | Investment mobilized | 4,400,000 |
| | | | **Total Program Cost($)** | **389,214,560** |

**Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified**

Investment mobilized are confirmed grants which have been secured and will be operating during the lifetime of the project. Further investment will be identified during the PPG. Recurring expenditures are in-kind contribution from Governments.

D. Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

| Agency | Trust Fund | Country | Focal Area | Programming of Funds | Amount($) | Fee($) | Total($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNEP | GET | Global | Chemicals and Waste | POPs | 1,250,000 | 112,500 | 1,362,500 |
| UNEP | GET | Global | Chemicals and Waste | Mercury | 500,000 | 45,000 | 545,000 |
| UNEP | GET | Global | Chemicals and Waste | SAICM | 250,000 | 22,500 | 272,500 |
| UNDP | GET | Asia/Pacific | Chemicals and Waste | POPs | 1,500,000 | 135,000 | 1,635,000 |
| UNDP | GET | Asia/Pacific | Chemicals and Waste | SAICM | 500,000 | 45,000 | 545,000 |
| IADB | GET | Latin America and Caribbean | Chemicals and Waste | POPs | 10,000,000 | 900,000 | 10,900,000 |
| FAO | GET | Latin America and Caribbean | Chemicals and Waste | SAICM | 3,000,000 | 270,000 | 3,270,000 |
| UNEP | GET | Asia/Pacific | Chemicals and Waste | POPs | 17,250,000 | 1,552,500 | 18,802,500 |
| UNEP | GET | Asia/Pacific | Chemicals and Waste | Mercury | 1,000,000 | 90,000 | 1,090,000 |
| UNEP | GET | Asia/Pacific | Chemicals and Waste | SAICM | 1,750,000 | 157,500 | 1,907,500 |
| UNEP | GET | Latin America and Caribbean | Chemicals and Waste | POPs | 5,500,000 | 495,000 | 5,995,000 |
| UNEP | GET | Latin America and Caribbean | Chemicals and Waste | Mercury | 2,000,000 | 180,000 | 2,180,000 |
| UNEP | GET | Latin America and Caribbean | Chemicals and Waste | SAICM | 500,000 | 45,000 | 545,000 |
| UNDP | GET | Africa | Chemicals and Waste | POPs | 8,500,000 | 765,000 | 9,265,000 |
| UNDP | GET | Africa | Chemicals and Waste | Mercury | 1,250,000 | 112,500 | 1,362,500 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNDP | GET | Africa | Chemicals and Waste | SAICM | 1,250,000 | 112,500 | 1,362,500 |
| | | | | **Total GEF Resources($)** | **56,000,000** | **5,040,000** | **61,040,000** |

## Core Indicators

Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

Indicator 5.1 Number of fisheries that meet national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations

| Number (Expected at PIF) | Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Number (Achieved at MTR) | Number (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

Type/name of the third-party certification

Indicator 5.2 Number of Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollutions and hypoxia

| Number (Expected at PIF) | Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Number (achieved at MTR) | Number (achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| LME at PIF | LME at CEO Endorsement | LME at MTR | LME at TE |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

Indicator 5.3 Amount of Marine Litter Avoided

| Metric Tons (expected at PIF) | Metric Tons (expected at CEO Endorsement) | Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR) | Metric Tons (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 185,400.00 | | | |

Indicator 9 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 (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)

| Metric Tons (Expected at PIF) | Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR) | Metric Tons (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 656.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Indicator 9.1 Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)

| POPs type | Metric Tons (Expected at PIF) | Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR) | Metric Tons (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride | 146.00 | | | |
| Highly Hazardous Pesticides | 300.00 | | | |
| Decabromodiphenyl ether (commercial mixture, c-decaBDE) | 4.80 | | | |
| Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether | 4.10 | | | |
| Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) | 58.80 | | | |
| DDT | 105.00 | | | |

Indicator 9.2 Quantity of mercury reduced (metric tons)

| Metric Tons (Expected at PIF) | Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR) | Metric Tons (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 38.00 | | | |

Indicator 9.3 Hydrochloroflurocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out (metric tons)

| Metric Tons (Expected at PIF) | Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR) | Metric Tons (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

Indicator 9.4 Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)

| Number (Expected at PIF) | Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Number (Achieved at MTR) | Number (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | | | |

Indicator 9.5 Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented, particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)

| Number (Expected at PIF) | Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Number (Achieved at MTR) | Number (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|

| |
|---|
| 23 |

Indicator 9.6 Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided

| Metric Tons (Expected at PIF) | Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR) | Metric Tons (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23,236.00 | | | |

Indicator 10 Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POP to air from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)

| Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Expected at PIF) | Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Achieved at MTR) | Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 197.00 | | | |

Indicator 10.1 Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air (Use this sub-indicator in addition to Core Indicator 10 if applicable)

| Number (Expected at PIF) | Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Number (Achieved at MTR) | Number (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | | | |

Indicator 10.2 Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented (Use this sub-indicator in addition to Core Indicator 10 if applicable)

| Number (Expected at PIF) | Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Number (Achieved at MTR) | Number (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | | | |

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

| | Number (Expected at PIF) | Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Number (Achieved at MTR) | Number (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Female** | 1,840,024 | | | |
| **Male** | 1,840,023 | | | |
| **Total** | 3680047 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

For mercury, the data for products is extrapolated from the results of the MIA projects and calculated over the 5 years of the project. For liquid mercury, the estimation is taken from available ASGM data and the expectation that the legislation and customs capacity building will avoid the import of 5t of mercury yearly in each Guyana and Suriname for the last 3 years of the project, and 1.25t in PNG for the last three years of the project. For PCB, this this the amount identified in the NIP inventories and which needs to be eliminated by 2025. As instructed these amounts have been revised to include only the PCB contaminated oil. For DDT estimates are based on available inventories and 100% elimination. For HHPs, estimates from the Indian Ocean region are based on available data. Estimates have been provided for reduction for the Caribbean region, based on a assuming the project can reduce by 10% the use of HHPs in the region for the final three years of the projects (through use of the FAO tools). Further potential HHP reduction is expected in the Pacific through use of the FAO tools and estimates on potential reduction will be made during the PPG phase. Amounts for PBDEs are calculated on the basis of a 30% reduction based on the data from the NIP update projects. PFOS has a reduction target of 20% over the NIP update data. For uPOPs, the target reduction is 30% on the 2016 data for the last 2 years of the programme. For 5.3 – marine litter estimates are based on available country baseline data in term of marine litter generated. It is noted that some of these studies are dated and the figure will be confirmed, and hopefully increased during PPG. As for the population, it is estimated, as for the other projects that 20% of the population (at minimum) will benefit from the project's activities.

## Part II. Programmatic Justification

### 1a. Program Description

The ISLANDS programme's overarching objective is to support SIDS to enter 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 wastes including integrated chemicals and wastes management in SIDS. A global programme has the advantage of leveraging more resources than single countries or regions and attracting the private sector investments which are more sustainable at a scale not achievable by single SIDS as well as promoting exchange of knowledge and experience across regions which would not be possible with regional interventions. In this regard a programmatic approach is desirable to bring much needed resources to SIDS to remove the stress on the environment caused by the unsustainable use of chemicals, materials and products. The programme looks to build on the principle of "think globally, act locally" through a combination of interventions and initiatives which address specific needs at country level but at the same time reinforce regional and global cooperation and address the challenges facing SIDS. The exchange of information and knowledge amassed at national level will be shared between regions to achieve impacts at the global level. Working with SIDS at a global level also ensures that when legislation and standards are introduced through the projects, no loopholes are created in the regions and countries which wouldn't be covered in a traditional approach. The program also seeks to surface regionally appropriate technologies and best practices for the management of chemicals and wastes in SIDS and incubate and accelerate these through catalyzing entrepreneurship in the small and medium enterprises across all regions. This will ensure that solutions to challenges from chemicals and wastes are appropriate to the needs of the needs of specific SIDS but fall within a larger framework build around knowledge exchange and transfer.

The opportunity for SIDS to learn from each other to address common issues is lacking in the current project-by-project landscape. As identified in the SIDS Waste Management Outlook (2019), SIDS require opportunities to cooperate with other SIDS to learn from each other's experiences by working regionally and globally to make headway and improve chemicals and wastes management [1]. SIDS in each of these regions are at different stages of development and have varying levels of capacity to address the challenges posed by chemicals and wastes. A number of the Indian Ocean SIDS have existing commercial waste management companies operating at national level generating knowledge on the best mechanism for contracting of services over multi-year contract periods. The Pacific has a regional overarching policy framework under the "Cleaner Pacific 2025" which sets the regional context under which all Pacific SIDS are set to manage chemicals and wastes. The opportunities for the SIDS regions to exchange experience and knowledge to ensure a general raising of standards for management of chemicals and wastes exist and need to be acted upon. All SIDS, however, share a similar development trajectory, all being highly vulnerable to climate change, which threatens SIDS population's health, livelihoods, food security, water supply, human security, cultural heritage and economic growth[2]. Simultaneously, common opportunities exist across SIDS to mitigate vulnerability and dependency. One of the world's fastest growing sectors, tourism, is becoming a main economic contributor for many SIDS, creating employment, and generating foreign exchange earnings (equivalent to 20% of GDP in two fifths of SIDS where data is available)[3]. That being said, the sector also generates large amount of wastes and draw on already limited local resources and as such requires to be regulated to prevent unmanageable build of wastes and hazardous materials in SIDS.

This ISLANDS programme aims to build a sustainable model for the sound management of chemicals and wastes in order for SIDS to continue to sustainably develop without a build-up of toxic and hazardous substances in their territories. This will be achieved through harmonizing, among other things, procurement practices, standards and labelling and capacity building which can only be accomplished at the global/regional level in the context of SIDS. The programme will also create and support long term cooperation among SIDS to achieve this goal. While working at the global/regional level to harmonize practices the programme will identify, incubate and accelerate SIDS appropriate technologies and practices to manage chemicals and wastes so that much needed action at the national level can be done and lessons learned at the national level can be scaled at the regional and global level through the coordination mechanism developed by the programme. It is recognized that GEF resources are limited so the use of this programme to leverage additional support to SIDS and identify opportunities for future investment into the public and private sector is a key element in the programme design. This will include assistance from development banks, national resources, as well as the private sector through incubation and acceleration of entrepreneurship in these regions.

There have been many initiatives on chemicals and wastes across SIDS countries. These have largely been delivered discretely; failing to share and learn from experience (both positive and negative) and resources. For example, in the Pacific region national uPOPs action plans have been developed with under a regional project, but no mechanism or platform exists for sharing these resources that can be tailored to, and then replicated for other SIDS. Under the ISLANDS programme the GEF resources will be targeted address both deficiencies, thus ensuring true incrementality. Identifying where GEF resources can supplement and build on existing or past work will be a major task completed under the programme preparation phase. The GEF resources will also look to mobilize/unlock additional resources through identification of investment opportunities at national and regional level in both the public and private sector as well as facilitating regionally appropriate SMEs etc. to enter the management of chemicals, waste and products sector.

The global programme will help to overcome the common challenges based on several core principles:

· **Operational Effectiveness:** By developing / strengthening legislative and policy frameworks promoting equivalence and where possible harmonization of regulations at the global level. The programme will also develop a series of tools and systems at the global level which will benefit all regions, for example through working with the world customs organization, the BRS Conventions, etc. to ensure that there are comparable customs codes;

· **Knowledge management and exchange:** By sharing of lessons learnt between regions and facilitating access to information and experience (for example, Samoa and Barbados have are in the process of introducing national bans on single-use plastic in 2019, and the Pacific and Caribbean Child projects will profile, document and draw lessons from this experience. These experiences will be collated, packaged and disseminated, by the Coordination, Knowledge Management and Communication Child Project);

· **Using the programme as a vehicle for change:** By working with importers of electronics / cars, plastics manufacturers and sectors such as tourism to lobby manufacturers to improve environmental performance and develop procurement agreements with receptive private and public-sector partners that can be utilized across participating SIDS;

· **Alignment of activities with other initiatives operating at the global / cross regional level:** Several other major funds are coordinating efforts at the global and inter-regional levels. These include the EC ACP Secretariat and European Investment Bank. This provides the opportunity to link GEF activities with other development partners coordinating the work at the global level, facilitating alignment of workflows and achieving economies of scale. Several other major

sectors such as climate change and plastics management are also operating across the three regions and provide opportunities to build on and link with existing structures for improved coordination. According to the SIDS Waste Outlook 2019, regional approaches that utilize synergies between countries are key to improving waste management in SIDS;

· **Linkages to global agreements and initiatives:** Bodies such as the BRS and Minamata Conventions, SAICM, and processes linked to the S.A.M.O.A. Pathway and the WHO work in SIDS operate and coordinate at the global level. They also provide existing platforms for coordination across regions to achieve global impacts, knowledge exchange and policy dialogue;

· **Cost effectiveness:** Will be achieved by delivering on all the above. Regions will share the costs of development of products, knowledge and standards, which can be utilized and applied across all regions. By linking with existing global platforms, the programme will also increase the visibility of the issues in SIDS and the impacts of the programme in a cost-effective way.

These core principles have been used to inform the design of the programmatic components and attendant activities, outlined in the following sections.

***1.a Program Description.*** *Briefly describe: i) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description); ii) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline program/ projects, iii) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the program; iv) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies; v) incremental/ additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; and vi) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and vii) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.*

The GEF 7 Programming Directions sets out the premise for this ISLANDS programme. The chemicals and wastes focal area strategy includes a specific programme emphasizing the need for the sound management of chemicals and wastes in SIDS and LDCs. This is in recognition of the unique challenges faced in both groupings (i.e. LDCs and SIDS). The strategy sets out the following key areas of focus:

· Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development Strategies in SIDS and LDCs;
· Promoting Best Available Technologies (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP) to reduce UPOPs releases from sectors relevant to the Minamata and Stockholm Conventions in SIDS and LDCs;
· Promoting cleaner health-care waste management based on the lessons learnt from GEF funded healthcare waste projects to reduce UPOPs and mercury releases;
· Strengthening the management system for e-waste, addressing all stages of the life cycle (i.e. acquisition of raw materials, design, production, collection, transportation and recycling) in SIDS and LDCs;
· Phasing out of mercury-containing products;
· Undertaking gender mainstreaming and project monitoring and evaluation;
· A strategy to ensure that technical assistance and investments are solidly linked to enhance countries' ability to deal with the management of POPs and mercury in a sustainable manner.

This ISLANDS programme looks to address these focus areas across the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Pacific Island SIDS through a combination of global, regional and nationally targeted interventions, coupled with activities on knowledge transfer and exchanges of ideas and best practices.

**a. The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed:**

**Global Environmental Problems:**

The sound management of chemicals throughout their lifecycle and waste is crucial for the protection of human health and the environment. Globally, municipal solid waste (MSW) generation is estimated to be 1.3 billion tonnes per year, and this figure is expected to rise to 2.2 billion tonnes per year by 2025[4]. In terms of global waste composition, 46% of all waste is organic waste, 17% paper, 10% plastics, 5% glass, 4% metal, and other 18 %3. In developing countries, organic waste accounts for the largest fraction of all waste. With increasing wealth, the shares of paper, plastic, glass and metal rise3; solid waste in OECD states consists mainly of recyclables, followed by organics[5].

Due to their small size and narrow resource bases, SIDS are import-dependent economies. Limited landmasses mean SIDS also often have very high population densities, for example the Maldives ranks 11$^{th}$ globally with 1,102 individuals per square kilometre[6] but with a landmass placing it at the 187$^{th}$ position. 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[7]. The large number of tourists is also often skewing the per capita waste generation of the permanent population[8]. For example, average waste generated in the Maldives capital, Male, is 2.48 kg per person per day, however tourist resorts generate an average of 7 .2 kg per guest per day[9].

As SIDS progress import-dependent development pathways, the quantities and variety of products that are being imported (ranging from mercury containing thermometers to plastic 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 installed capacity or required treatment facilities to address alone[10]. 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[11]. Furthermore, the excess amount of waste produced by tourism[12], an important economic sector for most SIDS, is posing addition challenges. In the Caribbean for example, the approximately 75 million-night stays per year, are estimated to generate as much of 166 million tons of waste annually[13]. This places additional stress on already limited and often basic landfill/open dumping infrastructure. Additionally, the complexity and hazard of waste streams such as e-waste, pesticides, asbestos, used oil, items containing heavy metals and biomedical wastes is adding pressure and complexity to local waste management systems, since facilities for their treatment and disposal are often not in place[14]. This can be observed in Indian Ocean SIDS, like Mauritius, where important investments have been made in the establishment and operation of municipal waste management systems and related infrastructure, however more complex and hazardous waste streams (HCWM, e-waste, Hg containing wastes, pesticides) still pose challenges and systems for their recycling, treatment and disposal in-country or abroad to be set up urgently.

In many Pacific SIDS collection services are inadequate, or nonexistent, and open burning of accumulated waste is widely practiced, or wastes are disposed of in water sources. In other SIDS the most prevalent method of disposal is open and uncontrolled dumping, which leads to human health problems, as well as risks to the marine ecosystems, and other sensitive land areas and watercourses. Moreover, uncontrolled burning is typical in uncontrolled dumping sites.

SIDS are characterized by their small physical scale, geographic isolation, unique biodiversity, exposure to natural hazards and disasters, limited resource base, remoteness from global markets and small economies of scale[15]. There are multiple drivers and pressures affecting SIDS and hampering their development. These include vulnerability to climate change, local access to potable water, nutrition and food security, energy and transport demand, exploitation of natural resources, local sectoral development, poor management of waste and pollution, including from chemicals, coastal squeeze and loss of ecological resilience[16].

There is an urgent need in SIDS to move to integrated waste management[17]. Extensive evidence shows the costs of inaction in SIDS are significant in term of the economic costs of impacts to health, environment, tourism, and fisheries. In Palau for example, poor solid waste management results in pharmaceutical costs, time in hospital and lost labour costs of over US$700,000 per year, or US$36 per individual, per year[18]. The SIDS Waste Outlook 2019 suggests that waste reduction can save SIDS municipalities between US$35 and US$400 per tonne, depending on the location and the waste management technologies used[19].

SIDS' environments are particularly vulnerable to pesticide (including POPs and Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs)) damage. The close physical and cultural relationship of the islands with the marine and mangrove environments makes these countries even more susceptible to the adverse effects of pesticide run-off. SIDS are rich in biodiversity hotspots including primary rainforests and coral reefs. Pollution and sedimentation negatively affect the marine environments by smothering coral reefs, killing fish and reducing the recreational value of beaches. For instance, in 2010 coastal sediments in the Caribbean with high concentrations of chlordecone (a POP used for 30 years in banana production) were identified as the source of contaminated fish and lobsters that local communities depend on. The Global International Waters Assessment[20] pointed out that the use of agro-chemicals within the agricultural sector is a source of significant damage to both surface and groundwater resources and highlighted the indiscriminate and improper disposal of agricultural wastes (including stockpiles of obsolete pesticides as well as empty pesticides container) as a priority issue.

**Global Root causes:** The root cause of chemicals and wastes problems in SIDS globally is that SIDS are largely import-dependent economies, located remotely from global markets and commonly with outer islands spread across vast distances. This situation is exacerbated by limited available landmass to manage wastes; high economic vulnerability to economic and natural exogenous shocks; lack of critical mass of people, infrastructure and investments; and economic migration of qualified individuals (brain drain).

**Global Barriers – Common to all SIDS:** According to the Global Waste Management Outlook (2015)[21], waste management is recognized as one of the areas for priority attention for SIDS'. Despite SIDS economies ranging from least developed country status to middle income, the following barriers to improved chemicals and wastes management are common to all SIDS:

· **Lack of regulations and limited capacity at customs level to manage and monitor imports of chemicals contained in products:** Most SIDS lack comprehensive regulatory frameworks and standards to adequately curb and control the influx of products that are challenging to dispose of when they become wastes. As well as improved regulations, institutional capacity building is required to effectively implement and enforce these policy and regulatory frameworks effectively.

· **Limited recycling opportunities in SIDS:** Due to small population sizes, geographical isolation and associated high shipping costs, mean economies of scale cannot be reached. Segregation of waste streams in SIDS is still uncommon, meaning that a high percentage of potentially recyclable waste (e.g. compostable material, plastics, paper, glass, etc.) is dumped or ends up in a landfill. Limited human capacity and lack of incentives to encourage recycling, including the absence of legal and regulatory provisions for recycling, economic instruments for citizens and businesses or voluntary agreements with the private sector, are additional constraints to recycling.

**Lack of technical capacity and infrastructure to manage, safely store and dispose of hazardous substances**: Generally, the only disposal option available for SIDS is export, which is expensive and often unfeasible. SIDS therefore require assistance to avoid and minimize the import of products that cannot be treated with the local constraints, while at the same time introducing best practices and technologies fit for SIDS settings to improve the systems, capacity and physical infrastructure to properly manage, isolate, store, dispose and (occasionally) export toxic substances, wastes and products containing hazardous and toxic substances. Improved disposal of hazardous waste, including chemical, medical and electronic waste as well as lead-acid batteries, asbestos and used oil is critical for SIDS, should be considered a top priority requiring coordination between SIDS [22].

· **Climate Change and rising sea levels**: In many 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, Maldives, 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[23].

· **Waste generated by the tourism, hotel and cruise industry**: For many SIDS, 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.

· **Limited adequate landfills and poor solid waste management systems:** Many SIDS lack engineered landfills and in these instances rely on "dumps" where uncontrolled burning is common. In atolls particularly, space for landfills is extremely limited. In some SIDS, the public administration does not provide a functioning waste collection system. This is often due to lack of financial resources for the fuel to run waste collection vehicles, or limited accessibility of remote villages.

· **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. In a matter of seconds, a disaster can generate the equivalent of decades of waste[24] , and SIDS require strategies, procedures, methods and facilities to deal with this.

**Region-specific barriers to the sound management of chemicals and wastes:**

· **Caribbean:** In the Caribbean region the cruise industry generates significant waste. For example, Antigua and Barbuda accept an average of 360 tonnes per year and Saint Lucia accepts 1,786 tonnes per year of waste on average. This additional waste places a significant burden on the limited infrastructure of SIDS, making it even harder to improve the management of chemicals and wastes.

· **Indian Ocean:** 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 for which Indian Ocean SIDS do not have waste management systems in place and which lead to emissions of hazardous chemicals (including POPs/Hg) to air, water and soil.

· **Pacific:** Accelerating urbanization and the consequential proliferation of informal settlements (with inadequate access to water, sanitation facilities and waste collection services) forms another barrier[25]. Another barrier to improved waste management is the high staff turnover within national agencies, which prevents Pacific Countries from achieving a critical mass of trained nationals to manage chemicals and wastes. In addition, Pacific SIDS that have attempted to manage used oil through offshore recycling have found the costs prohibitive due to the high cost of environmental insurance.

**b. Baseline scenario or any associated baseline programme/ projects:**

**Global baseline scenario:** 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 wastes management. On chemicals and wastes management, the SAMOA Pathway recognises the need to reduce, reuse, recycle, recover and return approaches according to national capacities and priorities *inter alia* through capacity-building and environmentally appropriate technologies[26].

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 wastes, 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 wastes; and sound management of chemicals and wastes[27].

**Regional baseline scenario:** The baseline described here in Table 1 focuses on regional level baseline projects, in the Caribbean, Pacific and Indian Ocean SIDS, as activities to date have been regionally focused. Each individually submitted child project will expand on the baseline information for its respective regions / country(-ies).

It should be noted that in the past Indian Ocean SIDS implemented chemicals and wastes related projects predominantly at individual country level, and less so through regional approaches (as compared to the Caribbean and Pacific SIDS). This is one of the reasons why the ISLANDS programme presents such a unique opportunity for Indian Ocean SIDS, at it will allow these SIDS to tackle issues they are finding challenging to address, through regional approaches, and in the context of a global learning environment.

| CARIBBEAN |
| --- |
| Chemicals and wastes activities in the Caribbean are guided by the BCRC Business Plan and the UNEP Programme Regional LAC action plan |

| PROJECT/DONOR | BUDGET | ACTIVITIES | LESSONS LEARNED |
|---|---|---|---|
| Development and Implementation of a Sustainable Management Mechanism for POPs in the Caribbean, Global Environment Facility (<br><br>GEF ID: 5558)<br><br>2014-2019 | US$8,839,000 | Activities include updating of national implantation plans, development of model legislation for integrated chemicals management, improved landfill management to reduce the production of uPOPs, mapping of contaminated sites requiring remediation, and removal and disposal of obsolete stocks. | Key lessons learned from this project include that: project workplan must consider Executing Agency (EA) resources to avoid overburdening; changes in country personnel (Government, Heads of Department) can lead to diminished project support. national Project Coordinators require ongoing support; countries do not have equal capacity; and assistance is required with tendering. |
| Disposal of Obsolete Pesticides including POPs, Promotion of Alternatives and Strengthening Pesticides Management in the Caribbean, GEF<br><br>(GEF ID: 5407)<br><br>(2015 – 2019), | US$4,357,500 | Key activities include, safely destroying POPs and obsolete pesticides, remediate pesticide-contaminated sites, establishing mechanisms to deal with empty pesticide and other waste plastic containers, strengthening the institutional and regulatory framework for managing pesticides through their lifecycle, and increasing the uptake of alternatives to the most hazardous chemical pesticides on key crops. | Key lessons highlighted by mid-term evaluators include that: inventories of obsolete pesticides stocks should be accurate; legislative, enforcement, and best practice support is necessary to avoid re-accumulation of obsolete pesticides stocks; and that the interest, engagement, commitment and participation of key stakeholders such as farmers, industry, regulators and waste disposal can facilitate effective empty pesticides container management and disposal. |
| Water, Land and Ecosystem Management in Caribbean SIDS, GEF<br><br>(GEF ID: 4932)<br><br>(2014-2019) | US$20,722,571 | Multi-focal area project (biodiversity, land degradation and international waters), includes activities to achieve an integrated approach to water, land and ecosystems services management. It is to be supported by policy, institutional and legislative reforms as well as by implementation of effective appropriate technologies. | integrating Key lessons highlighted include to be provided by mid-term evaluation and integrated into Child Project design, during the PPG stage. |
| Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in the Caribbean (Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago), GEF ( GEF ID 9455)<br><br>Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in the Caribbean (Belize), GEF (GEF ID 9991) | US $600,000<br><br>US $150,000 | Assessment of legislative and institutional capacity and needs related to the implementation of the Minamata Convention; complete national mercury inventory and identify potentially mercury contaminated sites; develop and validate National Minamata Initial Assessment Report; conduct results dissemination and awareness raising activities | Ww Key lessons learnt include the need to ensure clear Terms of Reference (ToRs) of the National Supervisors and the National Working Groups are clear; and that National Project Coordinators are hired at the onset of the project. A further lesson was that Regional projects require intense coordination to get agreement. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fish Mercury Biomonitoring in the Caribbean Region, Government of Switzerland | US $27,800 | Testing of widely consumed fish species for mercury in Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago | Additional on the ground coordination to obtain the fish samples |
| INDIAN OCEAN:<br><br>To date, there is no specific chemicals and wastes strategy that guides chemicals and wastes related activities for Indian Ocean SIDS located. Chemicals and wastes activities in the Indian Ocean are guided by the various chemicals and wastes-related MEAs to which the Indian Ocean SIDS are a party[1]. The limited number of past regional Indian Ocean activities focusing on chemicals and priorities, further highlights the importance and urgency for Indian Ocean SIDS to address regional and national priorities through the ISLANDS programme. | | | |
| PROJECT/DONOR | BUDGET | ACTIVITIES | LESSONS LEARNED |
| Disposal of PCB Oils Contained in Transformers and Disposal of Capacitors Containing PCB in Southern Africa (including Mauritius & Seychelles), GEF<br><br>(GEF ID: 5532)<br><br>(2015-2020) | US$ 7,710,000<br><br>Co-financing: $33,661,319 | 1. Enhancement and regional harmonization of national regulatory infrastructure and sustainable mechanisms; 2. Enhanced regional capacity for ESM of PCB containing equipment in service; 3. Regional mechanism for ESM of decommissioned PCB liquids and equipment; 4. Stakeholder lessons-learned and regional capacity developed to finalize phase out of PCB and model developed for replication | i) Disposal of PCBs has been successful and proved cost-effective through economies of scale; ii). Regional capacity for ESM of PCB containing equipment in service has been successfully built to minimize cross-contamination; iii). Regional mechanisms established for PCB phase-out work for the phase-out and management of PCBs, however they are not necessarily transferred to other hazardous chemicals of concern |
| Continuing Regional Support for the POPs Global Monitoring Plan under the Stockholm Convention in the Africa Region (including Mauritius)<br><br>GEF<br><br>(GEF ID: 4886)<br><br>(2015-2019) | $4,208,000<br>$10,190,200 | 1. Securing conditions for successful project implementation; 2. Capacity building and data generation on analysis of core abiotic matrices (air and water); 3. Capacity building and data generation on analysis of core biotic matrices (human milk); 4. Assessment of existing analytical capacities and reinforcement of national POPs monitoring; 5. Securing conditions for sustainable POPs monitoring. | i) Some regions that have the highest mercury emissions into the atmosphere (i.e. Asia, Latin America, and Africa) are also those regions where atmospheric monitoring stations are scarce or information on existing monitoring initiatives is not well documented; ii) There is a global lack of monitoring mercury levels in humans and seafood; iii) Africa has little monitoring coverage, lacking national and international networks; iv) Existing regional and national surveys are not sufficient to provide geographically balanced information on HBM. v) Limited geographical coverage of national Environment Specimen Bank (ESB) and other national networks. Lack of activities in major parts of Latin America and Caribbean (exception of Brazil and Colombia), and Africa, Australia – Oceania and Asia (exception Japan and Korea). |
| Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Pr | $10,867,000<br>Co-financing: | 1. Sustainable management of critical habitats focuses on the protection, restoration and | Lessons-learned: i) Although GEF, STAP and Agencies always want to see more out of a project, care must be |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| otection of the Western Indian Ocean from Land-based Sources and Activities (WIO-SAP) (including Comoros, Mauritius & Seychelles)<br>GEF<br>(GEF ID: 4940)<br>(2016 – 2021) | $77,686,341 | management of critical coastal habitats and ecosystems recognizing the enormous value of healthy critical coastal and marine habitats for the future well-being of people in the WIO region; 2. Improved water quality focuses on the need for the WIO Region's water quality to attain international standards by the year 2035. 3. Sustainable management of river flows aims at promoting wise management of river basins in the region through implementation of a suite of activities aimed at building the capacity for environmental flow assessments and application in river basins of the region. 4. Governance and regional collaboration focuses on strengthening governance and awareness in the WIO region with a view to facilitating sustainable management of critical coastal ecosystems and habitats | taken to limit the outputs and activities to a level that is achievable with the resources allocated.<br><br>Pre-approved contracting has led to uncertainties in this project, and therefore to insufficient overall achievement (in the case of Community engagement). Ii) Pre- approval of contractors by GEF must be done with forethought, realizing that such pre-approvals may hinder rather than enhance project success. NDP/GEF has verified that pre-selection is no longer allowed under UNDP/GEF IW projects. Iii) The Project Steering Committee should be comprised of high-level policy officials. The appropriate level of membership in the PSC must be clear in the Project Document, which will then be signed by all countries. Iv) Private sector needs to be a key player even in foundational capacity building activities of the GEF, in order to secure a higher probability for long-term sustainability of interventions. v) Project management for highly complex, multi-national projects characteristic of IW interventions must be backed by enough resources to allow interaction and close negotiations with all participating countries at high governmental levels. |
| Implementing Integrated Water Resource and Wastewater Management in Atlantic and Indian Ocean SIDS – IWRM / GIRE (including Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius & Seychelles)<br>GEF<br>(GEF ID: 2706)<br>(2016 – 2018) | $9,700,000<br>Co-financing: $39,422,535 | 1. Creating Climate resilience focused IWRM committees at the watershed level, zones, regional and national levels; 2. Building capacity of the IWRM committees in integrating CC in the watershed management; 3. Developing watershed monitoring mechanisms; 4. Develop and implement Watershed Risk Reduction Action Plans. | This project has been very successful at piloting IWRM strategies involving communities and has drafted the texts for the creation of IWRM committees at the Island and National levels. |
| PACIFIC<br><br>Chemicals and wastes activities in the Pacific are guided by the Cleaner Pacific 2025 strategy. The strategy centers on 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. | | | |
| PROJECT/DONOR | BUDGET | ACTIVITIES | LESSONS LEARNED |

| PROJECT/DONOR | BUDGET | ACTIVITIES | LESSONS LEARNED |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agence Française de Développement (l'AFD) Solid Waste Management Initiative in the Pacific<br><br>(2010-2014) | EUR1,000,000 | The development of a training course on waste management for semi-skilled waste works; the delivery of the training course four times to 54 people from 13 PICs; and used oil audits and cost benefit analysis of used oil management options completed for Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu; and the development of model legislation for used oil. | Although originally designed for semi-skilled workers, many of these individuals who work in landfills were not afforded the opportunity for training, with places instead going to environment ministry staff. This was considered a lost opportunity and would likely have improved the impact of the training. In addition, the training was intended to result in a trained cohort of waste workers who would return home and train their colleagues. However, no support was provided to trainees to facilitate this, and further training in-country did not occur. The training program held in partnership with Fiji National University was considered as valuable however and efforts are being made to continue the course post-project. |
| Pacific POPs Release Reduction through Improved Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes (GEF ID: 4066)<br><br>(2012-present) | US$3,275,000 | Designed in tandem with the AFD project (described above), which co-financed this project, with shared components on used oil and vocational training. This project also included activities on: in-country chemicals management training; used oil management in the northern Pacific; pilot activities on medical waste; composting; a feasibility study on the most cost-effective used pesticide container decontamination and collection strategies; and the establishment of a community of practice for chemicals and wastes professionals to exchange information. | Pacific countries feel little ownership over projects that are largely regional in nature. One factor found to contribute to this was that the project was centrally executed by SPREP, and there were no national level staff, and few nationally targeted activities. As such, the mid-term review recommended that future regional activities include concrete national activities to facilitate country ownership. A further lesson was that the cost of used oil shipment for offshore disposal (previously calculated to be 5% of the total cost of imported oil) is much higher, due to the high cost of environmental insurance required to insure the shipment. |
| Pacific Hazardous Waste Management Programme (PACWASTE) 10th European Development Fund<br><br>(2013-2017) | EUR7,850,000 | PACWASTE focused on improved management of e-waste; asbestos waste; healthcare waste; and waste on atolls. On e-waste, the project intended to store and then ship e-waste from PICs, to recycling centres in Asia of New Zealand. | However due to: lack of regulation, financial instruments to incentivize private sector activities, low e-waste volumes, and large distances between PICs, as well as a delayed start, the project didn't succeed in establishing e-waste management systems. PACWASTE activities on integrated waste management were deemed the most successful in the Marshall Islands and a further regional intervention is planned under EDF11. |
| Technical Cooperation Project for Promotion of Regional Initi | US$2,627,251 | This regional project focused on enhancing sustainable waste management in the Pacific r | **Japanese** Lessons learned included that commitment and involvement by senior national personnel in suppor |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ative on Solid Waste Management in Pacific Island Countries (JPRISM), Government of Japan<br>(2011-2016) | | egion through strengthening human and institutional capacity. The project included activities on: sustainable financing; improved integrated solid waste management (promotion of 3 Rs recycling), waste collection and waste management practices; awareness, education and training; and policy and planning. | t of national waste management activities is a prerequisite for in-country success, and that including opportunities for national solid waste managers to give training to others as part of the project served to improve confidence and build capacity. |

**Lessons learned from baseline projects:** The following key lessons have been learned from the Caribbean, Indian Ocean, and Pacific regional activities:

· Regionally executed projects can have challenges with country ownership. Projects must include frequent and on-going communication with their Executing Agency, as well as concrete, visible country level activities to ensure country ownership;

· Commitment of senior national personnel to the project is a pre-requisite to country activity success, as is national level adsorptive capacity;

· Training-of-trainers in SIDS does not automatically lead to islands conducting training, more direct support is required to improve confidence in new approaches and BAT/BEP;

· Technical cooperation, defined as provision of both financial and in-country technical support and guidance, through 'learning-by-doing' has shown to be an effective approach in Pacific SIDS;

· An integrated approach is necessary for pesticides management, and efforts are required to scale up field level results for global level roll-out;

**c. The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the program.**

The ISLANDS programme is proposed as a cost-effective way to link a series of individual, yet interlinked projects in three SIDS regions that will amplify the results throughout each of the SIDS regions by ensuring that best available technologies/techniques and best environmental practices are applied consistently across all regions. By ensuring coordination and exchange of knowledge at the global, regional and national level between SIDS and subsequently supporting the introduction of best practices, approaches and technologies for chemicals and wastes management in SIDS, it is anticipated that the programme will achieve at scale, positive impacts on the global environment, with benefits to all regions. The outcomes of this programme are intended to equate to more than the sum of the outcomes of each individual child project by building the capacity to leverage larger amount of investments and through exchange of knowledge and experiences among SIDS through the global project.

This programme submission has been developed in line with the GEF-7 principles of cost-effectiveness; sustainability; innovation; private sector engagement; promotion of resource efficiency (including circular economy approaches); and builds on the use of existing networks. The programme also focuses on assisting SIDS in transforming the management of chemicals and wastes in support of multiple chemicals related multi-lateral environmental agreements (including the Basel, Rotterdam, Minamata, and Stockholm Conventions, the Montreal Protocol and SAICM). That is using the conventions as an entry point to

improve capacity for import monitoring and customs, policies and legislation pertaining to chemicals and wastes; introduction of best practices and approaches for SIDS in chemicals and wastes management (e.g. building capacity for export, creating sustainable opportunities for circular local waste management and treatment systems and supporting infrastructure; phasing-out products that results in hazardous wastes, etc.).

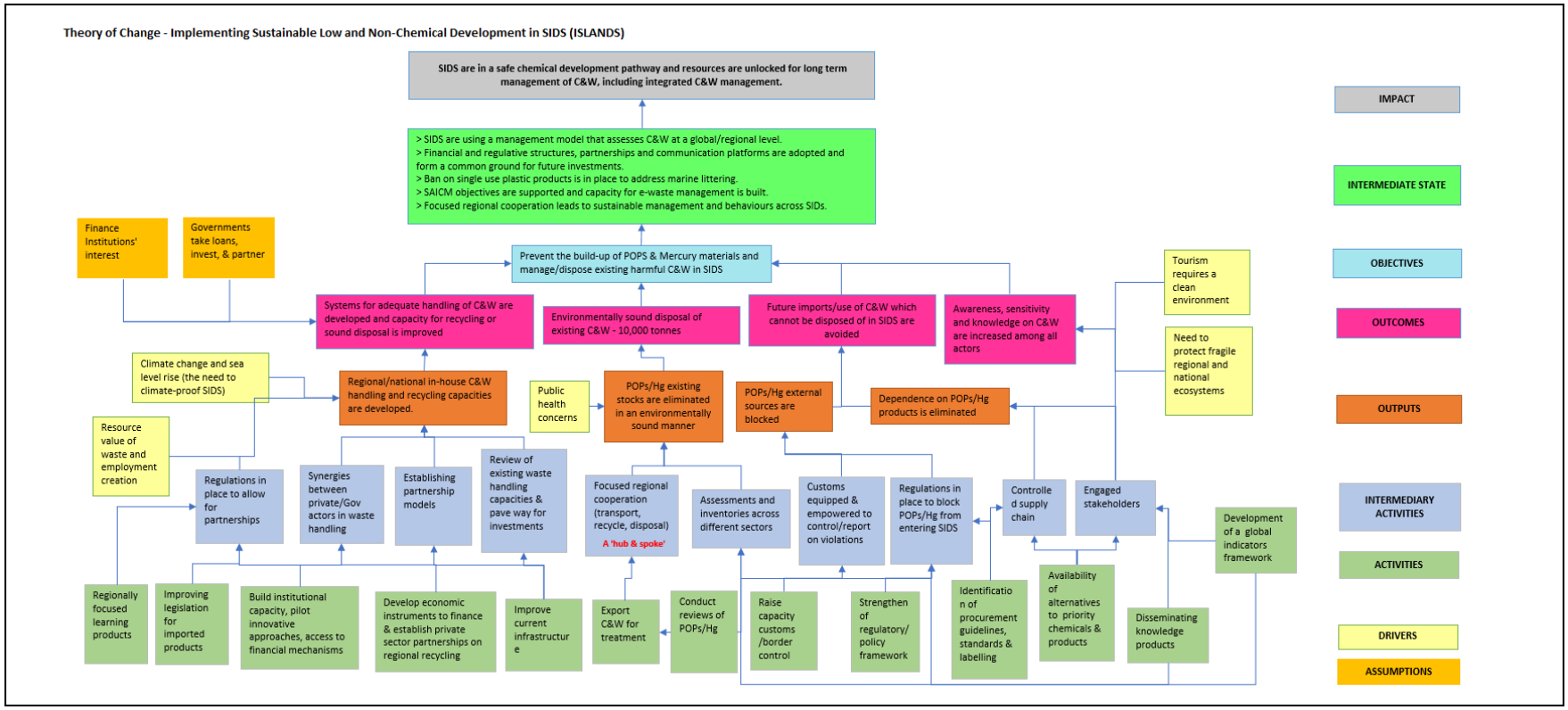
The programme's theory of change has been developed around three complimentary approaches, which serve to address the barriers to sound chemicals and wastes management faced by SIDS (and outlined section 1.a.i. above). These three approaches are:

· avoiding future imports and use of chemicals and wastes which cannot be disposed of in SIDS;

· treating chemicals and wastes that is currently present in SIDS and cannot be disposed of under exiting conditions or using existing SIDS' infrastructure; and,

· developing systems, circular, or otherwise, to ensure that those chemicals and subsequent wastes which cannot be avoided are used safely with capacity for recycling or environmentally sound disposal at end-of-life. Together with a cross-cutting component on Knowledge Management and Communications, these three approaches also form the Programme Component framework (outlined in Section 4, below).

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.




Programme activities are directed at achieving the long-term objective of preventing the build up of POPs and mercury materials and to managing, disposing of existing harmful chemicals and wastes across all SIDS regions. It is envisaged that through the set of child projects under this programme that SIDS will achieve the intermediate Outcomes of:

· having in place financial and regulatory structures and associated enabling environments to foster entrepreneurism and private sector investment in the management of chemicals and wastes,

· partnerships and communication platforms forming a solid basis for ongoing and future investments;

· singles use plastics are banned to address locally derived marine litter;

· capacity for e-waste management is strong; and

· regional cooperation leads to an upsurge of sustainable management and behaviors across SIDS.

A programme, with five proposed child projects (outlined in Section 6 and Section 9), is considered appropriate to address chemicals and wastes issues in SIDS at this time. Despite being in three distinct and unique regions SIDS face common barriers (as outlined in Section 1ai). As such, efforts to overcome these barriers will be made more effective under a coordinated approach that facilitates south-to-south learning across projects and avoids the creation of

loopholes in countries or regions not covered by the programme (as outlined in Section Programmatic Justification). The exchange will be coordinated through a global coordination project that in addition to coordinating the program and ensuring coherence in each region will serve to strengthen inter-SIDS communication and facilitate the sharing of knowledge and best practices among and between SIDS. Each child project will provide, receive and exchange information, to, from, and with, other child projects. It is proposed that this will be best achieved by establishment of a series of communities of practice (CoPs) that facilitate exchange of experience and knowledge between countries and regions. The coordination, knowledge management and communications child project will also serve as an effective mechanism to track global environmental impacts achieved under the programme. The programmatic approach also serves to address risks related to varying levels of capacity in key areas across SIDS, through the provision of programmatic oversight. The Programme will work across SIDS regions to ensure all regional projects are executed to the highest possible level, bringing greater overall benefit to SIDS through a general raising of minimum operating standards across all regions based on lessons learnt and knowledge transfer.

As previously stated, the objective of the Programme is to prevent the build-up of materials and chemicals in the environment that contain POPs and Mercury and other harmful chemicals in SIDS, and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials. This will in part be achieved by using the GEF resources to stimulate investment into long term solutions with both government and private sector partners identifying opportunities for sustainable investment. The programme has been designed around four pillars. As such the expected Programme outcomes can be summarised as:

· SIDS have in place effective mechanisms to control the import of chemicals, and products that lead to hazardous waste;
· Harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in SIDS are being disposed of in an environmentally sound manner;
· 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; and
· Knowledge generated by the Programme is disseminated and applied by SIDS in all regions.

In addition to the global coordination, knowledge management and communication Child project, four child projects will be submitted under the programme and will include global, regional and country level activities. Global level knowledge transfer and management plus coordination will be achieved under Component 4 below. Regional level activities (under Component 1 and 2, described below) will help ensure regional equivalence of regulatory environments and allow all countries in each region to benefit from project activities. National level activities (under Component 3, described below), are based on national priorities, as outlined in Section 7. All child projects will include activities to manage knowledge and communications (Component 4, described below), to promote learning globally, across regions, and beyond the life of the project.

During initial consultations in the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and the Pacific regions, countries outlined their priorities for technical assistance (these are fully outlined in Section 7). Activities will be fully elaborated during the child project preparatory phase and coordinated with other regional activities to avoid duplication and maximise incrementality (for a full discussion on this, see Section 6).

### COMPONENT 1: Preventing the future build-up of chemicals entering SIDS

Lack of comprehensive policy frameworks and regulations that help prevent import of products and chemicals that contain POPs/Hg or can lead to hazardous wastes and releases; limited capacity of customs offices and chemicals registries, and lack of waste facilities to dispose of, or treat hazardous waste streams are key barriers to the sound management of chemicals and wastes in SIDS.

**Activities and interventions** in child projects to avoid future imports of hazardous chemicals (in particular POPs and Hg) and the generation of hazardous wastes that are challenging to dispose of/treat locally, can include:

· Strengthening of regulatory/policy frameworks to adequately control/limit and prevent imports of chemicals controlled under the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions (regionally harmonized, where such possibility may exist) as well as chemicals and products that can result in (hazardous) waste at the end of their life-cycle (including single use plastics);

· Strengthening 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 wastes related products and generate data for reporting under international conventions as well as report accordingly, in collaboration with the World Customs Organization and the Green Customs Initiative (and building on lessons from Montreal Protocol activities related to improving capacity of Customs officers);

· Adoption of green procurement guidelines, chemicals standards, and labeling procedures, in most relevant sectors (for example tourism, agriculture and/or manufacturing);

· Working with private sector and any relevant finance/economic/regulatory and sectoral agencies, on the identification, development (as appropriate), promotion and introduction of alternatives to identified priority chemicals and products (e.g. alternatives to POPs and Hg containing products, alternatives to HHPs (including integrated pest management), alternatives to certain plastics) in various sectors to reduce the use of hazardous chemicals and minimize hazardous waste generation and associated environmental releases.

· Promotion and introduction of alternatives to identified priority chemicals and products (e.g. alternatives to POPs and Hg containing products, alternatives to HHPs, alternatives to certain plastics) in various sectors to reduce the use of hazardous chemicals and minimize hazardous waste generation and associated environmental releases.

**Key assumptions** are that are that national governments are motivated to improve regulatory controls, to engage in participatory approaches that will engage key sectoral players (particularly the private sector), as well as identify and involve any other effective and motivated partners. Specific interventions taken up in each of the child projects or proposed at individual SIDS level will depend on regional and national needs and priorities, and the validity of assumptions assessed during the preparatory phase of the development of each child project. The PPG will assess the relevant sectors (for example tourism, agriculture and manufacturing) to determine tailored, relevant approaches for the conditions of each participating SIDS in relation to green procurement and sustainable production and consumption, in light of recent of outcomes of the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA) which encourage progress in these areas[29].

COMPONENT 2: Safe management and disposal of existing chemicals, products and materials

Limited adequate storage, disposal and treatment capacity for hazardous waste streams represent key **barriers** to the sound management of chemicals and wastes in SIDS.

**Activities and Interventions** in child projects to treat chemicals and wastes untreatable in SIDS will include (according to national priorities):

· Conducting review as well as additional detailed POPs/Hg/chemical/ health care and other waste/packaging inventor(ies);

· Export and sound environmental treatment of hazardous wastes that cannot be treated in country (including residual POPs stockpiles (POPs pesticides, PCBs); used oils; phased-out mercury containing products or wastes (including healthcare waste); products containing POPs flame retardants, like e-waste);

· Improve current infrastructure mechanisms for the management of chemicals and wastes.

It is foreseen that the Programme will also play a catalytic role, supporting the development of preparatory work for larger investment activities. These include requests for proposal (RFPs) on specifications for engineered landfills; decommissioning and remediation of existing landfills; development of waste management transfer capacity for collection and consolidation of electronic wastes; expansion of existing activities linked to the management of oil waste; and, working with countries on management of wastes from single use plastics (see below). The Programme will work with non-GEF co-financing sources to ensure these investments are realised.

Key assumptions, as indicated in the objective statement, include stimulating access to finance through regional and international finance institution for SIDS. The programme will therefore work with SIDS governments and private sector partners to identify and elaborate opportunities for investment in key sectors and to incubate interest in partners for taking out loans for public and private investments. These may include significant national investments in long-term waste management solutions. The validity of assumptions will be assessed during the preparatory phase of each child project development.

COMPONENT 3: Safe management of products entering SIDS/closing material and product loops for products

Limited recycling opportunities represent significant barriers for SIDS' management of chemicals and wastes.

Activities and Interventions in child projects to establish systems to address chemicals and wastes will include working with SIDS governments to engage the private sector and develop sustainable systems to overcome these barriers. Activities in child projects will include the:

· Private sector partnerships on regional recycling (for example on of end-of-life vehicles, e-waste, plastics, or used oil);

· Facilitating access to financial mechanisms, incubation of activities, and acceleration of regional solutions;

· Development and implementation of economic instruments in order to finance management, treatment, or export of wastes that cannot be avoided (including levies/taxes on certain imports, deposit-refund schemes);

· Develop and introduce Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) legislation for imported products that cannot be disposed of within the country/SIDS (e.g. white goods, other electronics);

· Policies, regulations and guidelines developed and implemented to support the sound management of chemicals & wastes, circular systems for material usage and the establishment and operation of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) for (hazardous) waste management.

· Building institutional capacity to assess and identify priority chemicals/waste streams, existing challenges, best SIDS practices, long-term needs (incl. infrastructure, PPPs, technical assistance and investments, etc.), and remaining gaps.

· Building government's capacity for the establishment, management, contracting and monitoring of PPPs to enable the sound management of chemicals and wastes (in-country and for export);

· Establishment of public-private partnerships for national and regional recycling. This may include a global extension to the Pacific Moana Taka partnership (through Swire Shipping) which provides free shipping to Pacific countries wishing to ship hazardous and other difficult wastes to markets for recycling[30];

· Establish the enabling environment for the adoption of alternative technologies, including the piloting of innovative approaches;

· Development and implementation of sustainable market-based systems for priority waste streams through the introduction of Environmentally Sound Management (ESM), centralized Best Available Technologies (BAT), Best Environmental Practices (BEP) and alternatives to reduce UPOPs/POPs/Hg releases from priority sectors.

· Existing and Potential Waste Management Service Providers (private sector/ government/municipalities/entities) trained and equipped to undertake collection, packaging, storage, transportation, residual contamination clean-up, treatment, disposal, and/or export of hazardous wastes.

Key assumptions: these activities will build on existing efforts by participating countries and focus on scale-up and regionalization of recycling systems; that high-level support is available in specific SIDS for adopting economic instruments to fund disposal of difficult wastes; and, that private sector partners can be identified both nationally and regionally to advance recycling in SIDS. The validity of assumptions will be assessed during the child project preparatory phase. Funds to support incubation of these private sector initiatives need to be available.

It is also noted that this component is key for providing case studies, lessons learned, and pilot activity blue prints to be disseminated and eventually replicated through the work of Component 4.

COMPONENT 4: Coordination, knowledge management and communications

A major component of the Programme will be on overall coordination, knowledge management, communication and outreach. This will include enhancing the learning uptake from each child project and facilitate continued stakeholder engagement at national and international level to support all components of the programme. Knowledge will be managed through a web-based platform to facilitate both intra and inter-regional exchange between SIDS. This component will utilize existing knowledge and capacity for training in each region and combine it with the establishment of distance learning materials and courses for use across regions.

Activities and Interventions in child projects will include a discrete component in each child project dedicated to the generation and sharing of knowledge on best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management for SIDS. The component activities will focus on defining key knowledge products from outputs and deliverables that will be produced and fed into the cross-cutting child project. The child projects will also focus on development of regionally focused learning products aimed at all educational levels from primary, secondary and tertiary. The cross-cutting child project will be responsible for publishing this knowledge on the SAICM Knowledge Platform, and on disseminating knowledge products to key stakeholders defined under each child project. An additional activity will include the development of a simple and coherent global indicators framework that distinguishes between outputs and impacts, creates linkages across international agreements (including the 2030 Agenda) and is supported by a simple, country-driven reporting scheme, facilitate measurement of progress of SIDS toward in managing chemicals and wastes[31].

A key assumption is that the SAICM Knowledge Platform is operational in advance of child project inceptions. The validity of this assumption will be assessed during the knowledge management and communications child project preparatory phase. It is also assumed that Ministries of education in all regions will engage with the programme ensuring inclusion of learning materials / knowledge products in national curricular.

**d. Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies**

The GEF-7 investment framework for chemicals and wastes seeks to:

· eliminate/restrict/control emissions from chemicals listed under the Stockholm Convention;

· eliminate mercury emissions and releases;
· support SAICM objectives, including building capacity for e-waste management and HHPs;
· make efforts to deal with marine littering / micro-plastics from nationally derived sources and so influence industrial manufacturing and pollution management from plastics across SIDS;
· inform decisions and actions in the agricultural sectors in countries in order to better integrate the work of the Conventions into national level agricultural policy.

This Programme has been designed in line with the GEF-7 principles of cost-effectiveness; sustainability; innovation; private sector engagement; promotion of resource efficiency (including circular economy approaches); and builds on the use of existing networks. GEF-7's chemicals and wastes approach focuses on sectors, rather than taking a chemical-by-chemical approach. It is planned that the child projects will include significant partnerships with the private sector engagement.

It should be noted that the chemicals and wastes focal area is the only focal area with a specific programme on for SIDS and Least-developed countries to promote advancement and ensure progress on these issues. This programme has been designed to be in line with GEF-7 Programming direction on SIDS[32], which supports:

· Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development Strategies in SIDS and LDCs;
· Promoting Best Available Technologies (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP) to reduce UPOPs releases from sectors relevant to the Minamata and Stockholm Conventions in SIDS and LDCs;
· Promoting cleaner health-care waste management based on the lessons learnt from GEF funded healthcare waste projects to reduce UPOPs and mercury releases;
· Strengthening the management system for e-waste, addressing all stages of the life cycle (i.e. acquisition of raw materials, design, production, collection, transportation and recycling) in SIDS and LDCs;
· Phasing out of mercury-containing products;
· Undertaking gender mainstreaming and project monitoring and evaluation; and
· Develop a strategy to ensure that technical assistance and investments are solidly linked to enhance countries' ability to deal with the management of POPs and mercury in a sustainable manner.

**e. Incremental/ additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing:**

Globally, there is an immense need for investment in the waste management sector in Small Island Developing States (SIDS). According to the Global Waste Outlook[33], of the funding made available to support improved waste management in the last decade, two-thirds of this has been invested in just ten middle-income countries[34]. Making the necessary finance for investment available to least developed countries (LDCs) and SIDS which face unique challenges and often lack basic infrastructure is a major challenge which this ISLANDS programme aims to overcome.

In the case of chemicals and wastes management in SIDS, GEF financing has a significant catalytic role in orientating countries onto a more sustainable development pathway. That catalytic effect is achieved through the focusing on achieving global environmental benefits (GEBs). In this programme the achievement of the GEBs will be based on activities linked to promoting the avoidance of specific chemicals through stronger import controls and promotion of alternatives, the integration of principles such as circularity at national and regional level, through investment in waste collection and associated recycling systems and, through the strengthening and where possible harmonization of national policies and regulations at the regional level.

Rather than addressing the challenges of chemicals and waste management through disparate and isolated investments, GEF financing under the ISLANDS Programme will enable SIDS in the Caribbean, Indian Ocean, and Pacific regions to align and integrate priorities in a manner that will minimize trade-offs in generating GEBs, while achieving sustainability and development goals.

The following sections, explore the chemicals and wastes activity landscape in each region, summarizing key ongoing and planned activities, and outlining the relationship with the Child Projects proposed under the Programme.

### 1. Caribbean SIDS

In the Caribbean it is expected that Governments and project partners, including the private sector, will provide substantial and significant co-financing. These leveraged contributions are expected to include investments in modernizing and extending the waste recycling and waste to product industry, as well as the production and (where necessary) importation of sustainable product alternatives. The region will be supported by two child projects. A UNEP/FAO-implemented child project will assist countries on component 1 and establish best practices and identify opportunities for component 2 and 3. An IDB-implemented project will complement the first one and identify suitable investment opportunities for the private and public sector to implement the options identified.

Table 1: Caribbean landscape of near-term chemicals and wastes activities

| PROJECT, BUDGET | DONOR/ DEVELOPMENT PARTNER | TIMEFRAME | PLANNED ACTIVITIES | EXECUTION | PROPOSED RELATIONSHIP WITH CARIBBEAN CP, GEF INCREMENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Development of MIA in the Caribbean (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)** | GEF/UNEP | 24 months<br>09/2017 to 09/2019 | - Finalisation & validation of the National MIA releases; and the identification of potentially mercury contaminated sites.<br>- National results valida | - BCRC-Caribbean, with National Executing Agencies[35]: | Information generated during this project will in form Caribbean Child Project designs |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (GEF ID: 9865)<br>**Budget:** US$600,000 | | | tion, dissemination and awareness raising activities | | |
| **Fish Mercury Biomonitoring in the Caribbean Region**<br>**Budget:** US$27,800 | Government of Switzerland / UNIDO, BRI | 11 months<br>03/2018 to 01/2019 | - Analyse mercury concentrations in fish<br>- Disseminate results of analysis of mercury in fish with permission from participating country governments.<br>- Develop communications material based on results | - National Supervisors / Responsible Government Agencies<br>- Technical Consultant; Biodiversity Research Institute | Information generated during this project will be used as baseline and inform Caribbean Child Project designs. Communications materials developed under this project will be disseminated through Component 4 of the ISLANDS Programme and included on the SAICM KM Platform. |
| **Identifying Feasible Strategies for the Environmentally Sound Disposal of Spent Lighting Products** (Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago)<br>**Budget:** US$28,200 | Secretariat of the Basel Convention / UNEP | 6 months (revised to 9 months)<br>07/2018 to 03/2019 | - National Assessment Reports on feasible strategies identified for the environmentally sound disposal of spent mercury lighting products<br>- Revised practical manuals for the promotion of environmentally sound management (ESM) of wastes developed by the Conference of the Parties of the Basel Convention's expert working group on ESM | - BCRC-Caribbean, with national Supervising Agencies[36] | Child project design will be informed by this feasibility study, and the study used as a basis for potential regional disposal activities for spent lighting incorporated in to the Caribbean child project.<br>The revised practical manuals will be shared and disseminated with other SIDS through Component 4 of the ISLANDS Programme. |
| Management of E-waste in Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago, IDB<br>PROJECT RC-T3142 | IDB | Has not started yet | - Updated reports on the current WEEE management practices.<br>- Develop a sub-regional approach to the management of WEEE, and a business plan for the proposed solution. | BCRC Caribbean with National Supervising Agencies | Caribbean Child project will collaborate closely with this project to ensure that any additional e-waste activities being undertaken in other Caribbean countries build on, and synergies with the activities of this project. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Budget:** US$250, 000 | | | Identify a suitable public/private/civil society entity that could be able invest in the pilot scale | | |
| Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in the Caribbean (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)", GEF (GEF ID 9865),<br><br>**Budget:** US$600,000 | GEF | September 2017 – December 2019 | Assessment of legislative and institutional capacity and needs related to the implementation of the Minamata Convention; complete national mercury inventory and identify potentially mercury contaminated sites; develop and validate National MIA Report; conduct results dissemination and awareness raising activities | BCRC Caribbean | The Caribbean Child Projects will be developed in accordance with MIA priorities. |
| Environmentally Sound Disposal of Spent Lighting Products (Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago),<br>**Budget:** US$28,000 | EU through the BRS Secretariat | To begin 2019 | National Assessment Reports on feasible strategies identified for the environmentally sound disposal of spent mercury lighting products<br>Practical manuals for the promotion of environmentally sound management (ESM) of wastes developed by the Conference of the Parties of the Basel Convention's expert working group on ESM | BCRC Caribbean | The Caribbean Child Projects will make use of project resources. |
| Waste Oil Management System for Trinidad and Tobago (WOMSTT)<br>**Budget:** US$516,00 | Green Fund Trinidad and Tobago | To begin 2019 | Develop a waste oil management system for Trinidad and Tobago | BCRC Caribbean | The Caribbean Child Projects will make use of project resources, and waste oil activities undertaken will be linked with the system developed Trinidad and Tobago and make use of any lessons learned. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | | | | | |
| Caribbean Soil Management for Integrated Landscape Restoration and Sustainable Food Systems: Phase 1 (SOILCARE) | GEF | Under preparation | Updating of Soil Information and Data as a Basis of Strengthening LDN and SLM Processes; Rehabilitation of Land and Soil Degraded Areas and Integrated Landscape Management and Restoration to establish diversified agro-ecological food production systems; Resilience Building to Land Degradation, Natural Disasters and Climate Change through Climate Smart Agriculture and Drought Risk Management; Assessment of Land Capability of Selected Sites; Mainstreaming SLM and Sustainable Soil Management into National and Regional Policy Frameworks | The Secretariat for the Partnership Initiative For Sustainable Land Management (PISLM) in Caribbean SIDS | SOILCARE is focused on mainstreaming sustainable soil management into national and regional policy and legislative frameworks with the view to strengthening agricultural policies and maintaining, improving and enhancing the use of productive lands.<br>Investments are required in, *inter alia*: the enhancement of human capital and delivery systems managing productive landscapes (e.g. food systems etc.); information knowledge systems with the view of providing and sharing timely and early warning information to stakeholders. In these investments (enhancement of human capital, information knowledge systems) UNEP/FAO child project will be able to provide inputs or will make use of any lessons learned to integrate into developing tools and instruments in relation to agrochemicals management.<br>SOILCARE project outcomes and outputs will be integrated into the various community policy instruments (e.g. Caribbean Community Agricultural Policy, Draft Community Environment and Natural Resources Policy Framework etc.). To facilitate this, the Secretariat for the Partnership Initiative For Sustainable Land Management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States (PISLM) will work closely with the Caribbean Community Secretariat through its Sustainable Development Directorate to ensure complementarity and integration of the concepts, outcomes and outputs which SOILCARE project will be promoting. It is anticipated that the PISLM High Level Ministerial Group will play a leading role in this endeavor by providing the policy links with the Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED), Environment and Agriculture. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Development of a Sustainable Islands Platform**<br>(Regional)<br>US$20,000,000 (estimated) | IDB | 24 months<br>07/2017 to 07/2019 | Creation of a baseline of projects focusing on Blue and Circular economic principles (including hybrid projects: Blue – Circular) in the Caribbean basin and a financial facility to fund these projects and mobilize both public and private sector users of the sustainability facility | Climate Change Division, IDB | 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. |
| **Natural Capital Lab**<br>(Regional)<br>US$42,000,000 (estimated) | IDB | 24 months<br>07/2018 to 07 2020 | Development of economic cases for investment in natural capital sectors; use of competitive calls to entrepreneurs and projects across sectors; deployment of risk-tolerant financing; testing of financial models to fund conservation, landscapes and restoration) to drive innovation in the conservation, landscape, biodiversity, and marine ecosystem finance spaces. | Climate Change and Sustainability Department and IDB Innovation Lab | Opportunities for financing and co-financing of projects with the Caribbean Child project. |
| **Green Oil (Costa Rica)**<br><br>**US$ 6,000,000** | IDB/Private Investors | Design stage | Base oil recovered from used oil can be used repeatedly. Metalub applies the circular economy to the lubricant sector and is the first used-oil collection and sustainable lubricant sales company in Central America. Instead of burning us | IDB Innovation Lab | Model and case study generated particularly related to Circular Economy approach to recovering base oil from used oil will be used to inform Caribbean Child project designs, and will also be shared through the Coordination, Knowledge Management and Communications Child project with SIDS globally. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | ed oil, Metalub recover s base oil from used oil and then blends in new additives to produce ne w motor oil. | | |
| **Innovation and Re manufacturing Pro gram in the Plastic s and Construction Sectors (Dominica n Republic)**<br><br>**US$ 2,386,500** | IDB/Private In vestors | 36 Months<br>12/2017 to<br>12/2020 | The objective is to redu ce waste generated in t he plastic and construc tion industry in the tran sformation processes, by the best use of reso urces and re-manufact uring using the principl es of circularity. | IDB Lab | Model and case study generated particularly rel ated to Circular Economy approach to plastics r emanufacturing in SIDS will be used to inform Caribbean Child project designs, and will also b e shared through the Coordination, Knowledge Management and Communications Child proje ct with SIDS globally. |
| **Building a Busines s Model for Wood Waste Recycling (S uriname)**<br><br>US$ 330,000 | IDB/Private In vestors | 24 months<br>08/2017 to<br>08/2019 | The objective of the pro ject is to develop a busi ness model for product ion and export wood w aste products (specific ally charcoal and briqu ettes) using an innovati ve carbon neutral conv ersion process. | IDB Lab | Model and case study generated will be used to inform Caribbean Child project designs, and wil l also be shared through the Coordination, Kno wledge Management and Communications Chil d project with SIDS globally. |

### 2. Indian Ocean SIDS

The Indian Ocean region counts a significant number of chemicals and wastes related projects under implementation at varying levels of maturation. Regional programmes in the chemicals and wastes area however have not been very common (reasons include distances between SIDS, partnerships with different foreign governments and varying stages of economic development).

A number of chemicals and wastes related national priorities though are hard to address by SIDS on their own (due to economies of scale, absence of recycling/disposal infrastructure, absence of financial mechanisms, etc.), and will be more easily pursued and achieved in partnership and coordination with other Indian Ocean SIDS, by seeking shared regional solutions where possible, and enhancing both immediate and longer-term South-South cooperation focusing on common priority economic sectors.

The ISLANDS programme will be the first global/regional programme that will support much needed and timely regional collaboration in the Indian Ocean region. For example, the programme will be able to support the Indian Ocean SIDS in the identification and assessment of opportunities for the establishment of financially sustainable regional Indian Ocean recycling/disposal/export systems for waste streams that are challenging to handle/manage at individual Indian Ocean SIDS level[37]. Furthermore, the programme will also allow for a coordinated approach towards the establishment of a regional initiative that will

support the assessment and introduction of safer/greener alternatives in key supply chains (those that Indian Ocean SIDS have in common like tourism, agriculture, health care, among others). The programme aims to achieve that by facilitating regional discourse, engaging key manufacturers/multinationals and establishing partnerships/agreements with the private sector, followed by the introduction of green(er) procurement and green (er) consumption practices in these priority sectors. Additionally, the regional programme will also ensure regional capacity building and the exchanges of lessons-learned and best practices among Indian Ocean SIDS through a regional customs officers capacity building programme (benefitting from the IO regional training centre based in Mauritius - WCO); the phase-out of products containing chemicals of concern; capacity building for waste and chemicals management; improving the management and disposal of various waste streams and finding and establishing solutions to close material and product loops for products. These latter inventions, although predominantly addressed and implemented at national level, will greatly benefit from the regional aspects of the Indian Ocean child projects.

As part of the preparation of the Indian Ocean child projects, a full review and analysis has been undertaken to map past, ongoing and planned chemicals and wastes related programmes. National governments of the IO SIDS, but also France, Japan, EU, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, IRENA, EDF, OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) and the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) support chemicals and wastes related in the four IO SIDS.

Table 2 illustrates how the GEF Grant to the IO child projects will act as a catalyst and support the work proposed under other initiatives, thus demonstrating the true incremental nature of the GEF investment.

Table 2: Planned, on-going, near-term chemicals and wastes activities in Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles

| PROJECT, BUDGET | DONOR/ DEVELOPMENT PARTNER | TIMEFRAME | PLANNED ACTIVITIES | EXECUTION | PROPOSED RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIAN OCEAN CHILD PROJECTS, GEF INCREMENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mauritius: Operation of Interim Hazardous Waste Storage Facility at La Chaumiere** US$ 5,000,000 | Government of Mauritius | 2018-2022 | Operation of the constructed Interim Hazardous Waste Storage Facility at La Chaumiere (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. |
| **Mauritius: Upscaling of Empty Pesticide Container Management Project** | 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 coll |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| US$ 60,000 | | | | | ement systems (including coll ection) for empty pesticides c ontainers, with a focus on redu cing chemicals pollution from rinsing practices and the open burning of containers. |
| **Mauritius Solid Waste Management Budget and National Environment Laboratories** Budget: US$15million | Government of Mauritius | 2019-2024 | Support to solid waste management and environmental monitoring | Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity, and Environment and Sustainable Development (MoSSNSESD) | The proposed Mauritius Child project would build on this activity by supporting the government in establishing management systems for non-landfillable waste such as end of life vehicles, monitoring of uPOPs emissions, reducing the generation of mercury waste, etc. |
| **Mauritius: Health Care Waste Management Operations** US$ 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. |
| **Mauritius: NIP (2005) & MIA (2018)** 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). |
| **Seychelles: Sanitary Landfill and Leachate Treatment Plant** | European Development Fund (EDF) | 2018-2025 | § Construction of new sanitary (lined) waste landfill (Providence II - Mahé) and Leachate Treatment Plant and possibly a speci | SWAC | The proposed Seychelles Child project aims to contribute to the development of the cost recovery framework of the secto |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| US$ 2,500,000 | | | fic scheme on La Digue<br>§ Development of national solid waste master plan aligned with the National Waste Policy (2018 – 2023)<br>§ Promotion of solid waste recycling and reuse, alternative long-term disposal solutions in the 3 islands, and the launching of sensitization campaigns and incentive measures to reduce waste disposal.<br>§ Review of the institutional and cost recovery framework of the sector and capacity building support to the executing agency (SWAC) | | r, 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 the 3R approach promoted by the EDF project and reduce waste volumes going to the newly constructed landfill. |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

1b. Program Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the program interventions will take place.

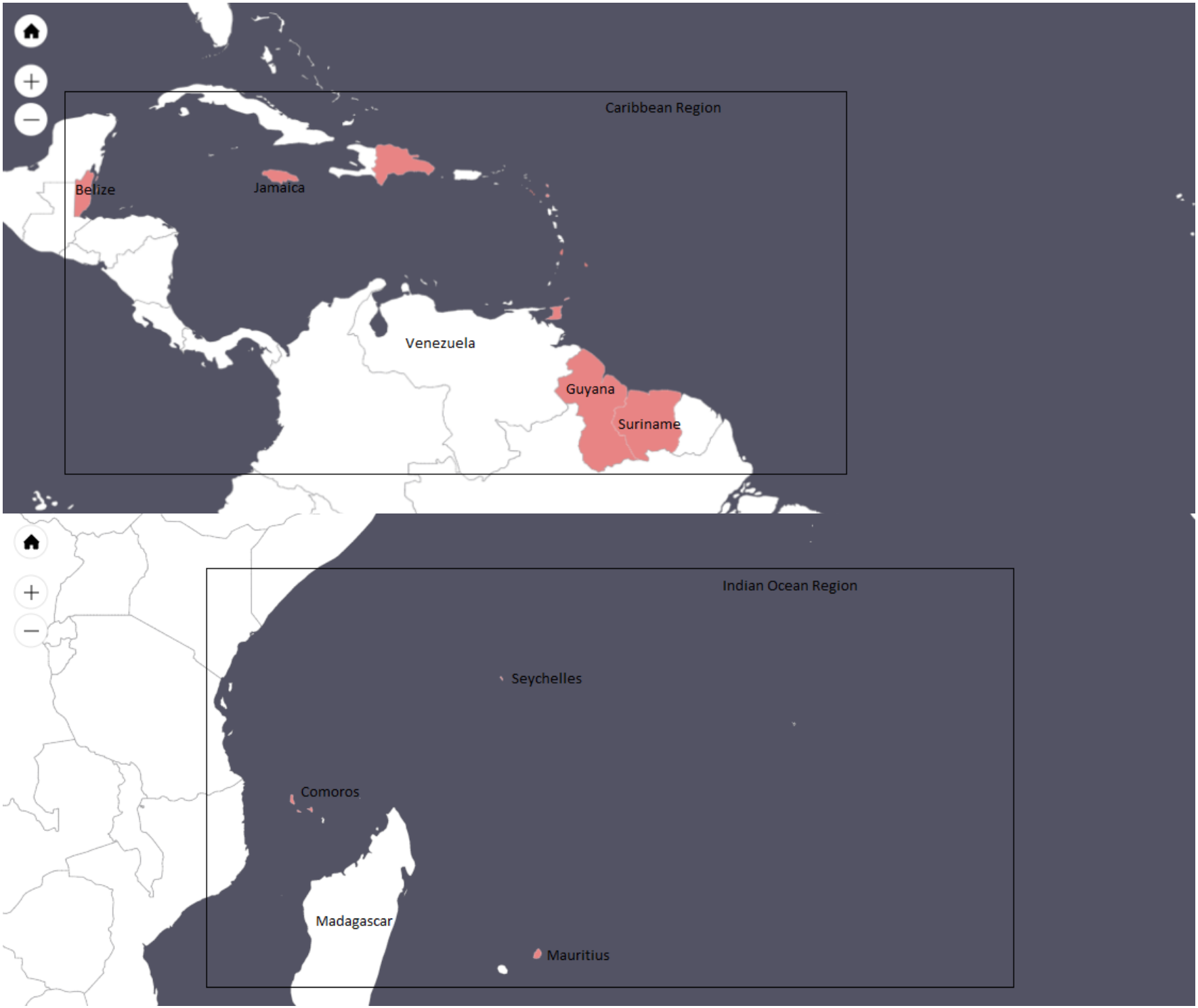
Countries:

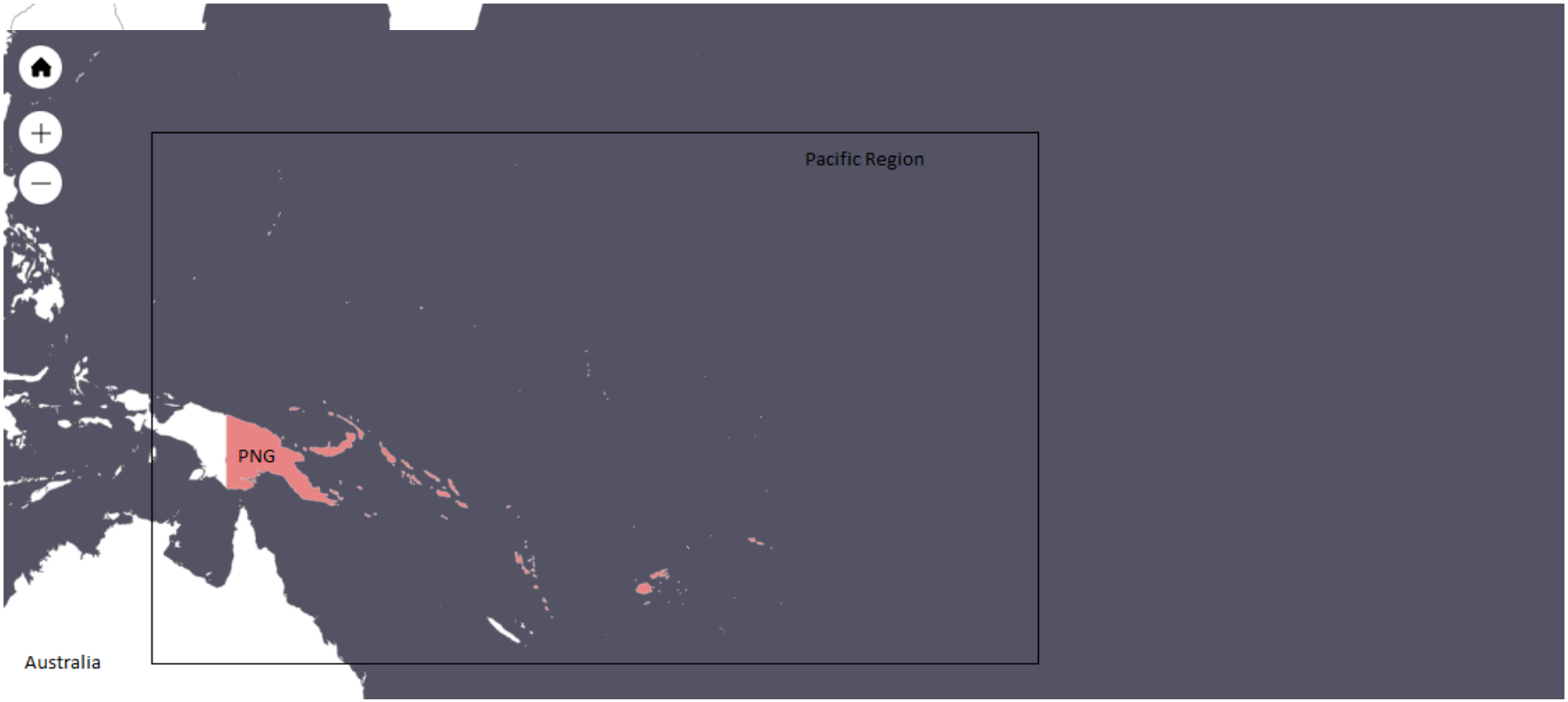
Pacific Regional Project: Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

Caribbean Regional Project: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago

Caribbean Incubator Facility: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago

Indian Ocean regional child project in Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius, and Seychelles


Caribbean Region
Belize
Jamaica
Venezuela
Guyana
Suriname
Indian Ocean Region
Seychelles
Comoros
Madagascar
Mauritius


Pacific Region
PNG
Australia

2. Stakeholders

**Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the program identification phase:**

**Civil Society Organizations** Yes

**Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities** Yes

**Private Sector Entities** Yes

**If none,please explain why:**

**In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the program preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.**

Stakeholders in the context of the ISLANDS programme are defined as organizations, institutions and groups which are directly or indirectly impacted by and/or which have a direct potential financial or administrative interest in specific child project interventions. Consequently, all such target groups can be considered as having a vested interest in the national, regional and / or global outcomes of the ISLANDS programme.

Stakeholder groups including civil society and indigenous peoples, private sector representatives, intergovernmental and regional organizations, and other development partners have been broadly consulted during the development of the PFD. Pacific, Indian Ocean and Caribbean waste and environment focal points have been consulted extensively as part of PFD preparation[1] to understand national priorities that could be addressed by the ISLANDS programme. These stakeholders' perspectives and their current activities have informed the PFD development. In the Pacific, Indian Ocean and Caribbean, civil society and IGO representatives have been present and contributed during regional and/or national consultation meetings (these are fully outlined in table 4 below).

**Table 4: List of GEF ISLANDS programme consultations undertaken during 2018 as part of PFD development and planning**

| 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 |
| 17-18 July 2018, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago | Caribbean | Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kits and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, | IGO: IDB, FAO, EU, UNEP Caribbean, ECLAC, Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ) BCRC Caribbean |
| 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, Vanuat | IGO: SPREP, PRIF, Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), World Bank Academia: Griffith University, University of Newcastle, University of the South Pacific |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | lands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu | clific |
| 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<br>NGO: Island Sustainability Alliance (Cook Islands) |
| 5 December 2018, Geneva, Switzerland | Pacific | Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu | IGO: SPREP<br>NGO: Birdlife (New Zealand) |
| 14 December 2018, Washington DC, US Agency coordination | Caribbean | - | IGO: IDB<br>NGO: BCRC Caribbean |
| November 2018 – March 2019: Frequent face-to-face meetings between the in-country UNDP Country Offices, government counterparts, private sector partners and NGOs, to discuss country priorities to be taken up in the 4 respective ISLANDS child projects. | Indian Ocean | Comoros<br>Maldives<br>Mauritius<br>Seychelles | Comoros: Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing, Industrial Development, Artisan Artifacts & Environment; Ministry of Health, Solidarity & Promotion; Ministry of Territorial Management, Urbanization, Housing & Energy<br>Maldives: Ministry of Health, EPA, Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture<br>Mauritius: Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity, and Environment and Sustainable Development; Ministry of Health and Quality of Life.<br>Seychelles: Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change (MEECC); Landscape and Waste Management Agency (LWMA); Ministry of Health (MOH) |
| 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 |

Table 5: Key stakeholders by group and summarizes each groups involvement in each stage of the GEF ISLANDS Programme development

| STAKEHOLDER | ENGAGEMENT IN PFD | PROPOSED ENGAGEM | POTENTIAL ENGAGE | CHILD PROJEC |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| STAKEHOLDER | ENGAGEMENT IN PPD PREPARATION | PROPOSED ENGAGEMENT IN CHILD PROJECT DEVELOPMENT (PPG PHASE) | POTENTIAL ENGAGEMENT IN PROJECT EXECUTION | CHILD PROJECT INVOLVEMENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNEP | Lead Implementing Agency (IA) coordinated the development and design of the programme and consult with stakeholders. | Will develop Coordination, KM and Communications and Pacific Child project and co-develop the Caribbean Child project with FAO | IA will be responsible for implementing the programme, and overseeing Executing Agencies (UNEP IETC, SPREP and BCRC). | Oversight of all child projects |
| UN Development Programme | IA cooperated with UNEP on the design and development of the programme and developed the Indian Ocean Child project concept. | Will develop Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles Child projects | As IA will be responsible for implementing the four Child projects | UNDP Indian Ocean Child Project |
| FAO | IA cooperated with UNEP on the design and development of the programme, and the UNEP/FAO Caribbean Child project | Will co-develop the Caribbean Child project with UNEP | As joint IA will be responsible for overseeing BCRC in the Caribbean. | UNEP/FAO Caribbean Child project |
| IDB | As Caribbean IA developed the IDB Caribbean Child project concept | Will develop the IDB Caribbean Child project proposal | As IA will be responsible for implementing the IDB Caribbean Child project | IDB Caribbean Child project |
| SPREP | Lead regional coordination of consultation of Pacific SIDS, and provided assistance on child concept development | Will play a lead role in Child project design and development, making links and ensuring synergies with other key regional activities | Executing agency for Pacific Child project | Pacific Child project |
| BCRC Caribbean | Lead regional coordination of consultation of C | Will play a lead role in Child project design and | Executing agency for UNEP/FAO Caribbean | UNEP/FAO Caribbean Child pr |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | aribbean SIDS, and pro vided assistance on chi ld concept developmen t | development, making li nks and ensuring syner gies with other key regi onal activities | Child project | oject |
| SIDS governmen ts | Consulted on needs an d priorities as part of pr ogramme development | Continued consultation on national needs and priorities during PPG | Key execution partner s | All |
| Private Sector | Initial consultations un dertaken with key regio nal actors including shi pping companies durin g PFD development | All child project PPG ph ases will continue to id entify and consult regio nal and national private sector potential partner s in the areas of waste, shipping, and recycling. | Key execution partner s | All |
| NGOs and com munity groups | Consultation with some community and NGO gr oups during PFD prepar ation. | Expanded consultation with SIDS NGOs and co mmunities during devel opment of each Child p roject | Key execution partner s in terms of dissemi nating knowledge on chemicals and waste s management | All |

Stakeholder engagement will continue and intensify during the preparation phase of each child project with the completion of a detailed stakeholder analysis per stakeholder group. This analysis will also confirm target group, preferred options for stakeholder engagement, identification of stakeholder roles and the potential impacts on different stakeholder groups across the project components and the project implementation time line.

The project preparation phase will therefore allow for stakeholders to be analyzed according to a standardized framework based on stakeholder: influence; priority; contribution; and engagement method. Child projects will use a consistent format, to be developed under the Coordination, Knowledge Management and Communications child project. The plan will define regional, national and local stakeholders together with their roles in the project. Collated stakeholder information will be summarized in a series of stakeholder maps representing the relative programmatic interest and specific involvement.

Government stakeholders have a role ensure that key issues are brought to the attention of decision makers across line Ministries. Coordination across involved Ministries will be important with exchange of information and sensitization of senior government officials being a key feature of the proposed stakeholder engagement strategy.

Given the importance of behavioural change in improved waste management in SIDS, engagement and well-defined roles for community groups, village leaders, and locally active CSOs and NGOs across SIDS is considered essential during both child project preparation and execution. Such groups will be viewed in the context as execution partners, as well as beneficiaries. The importance of community leaders and their support for the various initiatives to be undertaken as part of this programme is seen as a key element of local, community level engagement across the three SIDS regions.

Similarly, defining clearly the role and ability of local and regional private sector representatives will be key in child project preparation. Public private partnerships for recycling systems are foreseen in both the Pacific and Caribbean regions. To ensure these are feasible, and sustainable post-project, the project preparatory phase will involve extensive listening to, and learning from, potential private sector partners. In each Pacific SIDS private sector stakeholders have been identified, together with the external drivers of their activities, the constraints they currently face, and their underlying interest. This information and further ongoing consultation will guide the development of interventions.

In relation to Indigenous Peoples across the three SIDS regions:

In the Caribbean regional context participating countries with significant Indigenous populations like Belize, Guyana and Suriname will need to make additional efforts to include these groups in execution of the Child Projects through consultation and where there are opportunities for employment, entrepreneurship and community enhancement. The child project will identify issues and associated mitigation/preventive measures (if necessary) related to indigenous communities, particularly in the context of the impacts of mercury and POPs on the populations (where applicable).

In the **Indian Ocean** regional context, the participating SIDS in the ISLANDS programme are Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles. Seychelles remained uninhabited until 1756[2]. Mauritius was uninhabited until 1598[3]. Comoros was peopled first by Melano-Polynesians in the sixth century and later by peoples from the African mainland, Madagascar, and Arabia. In the case of the Maldives, it is thought that people arrived to the Maldives from North West and West India, from Kalibangan between 2500 and 1700 BC and that they formed a distinct ethnic group around the 6th century BC.

Populations inhabiting the Indian Ocean SIDS are a very diverse in terms of origins and ancestry, contain many minority groups and in certain cases indigenous populations groups. As such it will be critical for the IO SIDS child project to ensure that minority and indigenous population groups, along with other population groups are fully consulted and engaged during the child project's CEO endorsement phase as well as during project implementation to make sure that the proposed programme and child project has a positive impact on all population groups.

In the **Pacific** regional context, internationally the Pacific has one of the highest levels of indigeneity, with over 90% of Pacific populations being Indigenous Pacific peoples. Traditional culture and societies are therefore strong and form a key part in shaping lifestyles and responses to globalisation and economic development. (Koshy, Mataki and Lal 2008)[4] in the region. Pacific Indigenous Peoples are therefore not limited to specific subset of local community groups, but form the dominant population group among other stakeholders, including government and private sector representatives. Specific engagement strategies to ensure their inclusion in the project design, implementation and on the ground execution will be elaborated during the PPG stage of the project.

---

[1] Haynes, D. (2018). *National Pacific GEF7 Framework Document Baseline Research Report*. Unpublished Report to UNEP. Goingtroppo Consulting, Tasmania, Australia. 56pp.

tps://minorityrights.org/country/seychelles/

d

eaner Pacific Strategy

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

**Are gender dimensions relevant to the success of program.** Yes

**If yes, please provide indicative information on these dimensions and how these will be addressed in the program. If no, please explain why**

Increasing attention has recently been paid to the issue of gender in waste management and it is highlighted that waste production and management are not gender neutral – neither in concept nor practice (UNEP 2015; IETC 2015). The structure of waste management reinforces normative gender roles. The current gendered nature of the waste sector is the product of attitudes and stereotypes of men and women. These gendered norms play out through the entire value chain of waste management.

Even if hazardous substances, chemicals and wastes reach and expose populations equally, factors such as: (i) poverty and socioeconomic status, (ii) gender-based and customary norms, (iii) health access and equity, and (iv) overall representation in decision-making processes and management policies relating to chemicals and wastes, determine the extent of repercussions and ramifications of these on population subgroups. For example, in many societies women are expected to fulfill roles of unpaid domestic work, including care of ill family members. In this way, chemical exposures and health effects (whether of men or women) can add to the existing and entrenched “time poverty” (i.e. the time required for non-productive or unpaid labour that limit women’s opportunities to participate in remunerative economic activities), thus further entrenching gender inequality. In most SIDS responsible for managing household waste, making them the primary users of waste management services globally (UNEP 2015).

The gender-specific context for chemicals and wastes, is consistent with this programme focusing on improving chemical and waste management in SIDS. Gender dimensions are relevant to the success of the programme meeting its objective of preventing the build-up of materials and chemicals in the environment, and of managing and disposing of existing harmful categories. Meeting this objective and sustaining programme outcomes requires the participation of all sections of SIDS societies. And as such, the programme will take a gender mainstreaming approach to ensure child project activities, either:

- do not reinforce existing gender inequalities (that is, are **Gender Neutral**); or
- attempt to redress existing gender inequalities (that is, are **Gender Sensitive**); or
- attempt to re-define women and men’s gender roles and relations (**Gender Positive / Transformative**).

During the project preparation phase for each child project a gender review will be undertaken, and proposed gender disaggregated indicators to be included in the child project logical framework and budget. The gender reviews 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. The Coordination, Knowledge Management and Communications component will ensure consistency and coherence among child projects approaches to gender during execution, through the development of a programmatic gender action plan. The plan will be developed in response to the child project specific gender reviews, and be executed by project executing agencies, and coordinated by the Coordination, Knowledge Management and Communication child project. This will ensure that gender data are collected, monitored and evaluated; and lessons learnt, and best practice related to gender can be shared with all SIDS.

The specific ways in which gender will be considered in child project activities under each of the programmatic components is outlined in the following paragraphs.

Gender consideration for Component 1 activities include ensuring the roles of women are fully defined and understood in relation to the import of chemicals. Child project preparation will include consultation with women, and child project activities will be designed to be gender sensitive, providing opportunities for women. This includes equal gender representation in training activities envisaged for border control staff (on imports), by engaging stakeholders (such as local women's groups, NGOs, CSOs, where possible) on gender and socioeconomic aspects within policy solutions (such as reducing use of single use plastics), and agricultural workers (on adopting alternatives to HHPs).

Activities under Component 2 will include exporting legacy wastes including used oil, POPs, mercury containing products, and car interiors containing PBDEs. Project activities will ensure that consultations with stakeholders on management of legacy wastes includes consultation with women's groups and that women are aware of, and involved in, activities. Where possible small-scale surveys near legacy waste sites for collection of gender-relevant data and information will be undertaken.

Activities under Component 3 of the programme which address chemicals and wastes that cannot be avoided in SIDS will involve establishing regional and national systems for recycling and hazardous waste management. The feasibility of such systems will be assessed during child project preparation, and as part of this gender will be considered in each stage of the value chain. Stakeholders (including women's groups) will be consulted, and opportunities and risks to women clearly defined in the feasibility assessment and resultant activity design. It is recognised that a key to reducing residual landfill waste, is through increasing composting systems in homes. Women are key partners in composting and child project designs will focus on the opportunity to develop gender positive activities. It is also recognised that in some SIDS the most vulnerable groups in the waste management value chain are waste pickers living around dump-sites. It is essential that these groups can get access to and benefit from any levies put in place as part of child projects, and do not lose out economically from losing access to informal recyclers for their collected materials

Component 4 on Knowledge Management and communications will include the development of a guide on gender action plan and guide on best practice in chemicals and wastes activities, that will be disseminated in participating SIDS and used to guide project activities. Further, recognizing the responsibility of women in sorting and managing waste in the homes, as well as educating family members, targeted communication materials will be developed, and local women's NGOs will be used to assist in dissemination and education of women.

**In addition, please also indicate whether the program the program will include gender sensitive indicators in its result framework**

Yes

**4. Private sector engagement**

**Will there be private sector engagement in the program?**

Yes

**Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.**

The private sector is already involved in some elements of the chemicals and wastes sector in individual SIDS. In the Pacific region for example, most recycling activities are led by the private sector and are driven by prices in the international recycling commodity markets. In the Indian Ocean region for example, the Mauritian private sector is a key partner in the management of hazardous wastes, previously through the management of the hazardous waste cell at landfill and currently through the construction and management of the interim hazardous waste storage facility. Furthermore, the Mauritian private sector is involved in the local recycling/treatment/export of a few hazardous waste streams, including waste oil, e-wastes (dismantled and then exported), and spent lead acid batteries (exported for recovery) as well as the recycling of non-hazardous wastes (paper, plastics). Despite the above examples, private sector waste management in SIDS is generally poorly developed. While there is vast potential to engage the private sector in taking up the management of wastes and additional hazardous waste streams, further intervention is required to catalyse this. Identification, incubation and acceleration is therefore a key goal of the GEF ISLANDS Programme.

The potential to further harness the comparative and competitive advantages of the private sector to improve the delivery of waste management and pollution control services is broadly recognised. To contribute to long term sustainable waste management in SIDS, there is a need to move private sector participation beyond consolidation and export of valuable commodities, into more difficult and less valuable wastes including plastics and used oil. There is also a need to organise activities regionally, to ensure that SIDS with smaller volumes of waste, which not normally be appealing to the private sector, can be managed. There are however several constraints to this including differing capacities and experiences among SIDS national and regionally, that child projects are designed to address. The coordination, knowledge management, and communications child project will also play an important role in developing relationships with original equipment manufacturers supplying equipment to SIDS, and other key private sector partners such as shipping lines (for export of waste) and re-insurers (on the issue of environmental insurance).

Systems will be established under Component 3 of the programme to address chemicals and wastes that cannot be avoided in SIDS and that lack commodity value. It is recognized that to be sustainable, these systems (to be developed under the Pacific and Caribbean child projects), require the both the public and private sector involvement.

The other components complement and support this approach of developing public-private partnerships. Component 1 focuses on avoiding imports of difficult to dispose of wastes through improving regulatory environments. This is expected to create an enabling environment for private sector involvement Component 2 will focus on dealing with legacy waste issues and will involve the private sector on a service provision basis. Component 4 will document successes and lessons learned to ensure that opportunities for learning and south-south cooperation are capitalized on.

The success of private sector involvement depends to a large degree on the existence of appropriate institutional and regulatory environments as well as proper risk allocation between public and private sectors. Without strong institutions, regulations, and enforcement, it is difficult to obtain the full efficiency and cost-effectiveness that private sector participation can deliver. In addition, legal foundations and economic incentives must be developed to ensure environmental friendliness as well service delivery for low-income groups. Access to financial and human capital are also key factors in successful private sector involvement.

These constraints and conditionalities will be fully explored during child project development. Further, a private sector partnership framework will be developed to outline the driving forces, partner incentives and costs versus benefits, of partnerships under consideration (at regional and national levels). This framework will provide a uniform way to contextualise and analyse partnerships within the context of the ISLANDS programmatic objective and be informed by the World Bank's approach to key factors in good sustainable public private partnerships, as outlined in the diagram below [1].


orld Bank, http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/153101468190188221/pdf/99114-WP-Box393188B-PUBLIC-PPP-guide-decision-makers.pdf

5. Risks

**Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the Program objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the Program design (table format acceptable)**

The following risks (outlined in Table 6, below) to achieving the programmatic objectives of preventing future build up, dealing with legacy wastes and having systems in place to effectively manage harmful chemicals in future have been identified and ranked during the programme preparation. Proposed mitigation measures have also been included. This table will be used as the basis for individual child development preparation, when risks will be further analyzed, and robust mitigation measures proposed.

**Table 6: Risks that may prevent achievement of project objective**

| Risk | Ranking | Proposed mitigation measure |
|---|---|---|
| Regionally executed projects unable to achieve objective of reducing chemical and waste build up nationally, nor disposal. | Medium | Regional execution modalities to be coupled with national-level execution modalities to ensure dedicated personnel are present in countries where activities are to take place. New projects will build on experience and look to develop synergies with parallel regional initiatives, haring project resources where feasible. |
| Stockpiles of remaining POPs and harmful chemicals are not able to be located due to being used, sold, or released to the environment. | Low | Some SIDS, including PNG and Comoros have prioritized the disposal of residual POPs. To ensure these POPs are available for disposal and that the programme can meets its objective of disposing of existing harmful chemicals, efforts will be made to inventory and consolidate these chemicals in the preparatory phase of child projects. |
| The programme fails to reach and impact the behaviours of key chemicals users, meaning demand for chemicals continues as do chemicals imports. | Medium | Robust stakeholder analysis and communications planning will be completed at child project preparatory phase to ensure that the demand side of chemicals use is clearly understood in each SIDS, and that chemicals users are actively involved in the project's development and implementation. Improved management and control of the supply of harmful chemicals will help limit access while the identification, promotion and introduction of less harmful alternatives in priority sectors will also curb their import. |
| Training of Customs and Border control officers ineffective or not widespread enough. | Low | Child project preparation will include an analysis of number of Customs officers per SIDS and an analysis of the barriers these officers face, to ensure training is both comprehensive and effective. The programme will also work with the World Customs Organization and the Green Customs Initiative, to ensure best practices are followed when building capacity |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | n building capacity. |
| Sustainable recycling systems ca nnot be established in individual S IDS | Medium | Systems for e-waste, used oil and other difficult wastes, require sign ificant public commitment, as well as robust private partners and inv estment in infrastructure. These issues are common to most SIDS, b ut it is recognized that the programme, through the child projects, wi ll not be able to address all wastes, in all SIDS. The PFD developmen t phase has involved consultation and prioritization with SIDS to ens ure that the child projects to be prepared are orientated squarely tow ards SIDS' highest priorities to ensure that public commitment is in place. In addition, private sector partners, prepared to support recycl ing in SIDS, as part of corporate social responsibility activities have been identified. This includes Swire Shipping which offers free shipp ing to Pacific SIDS and UNEP is working with SWIRES to extend this to other SIDS regions |
| Critical mass cannot be reached f or viable regional recycling syste ms | Medium | Low volumes of recyclable waste streams are a common barrier to r ecycling as SIDS, that is due to transport costs. In response, regional systems are viewed as a viable option. The feasibility of these syste ms will further be analyzed during child project preparatory phases. I t is noted also that the GEF interventions should also not be seen in i solation but as incremental to the on-going waste management initi atives in the region. As such integration of the GEF funded activities into the wider development agenda in each region needs to be mapp ed and fully understood. Options to mobilize private and public sect or finance should also be part of the long-term sustainability plan for waste management in the regions / countries and will be analyzed. |
| Climate change and rising sea lev els | Medium | In many SIDS climate change is considered one of the greatest threa ts to the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of their people, particular ly on low-lying atolls. Areas of the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Maldives, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tonga, and Tuvalu ar e only a few metres above present sea level and may face serious th reat of permanent inundation from sea-level rise, this presents signi ficant barriers to the sound management of chemicals and wastes. SIDS waste management facilities face threats of inundation. While the project cannot mitigate this risk in its entirety, activities to climat e proof landfills have been prioritized by several SIDS and will be the focus of many national activities. In addition, the PPG will assess cli mate risk in participating SIDS and design additional climate proofin g activities |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | g activities. |
| High cost of environmental insurance precludes the shipping of recycling and hazardous waste from SIDS | Medium | Consultations with Pacific Island governments have indicated that a key barrier to disposal of used oil through shipping to regional facilities is the high cost of environmental insurance. The Programme will work globally with reinsurers to reduce the cost of environmental insurance, in order to benefit all SIDS. |

6. Coordination

**Outline the institutional structure of the program including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the program level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed programs and other initiatives.**

The ISLANDS programme is a multi-agency initiative that builds on the experience of several GEF Implementing Agencies (IA) across the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Pacific SIDS. UNEP has been designated as the lead agency for the programme and as such will be responsible for the overall programme coordination and ensuring the results at national / regional level benefit all regions. This role includes the monitoring of progress and delivery of programme results as well as providing a platform for knowledge sharing and exchange of information to all project beneficiaries. Making knowledge accessible to all partners and ensuring knowledge transfer between regions is seen as a major mechanism for ensuring that the programme makes progress towards achieving the objectives of preventing the build-up of harmful materials and chemicals in SIDS. UNEP will also work the other GEF implementing and executing partners to ensure equivalence of standards and adoption of international best practice across all three regions in the core components of the programme outlined in Section 1 of this document.

Under the ISLANDS programme a series of Child projects are planned. These Child projects will be coordinated by a global Child project on Coordination, Knowledge Management and Communication. This project will be implemented by UNEP and executed by UNEP IETC. IETC has been responsible for several major chemicals and waste products including the Global Chemicals Outlook III and the SIDS Wastes Management Outlook[1], therefore bringing with it substantive expertise and knowledge that can be shared with SIDS. IETC is mandated with transferring of environmentally sound technologies (EST) to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

UNEP, UN Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the InterAmerican Development Bank (IDB) will implement these Child projects. The identification of this group of agencies has been based on a set of criteria including comparative advantage as a GEF IA, experience of operation geographically and mandate. A summary of the four GEF IAs is provided in the following subsection.

Programme Lead Implementing Agency

**UNEP:** UNEP is the lead Implementing Agency for the Programme. As lead agency UNEP will oversee the development of the five child projects under the programme, report to GEFSEC on progress. UNEP will coordinate the Programme through regular meetings of a Programme Coordination Group (described graphically below) made up of FAO, GEF C&W Focal Area team, IDB and UNDP. As Lead IA UNEP will provide all reports to the GEF Secretariat to allow for onward report to GEF Council.

UNEP's comparative advantage is its mandate to coordinate the work of the UN in the area of environment, and its experience as a successful and efficient IA specializing in regional and global activities. UNEP's expertise includes proof of concept, testing of ideas, and the best available science and knowledge to form the basis of GEF investments. UNEP also serves as the Secretariat to three of the MEAs (Stockholm, Minamata and SAICM), for which GEF is the/a financial mechanism. UNEP will take the lead in finalising the programme level data flow and reporting to the GEF Secretariat as indicated in the organo-gram on the following page. The GEF Secretariat function remains the presentation of the data and results to GEF Council and member states.

Programme Implementing Agencies

FAO: One of FAO added values is the presence of expertise to address the multifaceted aspects of agricultural production. It is one of the few GEF agencies with a dedicated division that specialises in plant protection and production and that is why it also hosts the part of the secretariat of Rotterdam Convention dealing with pesticides. Pesticide Risk Reduction is one of the priority areas in FAO's pesticide management programme. In 2006, the FAO council had confirmed pesticide management as a key priority area for FAO and mandated FAO's programme "could include risk reduction, including the progressive ban on highly hazardous pesticides". The Pest and Pesticide Management team has 30-year experience in: addressing issues related to an inadequate legislation, regulatory and monitoring systems. It plays a key role in connecting scientific research institutes and farmers and producers in developing countries. The FAO will develop tools to reduce HHPs. These tools will be tested, refined and then used in the Caribbean and applied later in the Indian Ocean and Pacific regions to reduce HHP use in SIDS.

IDB: IDB's comparative advantage is financing of investment projects in Latin America and the Caribbean. Through these investments, IDB offers significant cash co-finance. The IDB-GEF portfolio includes projects that address waste management and pollution control, and IDB finances operations related to POPs (pest management).

UNDP: As noted in Annex L of the document "*Comparative advantages of the GEF agencies*", UNDP has a comparative advantage in Persistent Organic Pollutants and Mercury, specifically with respect to Capacity Building and provision of Technical Assistance. The proposed ISLANDS programme will benefit from UNDP's worldwide experience in integrated policy development, human resources development, institutional strengthening, and non-governmental and community participation in the development and implementation of chemicals and wastes Management projects and programmes. With its presence on the ground through UNDP Country Offices (Comoros, Maldives & Mauritius) and sub-office representation in the Seychelles, UNDP is well placed to support national government entities, and other project stakeholders in developing and implementing long-term sustainable pathways for SIDS to reduce their exposure to harmful chemicals and wastes, by improving the management of chemicals and wastes through strengthened capacity, enabling policy and regulatory frameworks and introducing best practices for SIDS, including circular systems for material usage.

Child projects: The Child projects will be executed regionally in the Caribbean, Indian and Pacific regions. Support to the implementation of regional activities for the Indian Ocean SIDS child projects will be provided by a regional coordination/south-south cooperation hub (which could be based in Mauritius, although the location of the hub will be agreed upon during the CEO endorsement phase) while national activities will be implemented by the respective national governments using in-country UNDP CO support.

One global, cross-cutting Child Project is also planned which will support overall programme level coordination, knowledge transfer / sharing and adoption of best practice across all regions.

Programme Structure:

The following diagram outlines the proposed structure of the ISLANDS Programme, including the Child projects, the implementation and execution modalities, as well as the relationship to the Global cross-cutting Child project.

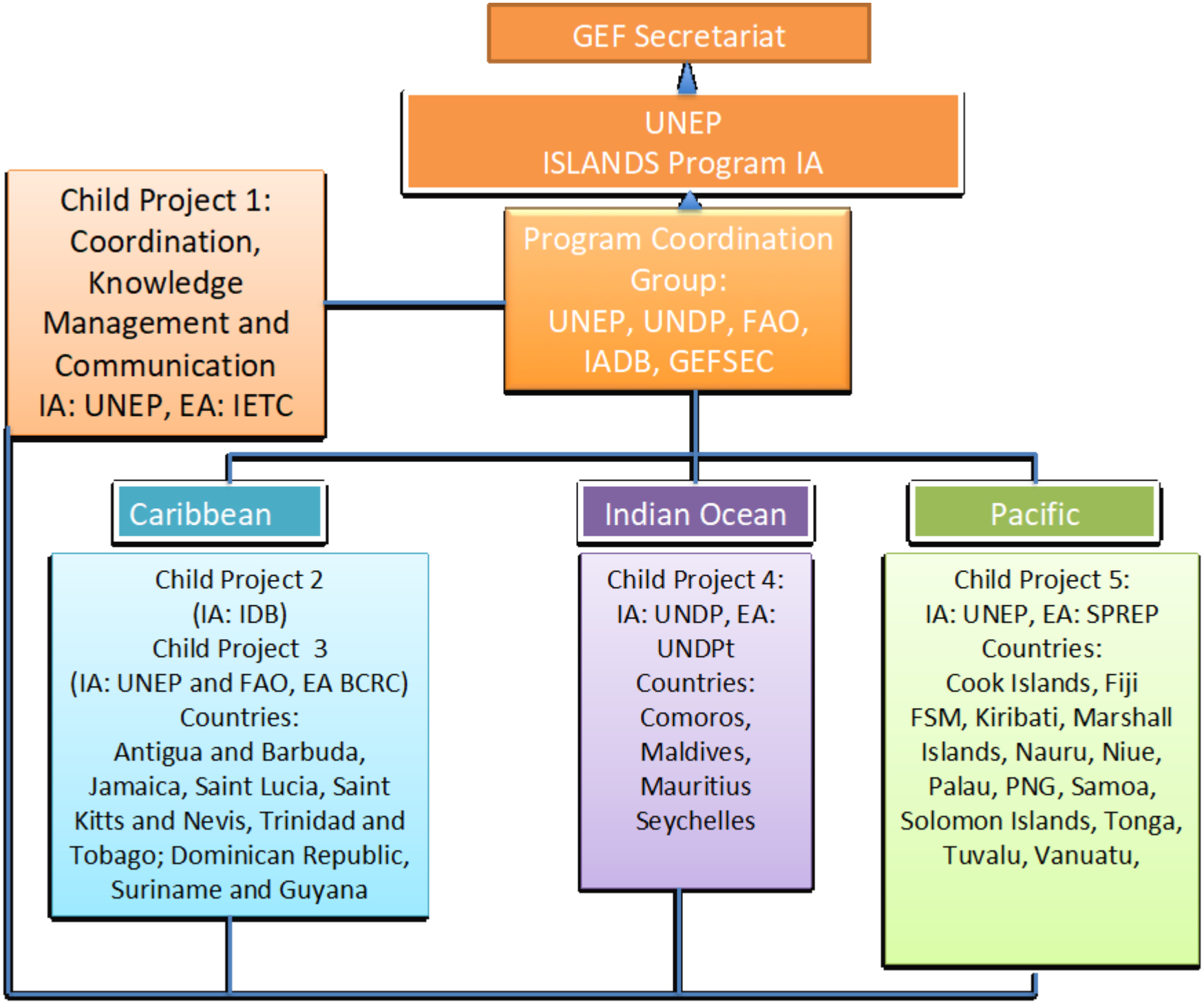

GEF Secretariat
UNEP
ISLANDS Program IA
Child Project 1: Coordination, Knowledge Management and Communication IA: UNEP, EA: IETC
Program Coordination Group: UNEP, UNDP, FAO, IADB, GEFSEC
Caribbean
Indian Ocean
Pacific
Child Project 2 (IA: IDB)
Child Project 3 (IA: UNEP and FAO, EA BCRC)
Countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago; Dominican Republic, Suriname and Guyana
Child Project 4: IA: UNDP, EA: UNDPt
Countries: Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius Seychelles
Child Project 5: IA: UNEP, EA: SPREP
Countries: Cook Islands, Fiji FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu,

Figure 6.1. Programme Coordination Structure

Programme Level Coordination Framework:

The Programme will be coordinated through a Programme Coordinating Group (PCG) which will consist of the GEF Secretariat and the Implementing and Executing Agencies for the Child Projects (UNEP, FAO, UNDP, SPREP, BCRC, IETC, IDB, and a government representative from the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Pacific regions). The PCG will meet face to face annually, taking advantage of existing events in the chemicals and wastes calendar such as Conferences of the Parties of the Basel, Minamata, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and events linked to the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). This modality serves to reduce cost and provides the opportunity for further interaction with a wider network of project stakeholders from the beneficiary countries, private sector and civil society through additional parallel events. The approach also ensures close collaboration with the Conventions and SAICM Secretariats.

Programme level coordination will also be supported by global coordination grant (Child project 1, Coordination, Knowledge Management and Communication) will be executed through the UNEP managed International Environment Technology Centre (IETC) based in Osaka, Japan. Child Project 1 will design the Child Project reporting format, as well as other procedures and modalities for sharing information across the regional and national focused child projects. This modality will allow regions to learn from each other's experience and foster an environment of south-south cooperation through peer-to-peer learning. The Knowledge Management products and resources derived from Child Projects and gathered by IETC in its execution role will be shared with the SAICM Knowledge Management hub currently being established (GEF ID: 9771), as well as other knowledge management hubs. That is, the Child Project will create knowledge resources, but utilize existing platforms to disseminate knowledge. Child Project 1 will also establish the visual identity of the ISLANDS programme, together with attendant branding materials and resources, and communicate these to the IAs/EAs of each child project.

This child project will provide reports on progress to the PCG as part of the annual reporting and monitoring process.

Execution Arrangements and Regional Coordination:

As outlined in Figure 6.1 the ISLANDS programme consists of a series of regional / national level child projects.

The following section outlines the coordination of projects at regional level and the associated execution arrangements foreseen in each region:

I. Caribbean Region: The two child projects in the Caribbean region (implemented by UNEP/FAO and IDB). The UNEP/FAO project will be executed through the Basel Convention Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for the Caribbean Region (BCRC) based in Trinidad. The Centre serves the parties to the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Minamata Conventions within the Caribbean region, and has undertaken: provision of critical training (to relevant public officials and stakeholders) on hazardous wastes; identification and assessment of environmentally sound mechanisms for waste management; development and provision of awareness-raising activities; provision of technical support and expertise to member countries in the form of consultancy services.

The BCRC-Caribbean from 2012- 2018 the BCRC-Caribbean secured over $12,000,000.00 in donor funding to support over twenty-five activities in training and technology transfer. As EA for the Caribbean Child projects the Centre will convene annual Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings. These meetings will be scheduled back-to-back and in close coordination, to reduce travel and meeting related costs, and ensure prudent use of donor funds Execution through the same agency in the region will ensure operational efficiencies and ensure integration of the two projects at regional and national level.

The IDB implemented project executing mechanism will be dependent on the project design. If a project is contributing to private equity funds, fund managers like Eco-enterprise could become the executing entities of the project. If a project is focused on creating business models and enabling environments for private sector development, champion entities like Maritime Alliance could become executing agencies. If a project is focused on feasibility studies for public sector operations, entities such as BCRC could become executing entities. The selection of executing agencies and the related arrangements will follow IDBG and GEF policies. More information will be provided during PPG stage where interventions will be defined.

The two Caribbean projects will be executed in a coordinated manner, with EAs in regular communication, and joint project steering committee meetings. This will ensure that child project activities and interventions are balanced across the nine participating Caribbean countries. The two projects will be designed in coordination during the project preparation phase to be complimentary. For example, the IDB incubator will benefit from the demand for finance identified by the UNEP/FAO Child project.

II. Indian Ocean Region: Support to the implementation of regional activities for the Indian Ocean SIDS child projects will be provided by a regional coordination/south-south cooperation hub (which could be based in Mauritius, however the location of the hub will be agreed upon during the CEO endorsement 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 the implementation of IO activities that have a regional nature (through collective action) and which would be challenging for individual SIDS to achieve on their own.

Hub support is expected to include (but not limited to): supporting the improvement of overarching policy frameworks for the sound management of chemicals and wastes management in IO SIDS, which would guide and support investments from national governments, IFIs, private sectors and other investors; identifying and assessing opportunities for the establishment of financially sustainable regional Indian Ocean recycling/disposal/export systems for challenging waste streams; establishing regional initiatives to support the assessment and introduction of safer/greener alternatives in key supply chains (e.g. Tourism, Agriculture, Health Care, etc.) including developing Customs standard for green(er) supply chains; facilitating regional level discourse, as well as negotiating with and establishing partnerships/agreements with key manufacturers/multinationals; coordinating joint IO SIDS hazardous waste disposal; conducting policy assessments and recommendation. Furthermore, the hub will support the organization of annual regional meetings[2], facilitate regional coordination, knowledge management, south-south collaboration among IO SIDS. The hub will also liaise with the global child project on Coordination, Knowledge Management and Communications. Additional responsibilities of the hub will be detailed in the CEO endorsement request). National level activities will be implemented by the governments of Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles while receiving in-country UNDP Country Office support (National Implementation Modality - NIM). This is to ensure that capacity built by the project will be sustainable, institutionalized and provided on the ground to ensure long-lasting improvements and to ensure country ownership.

III. Pacific Region: The single child project for the Pacific region will be executed by the Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). SPREP has a pivotal role in supporting Pacific Island SIDS in chemical and waste management and is a regional hub for coordination of regional activities. Currently chemicals and wastes activities funded by four donors are coordinated through the SPREP waste unit, with a combined value of over $30million.

As the key regional Intergovernmental Organization, SPREP is responsible for executing Pacwaste 2; J-PRISM; and will execute the planned AFD activities on chemicals and wastes. As EA for the Pacific Child SPREP will convene annual Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings. These meetings will be scheduled back-to-back and in close coordination with the regional meetings for the projects, as well as with Cleaner Pacific Roundtable meetings and Waigani Convention meetings. This approach will serve to reduce travel and meeting related costs and ensure prudent use of donor funds. This integrated approach will ensure that as well as being designed to be complimentary with key regional activities, the Pacific Child is also executed in this way, and that duplication of efforts, and double dipping is avoided.

Regional level Project Steering Committee meetings will be held annually. Where there are multiple Child Projects (i.e. the Caribbean and Indian Ocean) these meetings will cover all Child projects to ensure efficient coordination within the Programme Framework, as outlined above.

**Monitoring and evaluation:**

All monitoring activities will be developed to be fully in line with the forthcoming GEF monitoring policy. For example, UNEP will prepare an annual report on programme-level activities and achievements beyond those of the Child Projects as presented in their respective implementation reports. These annual reports will include progress towards programme-level outcomes, major milestones achieved through overall programme implementation, and engagement in regional or global fora as means to advance the overall programme goal

In addition, a Mid Term Evaluation (MTE) will be organized towards the end of the second year of implementation for each child project under the responsibility of the concerned implementing agency. The MTE will provide an independent assessment of implementation and likelihood of the child project reaching its objectives.

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place at the end of each child project's implementation, within six months after the operational completion of the respective project. The Evaluation Office of the responsible implementing agency will be responsible for the TE. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among the partner agencies. An independent Terminal Evaluation of the Programme will also be undertaken by UNEP Evaluation Office and will focus on exploring the difference between programme results and those of comparable non-programmatic alternatives. It will address lessons learned, technical value and implementation barriers, and will be organized after all child projects have been completed.

Coordination with other relevant programmes

The ISLANDS programme will coordinate with regional/SIDS related programmes as well as the GEF GOLD programme and other knowledge management platforms, and south-south collaboration approaches. Specific regional programmes and projects are outlined in Section 1av. Coordination with other relevant GEF-financed programmes/projects and other initiatives at country level will be further elaborated during the preparation of individual Child projects. In the Pacific for example, this work has been initiated and a matrix developed of donors/projects, against key indicators as outlined in the Cleaner Pacific 2025. This serves to indicate which projects/activities, are addressing which issues in each Pacific Island country and provides an informative tool to enhance synergy and avoid duplication.

Exchange of experience, when relevant as mentioned above, will be sought with projects in LDCs and *Cities* Impact Programmes (IPs).

eleased March 2019

[2] which will be organized either back-to-back with BRS/Minamata COPs, or with customs training lead by the Indian Ocean customs regional capacity building centre based in Mauritius (WCO) in order to minimize travel and meeting related costs and ensure prudent use of donor funds.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Yes

Is the Program consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions

The proposed ISLANDS programme design is consistent with SIDS' commitments and priorities. Globally, SIDS are guided by commitments to achieve the SDGs and the associated targets at national level. This programme is fully in line with SDG 12 on Sustainable Consumption and Production; SDG 3 on Good Health and Well-being; and SDG 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation. The programme is designed to assist SIDS to meet the following specific SDG targets:

· 12.4 by 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment; and

· 12.5 by 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse. The programme is also consistent with the guiding global policy for SIDS' development, the SAMOA Pathway. On chemicals and wastes management, the SAMOA pathway recognises the need to reduce, reuse, recycle, recover and return approaches according to national capacities and priorities *inter alia* through capacity-building and environmentally appropriate technologies[1].

Regional SIDS Priorities and setting

i. In the Caribbean region the programme is consistent with the eight priorities of the Draft Caribbean Regional Waste Action Plan:

- Priority 1: Improve strategic planning for waste management and prevention;
- Priority 2: Improve management of waste infrastructure;
- Priority 3: Reduce pollution from waste generation and divert resources from landfill sites;
- Priority 4: Improve recycling and resource recovery (circular economy approaches);
- Priority 5: Strengthen partnerships;
- Priority 6: Identify sustainable financing mechanisms;
- Priority 7: Upscale outreach and communication efforts;
- Priority 8: Improve capacity to manage "special wastes".

ii. For the Indian Ocean SIDS the ISLANDS programme is consistent with the priorities of the chemicals and wastes-related Multilateral Environmental Agreements to which the Indian Ocean SIDS are a party[2], and the priorities as laid out in the National Implementation Plans (NIPs) and Minamata Initial Assessments (MIA) reports of the Indian Ocean SIDS. There does not (yet) exist a joint Indian Ocean specific chemicals and wastes strategy that guides chemicals and wastes related activities for the Indian Ocean.

Priorities that are common among Indian Ocean SIDS (for SIDS specific national priorities, kindly refer to table 6 below) 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;
- Phasing-out of products containing chemicals of concerns (POPs, Hg, HHPs etc.) and introducing safer alternatives;
- Identify and assess opportunities for the establishment of financially sustainable regional Indian Ocean recycling/disposal/export systems for waste streams that are challenging to handle/manage at Indian Ocean SIDS level (e.g. hazardous waste, e-waste, ELV, POPs/Hg containing wastes, PCBs, obsolete pesticides, etc.).
- Build Indian Ocean SIDS capacity through the establishment of a regional initiative to support the assessment and introduction of safer/greener alternatives in key supply chains, facilitating regional level discourse, as well as negotiations with and establishment of partnerships/agreements with key manufacturers/multinationals, followed by the introduction of green(er) procurement and green (er) consumption practices in these priority sectors;
- Implementing (in-country) integrated national waste management systems that would be able to sustainably manage, municipal and health care waste management to help reduce POPs/Hg emissions, illegal dumping and marine litter.
- Develop and put in place appropriate fiscal tools, incentives, EPR mechanisms, etc. to generate revenues to support long- term implementation of sustainable chemicals' control and management policies;

iii. In the Pacific region the Programme is consistent with the strategic goals of the regional Cleaner Pacific 2025 Strategy[3]. The four priorities of this strategy are to:

- Prevent generation of wastes and pollution;
- Recover resources from waste and pollutants;
- Improve management of residuals;
- Improve monitoring of the receiving environment.

SIDS National Priorities:

During regional consultations [4] Caribbean countries identified key areas for technical assistance under each relevant child project. These are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7 outlines national priority issues, and consistency with relevant plans under the Stockholm and Minamata conventions.

| Country | National priority | NIP (Stockholm Convention) | NIP Update (Stockholm Convention) | MIA (Minamata Convention) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caribbean SIDS[5] | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | Laboratory training on POPs and other environmental monitoring;<br>extinguish ongoing landfill fires; medical waste; e-waste | Yes, 2008 NIP prioritizes reducing uPOPs through managing burning of municipal waste. | Draft NIP Update prioritizes. Improved waste management, circular economy approaches; and reducing open burning | MIA prioritizes *inter alia*: identification of potentially Hg-contaminated sites;<br>awareness raising on the issues posed by Hg. MIA ending in Q4 2019. |
| Barbados | Development of laboratory analytical capacity<br>Management strategies for difficult waste e.g. voluntary programmes for e-waste. | Yes, 2007 NIP prioritizes disposing of existing POPs waste, and preventing the generation of additional waste | The NIP Update prioritizes new POPs and associated wastes and to improve the management of POP-PBDEs and PFOS stockpiles, waste, and articles in use. | Has not initiated an MIA. |
| Belize | Waste recovery facilities;<br>Introduction of levy on the import of hazardous material | Yes, 2011 NIP prioritizes management, avoiding uPOPs and other hazardous material | Under development, to be completed by end of March 2019 | Under development, to be completed by Q1 2020. |
| Dominican Republic | Develop National Action Plan, and strateg | Yes, 2009 NIP prioritizes National Action | NIP Update currently being initiated. | GEF5 project implemented as an MIA. Project under co |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | y for the management of mercury and its compounds. | Plan | | mpletion. Mercury in products and bi-product mercury from LSM gold production. |
| Guyana | Hazardous waste treatment facility and hazardous waste disposal site | Yes, 2013 NIP identifies the need to develop national capacity for hazardous waste management | Under development, to be completed by June 2021 | Under development with UNDP. |
| Jamaica | E-waste management and management of plastics | Yes, 2011 NIP prioritizes reduction of health risks through improved management of wastes | NIP Update note yet under development | MIA completed in 2018. Main mercury issues are from alumina production, consumer products and the waste sector. |
| Saint Lucia | Mercury product management | No, 2007 NIP does not address mercury | Under development, to be completed by end of April 2019. | MIA completed in 2018. Main mercury issues are from consumer products, the waste and medical sector. |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | Improved capacity to manage hazardous waste | Yes, 2014 NIP prioritizes improves hazardous waste management | Under development, to be completed by end of March 2019 | MIA completed in 2018. Main mercury issues are from consumer products. |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | Improved landfill, tyre and medical waste management | Yes, 2015 NIP prioritizes tyres (as a source of uPOPs) and medical waste | Under development, to be completed by end of April 2019. | MIA under development, to be completed by Q4 2019. |
| Suriname | POPs stockpiles and POPs alternatives | Yes, 2012 NIP prioritizes disposal of POPs | Under development, to be completed by end of March 2019. | Under development with UNDP. |
| Trinidad and Tobago | Hazardous Waste Management – bulbs, tyres, medical waste, e-waste. | Yes, 2015 NIP prioritizes these issues. | Under development, to be completed by end of March 2019. | MIA completed in 2018. Main mercury issues are from extraction and use of fuels, waste sector and consumer products. |
| **Indian Ocean** SIDS | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Comoros | Implement an integrated waste management system focusing on MSWM;<br>HCWM; PCB Management | NIP (2007):<br>1. ESM of PCBs, PCB contaminated equipment and sites<br>2. ESM of pesticides<br>3. ESM of dioxins and furans | Under Development. Draft available. Final NIP is expected to be approved in March 2019. | Final MIA Report (October 2017). Identified priorities: Strengthen technical and institutional capacity to implement sound management of medical waste, develop a database on mercury-containing products in the Union of the Comoros, strengthen border controls and use mercury alternatives |
| Maldives | e-waste, healthcare and<br>hazardous waste management;<br>Safe pesticides mgnt & introduction of alternatives; Marine litter; Import/export control | NA proceeded directly to NIP Update | NIP update (2017): Develop legislation for<br>Chemicals management; Strengthen institutional<br>capacity; Improve data<br>collection and management<br>systems; Improve awareness on EEE and WEEE; Develop an<br>action plan to reduce releases<br>from UPOPS; Develop an<br>action plan to identify,<br>manage and reduce releases<br>from stockpiles, articles and<br>wastes | Development of a Minamata Initial Assessment in Maldives is underway.<br>GEF ID: 9548<br>UNEP GEF-6 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mauritius | e-waste, healthcare and<br>hazardous waste management; Improve control of<br>import and export; Phase-out of Hg containing products; | NIP (2005). It is noteworthy to indicate that addressing UPOPs reduction from HCWM and Disposal is the last remaining recommendation from the first NIP. All the other national priorities highlighted in the country's first NIP have already been addressed. | Proposal for NIP update submitted in GEF-6 as part of C&W FSP – which was TC but not approved. Proposal for EA NIP update will be submitted in GEF-7. | Final MIA Report (2018) priorities: Replacement of thermometers and other mercury-containing devices; Improvement of the policy and regulatory framework governing the import, management, storage and waste management practices for mercury and mercury-containing wastes; Awareness campaigns and training; Improved monitoring and reporting capacity. |
| Seychelles | Obsolete HHPs and POPs pesticides; E-waste management; Phase-out of Hg containing products; Improved import/customs control | NIP completed in 2007 (GEF 3 project ID: 1791)<br>Effective control of PCB and UPOPs;<br>Enhanced institutional, organisational and legal capacity for effective POPs management;<br>Appropriate technology and technical facilities available for control,<br>storage, treatment and disposal of POPs | NIP update completed in 2014 (GEF 5 project ID: 5128)<br>Improved domestication of the Stockholm Convention & regulations that provide finance for chemicals management<br>Ban the importation, manufacture, use and export of POPs pesticides<br>Ban the use of PCB equipment by 2025 and ensure recovered PCB are treated<br>Ban on PBDE and phase out of PBDE containing products | MIA Finalized (Final MIA report dated March 2017)<br>Legal & institutional strengthening; Phase-out/storage and disposal of Hg products; Capacity building, education and awareness; Research, monitoring & reporting |
| PACIFIC SIDS | | | | |
| Cook Islands | e-waste | Yes, 2011 NIP prioritizes e-waste | Yes, 2018 draft NIP update prioritizes e-waste | Under development, to be completed August 2019 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fiji | To be confirmed | | Under development | Not started |
| FSM[6] | Marine plastic/residual landfill waste | 2007 NIP prioritizes landfill management | Recently internalized, to be completed by November 2019 | Not started |
| Kiribati | Marine plastics | Draft NIP prioritizes residual landfill waste | Under development, to be completed by March 2019 | Under development, to be completed August 2019 |
| Marshall Islands | Used oil | 2009 NIP prioritizes residual landfill waste | Under development, to be completed by March 2019 | Not started |
| Nauru | Landfill management/POPs reduction | 2012 NIP prioritizes landfill waste | 2018 draft NIP prioritizes landfill waste | Not started |
| Niue | Recycling/Residual landfill waste | 2005 NIP prioritizes landfill waste | Not yet started | Not started |
| Palau | Recycling/Residual landfill waste | NIP prioritizes landfill waste | Under development, to be completed by March 2019 | Under development, to be completed August 2019 |
| PNG | Stockholm POPs | 2013 NIP prioritizes POPs stockpiles | 2018 draft NIP update prioritizes POPs stockpiles | Under development, to be completed August 2019 |
| Samoa | Recycling | NIP prioritizes increasing recycling to decrease open burning | Under development, to be completed by March 2019 | Not started |
| Solomon Islands | e-waste | NA, proceeded directly to NIP update | 2018 NIP Update prioritizes e-waste | Not started |
| Tonga | Recycling/Residual landfill waste | 2007 NIP prioritizes landfill waste | Under development, to be completed by March 2019 | Under development, to be completed August 2019 |
| Tuvalu | Plastics management/Residual landfill waste | 2006 NIP prioritizes landfill waste, as does National uPOPs action plan (2018) | Under development, to be completed by March 2019 | Not started |
| Vanuatu | Recycling/Residual landfill waste | Included in 2018 NIP, and in National uPOP | Not yet started | Under development, to be completed August 2019 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | s action plan | | |

In addition to the specific national priorities listed in Table 7 all countries in the Caribbean, Pacific and Indian Ocean regions confirmed the need to address a set of issues / priorities common across many countries. These include:

- better management of land-based sources of marine litter, including the potential take informed decisions on / phase out of use of single use plastics;
- better management of electronics and improved access to recycling technologies;
- systems to address huge increases in waste volumes produced following natural disasters such as cyclones, hurricanes and tsunamis;
- Improved customs regulations and controls on import of hazardous chemicals and goods containing future hazardous waste;
- Reduced risks from pesticide use, specifically phasing out Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHP) linked to less environmental pollution, to lower chemical residues in food and exposure during application;
- Improved management of used oil waste, e-waste, pneumatic tyres, and end of life vehicles;
- Phase-out of mercury containing products and devices in line with the Minamata Convention phase-out deadline of 2020;
- Improved management of waste streams that can lead to the releases of Hg, new POPs, UPOPs, or marine litter, etc., including WEEE management, Healthcare Waste Management and Municipal Waste Management through the engagement of the private sector, introduction of BAT/BEP and introduction of import bans/restrictions (Hg containing products, single use plastics, etc.)
- Reduced risks from pesticide use, specifically phasing out Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHP) linked to less environmental pollution, to lower chemical residues in food and exposure during application;

These cross-cutting priorities will be addressed across all countries in the Pacific, Caribbean and Indian Ocean regions with the aim of developing a uniform or equivalent management approach across all countries in the region.

The proposed alternative scenario (Section 1.a.iii) seeks to address these priorities through the combination of global, regional and national level interventions. The national priorities and associated interventions are elaborated in the series of Child Projects listed in Section 9, Child Project Selection Criteria. All participating SIDS have confirmed their priorities are in line with current UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) national priorities.

---

'www.sids2014.org/content/documents/336SAMOA%20Pathway.pdf

[2] Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs); Minamata Convention on Mercury; The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM); Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal; Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

er Pacific Strategy, https://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/WMPC/cleaner-pacific-strategy-2025.pdf

c consultations: 21 March 2018 (Apia, Samoa); 21-23 August 2018 (Suva, Fiji); 5 December 2018 (Geneva, Switzerland); and 28 February – 1 March 2019 (Nadi, Fiji).
n consultations: 17-18 July 2018 (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago). Indian Ocean consultations November 2018 – January 2019 (face to face meetings between
ountry Offices and Government/Private Sector and NGO counterparts)

bean priorities outlined in regional consultation May 2017, Belize City, Belize

s of FSM also provided additional individual priorities: Chuuk, used oil; Kosrae, e-waste; Pohnpei, healthcare waste; and Yap, industrial chemicals

8. Knowledge Management

**Outline the Knowledge management approach for the Program, including, if any, plans for the Program to learn from other relevant Programs and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.**

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. For example, chemicals and wastes work in the Pacific is guided by a regional strategy the Cleaner Pacific 2025. This provides a clear, concise and common framework for all donor funded activities to be guided by. Global level knowledge management activities will ensure that the Caribbean and Indian Ocean can learn from and replicate this approach.

Knowledge management and communication will be facilitated by a specific Child Project implemented by UNEP. In addition, each child project will have targeted communications and KM Outputs defined in the project design. These will feed into the overall KM structure to be shared across all regions as appropriate.

The global child project (an MSP) on Coordination, Knowledge Management and Communications will be executed by the International Environment Technology Centre (IETC) based in Osaka, Japan in close collaboration with the SAICM Secretariat knowledge hub established at UNEPs Geneva Office, as noted above in Section 6, Coordination. The child project will receive information and knowledge resources from each of the individual child projects and will take the lead in the dissemination of knowledge products and information among regional child projects.

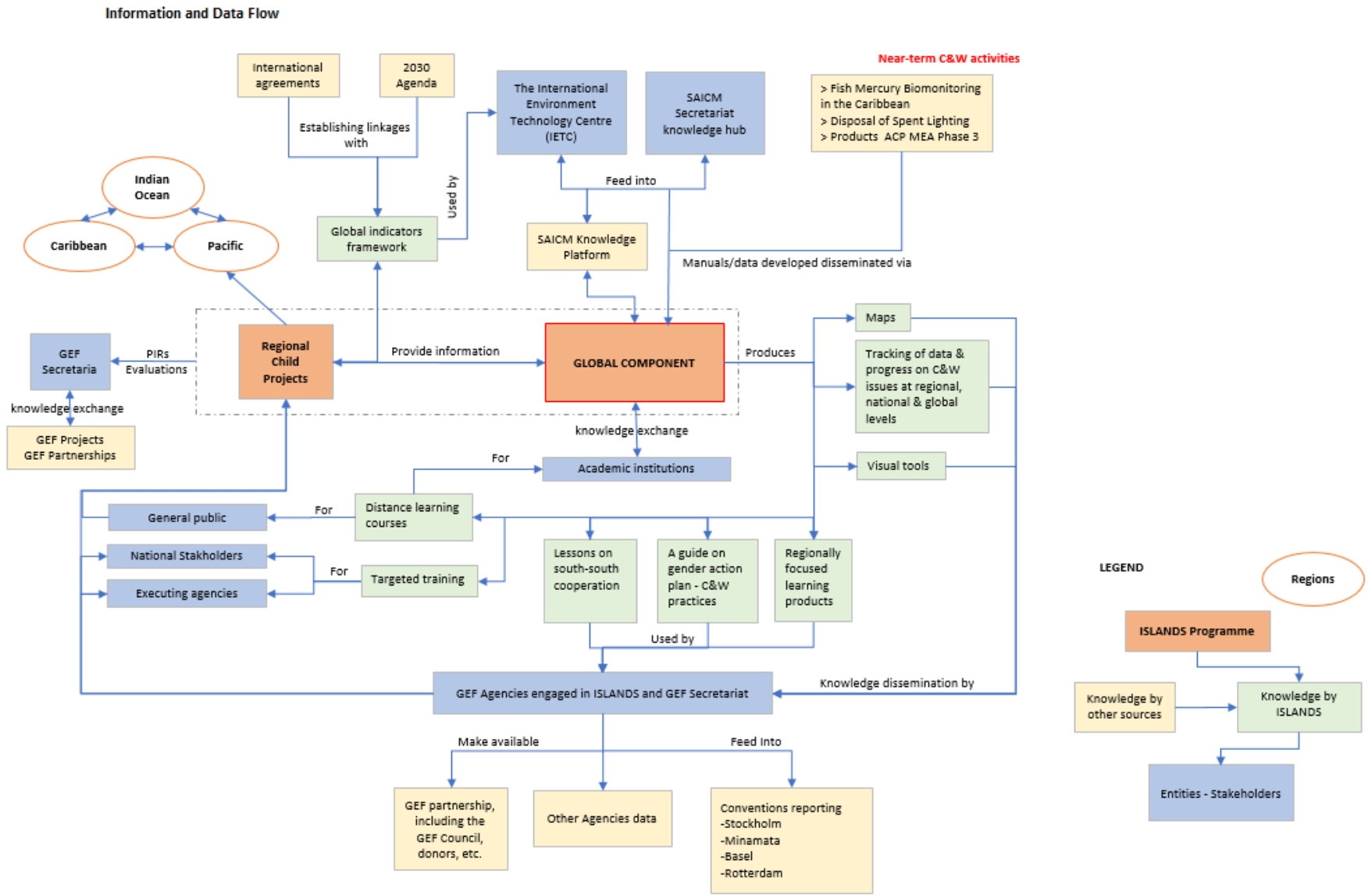
The Coordination, Knowledge Management and Communications Child Project will also develop templates and common formats as in the GEF GOLD programme approved in GEF 6. Work will also be undertaken on developing and dissemination of common communications materials and messages which can be tailored to the specific needs of countries / regions.

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 (GEF ID 9771), 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 wastes 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 instead disseminate knowledge through existing platforms.

According to the 2019 Global Chemicals Outlook, global knowledge-sharing and further harmonization of chemical management approaches can save significant resources[1]. Fully integrating knowledge management activities under the ISLANDS programme with the SAICM project will avoid duplication of efforts. It will 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. It is hoped that 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 wastes management. This single point of reference is called for in the draft Caribbean Waste Management strategy[2]. Under this approach SIDS will also benefit

from increased interaction with the science, policy and academic communities working on chemicals and wastes issues related to SIDS. In each region, child projects will create communication links and exchanges with local and regional academic institutions to both reinforce the local capacity building activities of the Programme and to strengthen the advocacy and communication around the interventions.

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 regional Child projects will follow this model to ensure quality communications and exchange information with and between participating countries. These regional communication focal points in the Pacific, the Caribbean and the Indian Ocean 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. A schematic representation of the flow of data and knowledge products is provided in Figure 8.1




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

vailable online, nor final. BCRC to advise.

9. Child Program Selection Criteria

**Outline the criteria used or to be used for child program selection and the contribution of each child program to program impact.**

Proposed child projects and associated budgets are fully outlined in Annex A. Child projects have been conceived and selected based on their potential for:

- Incrementality: all child projects are designed to be complimentary to, and build on, existing initiatives at the regional and national level (this approach is comprehensively outlined in Section 1a5).
- Replication: all child projects are 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.

These criteria will be reapplied as each of the child projects are prepared, and then reviewed, under individual project preparatory grant (PPG) phases. It is envisaged that each child project will contribute to the programmatic objective of preventing the build-up of materials and chemicals in the environment that contain POPS and Mercury and other harmful chemicals in SIDS, and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials across all SIDS.

One child project on Coordination, Knowledge Management and Communications is also planned to coordinate the work, output and resources from/and to each child project and to ensure cross fertilization of ideas and knowledge across the three SIDS regions.

## Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).

| Name | Position | Ministry | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Diann Black-Layne | GEF OFP | Min of Health and Environment | 3/4/2019 |
| Percival Cho | GEF OFP | Min of Agri, Fisheries, Forestry, the Env, Sustainable Development and Immigration | 3/14/2019 |
| Vincent Adams | Executive Director and GEF OFP | Environment Protection Agency | 3/6/2019 |
| Caroline Eugene | Permanent Secretary - GEF OFP | Min of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations and Sustainable Development | 3/6/2019 |
| Lavern Queeley | Director, Economic Affairs and PSIP/GEF OFP | Min of Sustainable Development | 3/8/2019 |
| Youssouf Elamine | Director of Environment and Forests - GEF OFP | Min of Energy, Agriculture, Fisheries and Environment | 3/3/2019 |
| Miruzu Mohamed | Director - GEF OFP | Min of Environment | 3/11/2019 |
| D.D. Manraj, G.O.S.K | Financial Secretary - GEF OFP | Min of Finance and Economic Development | 3/19/2019 |
| Wills Agricole | Principal Secretary - GEF OFP | Min of Environment, Energy and Climate Change | 3/11/2019 |
| Nga Puna | Acting Director - GEF OFP | National Environment Services | 2/18/2019 |
| Joshua Wycliffe | GEF OFP | Min of Waterways and Environment | 3/1/2019 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andrew Yatilman | Secretary - GEF OFP | Department of Environment, Climate Change and Emergency Management | 3/13/2019 |
| Puta Tofinga | OIC - Environment and Conservation Division for Secretary, MELADA and GEF OFP | Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development | 3/1/2019 |
| Clarence Samuel | Director of OEPPC - GEF National OFP | Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination | 3/8/2019 |
| Haden Talagi | Director Department of Environment - GEF OFP | Ministry of Natural Resources | 3/15/2019 |
| King M. Sam | Program Manager - GEF OFP | Protected Area Network (PAN) Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Tourism | 3/5/2019 |
| Gunther JOKU | GEF OFP | Department of Environment and Conservation | 2/21/2019 |
| Ulu Bismarck Crawley | Chief Executive Officer - GEF OFP | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment | 3/21/2019 |
| Chanel Iroi | Undersecretary - Technical - GEF OFP | Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology | 2/12/2019 |
| Paula MA'U | Chief Environment Officer - GEF OFP | Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications | 2/28/2019 |
| Soseala Tinilau | Director -GEF OFP | Department of Environment | 2/13/2019 |
| Jesse BENJAMIN | Director General - GEF OFP | Ministry of Climate Change, Geo-Hazard, Meteorology, Energy and Environment PMB 9054 | 3/11/2019 |
| Nataly PLET | Environment Policy Officer | Cabinet of the President of the Republic of Suriname | 3/28/2019 |
| Nenenteiti Teariki Ruatu | Director - GEF OFP | Environment and Conservation Division, Ministry of Environment | 4/12/2019 |
| Berilyn Jeremiah | GEF OFP | Secretary for Commerce, Industry and Environment | 4/11/2019 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Diann Black Layne | GEF OFP | Ministry and Health and Environment | 3/4/2019 |
| Daphne Kellman | Permanent Secretary - GEF OFP | Ministry of Environment and National Beautification | 4/5/2019 |
| Hayden ROMANO | Managing Director - GEF OFP | Environmental Management Authority | 3/25/2019 |
| Patricia Abreu | GEF OFP | Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources | 3/26/2019 |

ANNEX A: LIST OF CHILD PROJECTS UNDER THE PROGRAM

List of child Projects under the Program

| Child Projects under the Program[a/] | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country | Project Title | GEF Agency | GEF Amount ($) | | | Agency Fee ($) | Total ($) |
| | | | Focal Area 1 | Focal Area 2 | TOTAL | | |
| | | | Project | Project | Project | | |
| | FSPs | | | | | | |
| Regional (Caribbean) | 2. Regional Caribbean project (IDB) | IDB | 10,000,000 | | 10,000,000 | 900,000 | 10,900,000 |
| Regional (Caribbean) | 3. Regional Caribbean project (UNEP/FAO) | UNEP & FAO | 11,000,000 | | 11,000,000 | 990,000 | 11,990,000 |
| Regional (Indian Ocean) | 4. Indian Ocean Regional Project | UNDP (AFR)<br>UNDP (ASP) | 11,000,000<br>2,000,000 | | 11,000,000<br>2,000,000 | 990,000<br>180,000 | 11,990,000<br>2,180,000 |
| Regional (Pacific) | 5.Regional Pacific project | | 20,000,000 | | 20,000,000 | 1,800,000 | 21,800,000 |
| | Subtotal | | **54,000,000** | | **54,000,000** | **4,860,000** | **58,860,000** |
| | MSPs | | | | | | |
| Global | 1. Coordination, Knowledge Management and Communications | UNEP | 2,000,000 | | 2,000,000 | 180,000 | 2,180,000 |
| | Subtotal | | **2,000,000** | | **4,000,000** | **180,000** | **2,180,000** |
| | Total | | **56,000,000** | | **56,000,000** | **5,040,000** | **61,040,000** |

ANNEX A1: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place

List of countries indicated in pink below (note not all names of countries could be fitted in the map):

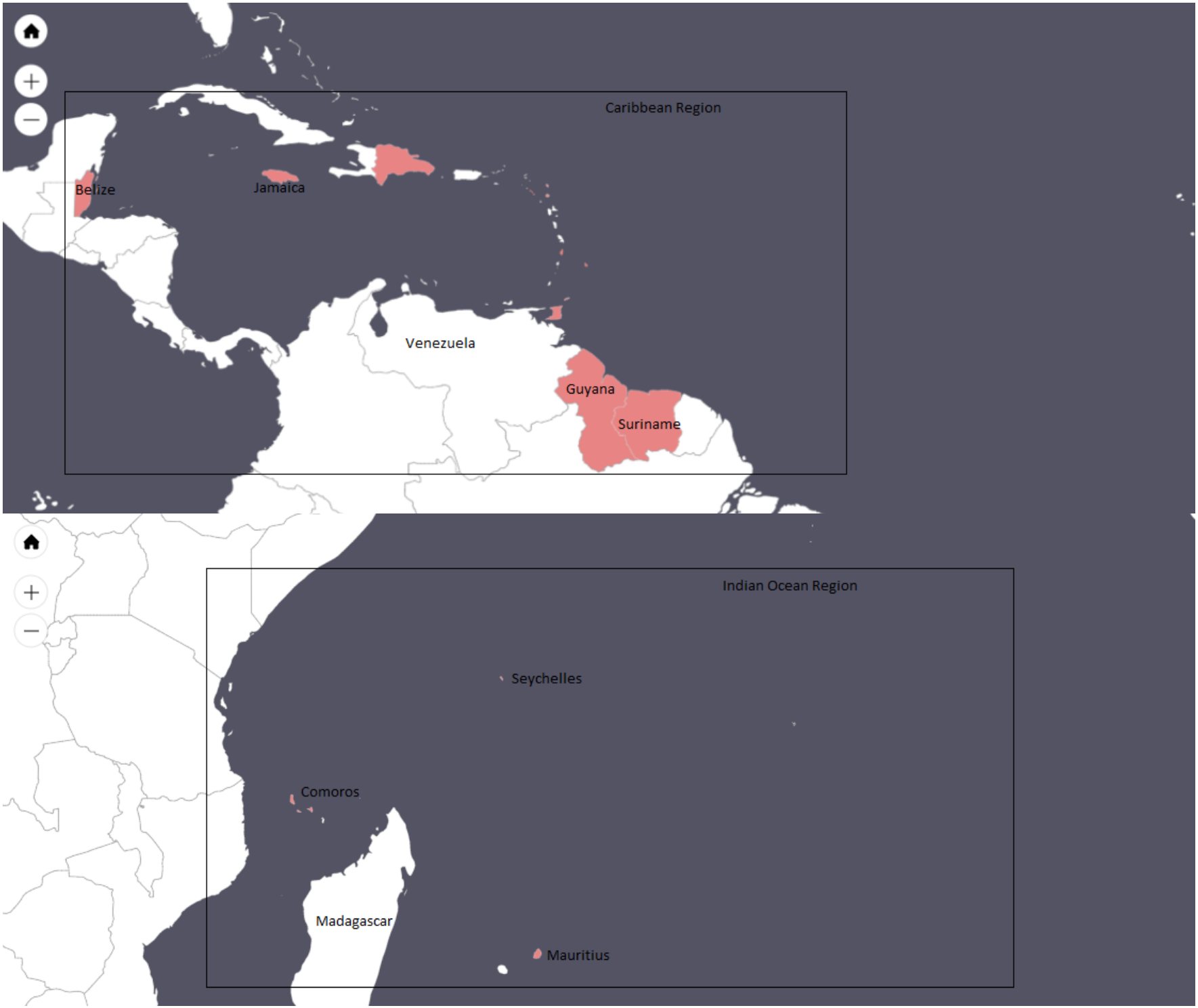
Countries:

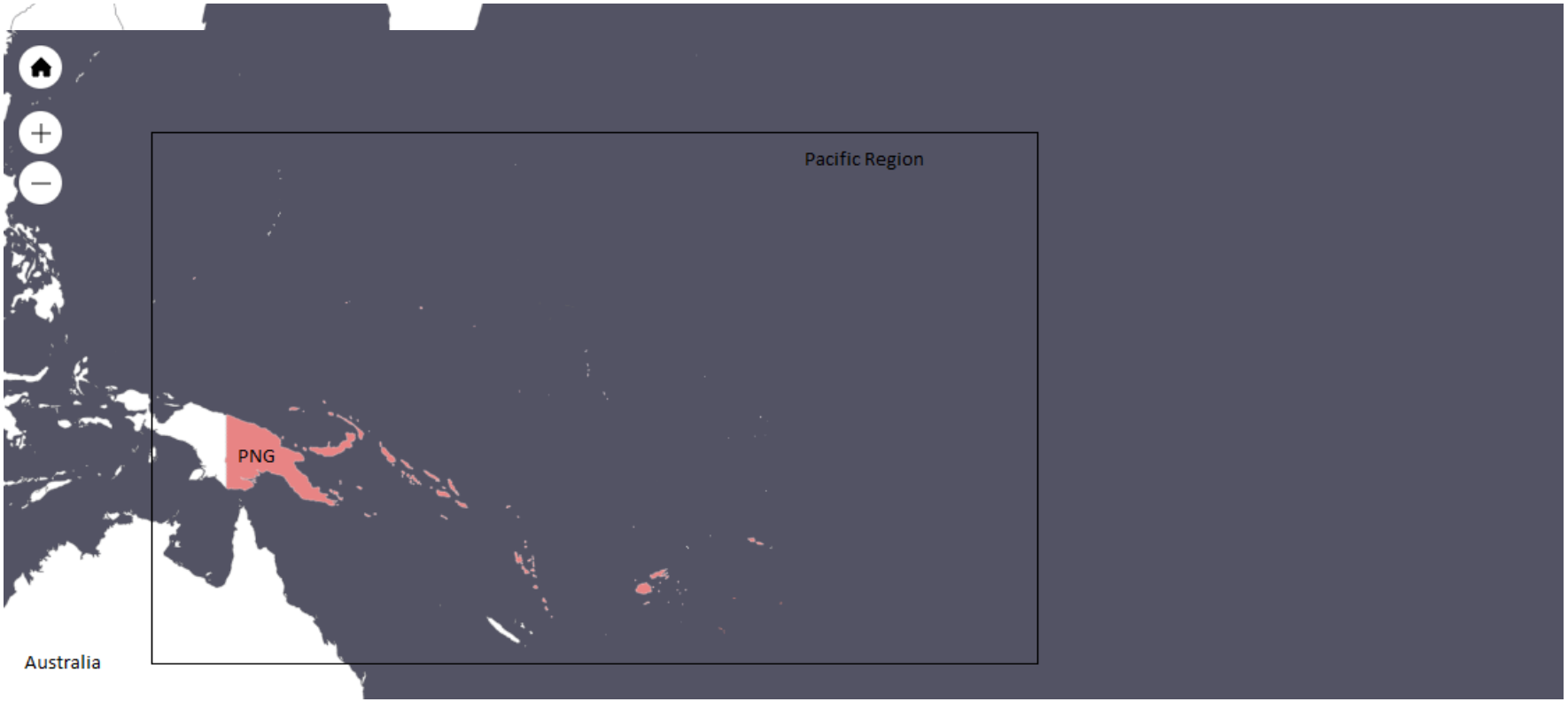
Pacific Regional Project: Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

Caribbean Regional Project: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago

Caribbean Incubator Facility: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago

Indian Ocean Regional Project in Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius, and Seychelles


Caribbean Region
Belize
Jamaica
Venezuela
Guyana
Suriname
Indian Ocean Region
Seychelles
Comoros
Madagascar
Mauritius


Pacific Region
PNG
Australia