Africa Environmental Health and Pollution Management Project – Kenya

Part I: Project Information

Name of Parent Program

EHPMP - Environmental Health and Pollution Management Program in Africa

GEF ID

9853

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

Project Title

Africa Environmental Health and Pollution Management Project – Kenya

Countries

Kenya

Agency(ies)

World Bank

Other Executing Partner(s):
National Treasury, National Environmental Management Authority

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Chemicals and Waste

Taxonomy
Focal Areas, Chemicals and Waste, Persistent Organic Pollutants, Waste Management, Influencing models, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Communications, Type of Engagement, Private Sector, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation, Uninentional Persistent Organic Pollutants, New Persistent Organic Pollutants, eWaste, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, SMEs, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Beneficiaries, Consultation, Participation, Behavior change, Awareness Raising, Local Communities, Capacity Development, North-South, Peer-to-Peer, Twinning, Conference, Exhibit, Field Visit, Training, Master Classes, Professional Development, Workshop, Seminar, Course, Theory of change, Adaptive management

Rio Markers
Climate Change Mitigation
Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation
Climate Change Adaptation 0

Duration
60In Months

Agency Fee($)
726,605

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
CW-2_P3	Outcome 3.1.: Quantifiable and verifiable tonnes of POPs eliminated or reduced.	GET	8,073,395	40,600,000
		Total Project Cost($)	**8,073,395**	**40,600,000**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Kenya: To reduce exposure to uPOPs pollution in pilot sites and strengthen the institutional capacity to manage and regulate e-waste. Overall PDO: To reduce exposure to mercury and uPOPs pollution in pilot sites and strengthen the institutional capacity to manage and regulate mercury use in artisanal small-scale gold mining (ASGM) and e-waste in selected countries in Africa.

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 1: Institutional Strengthening, Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing	Technical Assistance	Improved capacity to identify and address environmental health risks ssociated with harmful chemicals and waste, including POPs Strengthened environmentally sound management of e-waste	Guidelines and monitoring protools relevant to waste management with a focus on e-waste. Training delivered on best practices and technologies for reduction of POP releases delivered to government and non-governmental stakeholders at national and county levels Outreach and sensitization workshops conducted on e-waste and hazardous waste management for stakeholders in the value chain country-wide. Streamlining customs coding with appropriate training of the Customs and borders inspectorate to curtail entry of e-waste dumping Stakeholder Mapping finalized (including private and informal sectors)	GET	1,900,000	9,000,000

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 2: Support to Policy Dialogue and Regulatory Enhancements	Technical Assistance	Policy framework for management of harmful chemicals related to e-waste	Support to finalization of the E-waste Management regulation with subsequent dissemination to pilot county governments A national integrated framework for monitoring and evaluation of e-waste for sustainable management to prevent exposure developed. National Steering Committee established and a communication strategy in place	GET	1,800,000	8,000,000

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 3: Demonstrating Application of Technological Tools and Economic Approaches	Investment	Demonstration pilots completed and evaluated Improved treatment of POPs and hazardous waste.	Investments in infrastructure for the entire e-waste management cycle (from generation, to collection, transportation, setting up of collection centers or transfer stations and treatment facility. Adoption of use of cleaner technologies for e-waste recycling in selected county-level pilots. Inventory information on toxic substances like PBDEs production, importation and usage collated Stakeholder engagement and awareness raising on use of cleaner technologies for e-waste recycling	GET	3,988,948	22,800,000
			Sub Total ($)		**7,688,948**	**39,800,000**
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	384,447	800,000
			Sub Total($)		**384,447**	**800,000**

Project Management Cost (PMC)			
	Total Project Cost($)	**8,073,395**	**40,600,000**

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount($)
GEF Agency	World Bank P156777	Loans	40,300,000
Government	Government of Kenya	In-kind	300,000
		Total Co-Financing($)	**40,600,000**

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount($)	Fee($)
World Bank	GET	Kenya	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	No	8,073,395	726,605
				Total Grant Resources($)		**8,073,395**	**726,605**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

☐

PPG Amount ($)

PPG Agency Fee ($)

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount($)	Fee($)
				Total Project Costs($)		**0**	**0**

G. Projects' Target Contributions to Global Environmental Benefits

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	PIF Project Targets	Project Targets
1.Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectare		
2.Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management		
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basin		
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries(by volume) moved to more sustainable levels		
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 millions of CO2e mitigated (include both direct and indirect)		
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCBs, obsolete pesticides)		
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury		
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)		

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	PIF Project Targets	Project Targets
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral Environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEA in atleast 10 countries		1.0
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in atleast 10 countries		1.0

Core Indicators

Indicator 9 Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)

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

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

POPs type	Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.2 Quantity of mercury reduced (metric tons)

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

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

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

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

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
	1		

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
	1		

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

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
	1		

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

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		1,000		
Male		1,000		
Total	0	2000	0	0

PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

This is a child project under the overall program and has been developed within the context of implementing a regional approach to improve the management and reduce exposure to mercury and UPOPs. As designed the components of the Kenya child project contribute towards contribute towards strengthening of the relevant institutional capacities to manage and regulate e-waste in Kenya to help address the goal of addressing pollution management and environment health issues at the national and regional levels. The PID provides individual country level annexes detailing the component contributions and activities which are aligned with the PFD

Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Please see the detailed Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) included in the package. Stakeholders engagement is a key element of the project and key stakeholders are identified in the SEP.

The project's primary audience includes the Governments entities in particular the Ministries of Environment, Industries, Mines, Chemicals, ICT and Health as relevant, their regulatory enforcement agencies, and municipalities. They will benefit from the enhancement of policies, and development of guidelines and monitoring systems for the management of mercury and hazardous chemical waste, including e-waste.
The project's secondary audience will be industries, industry associations, NGOs, including CBOs, local organizations and communities affected by harmful chemicals and wastes. They will be actively involved in the design and implementation of country projects

Documents

Title	Submitted

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

In general, the project will work closely with community-based organizations, private sectors, NGOs and local communities as relevant, who are invested in pollution management issues, including opportunities for income generation and green job opportunities. This engagement will go beyond consultation to actively involve communities in the design and implementation of child projects and in the learning across the Program. Special attention will be given to ensure the participation of indigenous people and local communities at the site level if applicable. It has been obvious that indigenous and local communities play a crucial role in environmental governance as traditional knowledge and practices can be used to manage and preserve natural areas as well as restore polluted or contaminated areas.

Also being part of the overall program, the regional coordination project will establish the coordination framework for the Program and will enable a sustained communication with and among Program stakeholders through stakeholder consultations at the national and regional levels to support all components.

Stakeholders engagement will be conducted at every level of project. For example, Component 3 of the project will support piloting e-waste management in a selected county in Kenya – starting with capacity building for all relevant stakeholders in the county (including government, CSOs, and private sector), investment in infrastructure for the entire e-waste management cycle from generation, to collection, transportation, setting up of collection centers or transfer stations and treatment (recycling) facility. It includes developing protocols and methodologies for assessment of environmental health risks associated with e-waste based on health and environmental data, knowledge, risks and impacts.
The Bank is envisioning to engage stakeholders already working in the field of e-waste management, including CFSK, WEEE, HP and others to leverage and eventually mainstream the existing good practices. Component 2 of the project is aligned with the Kenya Urban Support Program (KUSP) which assists the Government of Kenya in operationalizing its National Urban Development Policy (NUDP) and achieving medium term planning goals in the urban sector. Under this Component EHPMP, in collaboration with KUSP, will identify pilot sites at the county-level to improve health outcomes of e-waste management and will focus on establishing treatment/recycling facility at the site of an already existing waste management facilities.
Key players in e-waste generation, management and disposal include a variety of ministries and private and public-sector partners. The Table below outlines the key institutions, roles, and constraints of these actors both up and downstream in the sector.

Institution	Role	Challenges/Constraints
Government Ministries and Department		
Kenya Revenue Authority	Enforce custom regulations related to import of electronic equipment	Limited capacity and technology to inspect all imports of electronic equipment to identify e-waste stock versus second-hand devices.
Ministry of Environment / Ministry of ICT	Policy formulation on e-waste management	Lack of capacity and resources for e-waste policy formulation
Ministry of Industries	Policy formulation on IT Sector development	Inadequate resources for e-waste policy formulation
Ministry of Health	Policy formulation on e-waste management	Inadequate resources for e-waste policy formulation

Institution	Role	Challenges/Constraints
NEMA	Enforcement of regulations, awareness creation,	Lack of capacity for e-waste management enforcement, awareness creations,
Kenya Bureau of Standards	Standards and specifications development for IT sector and e-waste management	Inadequate capacity and resources
Civil Society Organizations		
Computer for Schools I-Hub, ICT Action Network	Create awareness on e-waste problem; Influence Policy and regulation on e-waste management;	Lack of data on e-waste quantities
Private Sector		
Recycling Companies	Recycle/refurbish e-waste	Inadequate regulatory and legal framework for operations; Low public awareness on e-waste as resources;
Equipment Manufacturers (HP, Dell, IBM)	Extended Product Responsibility	

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) No

Civil society organizations will be consulted during project implementation. Engagement with civil society is described in the section above (stakeholders engagement)

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assessment.

The SEP and Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) capture the gender considerations for the project and are attached to the package. As the specific sites are confirmed during the first year, site specific gender analysis as part of the socio economic assessment will be conducted.

Documents

Title	Submitted

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

If yes, please upload document or equivalent here

The project as designed will provide opportunities for women to increase benefits and minimize health risks. As mentioned, it will undertake site specific gender analysis as part of the socio-economic assessment (once the site selection is confirmed); will highlight best practices in integrating gender aspects in "empowerment" activities; and will help improve their livelihoods and scope of decision making. Specifically, under component 2, gender considerations will be integrated as part of the policy dialogue to build women's capacity to actively participate and have a voice in key decision-making, while providing dialogue platforms that are inclusive and action-oriented. Under components 1 and 3, the project will address various gender gaps in access to information (e.g. on safety measures, adoption to cleaner technology, availability of training and other public programs) and opportunities for decent work terms and conditions.

Women have the potential to play an important role in behavioral change that could significantly reduce exposure of children to hazardous environment, and can therefore play an important role in changing health seeking behavior, including mitigation of health impacts due to lead poisoning. Thus, the project has a strong emphasis on inclusion of women in the sensitization and communication campaign, participation in the health interventions that target affected children, and local level nutritional support, livelihood support activities. In addition, the project will build upon selected municipalities that have already implemented a number of initiatives targeting groups such as women headed households, the elderly, the disabled and youth. The project will provide special attention to these groups with dedicated grant opportunities under subcomponent 3.2 and targeted sensitization and education campaigns.

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project’s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

No

While the project does not include a specific indicator for gender action, several activities as relevant will measure success and report results disaggregated by gender.

PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Shaanti Kapila	4/16/2020	Gayatri Kanungo	2024587870	skapila@worldbank.org

ANNEX A: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

n/a

ANNEX B: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

n/a

ANNEX C: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

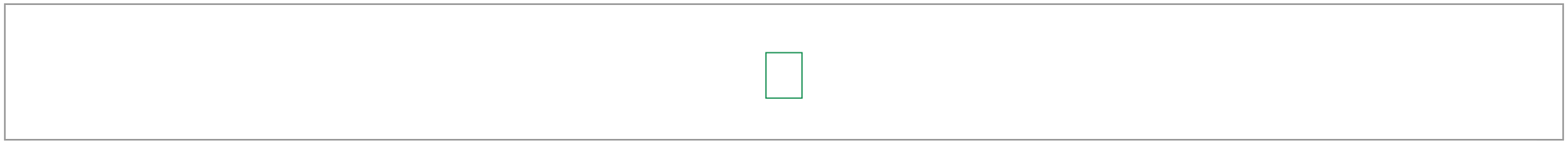
Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete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

GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet for Kenya attached in the GEF Portal

ANNEX: Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project

GEF-7 Taxonomy Worksheet for Kenya attached in the GEF Portal



Submitted to GEF Secretariat Review

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