GEF 7
CHEMICALS AND WASTE

GEF 7 Replenishment

- The Chemicals and Waste Focal Area has an indicative allocation of 599M
- **100,000 metric tons** of 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
- **1,300 gTEQ** Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources.

International Architecture Governing GEF's Work on Chemicals

- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Minamata Convention on Mercury
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
- Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management

Overall GEF 7 Architecture

- GEF 7 results will be achieved through integrated programming that seeks to catalyze or amplify systems change.

- Global Environmental Benefits will be achieved through both focal area programming and through the Impact Programs.

- GEF 7 Results will be tracked through a number of Core Indicators

Focal Areas	Biodiversity	Climate Change	Land Degradation	International Waters	Chemicals and Waste
	Programming Areas to be addressed through Focal Areas				
	• Biodiversity mainstreaming • Wildlife for sustainable development • Natural capital • Agrobiodiversity • Inclusive conservation • Invasive species • Protected areas • Preventing species extinction • Biosafety • ABS • Enabling Activities	• CBIT • Enabling Activities • Technology Transfer • NDC preparation and implementation • Sustainable energy	• Creating Enabling Environments for LDN • Enabling Activities • LDN Target setting	• Strengthening Blue Economy Opportunities • Improve Governance in ABNJs • Enhancing Water Security in Freshwater Ecosystems	• Industrial Chemicals • Agricultural Chemicals • LDC/SIDS support • Enabling Activities
	Objectives to be addressed through Impact Programs that promote convention priorities				
Food, Land Use, and Restoration	• Manage biodiversity in production landscapes • Harnessing biodiversity for sustainable agriculture	• Land-based and value chain GHG mitigation (sequestration and avoidance)	• Sustainable land management • Diversification of crop and livestock systems • Restoration of degraded production landscapes	• Integrated land and water management • Prevention of nutrient pollution	• Replacement of POPS and relevant HHP's used in the global food supply chain, including agricultural plastics contaminated by these chemicals with alternatives, preferably non-chemical alternatives. • Disposal of obsolete agricultural chemicals that are POPs.
Sustainable Cities	• Integrating biodiversity and ecosystem values in urban planning	• Urban-related GHG emissions avoidance	• Sustainable management of production systems in urban and per-urban areas	• Decreased pollution of rivers, deltas and coastal areas • Advance efficient water use and re-use	• Reduction of POPS, ODS, and Mercury in built infrastructure, industry and products and materials used in cities.
Sustainable Forest Management	• Protection of HCV forests • Manage biodiversity in forest landscapes	• Protection of carbon-rich stocks • Forest related GHG emissions avoidance	• Sustainable management of dryland landscapes	• Integrated land and water management	• In forests where ASGM that uses mercury occurs, reduction or elimination of mercury in these areas.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

Focal Area Programming Lines

- Industrial Chemicals Program;
- Agricultural Chemicals Program;
- LDC/SIDS Program
- Enabling Activities.

Supported Impact Programs and Focal Areas

- Additional CW GEBs can be achieved through investments that will be undertaken in the following areas so far as these programs ensure that chemicals and waste management is incorporated into the design of the projects and programs in the IP.

- Sustainable Cities;
- Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration;
- Sustainable Forest Management;
- International Waters - Marine Litter;
- Climate Change Mitigation.

Chemicals in Food Systems IP

- Several POPs and HHPs are quite pervasive in food production systems around the world. For this reason, the Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration Impact Program can enable the GEF to tackle the use of pesticides, including Endosulphan.

- The IP will also create opportunities to work on POPS pesticides and HHPs, including on regulations that control/eliminate these chemicals from entering food production systems

Chemicals and Sustainable Cities

- In the Sustainable Cities IP, by influencing the design of urban spaces including materials, products and chemicals the IP will prevent the intentional use of Stockholm Convention relevant chemicals and mercury and will more broadly contribute to the sound management of chemicals and waste by ensuring that the built environment minimizes materials and chemicals that are harmful to human health and the environment.

Chemicals and Sustainable Forest Management

- In the Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program, in consultation with countries, additional priorities may be included, such as the formalization or regulation of the artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) sector, which can help secure private sector engagement.

Programming Principles

- Cost Effectiveness
- Sustainability
- Innovation
- Private Sector Engagement
- Builds on, or uses existing networks, regional, national and sub-national institutions
- Supports the objectives of the Impact Programs and of other Focal Area strategies
- Prioritized under National Implementation Plans/Minamata Initial Assessments/ASGM National Action Plans

More Strategic Programming

- Facilitate the reduction of chemicals though stronger **alignment** with the shift to sustainable production and consumption
- Supporting the **enabling environments for industry** to become more environmentally sustainable.
- Careful consideration of the **incentives for private sector involvement**, and streamlined processes for easier private sector navigation.
- **Develop sustainable financing** models at the national/regional level.
- Working along supply chains

Designing For Sustainability

- **<u>Sustainability in project design needs to be deliberate</u>**
- Have the right partners around the table
- Engage with the Private Sector along the entire value chain of chemicals and products
- Build on past investments
- Use GEF resources as the lever to unlock both private and public sector investment capital
- Fully understand the barriers and chokepoints that are preventing change.

Potential Intervention Themes

- Reducing/eliminating GEF relevant chemicals from the supply chains of materials and products including textiles, electronics, construction materials
- Reducing and eliminating emissions of GEF relevant chemicals and materials from food production
- Reducing/eliminating emissions/use of GEF relevant chemicals from the built environment and energy intensive manufacturing industries
- Implementing Sustainable and Non-chemical Development in Small Island Developing States
- Creating and strengthening the enabling environments in LDCs to promote the sound management of chemicals and waste

Summary

- GEF 7 requires a higher level of ambition innovation and integration
- Interventions must be developed to be sustainable beyond the life of the GEF project
- Interventions must address the drivers of pollution
- Projects need to seek to prevent and avoid future build up of toxins in the environment
- GEF 7 priorities are not GEF 6 priorities

Thank You