GEF-8 Program Framework Document (PFD)

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General Project Information

Project Title Global Elimination Program for PCB (GEP-PCB)	
Country(ies) Global Nigeria Madagascar Uganda Cameroon Gabon Eswatini	GEF Program ID 11749
GEF Agency(ies) World Bank	GEF Agency ID P507106
Other GEF Agenc(ies): UNEP UNDP AfDB	Submission Date 9/18/2024
Type of Trust Fund GET	
Anticipated Program Executing Entity(s): Nigeria: Federal Ministry of Environment Madagascar: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development Cameroon: Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development Gabon: Ministry of Environment, Climate and Human-Wildlife Conflict Uganda: Ministry of Energy and Minerals Development Eswatini: Eswatini Environment Authority	Anticipated Program Executing Partner Type(s): Government Government Government Government Government Government
Sector (Only for Programs on CC): Mixed & Others	Project Duration (Months): 72
GEF Focal Area (s) Chemicals and Waste	Program Commitment Deadline:

Taxonomy

Sustainable Development Goals, Focal Areas, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, Sound Management of chemicals and waste, Hazardous Waste Management, Chemicals and Waste, Waste Management, Disposal, Energy Efficiency, Demonstrate innovative approache, Consultation, Non-Governmental Organization, Strategic Communications, Field Visit, South-South, Capacity Development, Workshop, Knowledge Exchange, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Communications, Civil Society, Type of Engagement, Stakeholders, Large corporations, Private Sector, Influencing models, Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change, Persistent Organic Pollutants

GEF Program Financing (a)	PPG Amount: (c)
43,825,000.00	1,000,000.00
Agency Fee(s): (b)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)
3,944,250.00	90,000.00
Total GEF Project Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
48,859,250.00	163,000,000.00

Project Tags

CBIT: No SGP: No

Program:

Other Program

Program Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the program, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the program objectives, and how will the program promote transformational change? iii) how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the program should be in section B “program description”. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The Stockholm Convention (SC) requires countries to identify, label and remove from use, equipment (transformers, capacitors, etc.) containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) by 2025, as well as ensure the environmentally sound management of all PCB containing liquids and equipment by 2028. Most developing countries, to fulfil their obligations under the SC, have developed National Implementation Plans (NIPs). Several of these NIPs have significant data inconsistencies and gaps due to the constraints in conducting detailed PCB inventory and assessments. In addition, many of those electric transformers identified with PCB contamination (higher than 50 ppm of PCB) by the NIPs are still in operation, often in the absence of, or due to lax, national policy and regulatory standards and enforcement regarding testing, inventory development and periodic reporting. This situation, coupled with a lack of assessment and quantification of the economic benefits of PCB removal and upgrading the electricity infrastructure, makes it difficult for countries to address PCB contamination and related operational inefficiencies in transformers and electric grid operation.

To overcome these barriers, the Global Elimination Program for PCB (GEP-PCB) will leverage electricity sector operations to engage utilities and use a “Standardized Template Approach” (STA) to integrate the environmentally sound management of PCB into transmission and distribution (T&D) projects.

The STA is an approach that integrates the environmentally sound management (ESM) of PCB into energy sector T&D lending operations of multilateral development banks MDBs) such as the World Bank and the African Development Bank (AfDB) and other GEF implementing agencies with similar programs, in line with the individual institutions’ operational policies and practices. The approach is characterized by providing standard templates and tools to project teams and clients, which can be integrated and added as sub-components to new or existing T&D operations. Although teams can customize the STA as needed, this approach can simplify project preparation, harmonize cooperative procurement and knowledge sharing, and facilitate scaling up of the Global Program.

The Program will use the approaches and decision tools that are being developed under a companion World Bank analytical and advisory (ASA) project (P507106). The Program will be implemented through country child projects and a global coordination child project, which will comprise the following components:

(1) Enabling environment and Program implementation support including support for policy and regulatory measures, PCB inventory and validation support, development of cooperative approaches for procurement of PCB disposal services as well as maintenance, updating and application of the STA and decision tools.

(2) Support for new child project development through identification of PCB elimination opportunities, validation of PCB data including updates of PCB inventories of contaminated equipment (with PCB concentration above 50ppm), and support for child project preparation and implementation.

(3) Global coordination, stakeholder engagement and knowledge management.

In addition, the Program, through its global coordination project, will conduct monitoring and evaluations to allow for the integration of lessons learned into child project development and Program amendments.

While the Program focuses on child projects that eliminate PCB from equipment in electricity companies, the Program is open to child projects that address PCB in large and medium-size energy consumers. The Program aims to eliminate approximately 8750 tons of PCB through child projects in six countries: Nigeria and Madagascar (World Bank), Cameroon and Gabon (UNEP), Uganda (AfDB), and Eswatini (UNDP). The Program will promote the use of in-country facilities and best available techniques including non-combustion technologies. In addition, the Program supports the improvement of the operational and energy efficiency of electricity grids and reduces GHG emissions by encouraging the installation of new, more efficient transformers.

With this Program, Parties to the Stockholm Convention will implement and demonstrate their determined efforts to ensure the ESM of PCB-contaminated equipment and waste to achieve the target on PCB elimination by 2028 under the Stockholm Convention.

Indicative Program Overview

Program Objective

The Program seeks to phase out the use of, and eliminate, PCB containing transformers and other electric equipment by leveraging transmission and distribution projects and other suitable operations to engage electric utilities and other PCB-harboring entities on the need to safely eliminate legacy PCBs while increasing operational and energy efficiency. This will be achieved by providing decision tools, financing options and technical assistance to decontaminate and rehabilitate or replace contaminated equipment and by funding the removal, transportation, and disposal of legacy PCB waste stockpiles.

Program Components

2. Child project development and implementation

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Program Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
31,600,000.00	103,400,000.00

Program Outcome:

2.1: PCB-containing equipment replaced

2.2: PCB treated and disposed of

1. Enhancing the enabling environment for PCB elimination

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Program Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
5,480,000.00	24,950,000.00

Program Outcome:

1.1: Tools and approaches in place

1.2: Regulatory environment strengthened

1.3: Inventories completed

1.4: Elimination plans created

3. Program coordination, knowledge management and stakeholder engagement

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Program Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
2,770,000.00	18,525,000.00

Program Outcome:

3.1: Program knowledge shared, stakeholders supportive

3.2. Program and child project intervention and achievements aligned

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Program Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,938,000.00	8,380,000.00

Program Outcome:

Operational risks identified and mitigated.

Lessons learned integrated in child project development and program amendment.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
2. Child project development and implementation	31,600,000.00	103,400,000.00
1. Enhancing the enabling environment for PCB elimination	5,480,000.00	24,950,000.00
3. Program coordination, knowledge management and stakeholder engagement	2,770,000.00	18,525,000.00
M&E	1,938,000.00	8,380,000.00
Subtotal	**41,788,000.00**	**155,255,000.00**
Project Management Cost	2,037,000.00	7,745,000.00

Total Project Cost ($)	**43,825,000.00**	**163,000,000.00**

Please provide Justification

The M&E costs are 4.9% of the component costs of the global and country child projects several of which are below USD 10 million. Additionally, M&E costs are high for two reasons: (1) to allow for M&E of the enabling environment in child project countries and in electric utilities including the integration of PCB elimination into electricity sector transmission and distribution operations, and (2) to accommodate learning, development of best practice and efficiency gains in anticipation of program expansion with additional country child projects. Thus, M&E will critically support the feedback loop shown in the Theory of Change.

PROGRAM OUTLINE

A. PROGRAM RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems that the program will address, the key elements and underlying drivers of environmental change to be targeted, and the urgency to transform associated systems in line with the GEF-8 Programming Directions document. Describe the overall objective of the program, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

The SC requires countries to identify, label and remove from use, equipment (transformers, capacitors, etc.) containing PCB by 2025, as well as ensure the ESM of all PCB containing liquids and equipment (with PCB concentration greater than 50 ppm) by 2028. Most developing countries, to fulfil their obligations under the SC, have developed NIPs, in which baseline/preliminary inventories and action plans to address PCB must be included, and must report their progress on PCB elimination every four years through Article 15 National Reports.

Several of these NIPs and Article 15 Reports have significant data inconsistencies and gaps due to the constraints in conducting detailed PCB inventory assessments across different national information sources and varying reporting periods. Such inconsistencies and gaps in country-specific PCB inventory data have made it challenging to establish national baselines of PCB containing equipment, which is paramount for assessing the scale of national and global-level PCB contamination, and plan accordingly for its disposal. In addition, the increased cost of shipping PCB abroad, reliance on European facilities with limited free capacity, resistance of electric utilities and big energy consumers to take transformers off-line (as they operate above capacity), and inconsistent regulations are other important factors contributing to slow progress in the disposal and elimination of PCB in many countries. This situation is creating compliance challenges to meet SC target dates and difficulties for the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which is the financial mechanism of the SC, to accurately assess financing needs for PCB elimination at national, regional, and global levels.

In addition, most electric utilities in developing countries, regardless of their public or private ownership, either do not have information or are reluctant to share information on PCB-containing transformers. This is because only a small percentage of T&D transformers were tested during preparation of NIPs, and many of those identified with PCB contamination are still in operation, often in the absence of, or due to lax, national policy and regulatory

standards and enforcement regarding testing, inventory development and periodic reporting. This situation is exacerbated by the fact that most utilities are unable to bear the high capital investments needed to treat and/or replace T&D transformers that are highly contaminated, with new transformers. This situation, coupled with a lack of assessment and quantification of the economic benefits of PCB removal and upgrading of their electricity infrastructure, makes it a challenge for countries with high fiscal and budget constraints to address PCB contamination and related operational inefficiencies in transformers and electric grid operation.

Furthermore, policies and regulations on ESM of PCB, if they exist at all, are often not adequately enforced. Thus, electric utilities do not have the right incentives and motivation to prioritize disposal of PCB and replace old, inefficient, and PCB-contaminated equipment. According to a UNEP (2016) report on "Consolidated Assessment of Efforts Made Toward the Elimination of PCB", in 2016, about 83% of the total mass of liquids and equipment containing or contaminated with PCB remained to be eliminated. Although the pace has picked up in recent years, this is not equally the case in all countries with PCB.

In this context, it is important to raise awareness among electricity sector stakeholders and other big energy consumers about the critical linkages between the phase-out of PCB-containing equipment and investments in their electricity network. In addition to significant environmental and health risks, PCB contamination of T&D transformers negatively impacts their operational efficiency and long-term sustainability. Thus, identification, treatment, and disposal of PCB in old transformers can attain twin Global Environmental Benefits (GEB), namely PCB removal and climate change mitigation through improved operational performance and energy efficiency of new transformers and electricity systems.

Moreover, the addition of renewable energy to electricity networks usually requires modernizing the electric grid to accommodate decentralized and intermittent energy sources like solar and wind. This modernization provides an opportunity to replace outdated, PCB-contaminated equipment with new, sustainable technology. But governments, regulatory bodies and utilities do often not recognize the benefit of the integration of environmental remediation with renewable energy policies and investments. For example, government policies could but rarely do require the safe disposal of PCB-containing equipment as a prerequisite for the installation of new renewable energy infrastructure.

Using a more strategic approach, electric utilities can achieve both: PCB elimination while reducing the risks of regulatory non-compliance, supported by GEF grants, and improved efficiency of T&D systems by leveraging electricity sector T&D projects implemented by multilateral development banks (MDBs) or financed by other development finance institutions, commercial lenders or own resources. This approach involves analyzing the performance of old transformers and equipment and their role in T&D infrastructure plans and investment decisions by comparing the following options:

(a) Decontamination: Removal and treatment of PCB-containing oil from transformers; and cleaning, rehabilitating, and re-using them in the same or a different location, or

(b) Replacement and disposal: Retiring and removing old transformers and disposing their PCB oils, porous materials, and carcass in an environmentally sound manner; and investing in new equipment and a modernized T&D network to unlock energy efficiency gains while allowing a higher share of renewables in the national power system.

The Program will explore and promote in-country PCB disposal technologies and non-combustion best available techniques, including dechlorination technologies and the valorization of clean materials. In-country technologies will be assessed and enhanced when possible given that the costs for local treatment and disposal are expected to be lower than exporting PCB waste. Where in-country solutions are not feasible, regional approaches will be explored. If PCB waste must be exported, national and international standards and regulations regarding the transboundary movements of hazardous waste will be followed and integral approaches will be used to decontaminate, treat and dispose of the different components of PCB-contaminated equipment and PCB waste. To assess and recommend feasible and cost-effective treatment and disposal strategies, the Program will draw on the experience of past GEF projects.

To assist client countries and their utilities with the elimination of remaining PCB quantities, the World Bank's Global Environment and Energy Departments will collaborate with the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (BRS) on the development of a global program that aims to eliminate PCB from equipment in the electricity sector and other applications by leveraging T&D projects and other operations. The Global Program will be implemented by the World Bank as GEF Lead Implementing Agency in coordination with the BRS Secretariat’s efforts to support Parties and the work of other GEF agencies, which will participate in the Global Program with their expertise and by implementing child projects in their client countries.

The development of the Program concept has benefitted from close co-ordination with energy sector experts, national authorities and regulators and electric utilities (electricity generators, transmission and distributors). The BRS Secretariat provided guidance and coordination and implementing agencies including UNEP, UNIDO and UNDP among others provided advice. World Bank experts participated in BRS regional workshops in Panama, Senegal, and Beijing to assess the interest of client countries and GEF implementing agencies to collaborate on a global program for PCB.

The Program will coordinate with all stakeholders through regional and global consultations and other means with the support of the Stockholm and Basel Convention Secretariat and the PCB Small Intersessional Working Group (PCB SIWG) under the Stockholm Convention and engage national and local authorities within the Stockholm Convention Parties. The Program will develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan in order to clearly identify roles and responsibilities of these and other relevant agencies and stakeholders.

The Global Program is designed to help achieve the 2028 goal of the Stockholm Convention by maximizing the quantity of PCB it can eliminate cost-effectively and quickly, including through the addition of more child projects in future Program amendments. Each child project will contribute to this goal within the area of national control. Without the Global Program and its child projects, PCB-containing equipment will continue to be managed within the same operational scheme as non-PCB equipment, giving rise to widespread cross-contamination and the continuing threats posed by this equipment. Obsolete equipment will be stored on unprotected sites and potentially be disposed of by local waste handlers, principally for metal reclamation. PCB releases will continue particularly from the sale, by local waste management enterprises, of oils for open use in contravention of both the Stockholm and Basel Conventions.

Each child project is design to capture and eliminate a significant portion of the PCB remaining in the country. This will be ensured through reconfirmation of inventories, capacity building, identification of relevant technology, financing, and streamlined co-operative procurement of disposal contracts. However, there is no guarantee at the outset that all PCB in each country has been discovered and included in child project activities, which may require retooling of the active child project or an amendment of the Program to address additional PCB, if this can be done cost-effectively.

Despite these Program features, there is a risk that some PCB owners (utilities and others) may be unwilling to participate in the Program, given potentially high up-front costs of PCB removal and replacement of transformers and associated possible service interruptions. We believe that this risk is moderate for the selected child projects and would also be limited in an expanded Program through the careful selection of any future child projects. At the national level, countries have already expressed their strong interest to participate in the Global Program and have issued letters of endorsement for their child projects; and utilities have provided preliminary data on transformers, which is necessary to identify PCB inventories, indicating their strong interest in the Program. Additional drivers to participate are built into the Program in the form of strong business relationships of MDB task teams with ministries of energy and electrical utilities, which provides for strengthened regulatory oversight, access to financing and technical assistance, and an opportunity to remove the risk and costs from the presence of PCB to future MDB investments in electricity systems and utilities due to safeguard concerns.

B. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the program as a whole. The program description is expected to cover the key elements of “good project design” in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PFD guidance document. (Approximately 10-15 pages) see guidance here

The main objective of the proposed Global Program is to assist developing countries in the efforts to achieve the 2028 PCB elimination target under the SC by leveraging energy and

other sector operations. To achieve this objective, the Program will leverage a standardized approach (the STA), which will integrate the ESM of PCB into electricity sector T&D investment operations. The Program aims to dispose of 8750 tons of PCB by eliminating the remaining PCB-containing equipment in select countries through the STA and other approaches. In addition, the Program will develop a cooperative approach to procurement of PCB treatment and disposal services, provide knowledge, advisory, capacity building and TA support, and engage with stakeholders at all levels.

A. Approach and Methodology

The Program will adopt an integrated approach to achieve its objectives. The integrated approach aims to implement ESM of PCB as an integral of part of energy sector T&D projects, so that PCB elimination can be expedited and twin benefits of PCB management and efficiency improvement of T&D networks achieved.

To control the costs of treatment and disposal of PCBs, the Program will encourage national and local solutions when feasible. Child projects will develop national PCB elimination plans, which will seek to work cost-effectively with national and local providers of technical electrical and PCB-related services wherever possible. National and local solutions in PCB elimination plans will be informed by the tools, templates, best practices, and other services and guidelines that the Global Program will provide and by consultations with and input from stakeholders and businesses at national and local levels. If available, national and local solutions may include the treatment or removal, storage and transport of PCB and arrangements for final disposal of PCB. The Program will, for instance, explore whether cement kilns can be equipped and approved for PCB destruction to avoid the international shipments of hazardous chemicals.

In addition, the Program will develop and apply a cooperative approach for the procurement of PCB validation and testing as well as treatment and disposal services. The Program will also provide technical and advisory support and training and capacity building support to client countries. This integrated approach of project development and implementation, technical and advisory support, stakeholder engagement, training and capacity building will facilitate achievement of the Program’s objectives.

Technical assistance and capacity building will encompass the provision of templates, tools and best practices by the Global Program to child project task teams and clients as well as cooperative approaches to procurement and PCB inventories verification and validation. Capacity building will also involve training and sharing of knowledge and best practices, for instance on the feasibility of PCB disposal through cement kilns, technologies for the treatment of PCB contamination in online transformers, preparation, implementation and enforcement of policies and regulations, and implementation experience among child projects. The Program will use an online knowledge and TA platform to coordinate and provide these services to child projects.

Capacity building elements will be included in and mostly be delivered through individual child projects through a “franchise model”, which will allow child project teams to share and deliver global knowledge, TA and training with national clients and stakeholders efficiently and at lower costs. Conversely, child project teams can share their own activities through the global platform. Child project activities may include training for inventory verification, procurement, ESM of PCB, and management of PCB and hazardous waste operations, implementation of NIPs, design of country PCB elimination plan, post-project maintenance, and other activities requiring customization to respond to country circumstances.

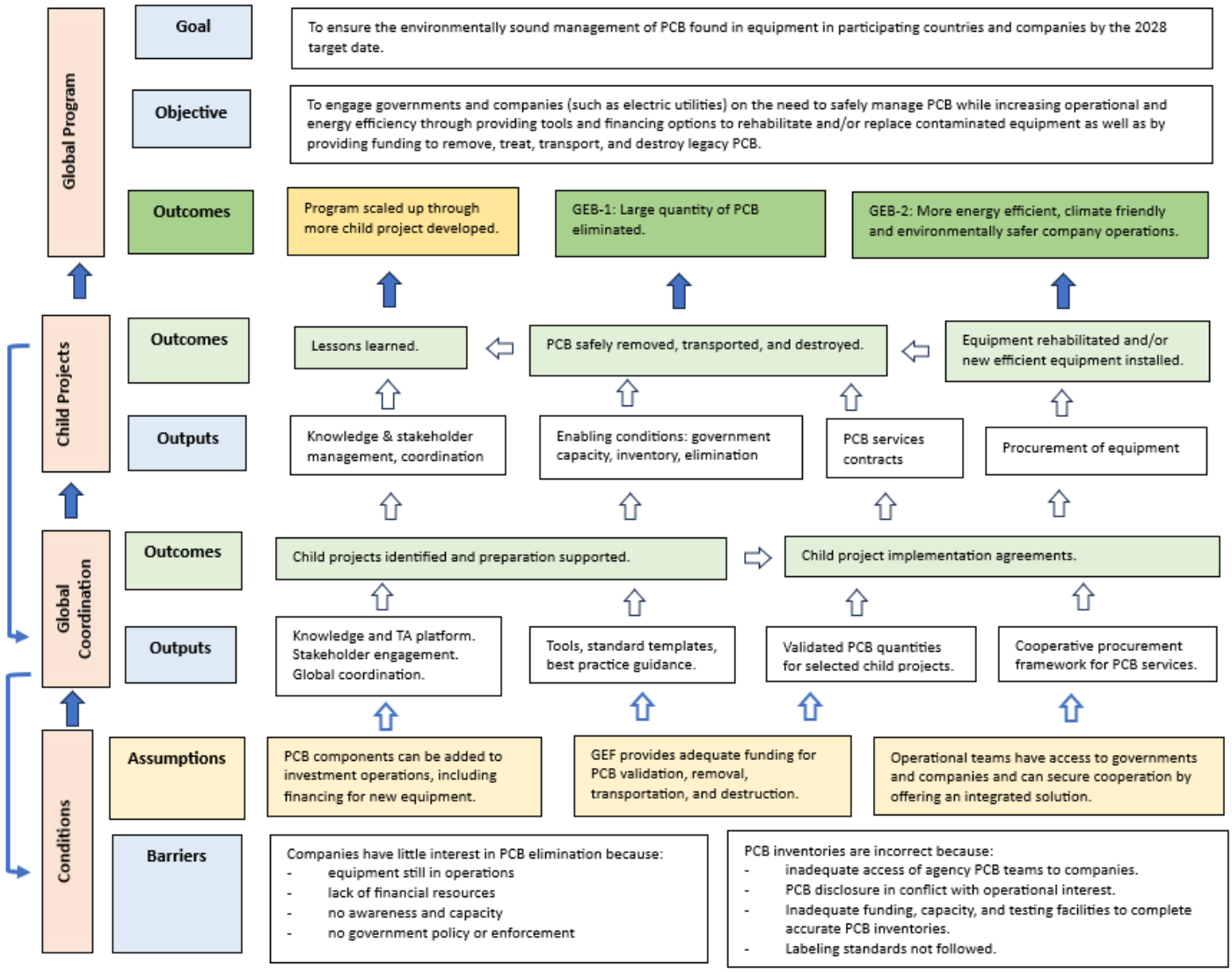
The Program level activities will be organized under a global child project. The Program builds on work that is being carried out under a World Bank analytical and advisory (ASA) companion project (P507106), which has identified possible child projects with a preliminary potential of 8750t of PCB as follows: Nigeria (2500 tons), Madagascar (1500 tons), Uganda (2,500 tons), Cameroon (1,630 tons), Gabon (500 tons), and Eswatini (120 tons). Of these six child projects, the projects in Nigeria, Madagascar and Uganda will have MDB co-financing opportunities from ongoing or proposed energy sector T&D operations. The other three child projects are at an early stage of identification and require validation of the PCB data and identification of financing opportunities.

To facilitate development of a pipeline of child projects, the Program will assess opportunities for PCB elimination in additional countries and support the development of new child projects. For this, an assessment of the feasibility of leveraging energy sector T&D projects or any other relevant sectoral operations, collaboration between the stakeholder agencies in the country, lessons learned from previous PCB projects, and other aspects that may be relevant for the specific country will be applied. Child projects identified through the above screening exercise will then be supported by the Program for preparation and implementation. Child project implementing agencies will engage various stakeholders (government, private and public sector companies) to ensure that each child project will leverage existing or planned programs and projects that can facilitate PCB elimination.

B. Program Components

The Program and each country child project will be implemented through three components which bundle several activities with the associated outcomes. It should be noted that the organization in project components does not imply a sequence of activities, which instead may be carried out concomitantly and mutually reliant on each other. The following Theory of Change depicts how the various elements of the Program work together to produce the desired global benefits.

Global Elimination Program for PCB - Theory of Change



Component 1: Enhancing regulatory and enforcement capacities for PCB elimination and PCB inventories completion

Under this component, country child projects plan their PCB elimination strategy and prepare for its execution.

Outcome 1.1: Capacities for PCB environmentally sound management strengthened

This outcome will be achieved through two activities:

- Activity 1.1.1: Review and strengthening of existing policies and regulations on PCB, hazardous waste, and control of transboundary movements of waste.
- Activity 1.1.2: Training of PCB managers.

Child project task teams will work with government agencies to assess the need for improved policies and regulations on PCB and the capacity within the country to manage and eliminate legacy PCBs in an environmentally sound manner. Where necessary, teams will help government agencies to develop and release regulations and train PCB managers and other personnel as may be necessary to ensure the elimination of the PCB quantities targeted by this Program.

Outcome 1.2: PCB inventory completion

This outcome will be achieved through the following three activities:

- 1.2.1: Review of existing PCB inventories and development of a plan to refine and produce a final PCB inventory for the country.
- 1.2.2: Sampling and analysis of remaining equipment and oils.
- 1.2.3: PCB inventory reporting (Stockholm 6th National Report submitted in 2026).

The global coordination child project will support child project teams to improve inventories. In close collaboration with the BRS Secretariat, a plan will be developed and implemented that will lead to a final PCB inventory for each participating country. PCB data validation and the procurement of sampling and testing services for PCB containing materials may be arranged by the global coordination project and must be supported by child project teams and government/stakeholder counterparts. Child project teams will also assist government counterparts to prepare and submit their inventory reports.

Outcome 1.3: PCB use phase out and elimination plan

- Activity 1.3.1: Development of PCB phase out and elimination plan

Under this activity, each child project will develop a plan to remove PCB from equipment, treat or remove the equipment, store and transport contaminated equipment and PCB-containing materials, and arrange for final disposal. The plan will be developed in close collaboration with country counterparts in government and PCB-harboring companies and will involve outreach to other stakeholders if necessary. The development of the elimination plan will be informed by, and use, the tools, templates, best practices, and other services and guidelines that the global coordination project will develop and provide to task team and their clients.

Component 2: Replacement, treatment and disposal of PCB equipment and other waste

The elimination of PCB involves first the removal and replacement or cleaning and re-use of PCB-contaminated equipment and second the treatment and final disposal of PCB containing materials. Component 2 organizes both steps.

Outcome 2.1: Replacement of PCB equipment

This output is a critical determinant of the success of the Program and will be achieved as follows:

- 2.1.1: Cost benefit analysis and replacement plan
- 2.1.2: Integration of PCB treatment and disposal in T&D operations
- 2.1.3: Procurement of new equipment
- 2.1.4: Replacement and temporary storage of PCB contaminated equipment and waste

Project teams will work with companies and other entities that harbor PCB-contaminated equipment to make them aware of the need to manage and eliminate PCB in an environmentally sound manner. This will involve an analysis of the options available to achieve this goal, including a cost-benefit analysis, financing options, and decision tools, which the global coordination project will provide as described above, as well as detailed planning and local execution. Close attention will be paid to the financial and operational integration of PCB elimination in T&D network operations or other operations and activities where PCB-contaminated equipment is still in use. Specifically, co-financing may be needed to procure and install new equipment. Ideally, this activity will be supported by existing engagements of project teams with electricity sector and other clients, e.g. through ongoing and parallel financing and investments in electricity sector operations and T&D networks. This output will be achieved when new or cleaned and re-used equipment is in place and legacy PCB and waste is stored for disposal. The execution plan will include instruction to monitor, record and report on the completion of these activities.

Outcome 2.2: Treatment and disposal of PCB contaminated equipment and waste

The final disposal of PCB is understood as a necessary element of the environmentally sound management of PCB, which will be achieved as follows:

- 2.2.1: Procurement of PCB treatment and disposal services
- 2.2.2: PCB treatment and disposal
- 2.2.3: PCB disposal reporting (Stockholm 6th National Report submitted in 2026, 7th National Report submitted in 2030)

Building on the cooperative procurement framework for PCB disposal, which the global coordination project will provide, child project teams will identify country-specific procurement needs, in particular the local storage and transportation of PCB in compliance with national and international regulations, and develop and execute a procurement plan, which will integrate cooperative and country-specific elements. It is expected that PCB treatment and disposal will be done by qualified and eligible companies as cost-effectively as technology as well as local circumstances and market conditions allow. The final PCB disposal quantities and other parameters will be recorded to report on child project and Program outcomes and included in reports required by the Stockholm Convention.

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Component 3: Stakeholder engagement, knowledge management, communication, and Program-level coordination

Component 3 involves cooperative processes in which each country child project and the global coordination project must participate to ensure effective and successful Program implementation.

Outcome 3.1: Stakeholder engagement, knowledge management and communication

The global coordination project will support child projects through stakeholder engagement at the global and regional level and through joint knowledge management activities carried out and coordinated through the global coordination project. At the country level, the following activities are expected:

- 3.1.1: Establishment and periodic meetings of National PCB Committee
- 3.1.2: Inception workshop
- 3.1.3: Coordination activities and continued communication with all stakeholders
- 3.1.4: Final workshop

Specifically, each child project will support the establishment and proper functioning of a National PCB Committee or similar entity and any necessary communications about the project with local and national stakeholders. This will include gender-informed information about the risk of PCB contamination and its mitigation and elimination through the project. The organization of a national inception and final workshop will be important communication tools at the national level, which also offers an opportunity to create linkages with the global coordination project and other child project countries and foster learning and innovation across the Program.

Outcome 3.2. Project intervention and achievements align with the Global Coordination Project

The global coordination project will set up a knowledge platform and ensure consistency between child projects through guidelines on Program elements, including safeguards, gender participation, stakeholder engagement, monitoring and reporting of GEBs and other indicators. On the child project level, the following contributions are expected:

- 3.2.1: Engagement with Global Coordination Project
- 3.2.2: Knowledge exchanges and collaboration among child projects through the knowledge sharing and technical assistance platform.

The country team will regularly participate in global coordination efforts, use the services of the Program's knowledge and technical assistance platform, and contribute to the Program's knowledge base through reporting and sharing of data, information and lessons learned. This will include capturing and disseminating learning and best practices on integration of gender aspects and on engaging women in stakeholder and PCB elimination activities. In addition, global coordination efforts will, if possible, include the direct exchange of experience between child projects possibly including hands-on assistance to child projects that request this.

Gender mainstreaming

In recognition of the "draft strategy for Parties to meet the 2025 and 2028 targets under the SC" and aligned with World Bank and GEF gender policies, the global coordination child project will analyze the gender relevance of the Program supported activities. Most activities implemented through the global coordination project are analytical and advisory in nature and have limited gender dimensions. The global coordination child project will encourage the participation of representatives of women's groups (and other gender identities, if relevant) in global and regional stakeholder activities and include gender aspects in information about the health impacts of PCB and about PCB treatment and disposal. Furthermore, the coordination project will identify and consult gender experts and representatives of women's networks working on the intersection of gender perspectives and chemicals and wastes and use their views and input as an important contribution for the development of PCB elimination plans and approaches and utility-level decision tools.

Additional gender dimensions come into play at the child project level: Women and children will potentially experience health benefits from a reduced load of PCB toxins in their environment. The Program will promote the inclusion of gender considerations in child projects, e.g. the involvement of female employees, inclusion of women in stakeholder consultations, equal access to knowledge and capacity building, gender informed training for laboratory personnel. Each child project will require gender-responsive safety measures, training, and the use of suitable protective equipment in activities that may involve exposure to PCB, which will be mandatory for PCB service providers. To ensure that this is done effectively, each child project will solicit input and feedback from representatives of women's groups (and other gender identities, if relevant) on gender aspects in national PCB elimination plans.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the approach to program-level Monitoring and Evaluation, including ways to ensure coherence across Child Projects and to allow for adapting to changing conditions, consistent with GEF policies. In addition, please list results indicators that will track the Program Objective, beyond Core Indicators. (Max 1-2 pages).

The Program monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed during the Program preparation phase, consistent with World Bank and GEF requirements. Monitoring of activities, outputs and outcomes will follow standard World Bank supervision procedures and requirements with semi-annual reporting and midterm review against the established results framework and other criteria.

Each child project will develop a monitoring plan, which will follow the operational requirements of the child project implementing agency as well as the GEF. As a minimum,

monitoring will include yearly project reports, financial audits, a mid-term review, and a terminal evaluation. Child project progress will be monitored against indicators established for each child project. The Program team will work closely with child project agencies to ensure that a harmonized and cohesive monitoring, reporting, and evaluation approach is applied across the Program and its child projects. The World Bank team will aggregate child project monitoring reports to produce a consolidated progress report as well as periodic lessons-learned reports.

Child project countries will be requested to report to the Stockholm and Basel Conventions following the national reporting requirements. This will ensure that relevant information on the progress towards the 2025 and 2028 targets on PCB elimination is properly reported to the relevant Conventions.

Monitoring will track at least the following indicators for each child project and the Global Program:

-- Progress towards the PCB global environmental benefit,

-- Contributions to the energy efficiency and GHG mitigation co-benefit,

-- Implementation progress versus envisaged timelines.

In addition, monitoring will collect information from project teams, clients and stakeholders on gender aspects and on the performance and contribution to child project outcomes of the tools and approaches developed for them (validation, standardized template approach, decision tools, procurement, knowledge platform etc).

Each child project will undergo evaluation upon its completion. The evaluation process will determine whether the planned results were achieved in a cost-effective and timely manner and identify the cause of shortfalls in achievements. Monitoring and evaluation reports will be used to report on and improve the continuing process of child project identification, preparation, and implementation and to periodically review and enhance Program activities. This will include evaluation of and reporting on gender-specific results. The Program will be evaluated in its entirety upon its completion with particular attention placed on the innovative elements of the Program.

Coordination and cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Programs.

Is the GEF Agency being asked to play an execution role on this program? Yes

If so, please describe that role here. Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Most preparatory activities will be executed by the World Bank through an “Advisory Services and Analytics” (ASA) operation, which was created in anticipation of the Global

Program. Cooperating agencies and partners (e.g. the BRS Secretariat) will contribute to the Program with their own means and resources but may also be contracted to execute specific activities.
The ASA will support the development of the Global Program and the prompt start of preparatory activities. The ASA develops the tools and approaches that underpin the Program, generate knowledge, engage stakeholders, and deliver technical assistance to clients via Bank task teams working on energy sector investment operations. The ASA will also facilitate cooperate with GEF agencies and partner organizations to help them identify and prepare child projects. The ASA will serve as the World Bank operational instrument for the implementation of the Program.

Cooperation with the BRS Secretariat has been established. The BRS Secretariat will focus on the collection and validation of PCB inventory data and the acquisition of information needed for the identification of child projects. This work is fully aligned with the BRS Secretariat's mandate and work on PCB inventories. Arrangements for collaboration with other GEF agencies will be made during the preparation and implementation of the Program, which will provide access to the experience with PCB projects and data as well as knowledge and tools available at other organizations.

Table On Core Indicators

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	0	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	1545828	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	1,545,828			
Anticipated start year of accounting	2026			
Duration of accounting	10			

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)	36,750,000,000			

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9 Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
8,750.00	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)
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	8,750.00			

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)

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 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 9.7 Highly Hazardous Pesticides eliminated

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

Indicator 9.8 Avoided residual plastic waste

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

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	11,811,843			
Male	11,657,504			
Total	**23,469,347**	**0**	0	**0**

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Sum of child project indicators.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	Climate variability will not impact the Program activities and the removal of equipment and treatment and disposal of PCB by the child projects. Planning

		and installation of new transformers will consider climate change impacts and energy transition requirements.
Environmental and Social	High	The Program could have an indirect environmental and social impact in as much as it will organize PCB removal. This risk may materialize at the level of child projects and any underlying investment operation and will be recognized in their ESF review and planning. The risk of PCB spills is moderate, but their impact could be high. There could be a risk due to the possibility of health impact from contamination with PCB that can leak from equipment when removed or handled. There is a risk of power interruptions when transformers and other equipment are replaced. The environmental risk is rated high. The social risk is rated moderate.
Political and Governance	Low	Only countries will participate in the Program that have committed to meeting the PCB deadlines and support the elimination of PCB accordingly.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	This is a moderate risk if countries don't have a clear PCB elimination strategy and/or utilities are reluctant to cooperate. However, the Program will not operate and support child projects in countries where such circumstances prevail.
Technological	Low	The standard PCB removal and disposal technology is well known and has been used in GEF projects before. The Program will review PCB disposal technologies but will not sponsor technological innovations.
Financial and Business Model	High	There could be a risk that the selected child projects, PCB owners and electric utilities are unwilling to participate in the PCB Program. This risk is considered moderate for the selected child projects and is mitigated by strong business relationships of MDB task teams with utilities and ministries of energy, access to MDB financing and the benefit of removing PCB risks to future MDB investments due to safeguard concerns. However, we recognize that the price of PCB treatment, transportation and disposal is currently uncertain and can be high for certain countries, small PCB quantities, disposal technologies and market conditions. This risk is exacerbated and may materialize due to the possibility of inadequate GEF funding for PCB disposal, which can undermine the achievement of the intended GEBs. This risk is currently rated high. Counterpart financing by governments or utilities for child project activities is not yet secured. While PCB removal and disposal is GEF-funded, financing for replacement of equipment will need to be demonstrated before the final inclusion of a child project in the Program. The integration of PCB removal into underlying investment operations will assist companies with their financing needs, yet the co-financing risk may remain substantial. The business models for electric utilities (grid operation) and for PCB treatment and disposal by specialized companies are well known. This financing risk will be mitigated by integrating PCB activities with regular investment operations and by careful procurement of PCB services.

EXECUTION		
Capacity	Low	All global coordination activities will be executed by the World Bank in cooperation with experienced GEF agencies, possibly using contracted services. The Program's child projects will be executed by government counterparts and companies, usually electric utilities. The Program will help plan and execute child project activities with tools and standard approaches and through knowledge, training and TA as described. Child projects will include, if needed, measures to enhance the capacity of companies to handle PCB and address PCB contamination and disposal.
Fiduciary	Moderate	All global coordination activities will be World Bank-executed following established standards and procedures. The fiduciary performance of the global coordination and any World Bank country child projects will be governed by World Bank fiduciary policies and oversight. Country child projects contributed of other GEF agencies will be governed by their fiduciary policies and procedures and may depend on country circumstances, for which the risk rating will be determined during child project preparation.
Stakeholder	Low	We do not expect stakeholder opposition to the safe management and disposal of PCB, if done in full compliance with national and international law and procedures. Stakeholders (other than PCB-owning companies and their governments) are not involved in PCB removal and disposal activities but will be informed and consulted.
Other	Substantial	There is a substantial timeline risk of failing to achieve the desired results by the 2028 target date for the environmentally sound management of PCB.
Overall Risk Rating	Substantial	The Program supports equipment removal and PCB disposal operations in companies, usually integrated with underlying investment operations. These operations are well understood, planned and executed at the child project level. While this integration offers advantages, it also holds the risk of misalignment of activities, which operational task teams must manage. The overall risk rating is substantial, given the environmental and social risk of PCB removal, which together is rated high, as well as the high risk of un- or underfunded equipment replacement and PCB treatment of disposal, which raises the timeline risk of failing to meet the target date of 2028 for PCB elimination.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Describe how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

Confirm that any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified. (approximately 2-3 pages)

GEF is the financial mechanism for the Stockholm Convention. The Program will help the GEF in its mission to support PCB elimination mandated under the Stockholm Convention, meet the 2028 target date for the environmentally sound management of PCB and generate GEBs. Only countries and companies will participate in the Program that are committed to safely manage and eliminate their PCBs.

In addition, the Program is fully aligned with, and intended to support, decision SC-11/3 of the Stockholm Convention Conference of Parties. The Program builds on country needs assessments, NIPs and national reports, responds to the 2023 SC COP Report on the Progress of PCB elimination, work of the small intersessional working group on PCB and the recommendations of the effectiveness evaluation.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the program have been addressed as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Program Description (Section B).

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during PFD development as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to program outcomes and plan to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan in the Coordination Child Project before CEO endorsement has been clearly articulated in the Program Description (Section B).

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during PFD preparation phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

Civil Society Organizations :

Private Sector : Yes

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

To date, the BRS Secretariat has conducted four regional stakeholder workshops (in Slovakia, Panama, Senegal, Beijing). Each workshop brought together PCB experts from governments and utilities. The workshops were used to share and obtain information on PCB elimination, in particular in the electricity sector. World Bank energy sector specialists and task team leaders have participated in most workshops. Reports on the workshops are available from the BRS Secretariat.

The Program's global coordination child project will prepare a stakeholder engagement plan and carry out global and regional consultation and outreach activities. At the global level,

stakeholder activities will be supported by the Program's knowledge and technical assistance platform. Global and regional stakeholder activities will include:

- Inception, mid-term and completion workshops will include participation of implementing agencies, relevant international organizations, regional integration organizations, international civil society organizations, ministries/agencies of selected participating countries as well as internationally operating suppliers of PCB elimination services.

- Regional workshops will include participation of ministries of environment and energy as well as electric utilities and other user of PCB in the target region as well as regionally operating civil society groups and suppliers of PCB elimination services.

In addition, each child project will carry out country stakeholder mapping and develop a national stakeholder engagement plan. The plan will describe how the PCB child project team and the underlying operation (usually an electricity sector T&D operation) will reach out to local and nationally relevant stakeholders. Stakeholder outreach by child projects will be handled by the child project's implementing agency's task team and by the executing agency (usually ministries of environment and energy) with support from the global knowledge and TA platform. Means of stakeholder outreach will include meetings with management and expert staff of utilities and other PCB users, local and national news channels, internet and social media, and meetings with local civil society groups in areas where PCB activities, such as PCB storage and transportation, will be concentrated. Special attention will be given to addressing gender concerns and including women and youth groups in stakeholder communication and events.

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PFD preparation phase)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the program?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B program description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

No

The overall E&S Risk Rating is High due to an Environmental Risk Rating of High and a Social Risk Rating of Moderate. Although the Program activities have minimal direct environmental impact, the child projects may finance PCB removal, which is evaluated to be of High potential adverse environmental risk. The social risk rating is Moderate due to the potential adverse impacts associated with worker occupational health and safety impacts and local health impacts for communities adjacent to PCB removal and disposal work.

To recognize and mitigate these risk, the Global Program will develop a full environmental and social risk assessment, recommend and establish mitigation actions following World Bank ESF procedures, and ensure that child projects follow the equivalent procedures of the respective implementing agency consistent with Program-level findings and recommendations.

The environmental risk of handling PCB will be mitigated by contracting service companies qualified and experienced in handling of hazardous substances, ensuring the use of suitable handling, containment, storage and transportation equipment, and by following prescribed national and international procedures for handling hazardous wastes, including the procedures of the Basel Convention. The social risk will be mitigated by following prescribed OHS procedures, ensuring that workers use personal protective equipment and proper signage, minimize exposure, store and transport PCB-containing materials inaccessibly to unqualified individuals, and that final disposal is done in qualified and safe facilities.

Child project task teams will be responsible for adequate training and oversight to ensure that ESF rules are followed by all involved individuals and organizations. Local at-risk communities will be informed about the dangers of PCB exposure and consulted about local mitigating actions. And a functional grievance mechanism will be established at the child project and Program level and communicated to stakeholders.

The executing agency for each child project will conduct the environmental and social assessment and develop an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) based on the guidelines put in place by the Global Program. The ESMF will be planned during the child project inception phase, integrated with the development of legal frameworks and technical guidelines. Following review and approval by the respective implementing agency, the ESMF will be transmitted to relevant project partners so that risk management planning and implementation of mitigation measures at the country level can commence after six months from project inception. Monitoring of the mitigation measures will be integrated into the overall project risk monitoring process, for instance during project steering committee meetings and as part of the annual project implementation report process.

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
High or Substantial			

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Program Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Program Financing ($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
World Bank	GET	Nigeria	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	10,000,000.00	900,000.00	10,900,000.00
World Bank	GET	Madagascar	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	6,000,000.00	540,000.00	6,540,000.00
AfDB	GET	Uganda	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	10,000,000.00	900,000.00	10,900,000.00
UNEP	GET	Gabon	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	3,000,000.00	270,000.00	3,270,000.00
UNDP	GET	Eswatini	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	825,000.00	74,250.00	899,250.00
World Bank	GET	Global	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	4,000,000.00	360,000.00	4,360,000.00
UNEP	GET	Cameroon	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	10,000,000.00	900,000.00	10,900,000.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**3,944,250.00**	**47,769,250.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
World Bank	GET	Nigeria	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	200,000.00	18,000.00	218,000.00
World Bank	GET	Madagascar	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	150,000.00	13,500.00	163,500.00
AfDB	GET	Uganda	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	200,000.00	18,000.00	218,000.00

UNEP	GET	Gabon	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	150,000.00	13,500.00	163,500.00
UNDP	GET	Eswatini	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	50,000.00	4,500.00	54,500.00
UNEP	GET	Cameroon	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	250,000.00	22,500.00	272,500.00
Total PPG Amount ($)					**1,000,000.00**	**90,000.00**	**1,090,000.00**

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
Total GEF Resources					**0.00**

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
CW-3	GET	10,000,000.00	40,000,000.00
CW-3	GET	6,000,000.00	24,000,000.00
CW-3	GET	10,000,000.00	40,000,000.00
CW-3	GET	3,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
CW-3	GET	825,000.00	3,000,000.00
CW-3	GET	4,000,000.00	16,000,000.00
CW-3	GET	10,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
Total Project Cost		**43,825,000.00**	**163,000,000.00**

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)

GEF Agency	World Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	30,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Energy	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	9,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	20,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Energy	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
GEF Agency	African Development Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	40,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Various ministries and agencies	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	220,000.00
Private Sector	Various companies	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	9,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Brain Forest, OGC	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	280,000.00
Donor Agency	WHO country office in Gabon	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Others	to be determined	Other	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	16,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
Private Sector	Electric utilities	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	24,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Civil society organizations and laboratories	In-kind	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Total Co-financing				**163,000,000.00**

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Elif Kiratli	8/31/2024	Elif Kiratli	+1-202-458-2006	ekiratli@worldbank.org
Project Coordinator	Johannes Heister	8/31/2024	Johannes Heister	+1-202-361-9798	jheister@worldbank.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Dr. Haman Unusa	Conseiller Technique	Ministry of Environment, Cameroon	10/3/2024
Patrick Ocailap	Deputy Secretary of the Treasury	Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Development, Uganda	9/30/2024
Stanislas Stephen Mouba	General Manager of Environment and Development	Ministry of Environment and Climate, Gabon	10/4/2024
Khangeziwe Mabuza	Principal Secretary	Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs, Eswatini	10/4/2024
Jonah Stanly	Director, Planning, Research and Statistics / GEF OFP	Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria	10/16/2024
Hery Rakotondravony	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Madagascar	10/28/2024

ANNEX C: PROGRAM LOCATION

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

All Program level activities are global or regional and do not have specific operational locations. A map of child project countries (Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Uganda, Madagascar, Eswatini) is provided below. Location information and geo-referencing data for specific child project activities will only become available during detailed child project preparation and will then be provided.

ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(Program level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title
Environmental and Social Risk Rating

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Decertification
Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

The taxonomy worksheet is attached.

ANNEX H : CHILD PROJECT INFORMATION

Title
PCB program - Child project concepts
Child project concepts for PCB Elimination Program
Global Elimination Program for PCB
GEP-PCB child project concepts

Child Projects under the Program

Country	Project Title	GEF Agency	GEF Amount ($) PROJECT FINANCING	Agency Fees($)	Total($)
	FSPs				
Nigeria	PCB Use Phase Out und Elimination in Nigeria	World Bank	10,000,000.00	900,000.00	10,900,000.00
Madagascar	PCB Use Phase Out and Elimination in Madagascar	World Bank	6,000,000.00	540,000.00	6,540,000.00
Uganda	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Use and Elimination in Uganda	AfDB	10,000,000.00	900,000.00	10,900,000.00
Global	Global PCB Elimination Coordination Project	World Bank	4,000,000.00	360,000.00	4,360,000.00
Cameroon	Phasing Out of PCB Use and its Elimination in Cameroon	UNEP	10,000,000.00	900,000.00	10,900,000.00
	Subtotal ($)		40,000,000.00	3,600,000.00	43,600,000.00
	MSPs				

Gabon	Phasing Out of PCB Use and its Elimination in Gabon	UNEP	3,000,000.00	270,000.00	3,270,000.00
Eswatini	PCB Use Elimination Project for Eswatini	UNDP	825,000.00	74,250.00	899,250.00
	Subtotal ($)		3,825,000.00	344,250.00	4,169,250.00
	Grant Total ($)		43,825,000.00	3,944,250.00	47,769,250.00