

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2026
Reporting from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 10279	Umoja WBS: SB-017600
SMA IPMR ID: 83965	Grant ID: S1-32GFL-000693/ GP00001246
Project Short Title: GEF-CW.10279.ISLANDS Caribbean	
Project Title: Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS) - Caribbean Child Project	
Duration months planned:	60
Duration months age:	61
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	Regional
Region:	Latin America and Caribbean
Countries:	Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago
GEF Focal Area(s):	Chemicals and Waste
GEF financing amount:	\$ 11,000,000.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 47,141,860.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2021-05-28
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2021-06-14
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2021-07-21
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2021-10-20
Date of First Disbursement:	2021-08-25

Total disbursement as of 30 June 2026:	\$ 5,309,618.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 5,267,433.00
Midterm undertaken?:	Yes
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	2026-03-03
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2026-12-31
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2026-12-31
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2027-06-30
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2027-12-30

1.2 Project Description

The parent programme entitled ISLANDS – Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in SIDS - supports 33 SIDS, including 12 Caribbean nations of which 9 identified in the present child project entitled "ISLANDS Caribbean I"(Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Saint Kitt and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago). The parent programme framework was designed to ensure that lessons and knowledge from each of the child projects are captured and shared among SIDS globally. The aim is to facilitate the replication and scale-up of initiatives based on lessons learnt, the demonstration of best practices and fostering increased south-south cooperation. The child project objective is to prevent the build-up of material and chemicals in the environment that contain POPs and Mercury and other harmful chemicals in SIDS, and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials in SIDS.

The projects includes 4 components:

Component 1. Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering SIDS - The Component addresses the need for Caribbean SIDS to stop generating hazardous waste that is difficult to manage and likely to build up over time. Here the ISLANDS programme aims to work together with project countries and IDB constituencies to put in place effective mechanisms to control the import of chemicals, materials and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste.

Component 2. Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, products and materials - This component addresses the need to dispose of harmful chemicals and materials in project countries in an environmentally sound manner. Here the ISLANDS programme aims to work together with project countries to implement a number of interventions, including the collection, safeguarding, export and disposal of PCBs, obsolete pesticides and chemicals, DDT stockpiles and selected mercury added products. The ISLANDS programme also aims to assist countries in improving their capacities to manage hazardous waste, and to develop tools for countries to access additional funding for these activities in the future.

Component 3. Safe management of Products entering SIDS/Closing Material and Product loops for Products - This component addresses the need to halt the build-up of harmful materials and chemicals in Caribbean SIDS. To achieve this, the ISLANDS programme aims to work together with project countries to establish effective circular and life cycle management systems in partnership with the private sector.

Component 4. Knowledge Management and Communication - This component addresses the generation and dissemination of knowledge from project activities as well as from the wider Programme. Specifically, Component 4 of the project will communicate national systems on sustainable financing, to assist in improving the uptake, and ultimate success of these initiatives. It will also include activities related to changing behaviours regarding waste management, through extensive community education, and specific activities targeted at youth and indigenous peoples. The project will also support activities related to a regional campaign to work towards a POPs and Mercury Free Caribbean.

This project is co-implemented between UNEP and FAO.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Industry and Economy Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	FAO
Executing Agency (ies)	Basel Convention Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for the Caribbean (BCRC Caribbean)
names of Other Project Partners	
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Ludovic Bernaudat
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Yolanda Cachu
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Anuradha Shenoy
UNEP Support Assistants	
Manager/Representative	Anand Maraj
Project Manager	Amara Prevatt
Finance Manager	Karen Persad
Communications Lead, if relevant	

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Chemicals and pollution action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	
PoW Indicator(s):	• Pollution: (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 • Pollution: (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 • Pollution: (iii) Number of policy, regulatory, financial and technical measures developed with UNEP support to reduce pollution in air, water, soil and the ocean • Pollution: (iv) Reduction in releases of pollutants to the environment achieved with UNEP support • Pollution: Change in action by the private sector and civil society on pollution prevention and control as a result of UNEP action Progress in the chemicals- and pollution-related aspects of the 2030 Agenda on which UNEP focuses its work
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	National priorities are consistent with the eight priorities of the Draft Caribbean Regional Waste Action Plan developed by the Caribbean Water and Wastewater Association (CWWA) which, once implemented, would be adopted by the project countries and the UNDAF
Link to relevant SDG Goals	• Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages • Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all • Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	• 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment • 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

	Targets - Expected Value	
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Indicators	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date	Remarks
5.3- Amount of Marine Litter Avoided (retired)	-	150,000 t	150,000 t	2.225	This value was reporting in the 4th PIR and was based on the work completed under the Plastic Tide Turners Challenge (Activity 4.1.3).
9.1-Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)	-	382.6 t	382.6 t		This will be achieved by the end of the project through the disposal activity 2.1.2 currently underway. Stockpiles have been identified and TORs for disposal are under review by the participating countries.
9.2- Quantity of mercury reduced	-	69 t	69 t		This will be achieved by the end of the project through Output 1.5 sustainable procurement, and the disposal activity 2.1.2

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date	Remarks
					currently underway. Stockpiles have been identified and TORs for disposal are under review by the participating countries.
9.6- POPs/Mercury containing materials directly avoided	-	52,595 t	52,595 t		This target will be achieved by the end of the project with the completion of the sustainable procurement activity under Output 1.5 and the national implementation of the work completed under Outputs 1.1 to 1.4.
10- Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced	-	319 gTEQ	319 gTEQ		This target will be achieved through the use of the UPOPs Awareness Raising Application that

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date	Remarks
					was developed under Output 2.1. This app has been developed and will be tested in Belize during Q3 2026. Additionally, the execution of the Activity 3.3.1 pilot project with plastic management from the cruise ship sector in the Dominican Republic, whose design has been completed, and the execution of the PVC waste pilots under Activity 3.3.2, for which the initial assessment has been completed.
11.1- Male	-	1,450,818	1,450,818	6685	This value represents the total number of male project

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value				Remarks
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date	
					beneficiaries thus far. This figure is based on gender disaggregated data gathered through the Centre's records of attendees to project meetings, trainings and workshops.
11.2- Female	-	1,450,818	1,450,818	10418	This value represents the total number of female project beneficiaries thus far. This figure is based on gender disaggregated data gathered through the Centre's records of attendees to project meetings, trainings and workshops.
10.1- Countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of OPs to air		9	9	9	All 9 project countries have national strategies

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date	Remarks
					available for adoption and implementation of model policies and legislation under Output 1.1.
9.4- Countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste		9	9	9	All 9 project countries have national strategies available for adoption and implementation of model policies and legislation under Output 1.1. Additionally, they have regional model policy and legislation in EEE, ELVs, MAPs, and plastic pollution of the improved management of chemicals and waste.
9.5- Low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented, particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities		9	9	9	All 9 project countries have national strategies available for

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value				Remarks
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date	
					adoption and implementation of model policies and legislation under Output 1.1. Additionally, they have regional model policy and legislation in EEE, ELVs, MAPs, and plastic pollution of the improved management of chemicals and waste.

Implementation Status 2026: 5th PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2026	5th PIR	MS	MS	L
FY 2025	4th PIR	MS	MS	L
FY 2024	3rd PIR	MS	MS	L
FY 2023	2nd PIR	MS	MS	L
FY 2022	1st PIR	MS	MS	L
FY 2021				
FY 2020				
FY 2019				

FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Progress: Information on progress outcomes of project implementation activities

The ISLANDS Caribbean Project is on its fifth year of implementation. As of June 2026, the expenditure has been \$5,267,433, accounting for 48% of the total budget. The mid-term review (MTR) of the project was conducted during the reporting period. The MTR recommended to request a 24 month no-cost extension along with a budget revision (inclusive of funds reallocation between components) and an updated workplan, to revise the budget and workplan accordingly, to prioritise and cluster activities, and drop low-impact tasks to focus on essential outputs and pilots. Therefore, an extension request to December 2028 is in preparation.

The ISLANDS Child Project is being executed synergistically with the GEF 10472 Child Project due to the similarities across the components and many of the activities of both projects. The first project activity commenced in Q1 2023 and during this reporting period, activities under two (2) of the project's 12 outputs were completed, activities under nine (9) of the outputs continued and preparations for the final output to be initiated (Output 1.5) continued.

Component 1 Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering SIDS. During this reporting period, Output 1.1 was completed, with the final regional model policy, final model legislation (covering e-waste, ELVs, mercury-added products and plastic pollution), nine (9) final national strategies and roadmaps and nine (9) final national legislative assessment reports being shared with the project countries. Under Output 1.2, two (2) consulting teams were engaged to develop (i) a training programme on Chemical and Waste MEAs and (ii) a training course on how to train trainers. Additionally, work to develop an Effect-Cause-Action Global (ECA-G) tool for Highly Hazardous Pesticides in the Caribbean continued and the Digital Learning Hub was launched in October 2025. Thus far, there are two (2) courses on the Hub and work on the remaining four (4) courses was initiated. Under Output 1.3, the activities to improve the capacity of customs and border control agencies to identify trade in restricted and prohibited hazardous chemicals, products containing chemicals continued with a regional training being held in January 2026. Planning for the execution of a pilot exercise in Guyana also began. Work to develop a formal mechanism for inter-institutional collaboration and communication amongst relevant agencies, such as Customs and regulatory bodies, was initiated as well. Under Output 1.4, the original project scope was completed and an additional activity to translate the two (2) voluntary CARICOM Regional Standards to Spanish was initiated and completed. Under Output 1.5, the work to develop an e-book of the bio-pesticides registration manual was initiated and the consultancy to train and build capacity on Consumer Risk Assessment for Maximum Residue Limits was also initiated. Also under this Output, the BCRC-Caribbean initiated work to support the completion of the FAO and UNEP activities focusing on sustainable procurement; delays were faced in the consultant procurement process.

Component 2 Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, products and materials. Under Output 2.1, the identification of stockpiles activity was completed with the development of a TOR to support the disposal of prioritised stockpiles. Under Output 2.1, work to complete the FAO activity to develop a Pesticide Stock

Management System Application was initiated with the engagement of a consulting team and Activity 2.1.3 was completed with the finalisation of UPOPs awareness raising materials, the communication strategy and the app, which will be piloted in Belize in the latter half of 2026. Under Output 2.2, the FAO activity on Empty Pesticide Container Management was initiated with the engagement of a consulting team and the activity to support the management of hazardous waste streams including construction and demolition, post-disaster, medical and tourism was initiated with progress being made over the reporting period.

Component 3 Safe management of products entering SIDS/closing material and product loops for products. Under Output 3.1, the activity involving the assessment and feasibility study for E-waste management in the Caribbean region was completed. Based on country feedback, it was determined that the remaining activities would not be completed. Output 3.2 was completed; however, we are still awaiting the submission of the final assessment reports by the consultant. Under Output 3.3, work to initiate the execution of the pilot project to improve plastic waste management continued with the pilot design plan being further updated and a TOR to engage on-the-ground support being developed. Additionally, work on the PVC waste activity continued with the regional material flow assessment and the national model strategy for PVC waste management being finalised.

Component 4 Knowledge Management and Communication. Materials to support some ongoing activities were developed and a consulting team was engaged to support the expansion of the Chemicals and Waste Awareness raising campaign. Work with the Communication, Coordination and Knowledge Management Project (GEF 10266) also continued.

Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

Challenges around project implementation included:

- Delayed procurement of consultants for some activities. In some instances, no bids were received necessitating the revision of terms of references followed by their subsequent re-advertisement with extended submission deadlines. In some instances, the bids that were received were found to be technically unsound. There have also been issues with the slow approval of identified bidders under some of the FAO activities to ensure that the best suited consultant is engaged. The review and finalisation of terms of references for some activities has also taken more time than initially anticipated, resulting in extended procurement processes.
- Delayed submission of deliverables by consultants has slowed some project activities. Extended review periods for deliverables by project countries have, in turn, led to delays under some activities.
- The loss of representatives on the National Working Groups who support project execution and the resignation of National Project Assistants in some of the project countries.
- The review and revision of the project timeline, workplan and budget based on the recommendations of the project's mid-term review. The process to collect country feedback, revise the workplan and budget and receive endorsement from all the project countries took more time than initially anticipated. This process also impacted the finalisation of the disposal activity terms of reference as the expanded scope of what waste would be included had to be approved by the project countries.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 47,141,860
Actual to date:	5,836,831
Progress	Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges: As of June 2026, co-financing has been reported from the nine (9) project countries with Belize and Suriname achieving the co-financing values they committed to during the project development phase. Co-financing from some national organisations and entities is expected to be reported in the next period, with the execution of activities, such as Activity 2.1.2 Elimination of obsolete chemicals, and the pilot project under Activity 3.3.1 Environmental sound management of plastic from the cruise ship industry in the Dominican Republic. The BCRC-Caribbean has also now completed the co-financing committed to during the project development. The Centre will continue to provide co-financing to the project and will request that Belize and Suriname continue to do the same during the extended project timeline. One challenge that has continued is following up with the other agencies that support the project regarding the reporting of their contributions. Greater effort is required to contact these agencies during the extended project timeline. Another challenge that continues to be faced is the way some countries have chosen to complete their co-financing reporting, which unfortunately results in their reported contributions being small and not adequately representing the efforts and support they provide to the project.

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2025-11-18
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	During the reporting period, progress was made in advancing stakeholder engagement across national, regional, and sub-regional levels to ensure meaningful participation, alignment with project objectives, and long-term sustainability. Coordination Meetings and Consultations Virtual Meetings with National Working Groups (NWGs) were held on a bimonthly or quarterly basis to support implementation coordination, progress tracking, and planning.

	• A joint Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting for the three (3) Caribbean projects under the ISLANDS Programme took place from November 18 to 20, 2025. During the first two (2) days of the meeting, the discussions focused on the execution of the GEF 10279 and 10472 projects, the results of their mid-terms reviews and what was next for the projects. This meeting took place in Trinidad and Tobago; eight (8) of the project countries were able to attend the PSC. At the end of this meeting, the proposed 2026 workplan and budget for the GEF 10279 and 10472 projects were not endorsed leading to the need to host an Ad Hoc PSC meeting. • To prepare for the Ad Hoc PSC meeting, several country consultations were held in January 2026 to discuss alternative scenarios for the implementation of GEF 10279 and 10472. The information gathered during those consultations was then used to refine the projects' workplan considering the proposed project extension and to revise the budgets. These revised documents were shared for endorsement in April 2026 and endorsement from all nine (9) project countries was eventually received. • Coordination calls were held with the CCKM team under the GEF 10266 Global Child Project, supporting knowledge sharing and cross-component coherence. • Monthly coordination calls with UNEP and FAO were also held to review of project activities and progress. National and Regional Stakeholder Engagement • NWGs were updated and mobilized in most project countries with the support of national focal points and national project assistants. • National stakeholder missions were conducted to facilitate participatory data collection, build trust, and reinforce ownership of project activities. • Engagements with regional, sub-regional and international institutions included: ○ The CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ) ○ The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Campus, Trinidad and Tobago ○ Coordinating Group of Pesticides Control Boards of the Caribbean ○ Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency ○ United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) who supported with the development of a regional model legislation to support GHS implementation in the Caribbean Private Sector Engagement • Engagement efforts were undertaken with private sector stakeholders to enhance cross-sectoral collaboration. This included
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	meetings with: ○ Amber Cove Cruise Port, in the Dominican Republic, under Activity 3.3.1, to support the development of sustainable plastic waste management solutions in the national cruise ship sector. Capacity Building and Knowledge Dissemination • Missions with stakeholder consultations and National Validation and Endorsement Workshops were implemented under Output 2.2 across most of the nine (9) project countries to gather data and support the validation of findings. • Workshops and country consultations were conducted under several project components to disseminate findings and validate national and regional data collected by different consulting teams. Such events occurred under Activity 3.1.1 with the Regional Validation Workshop and under Activity 3.3.2 where national consultations were held to support the finalisation of the model national strategy for the management of PVC waste. • Training workshops were also held to build capacity among the project countries. Such workshops were held under Output 1.3 for Customs and Border Control Agencies and under Activity 2.1.3 to (i) train Belize on the use of the UPOPs awareness raising app and (ii) train on the project countries on the use of the communication materials. Training sessions were also held in June 2026 under Output 1.2 to prepare regional stakeholders for the training workshop on Chemical and Waste MEAs. • Under Output 1.2, a regional training and multiple national trainings were undertaken to teach stakeholders how to use the ECA-G tool that was developed for the management of highly hazardous pesticides. • Also under Output 1.2, trainings on using the digital learning hub were held. Several activities were also completed to raise regional awareness of the hub and what it can offer. These activities included the development and dissemination of a quarterly newsletter and a WhatsApp competition amongst the project countries.
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2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	The project continued to demonstrate a strong commitment to gender equality and inclusivity during the reporting period, embedding gender considerations across planning, implementation, and stakeholder engagement processes. Key progress in gender mainstreaming continued to include: • Balanced Representation in NWGs: The formulation and composition of NWGs across project countries actively prioritized gender balance. Efforts were made to ensure that both women and men were equitably represented thereby fostering inclusive dialogue and participation in national implementation processes. The guidance document on the development of the NWGs was also updated ahead of the PSC Meeting held in November 2025 and reminded project countries to aim to have at least 40% of the NWG members be women. • Integration of Gender Criteria in Procurement Processes: All Terms of Reference issued during the reporting period included gender mainstreaming requirements, encouraging consultants and firms to assemble gender-diverse teams, demonstrate an understanding of gender dynamics in relevant project contexts, and outline practical strategies for maintaining gender equality throughout implementation. • Institutionalizing Gender Considerations Across Activities: Gender sensitivity and inclusivity were consistently reinforced during project planning and consultations. Wherever possible, facilitators and moderators of workshops and national stakeholder meetings promoted equal opportunities for participation, voice, and influence. In collaboration with the ISLANDS Coordination, Communication and Knowledge Management (CCKM) project's Gender Specialist, work is underway to review and update the project's gender action plan, indicators/targets and reporting. This is to ensure gender disaggregated data is available throughout project components and gender is mainstreamed across the GEF ISLANDS programme.

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage? Yes If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?
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	SS 3: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency (M)SS 4: Community Health, Safety and Security (M)SS 8: Labor and working conditions
New social and/or environmental risks	Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period? No If yes, describe the new risks or changes? N/A
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period? No If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken? N/A
Environmental and social safeguards management	During the reporting period, environmental and social safeguard considerations continued to be integrated into the design, procurement and implementation of project activities. Safeguard requirements were reflected in the Terms of Reference developed and issued during the reporting period and consultant proposals, workplans and deliverables also considered relevant environmental and social safeguarding measures. Additionally, under Output 2.2 Capacity to manage other hazardous waste streams, rural communities are key stakeholders and the consultants engaged are working with these groups in a respectful and inclusive manner, socialising planned activities to ensure no social issues develop during the execution of the work. Regarding Labour risks, the BCRC Caribbean conducts contracting of consulting teams following the rules of the BRS Secretariat's and UNEP's principles on labour and working conditions. Mitigation measures have continued to be implemented and include the execution of project activities to build capacity and awareness around a variety of chemical and waste issues prevalent in the project countries. To support this, multilingual materials are provided to the project countries. These risks will continue to be mitigated through an upcoming project-wide awareness campaign, communication products and additional trainings provided through ongoing activities. Resources from across the project's outputs and activities will also be stored on the project's Digital Learning Hub to allow future access and use by the participating countries. A formal Grievance Redress Mechanism is available on the ISLANDS Programme website (gefislands.org), through this link: https://www.gefislands.org/node/445497, where any member of the public can directly access and submit an online form if they have a complaint to make. This link will be shared with the project countries for their information. Additionally, stakeholders have access to informal channels for raising concerns and providing feedback. These include direct communication via email and through regular update

	calls (completed on a bi-monthly and quarterly basis depending on the project country's preference) between the countries and the BCRC-Caribbean, which serve as opportunities to introduce and address any issues. Update calls with engaged consultants as well as their reporting to the Centre also present opportunities to discuss and address any issues that may arise during project execution. These mechanisms have been effective in maintaining transparency and responsiveness. It should be noted that during this reporting period, no new environmental or social risks were identified, and no major complaints or grievances were received.
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2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	Under Component 4, a new Communications Officer was engaged to support the creation of communication and knowledge products. Additionally, a consulting team was engaged to support the development of the regional communications campaign and communication materials that will support the dissemination of the project findings and assist behavioural change activities. During the reporting period, under the Digital Learning Hub activity of Output 1.2, several knowledge products were created to support the use of the hub as well as raise awareness about the hub. These products include flash cards and two (2) quarterly newsletters. Additionally, two (2) webinars were hosted to share information about project activities with regional stakeholders. The first webinar was hosted in collaboration with UNITAR and the ISLANDS CCKM project team and focused on the work completed under Output 1.4 on GHS. The second workshop was hosted to share details on the developed ECA-G tool to support the management of highly hazardous pesticides in the region. This workshop was done in collaboration with the ECA-G tool consulting team from the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Campus, Trinidad and Tobago and the Coordinating Group of Pesticides Control Boards of the Caribbean. Other knowledge activities would have included a variety of validation workshops, where consulting teams would have shared the work completed to support its validation by the project countries. Reports detailing the work as well as workshop reports would have also been completed and can be considered knowledge products. Such workshops include the national validation workshops under Activity 3.1.1 where the national assessment reports would have been validated by the project countries. Additionally, a few regional training workshops were held to support build capacity of the region on topics such as the ECA-G tool and the identification of trade in restricted and prohibited hazardous chemicals, products containing chemicals. Reports detailing these trainings as well as their presentations delivered would also be knowledge products.
Main learning during the period	During the reporting period, the main learning from the project included:

	• The benefit of having economic considerations incorporated into the ECA-G tool to ensure that the tool can be used for more than examining the environmental and human impacts of highly hazardous pesticides • CARICOM Standards are usually only produced in English, as such, the additional activity undertaken through Output 1.4 to translate the Standards to Spanish was the first time this was done. • Through the development of the Pesticide Stock Management System, it has been found that the pesticide registration processes differ greatly between the project countries meaning that the produced system must be developed in a way to meet the unique needs of the country. • Through the Output 1.5 activity on Consumer Risk Assessment for Maximum Residue Limits, it has been found that there is very little to no data available on the topic in the project countries. • Through Component 2, it has also been seen that the reliance of PFAS foams is still high within the project countries, and many have been unable to meet the phase out date set by the Stockholm Convention. It was also found that sustainable alternatives are not easily accessible due to an absence of suppliers within the region and financial support. • Through the PVC Regional Material Flow Assessment, it was found that most PVC waste ends up landfills and is generally mismanaged. It was confirmed that Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana are the main producers of PVC products (extrusion) and as such, have the potential for a hub approach to divert PVC from landfills either through export or domestic recycling. Under the PVC waste management activity, three (3) pilot projects are being developed and during the start of the design process, it was found that the project countries capacity to execute the pilots differs significantly. • Through Activity 3.1.1, it was confirmed that national EPR schemes are not feasible due to a lack of economies of scale. It was confirmed that a regional approach would be more feasible.
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Reflows

Reflows (for NGOs only)	N/A
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2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	Over this reporting period, stories to be shared included: • The launch of the Digital Learning Hub • The WhatsApp competition that was held in 2026 to raise awareness around the Hub and boost its use by regional stakeholders
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	• The finalisation of the ECA-G tool to support the management of highly hazardous pesticides in the region along with the outcomes of the regional training and additional national trainings that were held • The development of the communications strategy, campaign and materials to raise awareness about UPOPs that were finalized under Activity 2.1.3 • The UPOPs awareness application under Activity 2.1.3 was also finalised during the reporting period • Videos captured by BCRC officers during data collection missions under Outputs 1.3 and 2.2
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3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
1. Countries have adopted environmentally sound policies and control the import of chemicals, materials and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste	Quantity of waste and polluting chemicals avoided by the control of imports (Impact indicator 1.2)No. of countries that adopted ESM policies for chemical wastes	Caribbean 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 vary. Per year, project countries generate over 110,000 tonnes of WEEE; 410,000	N/A	100,000 tonnes of marine litter avoided	0	Outcome targets should be achieved by the end of the project, with the adoption by the participating countries of the regional model policy on plastic pollution developed under Output 1.1.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		t plastics; 190,000 t ELVs; 110,000 t waste oil; 40,000 t used tyres, and; 110,000 t used lead acid batteries. The great majority is generated in the Dominican Republic, followed by Trinidad and Tobago.					
1. Countries have adopted environmentally sound policies and control the import of chemicals, materials and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste	Quantity of waste and polluting chemicals avoided by the control of imports (Impact indicator 1.2)No. of countries that adopted ESM policies for chemical wastes	Caribbean 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	N/A	40,095 tonnes of POPs/Mercury containing waste avoided	0	The outcome target should be achieved by the completion of the project. It should be added that significant work to support the project countries with reducing the import of harmful chemicals has been completed, especially through Output 1.3 Capacity to reduce/control the trade of chemicals and products containing hazardous chemicals strengthened. Sustainable procurement activities under Output 1.5, which are to start in July 2026, will also help in the achievement of this target.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		develop, draft, enact, implement and enforce vary. Per year, project countries generate over 110,000 tonnes of WEEE; 410,000 t plastics; 190,000 t ELVs; 110,000 t waste oil; 40,000 t used tyres, and; 110,000 t used lead acid batteries. The great majority is generated in the Dominican Republic, followed by Trinidad and Tobago.					
1. Countries have adopted environmentally sound policies and control the import of	Quantity of waste and polluting chemicals avoided by the control of imports	Caribbean SIDS have varying levels of	N/A	182 tonnes of solid and liquid POPs/mercury	0	The outcome indicator and target should be completed by the end of the project. The training provided under Output 1.3 National, institutional	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
chemicals, materials and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste	(Impact indicator 1.2)No. of countries that adopted ESM policies for chemical wastes	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 vary. Per year, project countries generate over 110,000 tonnes of WEEE; 410,000 t plastics; 190,000 t ELVs; 110,000 t waste oil; 40,000 t used tyres, and; 110,000 t used lead acid		avoided		and technical capacity to reduce/control the current and future trade of chemicals and products containing hazardous chemicals is strengthened, and other deliverables from that Output should support in meeting this indicator and target. The training under this Output was completed in Q1 2026 and looked to increase the awareness of Customs and Border Control agencies and other regional stakeholders for the identification of trade in restricted and prohibited hazardous chemicals, products containing chemicals and waste. Output 1.3 is underway.	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		batteries. The great majority is generated in the Dominican Republic, followed by Trinidad and Tobago.					
1. Countries have adopted environmentally sound policies and control the import of chemicals, materials and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste	Quantity of waste and polluting chemicals avoided by the control of imports (Impact indicator 1.2)No. of countries that adopted ESM policies for chemical wastes	Caribbean 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 vary. Per year, project countries generate over	N/A	200 g-TEQ/yr emissions of POPs to air avoided	0	Some of the outcome target should be achieved during the next reporting period with the use of the UPOPs Awareness Raising Application that was developed under Activity 2.1.3 and is to be piloted in Belize during Q3 2026. The execution of the pilot projects under Output 3.3, which will see the diversion of plastics from landfills should also assist in achieving this target. Work on the assessments and design of pilot projects is underway.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		110,000 tonnes of WEEE; 410,000 t plastics; 190,000 t ELVs; 110,000 t waste oil; 40,000 t used tyres, and; 110,000 t used lead acid batteries. The great majority is generated in the Dominican Republic, followed by Trinidad and Tobago.					
1. Countries have adopted environmentally sound policies and control the import of chemicals, materials and products that lead to the generation of hazardous waste	Quantity of waste and polluting chemicals avoided by the control of imports (Impact indicator 1.2) No. of countries that adopted ESM policies for chemical wastes	Caribbean SIDS have varying levels of environmental legislation and controls in place to control imports of chemicals and the generation	N/A	9 countries have adopted environmentally sound policies	9 countries have environmentally sound policies available	Thus far, the project has developed the regional model policy and model legislation along with the 9 national strategies and roadmaps under Output 1.1. Under Output 1.3, the training for Customs and Border Control Agencies for 9 countries has been completed and a training manual was developed to disseminate the teachings widely. Also under Output 1.3, a regional Memorandum of Understanding to support the inter-agency cooperation and management of associated data in the control of	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		of hazardous wastes. Levels of capacity to develop, draft, enact, implement and enforce vary. Per year, project countries generate over 110,000 tonnes of WEEE; 410,000 t plastics; 190,000 t ELVs; 110,000 t waste oil; 40,000 t used tyres, and; 110,000 t used lead acid batteries. The great majority is generated in the Dominican Republic, followed by Trinidad and Tobago.				trade in hazardous chemicals and waste were completed. Under Output 1.4, the CARICOM Regional labelling Standards were finalized, and roadmaps to ensure the adoption of the standards for 9 countries and training on GHS implementation were provided. All of this demonstrates the work done to support the countries. National adoption, implementation and use of these deliverables by the countries is now required. The EA will continue to remind the countries of the work completed and how it can be used, however, the countries must now commit to taking these deliverables and trainings beyond the project.	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
2. Harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in the countries are being disposed of in an environmentally sound manner	Quantities of harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in Caribbean SIDS that are being disposed of in an environmentally sound manner	The project countries are at varying stages of ratification of the BRS and Minamata Conventions. Hazardous chemicals and waste systems in the Caribbean region are in the process of modernization, but practices vary based on income level and other limiting factors. There are large amounts of PBDE, HBCD, PFOS and Hg products present in the countries as well as uPOPs	N/A	152 tonnes of PCBs eliminated regionally	0	Work to support the elimination of PCBs across the region through the disposal activity began during the reporting period through the completion of identification of stockpiles and development of the activity's terms of reference. Results are expected by the completion of the disposal activity.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		emissions. A rapid inventory assessment of obsolete equipment in 2016 (except Guyana and DR) identified 46.54 tonnes of PCBs oil and contaminated equipment for disposal abroad. Another inventory is underway in 4 project countries (ANU, BZE, SLU and SUR) as part of the GEF 5558 project. Dominican Republic and Guyana estimates 114 tonnes (2009 NIP) and 20					

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		tonnes (2013 NIP) of PCBs and equipment.					
2. Harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in the countries are being disposed of in an environmentally sound manner	Quantities of harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in Caribbean SIDS that are being disposed of in an environmentally sound manner	The project countries are at varying stages of ratification of the BRS and Minamata Conventions. Hazardous chemicals and waste systems in the Caribbean region are in the process of modernization, but practices vary based on income level and other limiting factors. There are large amounts of PBDE, HBCD, PFOS and Hg	N/A	5 tonnes liquid mercury and 9 tonnes mercury added products eliminated regionally	0	Work to support the elimination of liquid mercury and mercury added products across the region through the disposal activity began during the reporting period through the completion of identification of stockpiles and development of the activity's terms of reference. Results are expected by the completion of the disposal activity.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		products present in the countries as well as uPOPs emissions. A rapid inventory assessment of obsolete equipment in 2016 (except Guyana and DR) identified 46.54 tonnes of PCBs oil and contaminated equipment for disposal abroad. Another inventory is underway in 4 project countries (ANU, BZE, SLU and SUR) as part of the GEF 5558 project. Dominican Republic and					

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		Guyana estimates 114 tonnes (2009 NIP) and 20 tonnes (2013 NIP) of PCBs and equipment.					
2. Harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in the countries are being disposed of in an environmentally sound manner	Quantities of harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in Caribbean SIDS that are being disposed of in an environmentally sound manner	The project countries are at varying stages of ratification of the BRS and Minamata Conventions. Hazardous chemicals and waste systems in the Caribbean region are in the process of modernization, but practices vary based on income level and other limiting factors. There	N/A	Avoidance of 100 g-TEQ/yr of POPs to air emissions regionally	0	During this reporting period, the development of the UPOPs Awareness Raising Application was completed under Activity 2.1.3. This App will allow the reporting of open burning to relevant authorities to support the management of these fires and reduce the emissions of UPOPs to air. The App will be pilot tested in Belize for some of the upcoming reporting period.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		are large amounts of PBDE, HBCD, PFOS and Hg products present in the countries as well as uPOPs emissions. A rapid inventory assessment of obsolete equipment in 2016 (except Guyana and DR) identified 46.54 tonnes of PCBs oil and contaminated equipment for disposal abroad. Another inventory is underway in 4 project countries (ANU, BZE, SLU and SUR) as					

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		part of the GEF 5558 project. Dominican Republic and Guyana estimates 114 tonnes (2009 NIP) and 20 tonnes (2013 NIP) of PCBs and equipment.					
2. Harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in the countries are being disposed of in an environmentally sound manner	Quantities of harmful chemicals and materials present and/or generated in Caribbean SIDS that are being disposed of in an environmentally sound manner	The project countries are at varying stages of ratification of the BRS and Minamata Conventions. Hazardous chemicals and waste systems in the Caribbean region are in the process of modernization, but practices vary based on	N/A	Avoidance of 100 tonnes of HHP in rural areas	0	Work to support the elimination of obsolete pesticides across the region began during the reporting period through the completion of identification of stockpiles and development of the activity's terms of reference. Results are expected by the completion of the disposal activity. Additionally, under Output 1.2, the Effect-Cause-Action Global tool has been developed to support the management of highly hazardous pesticides. With the use of this tool, farmers and other stakeholders in the agricultural sector can identify the environmental, economic and health impacts of these pesticides and make informed decisions, thereby, assisting the achievement of this target.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		income level and other limiting factors. There are large amounts of PBDE, HBCD, PFOS and Hg products present in the countries as well as uPOPs emissions. A rapid inventory assessment of obsolete equipment in 2016 (except Guyana and DR) identified 46.54 tonnes of PCBs oil and contaminated equipment for disposal abroad. Another inventory is underway in 4					

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		project countries (ANU, BZE, SLU and SUR) as part of the GEF 5558 project. Dominican Republic and Guyana estimates 114 tonnes (2009 NIP) and 20 tonnes (2013 NIP) of PCBs and equipment.					
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	Quantities of harmful materials and chemicals not disposed on dump sites	In the Caribbean, private sector entities are contracted by governments and businesses for waste collection and disposal and landfill management. Additionally, most recycling,		1.9 tonnes of BDEs in ELVs and e-waste eliminated regionally	0	Under Output 3.2, training was provided on BAT/BEP to support the ESM of ELVs in the region. As the information from this training is put into practice, the elimination of BDEs in ELVs in an environmentally sound manner should be increased in the project countries.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		material recovery, waste treatment and waste/material export activities are led by the private sector and are driven by prices in the international recycling commodity markets. These activities occur in several Caribbean countries for a few hazardous waste streams including waste oil, e-wastes, and spent lead acid batteries as well as the recycling of nonhazardous wastes.					

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		Nonetheless, private sector waste management in the Caribbean is generally poorly developed and there are limited publicprivate partnerships to support chemicals and waste management.					
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	Quantities of harmful materials and chemicals not disposed on dump sites	In the Caribbean, private sector entities are contracted by governments and businesses for waste collection and disposal and landfill management. Additionally,	N/A	1.7 tonnes of PFOS in products eliminated regionally	0	Work to support the potential elimination of PFOS across the region through the disposal activity began during the reporting period through the development of the activity's terms of reference. Results are expected by the end of the project. Additionally, trainings under Output 3.2 was provided on BAT/BEP to support the ESM of ELVs in the region. As the information from this training is put into practice, the elimination of PFOs in ELVs in an environmentally sound manner should be increased in the project countries.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		most recycling, material recovery, waste treatment and waste/material export activities are led by the private sector and are driven by prices in the international recycling commodity markets. These activities occur in several Caribbean countries for a few hazardous waste streams including waste oil, e-wastes, and spent lead acid batteries as well as the recycling of nonhazardous					

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		wastes. Nonetheless, private sector waste management in the Caribbean is generally poorly developed and there are limited publicprivate partnerships to support chemicals and waste management.					
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	Quantities of harmful materials and chemicals not disposed on dump sites	In the Caribbean, private sector entities are contracted by governments and businesses for waste collection and disposal and landfill management.	N/A	7,500 tonnes of POPs/Mercury containing waste avoided and 5,000 tonnes eliminated	0	Work to support the elimination of POPs/Mercury containing waste across the region through the disposal activity began during the reporting period through the development of the activity's terms of reference. Results are expected by the end of the project with the completion of the disposal activity.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		Additionally, most recycling, material recovery, waste treatment and waste/material export activities are led by the private sector and are driven by prices in the international recycling commodity markets. These activities occur in several Caribbean countries for a few hazardous waste streams including waste oil, e-wastes, and spent lead acid batteries as well as the recycling of					

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		nonhazardous wastes. Nonetheless, private sector waste management in the Caribbean is generally poorly developed and there are limited publicprivate partnerships to support chemicals and waste management.					
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	Quantities of harmful materials and chemicals not disposed on dump sites	In the Caribbean, private sector entities are contracted by governments and businesses for waste collection and disposal and landfill	N/A	Avoidance of 190 g-TEQ emissions of POPs to air through diversion of waste going to landfills	0	Work to develop pilot projects to divert PVC from landfills under Output 3.3 started during this reporting period. Additionally, work to update the previously created pilot project to improve the management of plastic waste in the Dominican Republic was also completed. The execution of these pilots should assist in the diversion of waste from the landfill.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		management. Additionally, most recycling, material recovery, waste treatment and waste/material export activities are led by the private sector and are driven by prices in the international recycling commodity markets. These activities occur in several Caribbean countries for a few hazardous waste streams including waste oil, e-wastes, and spent lead acid batteries as well as the					

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		recycling of nonhazardous wastes. Nonetheless, private sector waste management in the Caribbean is generally poorly developed and there are limited publicprivate partnerships to support chemicals and waste management.					
4. Knowledge generated by the project is disseminated to, and applied by, SIDS in all regions	No. of beneficiaries and users from SIDS adopting good practices and BAT as a result of improved awareness	Knowledge generated by projects and activities in SIDS is not currently shared, disseminated or communicated	N/A	2,901,636 direct beneficiaries (20% of the population of participant countries)	20,000	This estimated value is based on attendance of workshops, trainings and meetings under the project as well as interaction with the Centre's social media pages. Awareness raising efforts continued during the reporting period. Over the next period, greater knowledge dissemination should be achieved through the roll out of regional communication campaign and the UPOPs awareness raising campaign (this campaign is	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		in a systematic way. As a result, and fueled by geographic and language barriers, Caribbean SIDS rarely learn from each other, nor from the experiences of other SIDS				to be rolled out in August 2026).	
4. Knowledge generated by the project is disseminated to, and applied by, SIDS in all regions	No. of beneficiaries and users from SIDS adopting good practices and BAT as a result of improved awareness	Knowledge generated by projects and activities in SIDS is not currently shared, disseminated or communicated in a systematic way. As a result, and fueled by geographic	N/A	50,000 tonnes of marine litter avoided through beneficiaries and consumers from SIDS adopting good practices and BAT	2.225	Progress towards this target remains at 2.225 tonnes. Awareness raising efforts continued during the reporting period as well as training on ESM of chemicals and wastes and what constitutes good practices. As the project countries make use of the training, more of this target can be achieved.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		and language barriers, Caribbean SIDS rarely learn from each other, nor from the experiences of other SIDS					

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering SIDS	Output 1.1: The legislative and institutional framework is developed to support the environmentally sound management of hazardous chemicals in materials, products and wastes at national and regional levels in the Caribbean	2025-06-30	1 x detailed assessment of legal framework on EEEs, ELVs and MAPs	1 x regional model policy and legislation for mercury added products; 9 x national strategies for adoption and implementation of model policies and legislation (one per country); one model legislation for plastic pollution completed	[Mid-term: 1 x detailed assessment of legal framework on EEEs, ELVs and MAPs] [End of project: 1 x regional model policy and legislation for ELVs]; [End of project: 1 x regional model policy and legislation for mercury added products]; [End of project: 9 x national strategies for adoption and implementation of model policies and legislation (one per country)] The activities under this Output were completed in Q4 2025. The final deliverables, which included 9 assessment report, the regional model policy, model legislation to support the management of e-waste, ELVs, mercury-added products and plastic pollution	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					and 9 national strategies and roadmaps to support the adoption and implementation of the model policy and the legislation were shared with the project countries.	
1 Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering SIDS	Output 1.2: Sustainable training programme is developed to assist countries with implementing the Chemicals and Wastes MEAs at a national level	2026-12-31	1 x Training Needs Assessment	1 x online training platform; 50 people reached by online training platform	Mid-term: 1 x Training Needs Assessment (TNA); 1 x sustainable training programme materials. End of project: 1 x Virtual "Training of Trainers" workshop; 25 Trainers trained (at least 40 % female); 1 x online training platform; 50 people reached by online training platform; 1 x awareness raising programme; 100 people reached by awareness raising programme. Progress under this Output continued during the reporting period. Under the Output, we had the launch of the Digital Learning Hub, with 2 courses being made available in English and Spanish and work to support the development of 4 other courses getting underway. A communication campaign to boost the use of the Hub and raise awareness about it was also initiated. Under the Output, 2 consulting teams were also engaged to support (i) the Training of Trainers programme and (ii) a training programme on Chemical and Waste MEAs. Work on the ECA-G Tool also made significant progress with the tool being developed, presented	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					to the project countries and updated. Multiple training workshops on the use of the tool were also undertaken with some of the project countries. There have been delays with engaging consulting teams to support the development and execution of training programmes on Data and Evidence-based Decision-making and Project Initiation, Management and Communication. The bids initially reviewed were found to be technically unsound and resulted in the Centre reworking the TOR and reissuing this opportunity. The Centre hopes to engage an appropriate consulting team within Q3 2026.	
1 Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering SIDS	Output 1.3: National, institutional and technical capacity to reduce/control the current and future trade of chemicals and products containing hazardous chemicals is strengthened	2026-12-31	0	1 x Model Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for formal institutional arrangements including requisite TOR for member agencies; 1 x training plan developed for customs and border control agencies on monitoring of imported chemicals	Mid-term: 1 x Model Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for formal institutional arrangements including requisite TOR for member agencies; 1 x Pre-screening and Inspection Guidelines for MAPs; 1 x training plan developed for customs and border control agencies on monitoring of imported chemicals. End of project: 1 x pilot project to test guidelines through procurement of X-ray fluorescence devices or similar devices to detect liquid mercury. The pilot will be demonstrated in either Guyana or Suriname based on the assessment of the pre-screening and inspection procedures developed as a midterm activity.	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					Significant progress was made under this Output with a regional training on the identification of trade in restricted and prohibited hazardous chemicals, products containing chemicals and waste being undertaken with Customs and Border Control agencies and other regional stakeholders. Work was also initiated to support the execution of a pilot exercise (Guyana was selected for this), which will test pre-screening and inspection guidelines that were developed and reviewed by the project countries. An XRF device was also procured for Guyana to support the pilot exercise. Under the Output, a regional model memorandum of understanding was also finalized to support inter-institutional collaboration and communication among agencies involved in the trade of hazardous chemicals. The consulting team also developed the guidance document to support the expansion of HS codes for mercury added products. This document was also reviewed by the project countries and is being finalized.	
1 Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering SIDS	Output 1.4: Increased capacity for the development and implementation of	2025-09-30	1 x Assessment of existing	1 x Assessment of existing national and	Mid-term: 1 x Assessment of existing national and regional labelling and product standards 1 x	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	national and regional chemicals and products standards including GHS		national and regional labelling and product standards; 1 x Assessment of GHS implementation in each project country; MOU between BCRC-Caribbean and CROSQ ; 2 x regional standards based on national priorities identified in the assessment; 9 x national roadmaps for GHS Implementation	regional labelling and product standards; 1 x Assessment of GHS implementation in each project country; MOU between BCRC-Caribbean and CROSQ ; 2 x regional standards based on national priorities identified in the assessment; 9 x national roadmaps for GHS Implementation	Assessment of GHS implementation in each project country MOU between BCRC-Caribbean and CROSQ. - Completed Q2 2022 End of project: 2 x regional standards based on national priorities identified in the assessment; 9 x national roadmaps for GHS Implementation. In this period, we re-engaged the Standards Development consulting team to assist with the translation of the voluntary CARICOM Regional Standards to Spanish. This was the first time any CROSQ standards were officially translated. The consulting team that supported the GHS implementation activity (UNITAR) also supported the development of a regional model legislation to support the implementation of GHS. The team presented the legislation to the project countries and updated it based on their feedback. This was beyond the original scope of work for the benefit of the region.	
1 Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering SIDS	Output 1.5: Sustainable Procurement is promoted to key stakeholders to reduce the manufacture/import of products containing hazardous chemicals	2026-12-31	0	0	Mid-term: 1 x regional training workshop to increase awareness raising and capacity for Sustainable Procurement produced. End of project: 2 sustainable suitable alternatives to PFAS, POP-PBDEs, SCCPs/PCBs/PCNs and mercury	MU

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					added products assessed and selected. Progress under this Output continued with the initiation of the FAO activity on the maximum residue limits. There have been delays in the data collection phase of the activity. Additionally, with the support of the FAO, the Centre began the development of an e-book of the biopesticides registration manual. This e-book should be launched in the next reporting period. Under this Output, 2 terms of reference were developed to support the engagement of consulting teams to complete the FAO and UNEP implemented scope of the sustainable procurement activities. After the separate terms of reference were completed, a decision was made to combine them, however, feedback from FAO led to the scopes being separated again. During Q1 and Q2 2026, procurement of suitable consultants was undertaken. Both consultancies will kick off in Q3 2026.	
2 Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, products and materials	Output 2.1: Capacity for environmentally sound management of SC POPs and MC Hg products strengthened, and obsolete pesticides and chemicals, PCBs and DDT eliminated	2026-12-31	0	1 x development of regional strategy for the destruction/stabilisation of PCBs, obsolete pesticides and chemicals, DDT	Mid-term: 1 x development of regional strategy for the destruction/stabilisation of PCBs, obsolete pesticides and chemicals, DDT stockpiles and selected mercury added products; 1 x app to empower the public to report illegal open dumpsites to the relevant authorities; Enforcement	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
				stockpiles and selected mercury added products	action taken against 10% of illegal activities reported. End of project: 500 downloads of illegal dumping reporting app across both Android and iOS devices. Under this Output, Activity 2.1.1 on the identification of stockpiles and Activity 2.1.3 on UPOPs Awareness Raising were both completed during the reporting period. Additionally, work to prepare for the disposal activity (Activity 2.1.2) continued with the terms of reference to support the disposal of the prioritized stockpiles being developed (under Activity 2.1.1) and reviewed by the BCRC-Caribbean. Given the complexity of the disposal activity, during the first half of 2026, the BCRC-Caribbean also worked to engage an Independent Supervisor to provide technical backstopping and guidance during the disposal activity procurement process and execution. Under Activity 2.1.2, the FAO implemented activity to develop a Pesticide Stock Management System Application was initiated with the engagement of a consulting team in Q4 2025. During the first half of 2026, the consulting team completed their assessment of the pesticides registration processes across the project countries and a system design for the Pesticide Stock Management System was also	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					completed. The prototyping phase was also initiated to build and test the system.	
2 Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, products and materials	Output 2.2: Capacity to manage other hazardous waste streams specific to the Caribbean improved	2026-12-31	0	0	Mid-term: 1 regional model developed for strategic planning in the waste sector; 9 x national roadmaps for hazardous waste management strategies (one for each country); 3 x regional guidelines for management of priority waste sectors or scenarios; At least 25 waste management professionals trained on management of priority waste sectors or scenarios regionally (at least 40% female); 1 x model national hazardous waste management plan with consideration to waste management in rural areas for regional use. End of project: 2 x demonstration projects (1 rural hazardous waste management, 1 agrochemical waste management). Significant progress was made during the reporting period under Output 2.2. The FAO implemented activity on Empty Pesticide Container Management was initiated in the first half of 2026. After the activity inception, the assessment phase was initiated. Unfortunately, delays in gathering data and information from stakeholders were experienced necessitating the extension of this phase of the activity. The activities under the Output aiming to support the management of hazardous waste streams	MU

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					(construction and demolition, post-disaster, medical and tourism) were initiated at the start of the reporting period. To date, the consulting teams have conducted eight (8) national data collection missions, which supported the development of the draft national assessment reports and roadmaps. The team has also hosted a few national validation and endorsement workshops to validate the completed assessment reports and roadmaps. In Q2 2026, planning for the pilot project to be executed in Suriname as well as for regional validation and training workshop, which will also be held in Suriname, was started. The team has also begun working on 3 regional guidelines to support the management for the waste streams that have been prioritised by the project countries.	
3 Safe management of Products	Output 3.1: EPR and Regional Approach to manage WEEE pilot tested in three participating countries	2026-12-31	0	1 x regional feasibility assessment on EPR for the management of WEEE	Mid-term: 3 x no. of legislation developed based on findings of Feasibility Assessment; 1 x regional feasibility assessment on EPR for the management of WEEE; 3 x EPR roadmaps for pilot projects developed based on findings of Feasibility Assessment Regional pilot project designed. End of project: 3 x EPR pilot projects implemented. The countries in which pilot schemes will be implemented will be determined based on the	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					feasibility study. Activity 3.1.1 Feasibility assessment for WEEE management, focusing on EPR and a Regional Approach under this Output was completed during this reporting period. The consulting team completed their assessment phase and developed the national assessment reports detailing how e-waste is currently managed in 8 of the project countries. The team then hosted the national validation workshops with the project countries to support the validation of their assessment findings and the reports. Under the Activity, the last work completed by the team was the EPR feasibility study and recommendations report. The aim of this work was to provide a clear and actionable pathway for policymakers and stakeholders to design and implement an EPR system adapted to the Caribbean context. At the Ad Hoc PSC Meeting, held in April 2026, the project countries endorsed the revised project workplan where the remaining activities under this Output would not be undertaken and the funds re-allocated to other priority project areas, such as Activity 2.1.2, which is the disposal of identified stockpiles.	
3 Safe management of Products	Output 3.2: Capacity built for the ESM of ELVs	2026-12-31	1 x Regional Material Flow Assessment; 1 x Regional	Detailed assessment of 1 existing facility in 3 project countries based on technical, material	Mid-term: 1 x Regional Material Flow Assessment; 1 x Regional Technical Assessment; 1 x Regional Economic Assessment; 1 x BAT/BEP guidelines developed for collection, storage, transport and	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
			Technical Assessment; 1 x Regional Economic Assessment; 1 x BAT/BEP guidelines developed for collection, storage, transport and treatment at ELV management facilities regionally; 1 x Training Workshop on BEP/BAT guidelines with at least 15 waste management professionals trained on ESM of ELVs in each project country (at least 40% female)	flow and economic assessments; Customised roadmap for establishing an adequate and sufficient ELVs treatment facility in 3 project countries, selected based on technical, material flow and economic assessments	treatment at ELV management facilities regionally; 1 x Training Workshop on BEP/BAT guidelines with at least 15 waste management professionals trained on ESM of ELVs in each project country (at least 40% female). End of project: Detailed assessment of 1 existing facility in 3 project countries based on technical, material flow and economic assessments; Customised roadmap for establishing an adequate and sufficient ELVs treatment facility in 3 project countries, selected based on technical, material flow and economic assessments. This Output neared completion during the reporting period with the consulting team submitting finalised versions of many of the deliverables. These included (i) Consolidation Roadmap and Facility Reports for Belize, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago, (ii) Evaluation Criteria, (iii) Regional Assessment, (iv) Validation Workshop Report, (v) Training Workshop Report, (vi) Monitoring and Evaluation Report to support the future scale-up and transfer of knowledge to support the improved management of ELVs in the project countries and (vii) a Summary Report were submitted in English. The final national assessment reports are still outstanding as well as the Spanish versions of the some of the deliverables.	
3 Safe management of Products	Output 3.3: Improved management of	2026-12-31	Assessment of	Assessment of PVC	Mid-term: Assessment of plastic waste flows from	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	plastics (including PVC) through the life-cycle approach and coordination with the public and private sectors		plastic waste flows from the cruise ship sector in the Dominican Republic	waste flows in Barbados, Trinidad & Tobago and Guyana;	the cruise ship sector in the Dominican Republic; recommendations on ESM of plastic waste from cruise ship industry; draft policies on ESM of cruise plastic wastes developed; Assessment of PVC waste flows in Barbados, Trinidad & Tobago and Guyana. End of project: At least 1 cruise ship waste demonstration pilot project in the DR; 1 x pilot project to demonstrate separation and diversion of PVC plastics waste from landfills in TTO. Significant progress was made under Activity 3.3.2 on PVC waste management. The consultant completed the assessment phase, which culminated in the development, validation and finalisation of the Regional Material Flow Assessment on PVC waste generation and its movement in 3 10279 project countries. The consultant also developed the Model National Strategy for the management of PVC waste and held country consultations to support the finalisation of the strategy. Under the activity, the consultant also developed 1 pilot project design plan for Trinidad and Tobago to improve its management of PVC waste. Pilot projects for Barbados and Guyana, the other 2 project countries involved in the activity, are also under development. Under Activity 3.3.1, ESM of plastic waste from the cruise ship sector in the Dominican Republic, the	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					pilot project design plan was further updated and a term of reference for the engagement of a local project team to lead the pilot was developed and shared for national review. Efforts to re-energise the activity are required in the next reporting period.	
4 Knowledge Management and Communication	Output 4.1: Caribbean communities are informed and engaged with in the sound management of chemicals and waste	2026-12-30	2,442 Tide Turners badges issued	2,442 Tide Turners badges issued	Mid-term: KAP Survey on chemicals and waste management in the Caribbean developed and distributed via social media and intranet of public and private offices 1,000 responses. End of project: 2 Training Videos produced and uploaded to website; 500 respondents show increase in knowledge on chemicals and waste management in the Caribbean according to KAP survey; 200 Tide Turner Challenge Badges issued in Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago. To support the development of a regional communication campaign, a communication company was engaged in late Q4 2025. The activity was initiated with the project countries in early Q1 2026 and since then the team has developed and finalised the communication strategy, which will support the development of the communication campaign and its associated products/materials.	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
4 Knowledge Management and Communication	Output 4.2: Programme reports on project activities developed and disseminated	2026-12-31	16 quarterly update reports provided to the CCKM project.	20 quarterly update reports provided to the CCKM project.	Mid-term: 10 x quarterly update reports provided to the CCKM project. End of project: 10 x quarterly update reports provided to the CCKM project. Reporting on the project has continued during this reporting period. Reports were submitted to the implementing agencies as well as the project countries on a quarterly basis to provide updates on the project's progress and expenditure. The Centre has also continued to liaise with the ISLANDS CCKM project team to support the development of knowledge products and events, such as the GHS webinar held in Q1 2026. The Centre received updates and information from the ISLANDS CCKM team, which were shared with the project countries for their information.	S

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

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Moderate	Moderate
4 Budget	Low	Low
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Low	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
COVID-19 risks - Restricted travel	Outputs 1.1.2.1.2.2.3.1.3.2.4.1.3	M	L	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	=	No COVID restrictions in place
COVID-19 risks - Decreased local support due to shifted priorities	Outputs 1.1. 1.2. 1.3.1.4. 1.5. 2.1. 2.2. 3.1.. 3.2. 3.3. 4.1	M	L	L	N/A	N/A		N/A	=	COVID is no longer a significant risk in project countries
COVID-19 risks - Increase of new waste	Outputs 2.1. 2.2. 3.1. 3.2. 3.3. 4.1	L	N/A	L	N/A	N/A		N/A	=	Not applicable as COVID is no longer

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
streams										a significant risk in the region.
COVID-19 risks - Impacts to SIDS economies (especially due to tourism reduction)	Outputs 1.1. 1.2. 1.3.1.4. 1.5. 2.1. 2.2. 3.1. 3.2. 3.3. 4.1	H	L	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	=	Not applicable as COVID is no longer a significant risk in the region.
Climate change risks - Infrastructure damage due to increased hurricane frequency in the Caribbean	Outputs 1.1. 1.2. 1.3.1.4. 1.5. 2.1. 2.2. 3.1. 3.2. 3.3. 4.1	M	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	=	Not applicable to activities during reporting period.
Climate change risks - Increase in disaster waste due to increased hurricane frequency in the Caribbean	Outputs 2.1. 2.2. 3.1. 3.2. 3.3. 4.1	M	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	=	Not applicable to activities during reporting period.
Climate change risks - Shifts in political priorities	Outputs 1.1. 1.2. 1.3.1.4. 1.5. 2.1. 2.2. 3.1. 3.2. 3.3. 4.1	L	L	L	L	L		L	=	Political priorities remain unchanged.
Climate change risks - Delays in project outputs	Outputs 1.1. 1.2. 1.3.1.4. 1.5. 2.1. 2.2. 3.1. 3.2. 3.3. 4.1	H	N/A	N/A	L	L		N/A	↓	Not applicable during this reporting period.
Operational/delivery risks - Political priorities. will and/or buy-in are not adequate for execution of key project activities	Outputs 1.1. 1.2. 1.3.1.4. 1.5. 2.1. 2.2. 3.1. 3.2. 3.3. 4.1	M	L	L	L	L		M	↑	Political priorities and buy-in remain aligned for execution of project activities. However, there have been significant delays in receiving feedback from countries given the workload of NWGs. This has been managed by increased engagement with the NPAs and closer contact by the EA but remained during the reporting period.
Operational/delivery risks - Changes in governments and country personnel to persons with little awareness and buy-in to the project	Outputs 1.1. 1.2. 1.3.1.4. 1.5. 2.1. 2.2. 3.1. 3.2. 3.3. 4.1	L	L	L	L	L		L	=	Risk continues to be managed by the project team and via use of the NWG Chairpersons and National Project Coordinators. Additionally, the EA has engaged National Project Assistants to support the countries with the

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										national implementation of the project.
Operational/delivery risks - Private sector and/or community support and behavioural change are not adequate	Outputs 1.1. 1.2. 1.3.1.4. 1.5. 2.1. 2.2. 3.1. 3.2. 3.3. 4.1	L	N/A	L	L	L		L	=	Private sector and community support have remained adequate during the reporting period.
Operational/delivery risks - High shipping and recycling costs and low market price of recyclable materials reduce the viability of establishing material recovery and recycling initiatives	Outputs 3.1. 3.2. 3.3	L	N/A	L	L	L		L	=	Not applicable to activities during reporting period. This will become more applicable during the next reporting period when the EA hopes to kick off the disposal activity.
Technical risks - Inadequate data available to support activities	Outputs 1.1. 1.2. 1.3.1.4. 1.5. 2.1. 2.2. 3.1. 3.2. 3.3. 4.1	M	N/A	L	L	L		M	↑	Challenges to collect national data for Outputs 1.5 and 2.2 have been observed. To assist, the assessment periods for relevant activities have been extended and the approach to stakeholder engagement has been modified. Support from the National Project Assistants has also been requested to overcome this challenge.
Social risks - Continued disregard for the environmental and health impacts of existing waste management activities	Outputs 1.1. 1.2. 1.3.1.4. 1.5. 2.1. 2.2. 3.1. 3.2. 3.3. 4.1	L	N/A	L	L	L		L	=	Awareness around the environmental and health impacts of existing waste management activities is increasing with efforts being made to identify and reduce impacts.
Social risks - Economic displacement of informal sector workers through formalisation of chemicals and waste management systems	Outputs 2.1. 2.2. 3.1 3.2. 3.3	L	N/A	L	L	L		L	=	Not applicable to activities during reporting period.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
SS 3: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	Outputs 1.1. 1.2. 1.3.1.4. 1.5. 2.1. 2.2. 3.1.. 3.2. 3.3. 4.1	M	N/A	L	L	L		L	=	Project activities in this reporting period continued to consist of assessments, data collection and validations and the development of tools. With eventual widespread use of tools, such as the ECA-G tool and the UOPs Awareness Raising App, the region will be able to better manage certain types of pollution and decrease their occurrence. Additionally, under Output 2.2 work is being undertaken to improve the management of different hazardous waste streams and it is hoped that the outcomes of this work will support the prevention of pollution across the project countries.
SS 4: Community Health. Safety and Security	Outputs 1.1. 1.2. 1.3.1.4. 1.5. 2.1. 2.2. 3.1.. 3.2. 3.3. 4.1	M	N/A	L	L	L		L	=	Project activities in this reported period consisted of assessments, data collection, training and the development of tools to support the minimisation of risks to community health, safety and security.
SS 8: Labor and working conditions	Outputs 1.1. 1.2. 1.3.1.4. 1.5. 2.1. 2.2. 3.1.. 3.2. 3.3. 4.1	M	N/A	L	L	L		L	=	Under Output 2.2 strides are being made to improve the management of hazardous waste streams in the project countries. The work will support the improved management of these waste streams, which we

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										hope will have benefits for the workers involved. The BCRC-Caribbean also follows UNEP guiding principles and being an intergovernmental organisation under the BRS Secretariat these rules are integrated in our operations.
Implementation schedule - Delays in the execution of sub-activities	Outputs 1.1. 1.2. 1.3.1.4. 1.5. 2.1. 2.2. 3.1.. 3.2. 3.3. 4.1	N/A	N/A	M	M	M		M	=	During the reporting period, significant delays in the execution of Outputs and Activities continued to be experienced due to: - The extended duration of the procurement processes, inclusive of lengthy terms of reference development periods; - Delays with deliverable submissions and national reviews; - Feedback from some project countries has also been slow, which has impacted the national execution of some activities. The Centre continues to manage this risk by maintaining close contact with National Focal Points and the national project assistants. Additionally, project reminders and updates are shared with all the project countries via email twice a week to remind the

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										countries of what work is ongoing and where support is required, such as through meeting attendance or deliverable reviews. The Centre has also aimed to improve the scoping of Terms of Reference and has shared them widely in hopes of receiving a high number of quality bids. Furthermore, staff turnaround in the Centre has had an effect on execution, as experience and institutional memory is lost with the departure of Senior Staff.
		M	L	L	L	L		L	=	

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Implementation schedule (Delays in sub-activities)	Risk managed by project team based on improved scoping of Terms of References and widening advertising of open	National Project Assistants have been recruited in all project countries to support with activities.	Continue to employ National Project Assistants. Continue country engagement to improve TORs before advertising	Duration of the project	Executing Agency Project Team and Implementing Agency TM

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	consultancies. Widen engagement of National Project Assistants.		consultancies. Implement Mid-term review recommendations, aimed at improving speed of delivery. These include request a 24 month no-cost extension and prioritise high-impact activities whilst dropping activities with lower impact. IA will work closer to EA to ensure project execution is accelerated.		
Operational/delivery risks - Political priorities. will and/or buy-in are not adequate for execution of key project activities	Increase in risk during this PIR	N/A	Increase involvement of NPAs and communication with NWGs to follow-up on reviews and validation of deliverables or provision of necessary information.	Duration of the project	Executing Agency Project Team
Technical risks - Inadequate data available to support activities	Increase in risk during this PIR	N/A	Extend the assessment periods for relevant activities and modify the approach to stakeholder engagement. Continued support from the National Project Assistants has also been requested to overcome this challenge.	Duration of the project	Executing Agency Project Team

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. Moderate 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.

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	No
Components and Cost:	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	No
Financial Management:	No
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	No
Executing Entity Category:	No
Minor project objective change:	No
Safeguards:	No
Risk analysis:	No
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	No
Location of project activity:	No
Other:	No

Minor amendments

As per the MTR recommendation, an extension to 2028 has been requested by the Executing Agency and is under processing.

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original Agreement		2021-05-07	2021-07-21	2026-12-31	Project Cooperation Agreement with Basel Convention Regional Centre for the Caribbean

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Wills Recycling, Antigua and Barbuda	17.11451543	-61.86165066		Waste Management and Recovery Facility	Output 2.2 - Hazardous Waste Management - Site visit to assess waste management practices
Mount St. John's Medical Centre, Antigua and Barbuda	17.11735827	-61.83792373		Medical Centre	Output 2.2 - Hazardous Waste Management - Site visit to assess waste management practices
Caribbean Tires, Belmopan, Belize	17.255168	-88.78496740		Mechanic	Output 2.2 - Hazardous Waste Management - Site visit to assess waste management practices
Shipyard, Orange Walk, Belize	17.895097	-88.676234		Smelting Shop in a Mennonite Community	Output 2.2 - Hazardous Waste Management - Site visit to assess waste

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					management practices
Belize Waste Control Limited	17.488709878	-88.239537		Waste Management Facility	Output 2.2 - Hazardous Waste Management - Site visit to assess waste management practices
Edison Ship Supply, Dominican Republic	18.42707165	-70.02143425		Shipping and Marine Supplier	Output 2.2 - Hazardous Waste Management - Site visit to assess waste management practices
Dr. Luis Eduardo Aybar Health City, Dominican Republic	18.49375803	-69.88914746		Health Centre	Output 2.2 - Hazardous Waste Management - Site visit to assess waste management practices
Agrotel, S.R.L, Dominican Republic	19.34507663	-70.59545832		Agricultural Supplier	Output 2.2 - Hazardous Waste Management - Site visit to assess waste management practices
Buckleys Estate, St. Kitts	17.29748448	-62.7378401		Sugar Estate	Output 2.2 - Hazardous Waste Management - Site visit to assess waste management practices
Admiral's (2008) Limited, St. Kitts	17.30619404	-62.71530521		Waste Management Facility	Output 2.2 - Hazardous Waste Management - Site visit to assess waste management practices
Long Point Landfill, Nevis	17.11732655	-62.62153384		Waste Management Facility	Output 2.2 - Hazardous Waste Management - Site visit to assess waste management practices
Port Castries, Saint Lucia	14.01411	-60.99905		Port	Output 2.2 - Hazardous

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					Waste Management - Site visit to assess waste management practices
Rodney Bay Marina, Saint Lucia	14.07583466	-60.94797805		Marina	Output 2.2 - Hazardous Waste Management - Site visit to assess waste management practices
COBO Holding N.V., Suriname	5.841984783	-55.16606087		Manufacturing Company	Output 2.2 - Hazardous Waste Management - Site visit to assess waste management practices
Oil Mop Environmental Services, Trinidad	10.23662083	-61.63388685		Waste Management Facility	Output 2.2 - Hazardous Waste Management - Site visit to assess waste management practices
San Fernando General Hospital, Trinidad	10.27918556	-61.46816886		Hospital	Output 2.2 - Hazardous Waste Management - Site visit to assess waste management practices
Studley Park Landfill, Tobago	11.19716608	-60.66342134		Waste Management Facility	Output 2.2 - Hazardous Waste Management - Site visit to assess waste management practices

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *

[Annex any linked geospatial file]