

## GEF-7 CHILD PROJECT CONCEPT

CHILD PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Child Project

PROGRAM: Other Program

a)

<b>Child Project Title:</b>	Additional Caribbean Regional Project
<b>Country:</b>	Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica
<b>Lead Agency</b>	UNEP
<b>GEF Agency(ies):</b>	UNEP

### INDICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS AND FINANCING

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
(select) CW-1-2	GEFTF	10,000,000	28,000,000
<b>Total Project Cost</b>		10,000,000	28,000,000

### PROJECT COMPONENTS AND FINANCING

<b>Project Objective: To support Caribbean SIDS to enter into a safe chemical development pathway through strengthening their ability to control the flow of chemicals, products, materials into their territories and to unlock resources for long term management of chemicals and waste including integrated chemicals and waste management.</b>						
Project Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering Caribbean SIDS	Technical Assistance	Reduced regional imports of hazardous goods Reduced imports of hazardous chemicals and products containing hazardous chemicals	Regional standards developed, adopted and enforced by the countries Custom services have the capacity to control imports of chemicals and products containing hazardous chemicals Outreach and coordination activities within the region developed and distributed and integrated into the global child project	GEFTF	2,500,000	3,000,000
2. Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, products and materials within the Caribbean SIDS	Technical Assistance	Chemicals currently in the countries are managed according to Convention's obligations	Legacy POPs chemicals are identified and exported for destruction Infrastructure for the management of chemicals and	GEFTF	2,500,000	5,000,000

			wastes adequately engineered			
3: Safe Management of Products entering SIDs/Closing Material and Product loops for Products entering the Caribbean SIDS	Technical Assistance	Regional systems for e-waste recycling, used oil, elvs, ulabs, tyres PPPs in place for the management of recyclable wastes Reduced marine litter releases	Waste characterisation available for the participating countries EPRs developed for 3 streams of waste	GEFTF	2,550,000	11,000,000
4. Knowledge management, communications and coordination	Technical Assistance	Chemicals and waste management practices replicated in the region. Information is available globally through the ISLANDS programme	Integration of child project into the global child for coordination, communications and KM to include a knowledge sharing platform, SIDS learning forum and, provision of all programmatic materials in English, French and Spanish.	GEFTF	2,000,000	7,000,000
Subtotal				GEFTF	9,550,000	26,000,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)				GEFTF	450,000	2,000,000
<b>Total Project Cost</b>					10,000,000	28,000,000

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: (       )

**INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE**

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount (\$)
National Governments	Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica	Public investment	Investment mobilised	600,000
	Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica			
<b>Total Co-financing</b>				28,000,000

*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.*

**TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS**

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
UNEP	GEFTF	Regional	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	10,000,000	900,000	10,900,000
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					10,000,000	900,000	10,900,000

**PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)**

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

- Yes ☒ If yes, PPG funds **have to be requested via the Portal** once the PFD is approved  
 No ☐ If no, skip this item.

**PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS**

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
UNEP	GEF TF	Regional	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	200,000	18,000	218,000
<b>Total PPG Amount</b>					200,000	18,000	218,000

#### PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS

Provide the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex B and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at the time of CEO endorsement, at midterm evaluation, and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported at any-time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at PIF
1	<b>Terrestrial protected areas</b> created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
2	<b>Marine protected areas</b> created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
3	Area of <b>land restored</b> (Hectares)	
4	Area of <b>landscapes under improved practices</b> (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
5	Area of <b>marine habitat under improved practices</b> (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
	Total area under improved management (Hectares)	
6	<b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated</b> (metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	
7	<b>Number of shared water ecosystems</b> (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	_____
8	Globally over-exploited <b>marine fisheries</b> moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	_____
9	<b>Reduction</b> , disposal/destruction, phase out, <b>elimination</b> and avoidance of <b>chemicals of global concern</b> and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	212
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of <b>POPs to air</b> from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	110
11	Number of <b>direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender</b> as co-benefit of GEF investment	2,314,000

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

For PCB, this is the amount identified in the NIP inventories and which needs to be eliminated by 2025. 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 project.

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.

The indicator on marine litter was calculated on data collected from countries which have implemented bans on single use plastic and extrapolated to the countries which will implement such bans as a result of this project.

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

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

### **Caribbean SIDS**

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

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

- Communication and Collaboration
- Strategic Planning
- Funding SWM Systems
- Expanding the SWM Infrastructure

- Managing Disaster Debris
- Preventing Waste Pollution
- Increasing Landfill Diversion
- Fostering Public-Private-Partnerships

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

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

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

COUNTRY	STATUS
Bahamas	Single use plastic and Styrofoam ban has been voted and will be enforced in January 2020
Cuba	n/a
Dominica	Plastics and Styrofoam banned since 2019

***b. Project Overview and Approach (maximum 1250 words)***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Issue	Country
Municipal Landfill Waste (uPOPs)	Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica
Medical Waste	Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica
Management of Electronics (PBDEs)	Bahamas, Dominica
ELVs (PBDEs)/ ULABs /Tires	Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica
POPs	Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica
HHPs	
Chemicals/substances/products that contribute to emissions/releases of POPs	Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica

Use of alternative chemicals	Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica
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***c. Describe the existing or planned baseline investments, including current institutional framework and processes for stakeholder engagement and gender integration; Existing and planned baseline investments***

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

Project & Budget	Donor/	Timeframe	Relationship to Project, GEF increment
<b>ACP MEAs Phase 3</b>	European Commission ACP Secretariat	Planned for 2019 - 2023	Activities will complement work on risk assessment at environmental level and development supporting policies linked to national implementation of chemicals MEAs. In addition, it will complement the work development supporting policies and tools linked to implementation of national HHP plans.
Waste Oil Management in Trinidad and Tobago	Green Fund of Trinidad and Tobago	Ongoing 2020	Activities will complement the work on waste oil management.
Cassava Industry development	Caribbean Development Bank	Ongoing 2020	Activities will complement the work on non-chemicals alternatives for promoting HHP free agriculture
IOMC Toolbox for decision making in chemicals management	European Commission /Global	Ongoing 2020	Activities will complement the work on building capacities in the sound management of chemicals through building capacity on Pesticide Registration Toolkit
Rotterdam Convention Secretariat at FAO	FAO/ Global	Ongoing 2020	Activities will complement the work on HHPs under Rotterdam Annex III in relation to analysis which substances are still in use in the countries and which will be target for phasing out of import and use.
Sub-regional Capacity Building in Sustainable Food Systems and Value Chain Development	FAO/ Sub-regional	Ongoing 2020	Activities will complement the work on HHP free food systems in terms of production through alternatives with low toxicity profile and in terms of quality of produce by reducing, eliminating food contaminates such as pesticide residues.



Integrated Water, Lands and Ecosystem Management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States (IWEco)	GEF/sub-regional	Ongoing 2020	Activities will complement the work on the promotion of sustainable agriculture in terms of the application of technologies and approaches that are appropriate for small island developing states to enhance resilience of socio-ecological systems to the impacts of climate change.
Monitoring and assessment of MEA implementation and environmental trends in Antigua and Barbuda	GEF	Ongoing	Activities will complement the work to build institutional capacities for the effective management and monitoring of data and information.
Creating value from the waste by products of the coconut	GEF Small Grants	Ongoing 2019	Activities will complement work on non-chemicals alternatives for promoting HHP free agriculture.
Demonstration of integrated farming practices in climate smart technologies at home and community level that build upon local practices and support to livelihoods from nature and heritage occupations	GEF Small Grants	Ongoing 2019	Activities will complement work on the identification, assessment, validation of alternatives to POPs-containing pesticides.
Integrated solutions for waste, sanitation, housing and water	GEF Small Grants	Ongoing 2019	Activities will complement work on the sharing of knowledge on best practices and related to waste management.
Ecosystems protection, Educational and Empowerment pathways for metal recycling in Antigua and Barbuda	GEF Small Grants	Ongoing 2019	Activities will complement work on the development of national/regional private sector partnerships to improve national/regional recycling initiatives according to economies of scale.
Let's Recycle Antigua	GEF Small Grants	Ongoing 2019	Activities will complement work on the development of national/regional private sector partnerships to improve national/regional recycling initiatives according to economies of scale and the generation of communication activities.

Zero Waste 2025: Reduce. Replace. Revolutionize- Antigua and Barbuda	OAS/Antigua and Barbuda Department of Environment/Japanese Embassy/Swedbio/	ongoing	Activities will complement work on the development of national/regional private sector partnerships to improve national/regional recycling initiatives according to economies of scale and the generation of communication activities.
Saint Kitts and Nevis Solid Waste Management Corporation (SWMC) Waste Characterisation	Saint Kitts and Nevis Solid Waste Management Corporation	Ongoing 2019	Activities will complement the work related to knowledge management.
Saint Kitts and Nevis Solid Waste Management Corporation (SWMC) PET Bottle Separation in Schools	Saint Kitts and Nevis Solid Waste Management Corporation	Ongoing 2019	Activities will complement the work related to supporting the establishment of integrated waste management strategies and the improvement of national and regional recycling initiatives.
Mapping Soil Fertility for Durable Agriculture in St. Kitts & Nevis	Kingdom of Morocco/ Government of St. Kitts and Nevis.	Ongoing 2022	Activities will complement the work related to promoting HHP free agriculture and other safe alternatives.
Building Capacities for Strengthening the Management of Heavy Metals (Lead, Cadmium, Mercury) in Barbados	SAICM Grant	Ongoing 2020	Activities will complement the work related to mercury management and other hazardous chemicals.
Continuing Regional Support for the POPs Global Monitoring Plan (GMP2) under the Stockholm Convention in the Latin American and Caribbean Region	GEF	Ongoing 2020	Activities will complement the regional sustainable monitoring of POPs.
Strengthening the Capabilities of Testing Laboratories in the Caribbean to Reduce Technical Barriers to Trade	Caribbean Aid for Trade and Regional Integration Trust Fund (CARTFund)/ United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID)/ Caribbean Development Bank	Ongoing	Activities will complement the work on building capacities in the sound management of chemicals by strengthening the capabilities of testing laboratories in CARIFORUM Member Countries.

***d. Institutional framework in the region:***

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

1. Customs and Excise Divisions in the Caribbean utilize the ASYCUDA system. ASYCUDA is a computerised customs management system which covers most foreign trade procedures. The system handles manifests and customs declarations, accounting procedures, transit and suspense procedures. It generates trade data that can be used for statistical economic analysis. ASYCUDA considers the international codes and standards developed by ISO (International Organisation for Standardisation), WCO (World Customs Organization). Custom work in the region will be undertaken in collaboration with these entities.
2. The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) is a grouping of twenty countries: fifteen Member States and five Associate Members. It is home to approximately sixteen million citizens, 60% of whom are under the age of 30, and from the main ethnic groups of Indigenous Peoples, Africans, Indians, Europeans, Chinese, Portuguese and Javanese. The Community is multi-lingual; with English as the major language complemented by French and Dutch and variations of these, as well as African and Asian expressions. While these states are all relatively small, both in terms of population and size, there is also great diversity with regards to geography and population as well as the levels of economic and social development. CARICOM rests on four main pillars: economic integration; foreign policy coordination; human and social development; and security. CARICOM will be approached for collaboration during the project. It will be a good vehicle for the dissemination of the work of the project.
3. CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ) is the regional centre for promoting efficiency and competitive production in goods and services, through the process of standardization and the verification of quality. In this regard, CROSQ aims to support international competitiveness for the enhancement of social and economic development of the region. It will be an essential partner for the establishment of standards during the project.
4. Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) is an international inter-governmental Organisation dedicated to economic harmonisation and integration, protection of human and legal rights and the encouragement of good governance among independent and non-independent countries in the Eastern Caribbean comprising Antigua and Barbuda, Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and The Grenadines, British Virgin Islands, Anguilla, Martinique and Guadeloupe. Existing inter-governmental linkages will be used for the work on legislation but will also facilitate the development of regional recycling centres for selected waste streams.
5. Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) is committed to helping Borrowing Member Countries reduce inequality and halve the incidence of extreme poverty by the end of 2025, through supporting inclusive and sustainable growth and promoting good governance. The Caribbean Development Bank invests in the economic and social development of its Borrowing Member Countries. These investments, geared towards poverty reduction, span sectors such as agriculture and rural development, energy, and water and sanitation. While the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is also an important partner with their own child project, the CDB will be consulted in the development of the activities on the ground in order to identify potential financing for the private sector in their member states.

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

***e. Stakeholder engagement:***

Stakeholder engagement especially in the Caribbean context is particularly key to ensure project success. The requirements of the stakeholders including their expectations, perceptions, personal agendas and concerns will influence the project, shape what success looks like, and impact the outcomes that can be achieved. Of the U\$3M allocated to Component 4 of this child project, U\$1M will be dedicated to this element of the project.

In the chemicals and waste agenda for the Caribbean the stakeholders include persons that have a vested interest in the project and include the public at large as well as private and public sector. In examining the various groups of stakeholders, different communication strategies would be required reflecting their different needs. The communications activities will be guided by the GEF ISLANDS programmatic communication strategy, being developed by the Global KM child project as for all other child projects under the programme.

***f. Gender mainstreaming:***

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

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

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

investigates why such disparities exist, determines whether they are detrimental, and if so, looks at how they can be remedied.

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

- g. Describe how the integrated approach proposed for the child project responds to and reflects the Program's Theory of Change, and as such is an appropriate and suitable option for tackling the systemic challenges, and to achieve the desired transformation with multiple global environmental benefits; and the integrated approach responds to and reflects the programmatic Theory of change by focusing on interventions in line with the identified drivers including: public health concerns; responding to climate change and sea level rise (through future proofing infrastructure); that tourism requires a clean environment; and the need to protect ecosystems.***

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

All project activities are in line with the following principles:

- i. Incrementality: the project is complimentary to, and build on, existing initiatives at the regional and national level.
- ii. Replication: the project is designed to include specific outputs on knowledge management, which are intended to be shared globally and focus on lessons learned and methods of to maximize south-south cooperation.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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.

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

Despite the growing awareness on the issue of chemicals and wastes and especially in the region with many taking well publicized but unilateral action on some specific issues, mostly around single-used plastics, a coordinated approach for the more complex waste issues is still lacking. With the support of the GEF under this regional project, coherent standards will be developed and enforced through the training of customs organisations simultaneously in the whole region, avoiding the situation were some countries become the destination of some type of products or waste because they lack adequate controls or norms. Additionally, governments lack the capacity to design and manage waste management sites, with GEF support under this project, capacity will be reinforced and through the public investment facility development of the IDB child project in the region, local and national government will have the ability to

manage legacy waste. Similarly, while the waste of electronics or treatment of vehicles when they reach their end of life is an important issue, the size of the Caribbean SIDS economies makes the design of circular economy approach to this type of waste uneconomical at the national levels. With the support of GEF, regional options will be identified and developed and through the private sector incubator developed under the IDB child project, recurrent waste issues will be addressed at the regional level with the support of the local private sector.

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

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

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

Knowledge management, communications and coordination activities will be completed at project level and programme level. At project level activities will include the generation and development of case studies, guidelines, sharing of knowledge on best practices and technologies related to chemicals and waste management across the three participating countries. The project will also support the development of bespoke communications and awareness materials with the added dimension of development of materials in Spanish for use in Cuba. The project will also look to establish communities of practice across the three participating countries plus the countries included in the previously approved Caribbean child project under this programme.

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

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

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

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

*Component 4: Knowledge Management, Communications and Coordination*

Communications and coordination efforts materials will be shared with the existing Knowledge Management, communications and coordination Global Child Project for integration and distribution at the programmatic level. Likewise, it is expected that additional activities will occur under this component to channel knowledge products and communications materials from the other child projects via the Global

KM project to stakeholders in this project. There will be a focus on reaching vulnerable groups, including indigenous populations, and will take full account of any gender considerations.

The scope of the existing Global Child project will also be expanded to allow for wider reach across all Global SIDS. This will be achieved via establishment of a bespoke Knowledge Exchange forum / Knowledge Hub which will be a central component of efforts to establish, share and replicate SIDS successes in managing key sectors. These will include, but not be limited to, End of Life vehicles, electronics / e-waste and banning use of single use plastics. During the PPG these three areas have been confirmed as common to all regional projects. There is also a wealth of knowledge and experience in addressing these key areas across different SIDS countries which, with a small investment, could result in replication and adaptation of lessons learnt. In light of the inclusion of Cuba and Dominica plus the close cooperation with French speaking SIDS in the Pacific the new elements to the Knowledge, coordination and communications efforts will include French and Spanish language access. Scope to widen the platform to include other SIDS will also be included in the design of the platform.

It should be noted that this child project is unique to the ISLANDS Programme insofar as that includes Cuba, a densely populated (11 million population) Spanish speaking country. As such, a significant portion of the budget will be used to integrate this Child Project into the overall programme, through the provision of all KM, communications and coordination resources in Spanish. The outreach to this large population will pose unique challenges compared to other child projects across the programme, requiring the development of different strategies to ensure dissemination of products and collection of inputs from the local population. The inclusion of Cuba will also allow for a widening of the scope of the overall programme to include other Spanish speaking SIDS not yet included in the ISLANDS initiative. The types of materials developed will include, but not be limited to, legal and technical information and resources for SIDS including: laws and regulations from various countries relevant to chemicals and wastes; available training courses/materials on chemicals and wastes; tutorials on key topics including developing planning tools such as baseline inventory methods; legal authorities checklists; and institutional mapping guides. Communities of practice will also be established in both English and Spanish, with a bilingual moderator to ensure the language does not impede participation. This approach significantly increases the potential beneficiaries of ISLANDS.

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

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

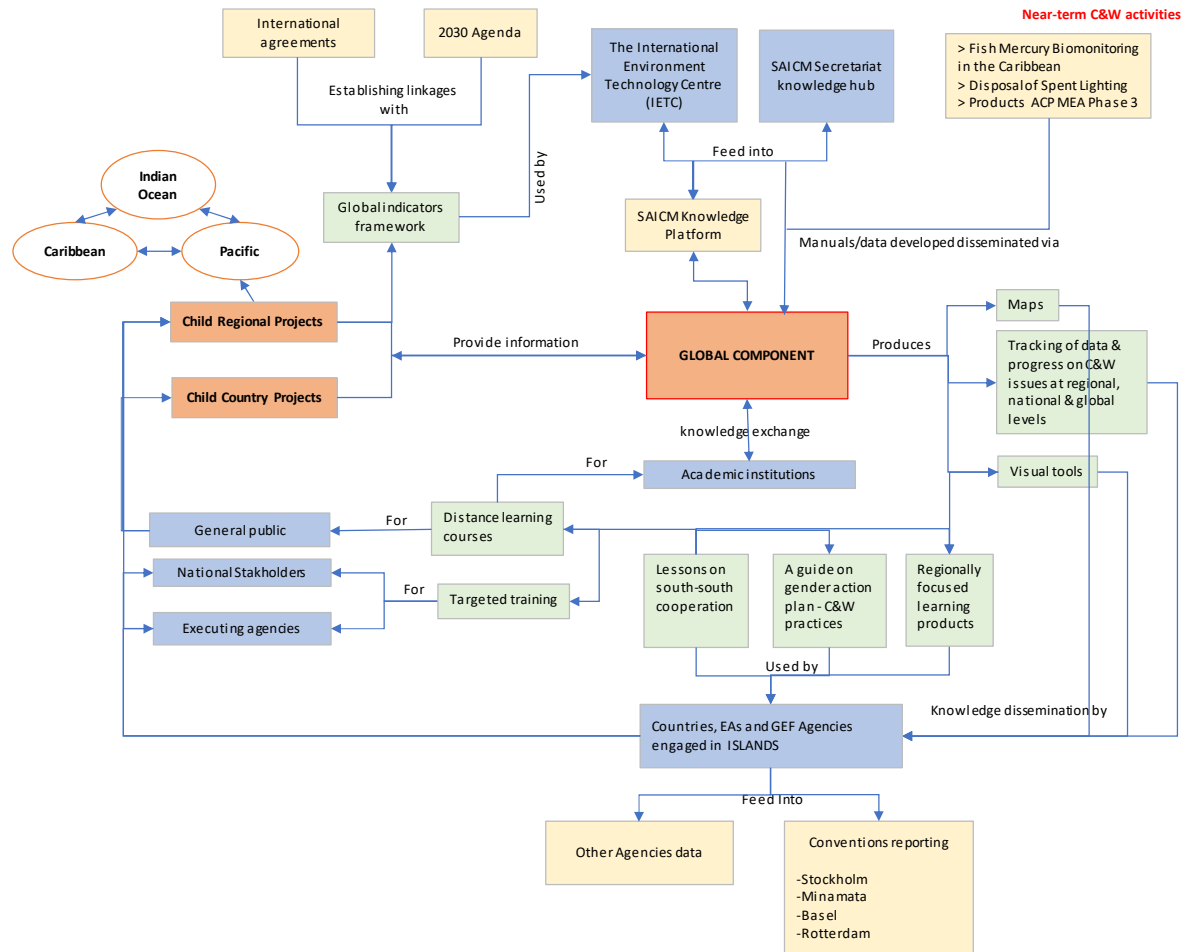
This Child Project is designed to provide support to the global KM, communications and coordination child project approved with the original PFD package. It will support the extended scope as outlined above and so significantly extending the potential of the project to effectively generate, share and disseminate knowledge to stakeholders. As indicated above, this support will include the provision of resources in Dutch, French and Spanish as well as English.

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

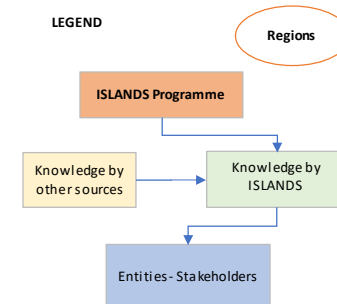




## Information and Data Flow



## LEGEND



## **Annex A**

### **GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet**

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, item F to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the project will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.