

## 1- Identification

### 1.1 Project details

GEF ID	10267	Umoja No:	SB-017582
Project Title	Pacific Child Project (ISLANDS)		
Duration months	<i>Planned</i> 60 <i>Extension</i> -	GEF financing amount	USD 20,000,000
		Co-financing amount	USD 94,178,246
Division(s) Implementing the project	Economy Division, GEF Chemicals and Waste, Chemicals and Health Branch	Date of CEO Endorsement	17-May-21
Name of co-implementing Agency	-	Start of Implementation	23-Jul-21
Executing Agency(ies)	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and UNEP - Ecosystems Division	Date of first disbursement	23-Aug-21
Names of Other Project Partners	-	Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 2,730,991
Project Type	Full-sized Child Project	Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 208,976
Project Scope	Regional	Expected Mid-Term Date	23-Feb-24
Region ( <i>delete as appropriate</i> )	Asia Pacific	Completion Date	<i>Planned</i> 30-Sep-25
Countries	Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Kiribati,		<i>Revised</i> -
Programme of Work	PoW 5: Chemicals, waste and air quality	Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	30-Sep-25
GEF Focal Area(s)	Chemicals and Waste	Expected Financial Closure Date	31-Mar-26

**EA:** UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

The project fosters cooperation between governments and a broad range of stakeholders (regional centres, the private sector, and IGOs). It follows the guiding principles of an integrated and multi-dimensional programming approach, leaving no one behind, a human rights-based approach, gender equality and women's empowerment, and sustainability. The project is based on results-focused programming, capacity development, and coherent policy support.

**EA:** Link to relevant SDG target(s) & indicator(s)

**DIRECT LINKS:**

**SDG: GOAL 12 - Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns**

**TARGETS: 12.4** 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 & **12.5** By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

**INDICATORS: 12.4.2** (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment & **12.5.1** National recycling rate, tones of

### 1.2 Project description

The objective of the project is to prevent the build-up of POPs and mercury materials and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and wastes across Pacific SIDS.

- Component 1. Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering SIDS
- Component 2. Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, products and materials
- Component 3. Safe Management of Products entering SIDs/Closing Material and Product loops for Products
- Component 4. Knowledge Management and Communication

### 1.3 History of project revisions (TM)

Version	Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Rev0 (CEO Endorsement)	17-May-21	
Rev1 (Agreement IA)	14-Jul-21	Internal Cooperation Agreement with UNEP Ecosystem Division
Rev2 (Agreement EA)	23-Jul-21	Project Cooperation Agreement with SPREP

## 2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

<p>UNEP Subprogramme(s)</p>	<p>Subprogramme 5: Chemicals and Pollution Action</p>	<p>Specify the relevant Expected Accomplishment(s) &amp; Indicator(s)</p>	<p><b>PoW Outcomes:</b> 3A, 3B, 3C;</p> <p><b>Direct outcomes to which project contributes:</b> 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 3.11, 3.13, 3.14;</p> <p><b>PoW Outcome Indicators:</b> (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi)</p>
<p><b>TM:</b> Progress towards delivering the stated PoW</p>		<p>PoW Outcomes &amp; Indicators</p>	<p>Progress</p>

<p>Outcome 3A: Human health and environmental outcomes are optimised through enhanced capacity and leadership in the sound management of chemicals and waste.</p>	<p>Capacity development for leadership in the sound management of C&amp;W of the regional Executing Agency to implement more C&amp;W projects in the region; training and opportunities provided around leadership in the sound management of C&amp;W provided for national focal points, technical assistants, and other local people; youth engagement programme to train future leaders in the sound management of plastic waste via Tide Turners.</p>
<p>Outcome 3B: Waste management is improved, including circular processes, safe recovery of secondary raw materials and progressive reduction of open burning and of dumpsites.</p>	<p>Feasibility study (technical) on regional ELVs and bulky waste recycling complete. The second stage (economic study) has begun.</p> <p>Project plans: Increase circular economy of scrap metal and e-waste. Working in conjunction with the PacWaste Plus programme on an advanced recovery fee scheme in Pacific SIDS. Additionally, working in conjunction with the PWP team on a medical waste centre for the improved management of mercury, and medical and healthcare waste. Waste management in all 14 countries will be improved through the project (currently still working with the countries to develop national project plans).</p>
<p>Outcome 3C: Releases of pollutants to air, water, soil, and the ocean are reduced.</p>	<p>For <b>direct pollutant reductions</b> please see <b>section 2.2 GEF Core Indicators</b>.</p> <p><b>Indirect pollutant reductions:</b> the project aims to: <b>Reduce the improper waste disposal</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Air pollution/emissions reduced via reducing burning of waste and improper whitegoods releasing ozone depleting substances and GHGs</li> <li>- Water and soil pollutants reduced via increased use of sanitised landfills to prevent seepage of hazardous material into soil and SIDS freshwater sources.</li> <li>- Ocean pollution reduced via reduced ocean plastic implemented by youth Tide Turners programme.</li> </ul>
<p>Direct Outcome 3.1: Regional and national integrated policy has shifted towards the sound management of chemicals and waste.</p>	<p>No progress to report this Fiscal Year.</p> <p>Project will contribute to this regionally and nationally via ALL of the project activities and outcomes in component 1.</p>
<p>Direct Outcome 3.2: Land-based sources of pollution in fresh water and oceans, including marine litter and nutrients are reduced.</p>	<p>No progress to report this Fiscal Year.</p> <p>Project will contribute to this via reduction of marine litter through the Tide Turners programme.</p>

## 2.1 UNEP PoW

Direct Outcome 3.3: Global plastic pollution is reduced	<p>No progress to report this Fiscal Year.</p> <p>Project will contribute to this via the reduction of marine litter through the Tide Turners programme and indirectly through improved management of chemicals and waste. Additional integrated impact with co-financers &amp; other regional projects focused on plastic waste (POLP).</p>
Direct Outcome 3.5: Institutional capacity to adopt and act on national and international commitments is enhanced.	<p>Institutional capacity at the Executing Agency (regional centre for the Pacific) strengthened.</p> <p>Project will contribute to this Direct Outcome via strengthening the institutional capacity to adapt and act on the Minamata Convention and Stockholm Convention - regionally and nationally.</p>
Direct Outcome 3.6: Resource efficiency and circularity in key sectors are improved.	<p>Feasibility study (technical) on regional ELVs and bulky waste recycling complete. The second stage (economic study) has begun.</p> <p>Project will increase the circularity and resource efficiency of scrap metal and e-waste. Working in conjunction with the PacWaste Plus programme on an advanced recovery fee scheme in Pacific SIDS.</p>
Direct Outcome 3.7: Resilient waste and wastewater systems and infrastructure are upscaled.	<p>No progress to report this Fiscal Year.</p> <p>Project aims to contribute to this outcome by climate-proofing landfills and waste systems in atolls in SIDS.</p>
Direct Outcome 3.8: "3R" waste management systems are mainstreamed.	<p>Tide turners programme is in development to implement behaviour change mechanisms - including the "3R" system.</p>
Direct Outcome 3.9: Use of harmful chemicals in products and processes is reduced in key sectors.	<p>No progress to report this Fiscal Year.</p> <p>Project aims to contribute to this outcome via Component 1: "Preventing the future build-up of chemicals entering SIDS" - by stopping the entry of harmful chemicals in products and processes in SIDS.</p>
Direct Outcome 3.11: Global advocacy catalyses the phase-out of most polluting products and practices.	<p>No progress to report this Fiscal Year.</p> <p>Tide Turners programme is a regional programme that raises awareness of plastic waste.</p>
Direct Outcome 3.13: Sound science, data and statistics analysis, information and knowledge generated and shared.	<p>No progress to report this Fiscal Year.</p> <p>The project works in an integrated way with the ISLANDS Global CCKM Project to coordinate global advocacy around pollution in SIDS, publically sharing best practices and lessons learned generated throughout the global SIDS.</p>

<p>Direct Outcome 3.14: The economic of actions on chemicals, and waste and pollution reduction, support a shift away from harmful chemicals.</p>	<p>Project has been conducted in conjunction with Swire Shipping and a shipping partnership is being developed to remove harmful chemicals and waste from the Pacific. A regional initiative on ELV recycling is being developed to scale up actors in grave-to-cradle value chains to reduce chemicals, waste and pollution.</p> <p>The project works in an integrated way with the ISLANDS Global CCKM Project to coordinate with the business sector.</p>
<p>Subprogramme Indicator (i): Number of Governments that, with UNEP support, are developing or implementing policies, strategies, legislation or action plans that promote sound chemicals and waste management and/ or the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and the existing framework on chemicals and waste</p>	<p>As a pre-requisite for this project, countries must first complete their Convention-based Enabling Activities before receiving funds for national activities of the current project.</p> <p>The project aims to strengthen policy and implementation of MEAs around the sound management of chemicals and waste via Component 1 of the project.</p>
<p>Subprogramme Indicator (ii): Number of Governments developing or implementing policies, strategies and mechanisms to prevent or reduce waste and ensure environmentally sound waste treatment or disposal, including in the context of disaster or conflict related environmental emergencies, with UNEP support</p>	<p>Countries are in progress in developing national implementation plans to prevent or reduce and ensure environmentally sound waste treatment and disposal of chemicals and waste.</p> <p>The project aims to also climate-proof SIDS waste treatment and disposal systems as a way to face upcoming environmental emergency issues related to climate change.</p>
<p>Subprogramme Indicator (iii): Number of policy, regulatory, financial and technical measures developed with UNEP support to reduce pollution in air, water, soil and the ocean</p>	<p>No progress to report this Fiscal Year.</p> <p>See Section 2.2 GEF Core Indicators for an exact number of countries and policies developed. Project is also working in collaboration with the PWP to develop advanced disposal legislation in Pacific SIDS.</p>
<p>Subprogramme Indicator (iv): Reduction in releases of pollutants to the environment achieved with UNEP support</p>	<p>No progress to report this Fiscal Year.</p> <p>See Section 2.2 GEF Core Indicators for the planned reduction of pollutants.</p>

2.2. GEF Core Indicators

Subprogramme Indicator (v): Change in action by the private sector and civil society on pollution prevention and control as a result of UNEP action	Project is working closely with Swire Shipping, and developing a shipping partnership. The youth engagement programme is working towards implementing behaviour change mechanisms throughout civil society beginning with the youth.
Subprogramme Indicator (vi): Progress in the chemicals and pollution-related aspects of the 2030 Agenda on which UNEP focuses its work	The project will contribute to chapter 19 of Agenda 21 programme area 5: "strengthening national capabilities and capacities for management of chemicals."

GEF Core Indicators

5,9, 10, 11
Mid-term: 0

9.1, 9.2, 9.4, 9.6, 10, 5.3, 11
End-of-project: 232904.08

Indicative expected Results

TM: GEF core indicators targeted by the project, as well as expected results

Indicators	Expected value at	
	Mid-term	End-of-project
5.3 Amount of Marine Litter Avoided [Metric Tons]	0	28000
9.1 Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants	0	544.58
9.2 Quantity of mercury reduced [Metric Tons]	0	3.5
9.4 Number of countries with legislation and policy	0	10
9.6 Tons of contaminated materials/products.	0	4338
10 Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to ai	0	8
11 Number if direct beneficiaries disaggregated by	0	200000

Implementation Status

2022

ON GOING
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FY 2021  
FY 2022  
FY 2023  
FY 2024  
FY 2025

PIR #

1st

Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 3.3)
MU	MS	M

2.3 Implementation status & Ri:

FY 2026  
 FY 2027  
 FY 2028


**EA:** Summary of status  
 (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

**Progress:**  
 - Dec 2021: Pre-inception meeting to discuss Project governance matters  
 - March 2022: Project Inception Meeting convened. PSc formation approved.  
 - April - June 2022: Convened series of consultation to finalise Country Priority Documents (CPFs) for the 14 participating PICs.  
 Apr - Jun 2022: T&TI Bulky Waste Study

**Challenges:**  
 - Participating PICs continue to delay effective progress of Project through delayed submission of their finalised and completed CPFs  
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**Outcomes:**  
 - At conclusion of the consultations only 4 x countries responded with their finalised CPF and they include: PNG, Cook Islands, Palau & Nauru

2.4 Co-finance

**EA:**Planned Co-finance

\$0.00

**EA:** Actual to date:

\$0.00

**EA:** Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges.

**Progress:**  
 No co-finance expanded for the noted reporting period. Country commitments through the co-financing pledges had not being expanded due to non-commencement of the in-country activities as a result of countries still reworking and finalising their Country Priority Framework (CPF) documents following the Project inception meeting in March 2022.  
 SPREP and other partner co-financing expenditure cannot be captured for this reporting period as no proper reporting mechanism had been established by the respective agencies to capture and report on their co-finance commitments expanded for the reporting period.  
 The PMU has consulted countries and informed of the need to develop appropriate co-finance accounting mechanisms that will enable records to be kept and reported accordingly. Same has been done with SPREP and other project partner agencies as well.

## 2.5. Stakeholder

**EA:** Stakeholder engagement  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

### **Progress:**

#### International Stakeholders

1. Affected stakeholders
  - None identified during the reporting period and none engaged.
  - Youth engagement programme under development
2. Participating Stakeholders
  - Main participating stakeholders engaged during the reporting period include the PacWastePlus Project and Swire shipping.
  - To a lesser extent, the J-PRISM II project personnel were engaged whilst the POLP Project was not engaged due to the non-formation of its PMU.
3. Influential Stakeholders
  - The EA; SPREP was fully engaged for the reporting period in various areas relating to the project from project PMU personnel recruitment to provision of administrative support. The PMU continues to work closely with the various SPREP Program Programmes and Departments for its day to day operations.
  - Other stakeholders including the Government of Australia & NZ, WHO & GIZ where not engaged during the reporting period due to lack of project activity implementation that may have in one way or another attracted their respective interests in the areas of chemicals and waste management in the Pacific.

#### National Stakeholders

At the national level, mainly the Affected Stakeholders (especially the GEF ISLANDS country Focal Points) were engaged fully to deliberate on all matters related to the project. Of significance to note is the engagements undertaken to prepare for the Project Inception Meeting in Q1 (Mar. 2022) and the Country Consultation meetings undertaken in Q2 (Apr-Jun, 2022). The country consultations included:

- i. Apr - Jun 2022: convened initial virtual meeting with country CPs and followed through with assistance to finalise CPFs and workplans. Further work is planned for project initiation activities in Q3, 2022.
- ii. Formation of Project Steering Committee in development to include National Stakeholders.

### **Challenges:**

- No challenges encountered when engaging with international stakeholders.
- Challenges faced whilst engaging with national stakeholders relates mainly to the slow responses to requests made to countries to submit project related documents including the country CPFs and workplans.

### **Outcomes:**

- Engagement with the PWP Project has provided great support to the project PMU (especially the PM) during the early stages of the project initiation phase in preparations for country and regional activity implementation.



2.6. Gender

**EA:** Gender mainstreaming  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

**Progress:**

-Most not all regional (except the bulky waste feasibility study & mercury free pacific campaign) and country activities have not commenced as of 30 June 2022, hence no monitoring of gender mainstream activities have been undertaken as prescribed in the project Gender and Social Plan.  
- Preparation of the necessary TORs for PMU staff and consultants has ensured that SPREP's Gender Policy requirements are included. This is to ensure that once the persons are onboarded and undertaking tasks/work for the project, they will be reminded to ensure Gender mainstreaming activities are always prioritised and captured within the project activities they will be undertaking and/or implementing.  
- All SPREP Tenders have a Gender component hence all country and regional activity RFTs will follow this requirements.

**Challenges:**

- historical and systemic lack of opportunities for women in the area has caused many of the female applicants to lack the required experience for project roles

**Outcomes:**

- none realise for the reporting period

2.7. ESSM

**EA:** Environmental and social safeguards management  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

SPREP's Environmental & Social Management System (E&SMS) document, Volume 1: Policies and Standards has been used as a guide to measure performance and assess outcomes achieved (if any) for the reporting period.

The SPREP ESMS contains six (6) Overarching Principles and ten (10) environmental and social safeguards (see attachment 1)

**Progress:**

-Most not all regional (except the bulky waste feasibility study & mercury free pacific campaign) and country activities have not commenced as of 30 June 2022, hence no monitoring of the environmental & social safeguards had been undertaken against the prescribed standards noted in the ESMS document.  
- The approval of the project by SPREP (as the EA) has resulted in the project been subject to SPREP's Environmental & Social Clearance process which ensured that the project met the set criteria prior to approval. All project activities once commenced will ensure to meet the criteria set by E&SS standards.

**Challenges:**

- none noted during the reporting period

**Outcomes:**

- none noted realised during the reporting period

2.8. KM

**EA:** Knowledge activities and products  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

**Progress:**

- The "mercury free paific campaign was introduced at the 30th SPREP Meeting and further publicised in a side event at the 3rd Clean Pacific Round Table  
- During the reporting period 1 x feasibility study relating to bulky waste recycling was completed. This document is being finalised an prepared for publication in Q3, 2022

2.9. Stories

**EA:** Stories to be shared  
(section to be shared with communication  
division/ GEF communication)

None noted for reporting



To Step 2

### 3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

#### 3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Components and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
<b>Component 1</b>						
Pacific SIDS have in place effective mechanisms to control the import of chemicals, and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste	No. of Pacific SIDS with policies, strategies, laws, regulations to control the import of chemicals, and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste, including the number that address gender	Pacific SIDS have varying levels of environmental legislation and controls in place to control imports of chemicals and the generation of hazardous wastes. Levels of capacity to develop, draft, enact, implement and enforce. A thorough review of the situation in each Pacific country was undertaken concurrently with the preparatory process of this project, through PWP. Information on gaps and capacity constraints have informed the development of project activities.	3 x specific legislative revisions for Pacific countries 1 x strategy to reduce hazardous imports 4 x legislative references to gender	1 x generalized model legislation to control mercury and associated drafting instructions (to support Mercury Free Pacific campaign) 6 x specific legislative revisions for Pacific countries 6 x references to gender	None of the activities had commenced as of 30 June 2022.	MS
<b>Output 1.1</b>						
Legislative frameworks for sustainable finance in place in Pacific SIDS	No. of Pacific SIDS supported to establish functioning sustainable finance systems for e-waste, used oil and bulky waste (1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3) (Indicator 4.1)	According to the Midterm review of the Cleaner Pacific 2025, the Pacific aims to have 8 e-waste collection systems and 10 used oil collection systems in place by 2025. As of 2020 however there are only 2 e-waste recycling systems and 4 used oil systems. The Cook Islands, FSM and Niue do not yet have in place economic instruments to sustainably finance e-waste, used oil and bulky waste respectively, but have prioritized these waste streams in their national waste management strategies and in consultations on the preparations for ISLANDS. Fiji has requested support to complete the update of its litter management act.	1 x e-waste system legislated for (Cook Islands, Vanuatu, Cook Islands) 1 x used oil system legislated for (FSM) FSM 4 x webinars on process of developing waste levies 1 x finalized updated litter management act (Fiji).	2 x bulky waste system legislated for (Marshall Islands, Niue)	None of the activities had commenced as of 30 June 2022.	
	No. of Pacific SIDS supported to draft litter management acts (1.1.4) (Indicator 4.12)				None of the activities had commenced as of 30 June 2022.	
<b>Output 1.2</b>						
Strategies to improve waste management in	No. of Pacific SIDS supported with training, tools to draft national hazardous waste strategies (1.2.1, 1.2.3, 1.2.5) (Impact Indicator 4.2)	The Waigani Convention requires parties to develop national hazardous waste management strategies. This is in line with Cleaner Pacific 2025 requirements. Currently, all Pacific countries have, or are working with JRPISM II and SPREP to develop national solid waste management strategies. These strategies however omit hazardous	7 x national hazardous waste management strategies 1 x national strategy to reduce	14 x national hazardous waste management strategies 1 x regional code	None of the activities had commenced as of 30 June 2022.	HU

Pacific SIDS	No. of regional codes of conduct on hazardous management in the Pacific region (1.2.3, 1.2.4, 1.2.5, 1.2.6) (Impact Indicator 4.1)	waste. Samoa has started to consider this issue. Having completed its MIA and identified priorities for phasing out mercury-containing products. It is working to reduce the amount of imports entering the country that finish their life as hazardous waste, but is yet to undertake a complete and systematic assessment for non-mercury containing hazardous waste.	hazardous imports (Samoa) 1 x digital training platform on hazardous waste management.	of practice on hazardous waste management in the Pacific	None of the activities had commenced as of 30 June 2022.	HS
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**Output 1.3**

Model legislation to control mercury containing products for use by Pacific SIDS drafted and made available for adoption (regional)	No. of model legislation on mercury and mercury containing products available for Pacific SIDS (1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.3) (Impact Indicator 4.1)	According to a recent review by the University of Melbourne on the Pacific legislative environment. The review notes that Pacific countries party to the Minamata Mercury Convention (Kiribati, ) require legislative reforms to address these mercury wastes streams identified in initial assessments.	1 x model legislation on mercury and mercury containing products 1 x drafting instructions on mercury and mercury containing products.	10 x webinars on mercury regulation	None of the activities had commenced as of 30 June 2022.	
	No. of drafting instructions on mercury and mercury containing products available to Pacific SIDS (Impact Indicator 4.1)				None of the activities had commenced as of 30 June 2022.	

**Component 2**

Harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in SIDS are being disposed of in an environmentally sound manner	No. of Pacific countries implementing Sustainable Best Practices in WCP (or legacy chemicals and other hazardous wastes).	Pacific countries lack facilities to dispose of hazardous and bulky wastes including in country. These include POPs chemicals and products containing mercury; end of life vehicles. Pacific countries with low lying atoll geography, also lack adequate facilities to dispose of non-hazardous waste in an environmentally sound manner. As a result, high quantities of plastic wastes are burned, created dioxins and furans, or released directly into the marine environment, as dumpsites are inundated with seawater during storm surges.	7 Pacific countries with improved management of harmful chemicals and waste.	14 Pacific countries with improved management of harmful chemicals and waste	None of the activities had commenced as of 30 June 2022.	
	No. of tonnes of DDT repackaged and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.				None of the activities had commenced as of 30 June 2022.	
	No. of tonnes of mercury containing products disposed of				None of the activities had commenced as of 30 June 2022.	

**Output 2.1**

Pacific SIDS supported in sound repackaging, shipping, collection, and disposal of POPs and mercury waste.	No. of tonnes of DDT repackaged and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. (2.1.1, 2.1.2) (Impact Indicator 1.1)	Papua New Guinea historically used DDT for vector borne disease control. Since PNG stopped using DDT stocks have been stored in various location around the country. Said stocks have often been looted, and DDT has been used by local communities used for gardening and fishing. During the project preparation phase the project team inventoried and secured remaining 15 tonnes of stocks.	15 tonnes of DDT disposed of 11 tonnes of PCB contaminated oil disposed of.	2 tonnes of mercury containing products disposed of	0% of activities completed as of 30 June. However, work commenced in Q2, 2022 to assist PNG finalise its country CPF and workplan which will form the basis for undertaking and completing the DDT cleanup & disposal tasks by end of Q4, 2022.	
	No. of tonnes of mercury containing products disposed of f (2.1.3) (Impact Indicator 1.1)				None of the activities had commenced as of 30 June 2022.	

**Output 2.2**

Technical assistance and support for shipping and disposal of end of life vehicles (ELVs) from	No. of partnership agreements established (2.2.2) (impact indicator 11.1)	ELVs are a common form of bulky waste in all Pacific island countries. ELVs contain POPs. Currently no Pacific country has in place a scrapping scheme, or any other modalities to dispose of ELVs. To begin addressing this problem, some Pacific countries (including Samoa) have put in place	1 x feasibility studies on regional approach to ELV disposal 100 x people trained in	170 tons of POPs disposed of in an environmentally sound manner 20 x employed in vehicle	The bulky waste feasibility study was completed during the reporting period. A followup economic study was also planned and will undertaken in Q3,2022.	HS
	No. of people trained in vehicle dismantling (2.2.1, 2.2.3, 2.2.4) (Impact Indicator 10.1)				None of the activities had commenced as of 30 June 2022.	

and disposal of end of life vehicles (ELVs) from Pacific SIDS to Asian recycling markets (regional)	No. of people employed in vehicle dismantling (2.2.3, 2.2.4) (Impact Indicator 6.1)	(including Samoa), have put in place age restrictions on second hand vehicles being imported into the country. Additional work is required to assess the feasibility of exporting ELVs on a commercial basis, and on environmentally sound management of the POPs component.	vehicle dismantling (50% women) 1 x ELV private sector partnership established	dismantling 1 x recycling partnership established and operating at a profit	None of the activities had commenced as of 30 June 2022.	
	No. of tonnes of POPs contaminated car parts disposed of (2.2.4) (Impact Indicator 1.1)				None of the activities had commenced as of 30 June 2022.	

**Output 2.3**

Studies, technical assistance and training provided to improve residual (municipal) waste management in selected Pacific SIDS	No of landfills climate proofed in Tonga (2.3.1, 2.3.2) (Impact Indicator 3.1)	In Tonga, the Government of Japan through the JICA/JPRISM Project funded the rehabilitation of Kalaka Landfill, into a semi-aerobic landfill to better manage waste in Vava'u. Rehabilitation of Ha'apai and 'Eua landfills using the same semi aerobic method is a priority of the Tongan government. This work is central to the implementation of the national 3R program to reduce waste and to climate proof the landfills, preventing pollution of the environment with waste. In Nauru over 50% of household waste is organic and currently going to landfill. Nauru has very little topsoil or growing medium due to widespread phosphate mining, as such composting is an essential resource to upscale the growing of food crops.	2 x climate proofing designs and project plans (Tonga) 1 x feasibility study for national composting facility (Nauru)	2 x landfills in Tonga rehabilitated and climate proofed 1 x compost facility established in Nauru to process organic fraction	0% of activities completed as of 30 June. However, work commenced in Q2, 2022 to assist Tonga finalise its country CPF and workplan which will form the basis for undertaking and completing the landfill climate proofing tasks as scheduled.	
	No. of compost facilities established in Nauru (2.3.3, 2.3.4) (Impact Indicator 3.3)				0% of activities completed as of 30 June. However, work commenced in Q2, 2022 to assist Nauru finalise its country CPF and workplan which will form the basis for undertaking and completing the compost facility tasks as scheduled.	

**Output 2.4**

Feasibility analysis and design of waste management systems for atolls completed and made available to all Pacific SIDS	No. of atoll appropriate landfill designs completed and made available (2.4.1, 2.4.2) (Impact Indicator 4.1)	Kiribati is series of a low-lying coral atolls. Throughout the country there are only four operational waste disposal sites. Three are located on coastal areas on South Tarawa, the capital. These dumping sites are not well designed thus the walls often break down during king tides and heavy rains. The wastes dumped at these sites were mixed with high volume of organic wastes. The outer islands (with the exception of Kiritimati) have no disposal sites, nor waste collection systems and wastes are being openly burned, or dumped at sea or on land.	1 x feasibility analysis for solid waste management system (Kiribati)	1 x atoll appropriate landfill design (Kiribati) 10 x comprehensive waste management systems for outer islands	0% of activities completed as of 30 June. However, work commenced in Q2, 2022 to assist Kiribati finalise its country CPF and workplan which will form the basis for undertaking and completing the appropriate landfill design tasks as scheduled.	
	No. Of comprehensive waste management systems for outer islands (2.4.3) completed and made available (Impact Indicator 4.2)				0% of activities completed as of 30 June. However, work commenced in Q2, 2022 to assist Kiribati finalise its country CPF and workplan which will form the basis for undertaking and completing the comprehensive waste management system tasks as scheduled.	

**Component 3**

Build-up of harmful materials and chemicals is prevented through establishment of effective circular and life-cycle management systems in partnership with the private sector	No. of Pacific SIDS meeting the CP2025 target of 75% recycling of e-waste and used oil.	According to the Midterm review of the Cleaner Pacific 2025, the Pacific aims to have 8 e-waste and 10 used oil collection systems in place by 2025. As of 2020 however there are only 2 e-waste recycling systems and 4 used oil systems. Current recycling rates in the Pacific are low, reported to be below 32% in 2014. The region has a target recycle rate of 75% by 2025.	-	End of project 8 Pacific SIDS meeting CP2025 target of 75% of e-waste recycled  10 Pacific SIDS with used oil collection systems in place  100 tonnes of e-waste recycled 8 TEQ of POPs prevented through reduction in opening burning	None of the activities had commenced as of 30 June 2022.	S
	No. of tonnes of e-waste recycled with project support				None of the activities had commenced as of 30 June 2022.	S

**Output3.1**



Tools, TA and training for the Establishment of e-waste dismantling and recycling system (national and regional), results documented and made available to all Pacific SIDS	No of e-waste dismantling facilities and recycling systems in Pacific Island countries (3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.1.3, 3.1.4) (Impact Indicator 3.1)	The Cook Islands worked with Pacwaste (2016-2018) to complete an initial design for an e-waste dismantling system. Some export of e-waste has been completed, but assistance is required to scale up the system, and to include outer islands. The Solomon Islands is receiving support from PWP to conceive and develop an e-waste management system, including supporting legislation. Incremental assistance is sought from ISLANDS to scale up and operationalize the system. In Samoa PWP is working to establish e-waste recycling. There is significant regional interest in piloting "remaking workshops" in an effort to divert waste from landfill, and provide a space for vocational learning. As the median age in the Pacific is 23 years old and unemployment is high, sustainably livelihoods are desperately required. The concept of "remaking" from waste materials is seen as a potential contributor to both increased sustainable livelihoods and decreased waste.	-	40 x trainees trained in e-waste dismantling (from Cook Islands, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu) (50% of trainees should be women) 3x e-waste dismantling facilities and recycling systems operating (Cook Islands, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu) 1 x pilot remaking workshop established (Samoa)	0% of activities completed as of 30 June. However, work commenced in Q2, 2022 to assist the named countries finalise their country CPF and workplan which will form the basis for undertaking and completing the planned activities as scheduled.	MS
	No. of pilot Remaking workshops established (3.1.5, 3.1.6) (Impact Indicator 8.1)				0% of activities completed as of 30 June. However, work commenced in Q2, 2022 to assist the named countries finalise their country CPF and workplan which will form the basis for undertaking and completing the planned activities as scheduled.	S
	No. of trainees trained in e-waste dismantling (Impact Indicator 10.1)				0% of activities completed as of 30 June. However, work commenced in Q2, 2022 to assist the named countries finalise their country CPF and workplan which will form the basis for undertaking and completing the planned activities as scheduled.	S

**Output3.2**

Operationalisation of waste transfer and sorting stations for bulky waste and recycling results documented and made available to all Pacific SIDS	No. of waste transfer stations established and operationalized (3.2.1, 3.2.3) (Impact Indicator 3.3)	Due to limited space in landfills and the need to prevent the generation of hazardous waste through burning of municipal waste, Nauru, Niue, Tonga and Tuvalu are seeking to establish waste transfer facilities to sort, process and establish recycling systems for wastes.	5 x waste transfer stations (Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga, Tuvalu) 5x plastics and bulky waste recycling systems established (Palau, Marshall Islands, Niue and Tonga)	1,000 tonnes of waste diverted from landfill 500 tonnes of plastics waste recycled 500 tonnes of bulky waste recycled	0% of activities completed as of 30 June. However, work commenced in Q2, 2022 to assist the named countries finalise their country CPF and workplan which will form the basis for undertaking and completing the planned activities as scheduled.	
	No. of tonnes of waste prevented from entering landfill (3.2.2) (Impact Indicator 1.3)				0% of activities completed as of 30 June. However, work commenced in Q2, 2022 to assist the named countries finalise their country CPF and workplan which will form the basis for undertaking and completing the planned activities as scheduled.	
	No. of plastics and bulky waste recycling systems in place (3.2.4) (Impact Indicator 4.1)				0% of activities completed as of 30 June. However, work commenced in Q2, 2022 to assist the named countries finalise their country CPF and workplan which will form the basis for undertaking and completing the planned activities as scheduled.	

**Output3.3**

Establishment of used oil management of used oil management systems in SIDS results documented and made available to all Pacific SIDS	No. of used oil storage facilities (3.3.1) (Impact Indicator 3.3)	FSM has a used oil stockpile of 900,000L. Assistance was provided under GEF ID 4066 to dispose of 70,000L (through export to New Zealand for recycling and the construction of a used oil storage facility). FSM recognizes the need to put in place a levy system on the import of oil, to ensure funds are available for disposal (assistance in this regard it proposed under Component 1). Assistance is also required to establish	3 x used oil storage facilities established 1 x used oil management guide	900L tonnes of used oil disposed of/recycled	0% of activities completed as of 30 June. However, work commenced in Q2, 2022 to assist FSM finalise its country CPF and workplan which will form the basis for undertaking and completing the used oil storage facility tasks as scheduled.	MS
	No. of tonnes of oil recycled. (3.3.2) (Impact Indicator 1.3)				0% of activities completed as of 30 June. However, work commenced in Q2, 2022 to assist FSM finalise its country CPF and workplan which will form the basis for undertaking and completing the used oil recycling tasks as scheduled.	

	No. of used oil management guides (3.3.3, 3.3.4) (Impact indicator 4.1)	additional used oil storage facilities, as well as developing agreements with used oil recyclers, and identifying a buyer for legacy used oil.			0% of activities completed as of 30 June. However, work commenced in Q2, 2022 to assist FSM finalise its country CPF and workplan which will form the basis for undertaking and completing the used oil smangement guides as scheduled.	
<b>Output3.4</b>						
Technical backstopping provided to manage healthcare waste to Pacific SIDS	No. of Pacific countries assisted through technical backstopping facilities for healthcare waste management (3.4.1, 3.4.2) (Impact Indicator 3.1)	Healthcare waste in the Pacific is currently being managed poorly. This is due in part to the failure of countries to maintain and appropriately utilise the healthcare waste incinerators provided through a European Union healthcare waste project funded through the EDF10 from 2014-18. SPREP, as the implementation partner of the PWP is currently undertaking activities to understand, and to improve, healthcare waste management in 14 Pacific Island Countries. Available funding under the PWP Programme is insufficient to undertake all necessary actions, and with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on healthcare waste, SPREP has called for a multi-donor response is required to ensure adequate management of healthcare waste throughout the region.	10 x Pacific countries assisted with technical backstopping	14 x Pacific countries provided with technical backstopping 14 x countries with reduced dioxin and furan emissions	None of the activities had commenced as of 30 June 2022.	HU
	Reduction in dioxin and furan emissions from incomplete combustion of healthcare waste (3.4.1, 3.4.2) (Impact Indicator 1.2)				None of the activities had commenced as of 30 June 2022.	HU
<b>Component 4</b>						
Knowledge generated by the programme is disseminated to, and applied by, SIDS in all regions	No. of knowledge assets generated and disseminated to Pacific SIDS	Knowledge generated by projects and activities in SIDS is not currently shared, disseminated or communicated in a systematic way. As a result, and fuelled by geographic isolation, Pacific SIDS rarely learn from each other, nor from the experiences of other SIDS.	25 Knowledge products disseminated to PICs	Project activities communicated to all SIDS Over 70,000 youth engaged in improved waste management through Tide Turners	None of the activities had commenced as of 30 June 2022.	U
<b>Output 4.1</b>						
Communication of national systems on sustainable financing	No. of Pacific countries with communities consulted on sustainable financing measures in place (% of women in community consultations)(4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3, 4.1.4, 4.1.5) (Impact Indicator 12.3)	The Cook Islands, FSM, Nauru and Niue have requested assistance in developing sustainable financing measures for various wastes (including e-waste, used oil, and bulky waste). Communities are yet to be fully informed or consulted on these plans, or eventual measures.	4 x Pacific countries effectively consulted on sustainable financing measures (Nauru, Niue, FSM, Cook Islands) At least 45% of total individuals women consulted are women		None of the activities had commenced as of 30 June 2022.	HU
<b>Output 4.2</b>						
Community education activities and programmes on waste management behaviour designed and conducted	No of Pacific countries signed up to mercury free Pacific pledge (4.2.4, 4.2.5)	The Government of Tuvalu is undertaking a concerted national effort to reduce waste generation, increase recycling rates, and improve waste management. This requires changes in behavior at both the individual and community level.			Mercury Free Pacific Campaign was tabled at the SPREP meeting as well as a Side Event at the Clean Pacific Round Table 2021 Event.	HS
	No. of regional strategies in place for Mercury free Pacific (4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.3) (Impact Indicator 4.1)	In the context of the Minamata Convention MIA activities being undertaken in the region, SPREP is planning on promoting mercury free Pacific. Such a plan would involve including this on the agenda of the	14 x countries signed up to Mercury-Pacific pledge 20 community activities on waste management in Tuvalu	60 community activities on waste management 1 x regionally endorsed mercury free Pacific strategy in place.	None of the activities had commenced as of 30 June 2022.	HU

	No. of community education activities on waste management behaviour (4.2.4, 4.2.5) (Impact Indicator 8.1)	including this on the agenda of the 2021 SPREP meeting, with the aim of getting Pacific countries to pledge commitment. From this a regional strategy will be developed to guide regional and national actions to eliminate mercury.			None of the activities had commenced as of 30 June 2022.	HS
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**Output 4.3**

Widespread engagement of youth through Tide Turners program (regional)	No of youth participating in Tide Turners program (4.3.1, 4.3.2) (Impact Indicator 8.2)	Across the Pacific region half of the population is aged under 23 years of age. In Melanesia more than a third are aged 14 and under. PNG, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu are recording population growth rates of 2%, or more, double the global average annual growth rate. The involvement of young people is central to changing behaviors related to waste management. UNEP Youth developed the Plastic Tide Turners badge, together with the Scouts, a leadership challenge to educate and empower young people to change their own behavior and that of their communities.	70,000 Pacific Youth participating in the Plastics Tide Turners program (50% girls).	160,000 Pacific Youth from 14 countries participating in the Plastics Tide Turners program	0% of activities completed as of 30 June. However, the Tide Turners Pacific Program is well underway for implementation in the first 5 countries in Q3, 2022.	HS
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**Output 4.4**

Best practices in Pacific SIDS on hazardous waste management documented and made available reporting through the global component	No. of quarterly Programmatic update reports provided to the Coordination, Communications and Knowledge Management project (4.4.1, 4.4.2)	The ISLANDS Programme has not yet started and therefore there is no quarterly communications or reporting.	10 x quarterly update reports provided to the Coordination, Communications and Knowledge Management project	10 x quarterly update reports provided to the Coordination, Communications and Knowledge Management project	None of the activities had commenced as of 30 June 2022.	HS
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For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

**3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs**

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	TM: Progress rating
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Under Comp 1



Output 1.1: Legislative frameworks for sustainable finance in place in Pacific SIDS	Q1 2023		0%	<p>Zero progress of the output activities can be attributed to the following:</p> <p>i). PM for project recruited in Q2,2022.</p> <p>ii). Recruitment for the Communication Consultant, Procurement Specialist and 14 x country Technical Assistants continue to be delayed following recruitment of PM.</p> <p>Despite not commencing and/or achieving any progress on the project output, the focus of the interim PMU has been to assist countries finalise their country Priority Framework (CPF) documents and workplans. The assistance was provided through a planned country consultation meetings which was conducted between April &amp; June 2022 which involved discussions around the country CPF document, country workplan and budget and country co-financing amongst other key discussions as minuted. The aim of these consultation was to get countries who indicated at the Project inception meeting that they wanted to make changes to their country priorities given the long gestation period of the project following the initial consultations conducted during the project formulation phase. The finalised CPFs and workplans once received will form the basis for developing the country Project Initiation Documents (PIDs) and MOUs which should than give effect to project implementation in the respective countries. These process has however been slow coming due to the delayed responses received from countries with regards to the submission of their finalised CPF's and workplans in a timely manner during Q2, 2022. The delayed country submissions has delayed the project initiation work by a month thus pushing the work program into Q3, 2022.</p> <p>No regional activities were undertaken during the reporting period due to all available time for the limited PMU staff dedicated to the country</p>	S
Output 1.2: Strategies to improve waste management in Pacific SIDS	Q2 2026		0%	Same comments noted for Output 1.1 are applicable here.	HU
Output 1.3: Model legislation to control mercury containing products for use by Pacific SIDS drafted and made available for adoption	Q2 2026		0%	Same comments noted for Output 1.1 are applicable here.	
<b>Under Comp 2</b>					
Output 2.1: Pacific SIDS supported in sound repackaging, shipping, collection, and disposal of POPs and mercury waste	Q3 2024		0%	Same comments noted for Output 1.1 are applicable here.	
Output 2.2: Technical assistance and support for shipping and disposal of end of life vehicles (ELVs) from Pacific SIDS to Asian recycling markets (regional)	Q2 2026		21%	1 x bulky waste recycling feasibility study completed during the reporting period.	HS
Output 2.3: Studies, technical assistance and training provided to improve residual (municipal) waste management in selected Pacific SIDS	Q4 2023		0%	Same comments noted for Output 1.1 are applicable here.	
Output 2.4: Feasibility analysis and design of waste management systems for atolls completed and made available to all Pacific SIDS	Q1 2023		0%	Same comments noted for Output 1.1 are applicable here.	
<b>Under Comp 3</b>					
Output 3.1: Tools, TA and training for the Establishment of e-waste dismantling and recycling system (national and regional), results documented and made available to all Pacific SIDS	Q2 2026		0%	Same comments noted for Output 1.1 are applicable here.	MS
Output 3.2: Operationalisation of waste transfer and sorting stations for bulky waste and recycling results documented and made available to all Pacific SIDS	Q1 2024		0%	Same comments noted for Output 1.1 are applicable here.	
Output 3.3: Establishment of used oil management of used oil management systems in SIDS results documented and made available to all Pacific SIDS	Q2 2024		0%	Same comments noted for Output 1.1 are applicable here.	MS
Output 3.4: Technical backstopping provided to manage healthcare waste to Pacific SIDS	Q2 2026		0%	Same comments noted for Output 1.1 are applicable here.	HU
<b>Under Comp 4</b>					
Output 4.1 Communication of national systems on sustainable financing	Q1 2026		0%	Same comments noted for Output 1.1 are applicable here.	HU

Output 4.2 Community education activities and programmes on waste management behaviour designed and conducted	Q2 2026		8%	Mercury Free Pacific Campaign was tabled at the 30th SPREP meeting as well as a Side Event at the 3rd Clean Pacific Round Table 2021 Event.	HS
Output 4.3: Widespread engagement of youth through Tide Turners program (regional)	Q2 2026		0%	Same comments noted for Output 1.1 are applicable here.	HS
Output 4.4: Best practices in Pacific SIDS on hazardous waste management documented and made available reporting through the global component	Q2 2026		0%	Same comments noted for Output 1.1 are applicable here.	HS

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).



Table A. Risk-log

Implementation Status		PIR 1							
Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating						Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	Δ Justification
Due to COVID-19 travel ban, Project Coordinator cannot travel to Samoa to begin post		H	M						↓ Risk was based on recruitment of Project Coordinator internally. Now that the Project Coordinator has been successfully recruited internationally and the fact that the Samoa government has opened its borders to restricted travels.
Restricted travel		H	M						↓ Risk relates to Covid 19 impacts on country borders and related project travel. Recent country consultations concluded with countries indicate that all accept 2 countries are still not open for project visits by either international consultants or the PMU staff. The risk is downgraded to M due to the fact that most project country boarders are open and this should not cause any challenges for project related travels.
Decreased local support due to shifted priorities		L	L						= No changes noted to the risk rating for this risk.
Increase of new waste streams		M	M						= No changes noted to the risk rating for this risk.
Negative impacts to SIDS economies (especially due to tourism and remittance reduction)		H	H						= No changes noted to the risk rating for this risk.
Rising sea levels		H	H						= No changes noted to the risk rating for this risk.
Infrastructure damage due to increased cyclone frequency and severity		M	M						= No changes noted to the risk rating for this risk.
Increase in disaster waste due to increased cyclone frequency		M	M						= No changes noted to the risk rating for this risk.
Political priorities, will and/or buy-in are not adequate for execution of key project activities		M	M						= No changes noted to the risk rating for this risk.
Executing Agency procurement processes not capable of expending project funds in a timely manner		H	H						= No changes noted to the risk rating for this risk.
Centralized regional execution results in the project unable to achieve sufficient results at national level.		M	S						↑ The risk rating for this risk has been elevated to S due to the fact that despite the RFTs for the TAs being sent out in Q1, 2022, very little interest had been received in terms of applications for the advertised roles from the respective countries hence the delay in the completion of the recruitment process. The key reason noted for the lack of interest has been due to the very low remuneration offered for the TAs which are shared between the PWP and GEF ISLANDS projects. SPREP has rectified this issue and has gone out to direct source potential applicants from the respective countries in Q2, 2022.
Stockpiles of remaining POPs in PNG are unable to be located, and released to the environment		L	L						= No changes noted to the risk rating for this risk.
Duplication of effort by donors/projects		L	L						= No changes noted to the risk rating for this risk.
Private sector and/or community support and behavioural change are not adequate		L	L						= No changes noted to the risk rating for this risk.
Some countries make little progress, due to not prioritising the project		M	H						↑ During the country consultations to finalise the CPFs for the project countries in Q2, countries were advised of the due date for submission of their finalised CPFs by 17/06/22. At the lapse of the due date, all countries failed to make their submissions. Further follow up by the PMU with the countries noted that they needed more time. A new due date was again set for 17/07/22. At the lapse of the new due date, only 4 countries submitted their finalised CPFs. The delayed responses from the countries has now pushed all the planned project work by a month. This now means that the country workplans will be finalised in mid Aug. 22 whilst the country PIDs and MOUs will be finalised at the end of Aug. 2022 with an expected project commencement in the
Recycling systems cannot be financed sustainably		H	H						= No changes noted to the risk rating for this risk.
Inadequate data available to support activities		M	M						= No changes noted to the risk rating for this risk.
Continued disregard for the environmental and health impacts of existing waste management activities		L	L						= No changes noted to the risk rating for this risk.
Economic displacement of informal sector workers through formalisation of chemicals and waste management systems		L	L						= No changes noted to the risk rating for this risk.
<b>Consolidated project risk</b>		<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>						This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.

Table B. Outstanding medium & high risks

List here only risks from Table A above that have a risk rating of M or worse in the current PIR

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
Due to COVID-19 travel ban, Project Coordinator cannot travel to Samoa to begin post	none noted	Risk was based on recruitment of Project Coordinator internally. Now that the Project Coordinator has been successfully recruited internationally and the fact that the Samoa government has opened its borders to restricted travels.	Relocation of PM to Samoa is on track. In the meantime, the PM will work remotely.	Oct. 22	EA
Restricted travel	none noted	Risk relates to Covid 19 impacts on country borders and related project travel. Recent country consultations concluded with countries indicate that all accept 2 countries are still not open for project visits by either international consultants or the PMU staff. The risk is downgraded to M due to the fact that most project country boarders are open and this should not cause any challenges for project related travels to countries in Q3 & Q4, 2022.	In-person events will have hybrid components. In case of an outbreak, they will move to virtual events to mitigate risk and prevent delays.	Dec. 22	EA

Increase of new waste streams	none noted	No project activity has commenced hence there is no country and regional information to use in order to assess performance against this risk criteria.	On commencement of country activities, the PMU to ensure mechanism are put in place to capture country and regional waste information for use in assessing performance against this risk criteria.	Sept. 22	PM, TAs & Country FPs
Negative impacts to SIDS economies (especially due to tourism and remittance reduction)	none noted	The project has commenced recruitment of Technical Assistants in all project countries. Once this task is completed towards end of Q3, 2022, this will contribute to opening up employment opportunities for individuals and/or companies in the respective countries. Further opportunities will be created once country activities are commenced.	Fast-track recruitment process for TAs and progress work for regional activities to RFT and implementation phase to open up employment opportunities for individuals and companies.	Sept. 22	PM & TAs
Rising sea levels	none noted	Country consultation convened for Tonga during Q2, 2022 to assist them finalise their CPF and country workplan. Activities related to climate proofing of the Tonga landfill's have not commenced due to delayed finalisation of their country specific workplan, hence the delayed commencement of preparatory work for the country Project Initiation Document and MOU.	Fast-track finalisation of Tonga country CPF and workplan and proceed to development of country PID and MOU and prepare for execution. Prepare country for project activity implementation	Sept. 22	PM, TAs & Country FPs
Infrastructure damage due to increased cyclone frequency and severity	none noted	Project activities focussed at climate proofing landfill and recycling facilities in countries have not commenced.	Fast-track finalisation of country CPFs and workplans for those countries whose priorities are focussed at climate proofing landfill and recycling facilities and proceed to development of country PID and MOU and prepare for execution. Prepare countries for project activity implementation.	Sept. 22	PM, TAs & Country FPs
Increase in disaster waste due to increased cyclone frequency	none noted	Collaborative work with the PWP Project effectively started in Apr 2022. Once country activities are commenced, measures will be put in place to establish the working synergies with the PWP Project aimed at addressing disaster waste/s.	Fast-track finalisation of country CPFs and workplans for those countries whose priorities are focussed at disaster waste management and proceed to development of country PID and MOU and prepare for execution. Finalise working synergies with the PWP project and prepare countries for project activity implementation.	Sept. 22	PM, TAs & Country FPs
Political priorities, will and/or buy-in are not adequate for execution of key project activities	none noted	Indication of country support was evident at the Project Inception Meeting and thru the recently concluded country consultations. Once all Technical Assistants are recruited for all participating countries, this should ensure a sustained support and collaboration between countries and PMU into the future.	Fast-track recruitment process for TAs. Fast-track finalisation of country CPFs and workplans and progress work for regional activities to RFT and implementation phase to support and facilitate implementation of countries with their priorities related to chemicals and waste management.	Sept. 22	PM, TAs & Country FPs
Executing Agency procurement processes not capable of expending project funds in a timely manner	none noted	SPREP have undertaken a review of its Procurement Policy in Q2, 2022 with the aim of removing any prohibiting procedures and to improve its overall Procurement process. Collaborative work has now being established with the PWP Project whilst engagement with the POLP Project will occur once its PMU is in place.	Subject prepared country and regional activity TOR's through the SPREP Procurement process and assess turn-around times for Tender award and make necessary adjust to project Procurement Plan and schedule.  Procurement Specialist intertemporarily recruited and onboarded.  Implementing Agency only disbursed 50% of cash advance request (\$2M) instead of 100% (4M).	Dec. 22	IA, PM, Proc. Specialist & TAs
Centralized regional execution results in the project unable to achieve sufficient results at national level.	none noted	Very little to nil interest had been received in terms of applications for the advertised roles from the respective countries in Q1, 2022. Main reason noted for the lack of interest has been due to the very low remuneration offered for the TAs role (which are mostly shared between the PWP and GEF ISLANDS projects) resulting in the prolonged completion of the recruitment process. SPREP has rectified this issue and has gone out to direct source potential applicants from the respective countries in Q2 & Q3, 2022.	Track closing the recruitment process for the TAs and fast-track onboarding of all Technical Assistants.  Project Steering Committee formed to help decentralise decision-making regionally.	Sept. 22	PM, Proc. Specialist & TAs
Some countries make little progress, due to not prioritising the project	none noted	During the country consultations to finalise the CPFs for the project countries in Q2, countries were advised of the due date for submission of their finalised CPFs by 17/06/22. At the lapse of the due date, all countries failed to make their submissions. Further follow up by the PMU with the countries noted that they needed more time. A new due date was again set for 17/07/22. At the lapse of the new due date, only 4 countries submitted their finalised CPFs. The delayed responses from the countries has now pushed all the planned project work by a month. This now means that the country workplans will be finalised in mid Aug. 22 whilst the country PIDs and MOUs will be finalised at the end of Aug. 2022 with an expected project commencement in the respective countries in Sept. 2022.	Fast-track finalisation of country CPFs and workplans for countries and proceed to development of country PID and MOU and prepare for execution. Prepare countries for project activity implementation.	Sept. 22	PM, TAs & Country FPs
Recycling systems cannot be financed sustainably	none noted	Efforts by the Project in collaboration with the PWP Project will see a representative each from the participating countries (except 2 countries) will go on a study tour (Aug/Sept, 2022) to Australia to visit, study and learn the sustainable financing schemes including CDS in Australia with the aim of influencing and sustaining country interest which should then prepare participants to return to their respective countries with acquired knowledge and information to progress their sustainable financing activities with the support of both projects.	Fast-track finalisation of country CPFs and workplans for those countries whose priorities are focussed on sustainable financing and waste recycling and proceed to development of country PID and MOU and prepare for execution. Finalise working synergies with the PWP project and prepare countries for project activity implementation.  Economic study for economic sustainability of regional ELV recycling programme underway.	Sept. 22  Dec. 22	PM, TAs & Country FPs
Inadequate data available to support activities	none noted	All country and regional activities under the project will have a component on data collection and management. Once commenced, these works should address and manage this risk going forward.	Establish data capture, collation and management mechanism for the project which will be included in all TORs for country and regional activity implementation work to ensure all data/information generated by individual activities	Dec. 22	PM, TAs & Country FPs

**High Risk (H):** There is a probability of greater than 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.  
**Significant Risk (S):** There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.  
**Medium Risk (M):** There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.  
**Low Risk (L):** There is a probability of up to 25% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

To Step 4

